

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

The bulk of A. Eldridge arrived from San Francisco on Monday last, after a voyage of 20 days, bringing a full freight of assorted merchandise, consisting in part of between 300 and 400 barrels of flour and 500 cases of wheat.

The San Francisco market was very unsettled, and the prices of some staples had advanced. We note the following rates:

Flour—Common brands, common \$1.00; Wheat, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Rice—Advanced, 9c; refined, 10c.

Beans—Advanced, 12c; refined, 13c.

Four—Advanced, 12c; refined, 13c.

Coffee—Advanced, 24c; refined, 25c.

Rice, owing to the absence of good Carolina, had advanced, and is likely to remain high for some weeks.

We are glad to hear that the new rice planters, who have a good market for the crop coming in, on account of freshness, ought to realize a high price.

The prices of coffee and sugar are doubtless influenced by the war tariff, the rates on these articles having probably been still further increased by Congress. This day, 4 cents on coffee and 3 cents on sugar, will drive our exports of these articles to Victoria.

By the mail, we learn that the ship *Hesperia* arrived at San Francisco on the 18th—15 days passage. Her cargo was chiefly palm oil, and oil in bulk for transit for New Bedford.

The whaling bark *Catherine* returned on Friday last, after an absence of 14 days, (Capt. Hemphill) having been left here sick, during which time she had taken four whales, making 60 bbls. sperm oil, 100 lbs. blubber, and 100 lbs. of baleen. She sailed again on the 20th inst. for New Bedford, under the command of Capt. Hemphill, to coast Western and in the Arctic.

Flour—Sales of California and Hawaiian were made on Saturday last at from \$14 to \$18 per 100 lbs. The arrival of the *A. A. Eldridge* on Monday, with her cargo of California sugar and extra superfine caused the prices to recede, and we hear of sales of California superfine at \$10, and extra do. at \$14 @ \$16.

The *Plant Company* received by this vessel 500 cases of fine seed wheat, which they yesterday commenced grading, and expect to turn out an article of flour of superior quality, which we learn they will look at \$14.

From the *Telegraph*, London, on Sunday, we learn that the steam engine and centrifugal machines have been erected, and the first of the crop for 1892 run through. Samples, which have come to hand, indicate that the valley of Hawaii will become famous in the future for its sugar production. The crop of 1892 from that plantation will amount to about 100 tons, being its first year's manufacture.

Holders of sugar are firm at advanced rates.

Coffee—From the *Telegraph*, London, on Sunday, we learn that the crop of 1892 from that plantation will amount to about 100 tons, being its first year's manufacture.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

The course of trade between nations is sometimes remarkable, and subject to changes contrary to the experience of the wisest statesmen and political theorists. An example of this is afforded in the recent singular decline in the demand for cotton fabrics manufactured in England and Europe, which is now being developed. It was thought by British statesmen, when the supply of Southern cotton was cut off, that the falling off in the demand for manufactured goods would be confined solely to the American market on account of the civil war; but the latest advice shows that a similar decline exists in the demand for the India and China markets, which is proving to be so great that the want of raw cotton is now hardly felt, though it was feared that the pressure for it to supply the English manufacturers might become so great as to lead to open war between England and America. But the necessities of commerce have fallen off so greatly that England and France cannot dispose of the reduced quantities which they produce.

Another instance of singular commercial disturbance is afforded in the change which has taken place in the demand for specie. For years there has been a stream of gold and silver from Europe to China and India, and as constant a flow from New York to England. Now the current is reversed—the stream to Asia is partially checked, while that from England and France to New York is exciting the wonder of the financiers of Europe. Singular as these mutations may seem, they are the natural results of political changes causing like changes in trade in the demand and supply of different countries. America now requires, not manufactured goods, but specie to carry on her war, and this, which constitutes the "sinews of war," she will have, let it come from where it may. Her wants are of a different nature now from what they were in time of peace.

Not less strikingly has the American War disturbed the commercial equilibrium of the Old World, than the changes in our own financial system have disturbed the commerce and revenue of this kingdom. From a prosperous and healthy state, it has met a sudden revulsion, which, while it operates on all classes more or less, casts its heaviest weight on the government treasury.

We published last week on our first page, the official returns of the Collector-General, showing the commerce of the kingdom for the year 1861. In order that our readers may make a comparison of the returns for 1861, with those of previous years, we insert the following table, which exhibits the variations in the leading items:

OF THE COMMERCE OF THE KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1861, WITH THE VARIATIONS IN THE LEADING ITEMS.

Item	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851
Imports	1,000,000	950,000	900,000	850,000	800,000	750,000	700,000	650,000	600,000	550,000	500,000
Exports	800,000	750,000	700,000	650,000	600,000	550,000	500,000	450,000	400,000	350,000	300,000
Balance	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

Our readers will observe that the total imports for 1861 were 1,000,000, which is an increase of 50,000 over the total for 1860. The total exports for 1861 were 800,000, which is an increase of 50,000 over the total for 1860. The balance for 1861 was 200,000, which is an increase of 50,000 over the balance for 1860.

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34.—To drive away the whaling fleet to ports where they can obtain their supplies with less cost.

4th.—To create a general stagnation in trade among foreign nations, and among the natives by restricting the demand for domestic products caused by a falling off in the shipping, and to create "hard times" from one side of the islands to the other.

If this theory is correct, and all experience goes to support it, our high tariff scheme very much resembles the plan which the old widow adopted with her son, that by the golden egg every day, and if we are not mistaken, will produce a somewhat similar result. Such, at least, is the firm conviction of by far the larger portion of our community, and the independence of the foreign community of the kingdom. The decrease in the amount of imported goods now paying five per cent will be immediately felt, and we feel safe in predicting that the sum total of such goods imported during 1861 (the first year of the operation of the new tariff) will be reduced at least one-fourth.

The above language was used by this journal before the present 10 per cent. tariff went into effect. Instead of a decrease of one-fourth in the imports, the falling off amounts to over one-half the imports of 1859 and about two-fifths of those of 1860. The last year has afforded as fair a trial of the new tariff as its most sanguine advocates could ask for. The excessive importations of 1859 had ample time to work off in 1860, as is shown by the small exportations of foreign goods in 1861, and that year's imports (1861) are as large as we can reasonably look for under the working of the new tariff. Indeed some predict a still further decline, and think that the importations for 1862 will not exceed \$600,000.

We know that there are those who persistently contend that a tariff of 10 per cent. cannot operate towards diminishing our importations, simply because they cannot see why it should so operate. The fact that it does so, is admitted by every one. A reference to the comparative table inserted before, shows that we exported a large amount of foreign goods in former years, and for all practical purposes those exports were the same as domestic exports, inasmuch as they cancelled balances charged against us. But it is idle to suppose that our merchants or their correspondents abroad do or will import goods to any amount to receive, or if so, to double the tax under which they were formerly admitted. Instead of importing so freely, their invoices are cut down as closely as possible, as the experience of the past year has shown.

Again—doubling the import tax must operate to decrease consumption—not among the wealthy, who care little whether their tea costs 40 or 45 cents, or their black beavers eight or ten dollars; but among the working and industrious classes, who are compelled to count the cost of what they consume. While a well-salaried man will drink as much tea, costing 50 cents a pound, as when it costs 40, a laborer or mechanic, whose daily income is limited to a bare subsistence, will notice the slightest rise in the cost of his tea or cotton. While he cheerfully pays four cents a pound for his flour or fifteen cents a yard for his cotton, he will, sooner than pay an additional cent a pound for his flour or less of it, and make his old clothes last another six months. It is in this way that consumption is affected, and as ninety-nine hundredths of the population of the kingdom is made up of such as are sensitive to prices, it is but natural that our imports should feel it. The well-to-do may not see this or how it operates, but it is among the natural laws of cause and effect, which must not be overlooked by our statesmen. The amount which a poor family consumes depends on the cost of the necessities consumed, and if the cost is trifling, the consumption will be greater than if the cost is more. A native can live on poi and raw fish at a trifling expense, or he can buy salmon, bread and imported luxuries. It takes a very trifling addition to the usual price of imported articles to send him back to his old diet. And we believe the consumption of foreign produce among the natives is far less than it was years ago. There is a cause for this. Our statement says it is a natural result of a decrease of the rate and of the whaler. We say it is attributable to the new tariff, and point to the Collector's statistics as evidence.

The past year's experience affords the amplest evidence that our Ministry have not yet devised a revenue system adapted to the wants of these islands. The former tariff was much better, and had it been kept in operation, would probably have produced a revenue equal to that now being received. The present protective, exclusive policy will, if it does not ruin the nation, hinder its progress in general prosperity. It was tried as an experiment, and has proved a failure. It should therefore be abandoned for the only true policy which we should follow—viz: to open our ports to free trade as much as possible, inviting the transit commerce of the world, and making this the great store-house of the Pacific. For, situated as we are, mid-way between the great emporiums of California, China, Australia, and South America, (in which markets the prices of merchandise and produce are constantly fluctuating—now high, now low,) we would become a depot for European and American goods, to be sent wherever needed. Increased trade of this character would bring hither more shipping, and with increased shipping, the wants of those connected with it must be supplied. Where there is an increase of commerce, there will be more or less immigration, and the ports and country would derive benefit from the larger number of travelers and strangers, all of whom bring more or less money, and many would locate here.

Let us repeal or reduce our exclusive tariff, for it can work only evil continually. It was devised to produce no revenue; instead of that it has produced only poverty and distress. We have been experimenting for the last two or four years, let us try another hopeful experiment, and adopt a free trade policy, one that the world may admire, and which may redound to our agricultural, commercial and financial prosperity—one that shall draw hither the mercantile and whaling navies of this vast ocean, now winging from North to South, from East to West, seeking where is afforded the best tarrying-place for their cargoes and merchandise to be stored and await the fluctuating demands of trade. Let our present ruinous policy be abolished, the sooner the better, and by a bold and courageous effort, raise the kingdom to the commercial position which Providence designed her to occupy.

These sentiments are shared in by our most experienced and intelligent merchants and planters, and by many of the distinguished strangers who have visited this group. The belief is firm that a change in our revenue system so framed as to invite to the kingdom the trade of the world, would speedily set the people to work for the good of the nation, and tend to increase our prosperity at home as well as national importance abroad. We cannot better close this article, even at the risk of making it too lengthy, than by subjoining the testimony of Capt. STERN BULL, who visited this group in 1845, in the Danish frigate *Galathea*, and whose opinion will be read with interest by those who remember his visit. The translation has been made for this journal, as his book giving the account of his cruise round the world, has never been reproduced in English:

"Whatever the cause may be of the decrease of their population, the fact is evident, and the period of the entire disappearance of the aborigines may almost be calculated. Two foreign races have met on the Sandwich Islands; the white population consisting of the most different nations, but chiefly North Americans and the Chinese. It is easy to predict that

one of the two will become the progenitor of the future population of the Islands. As yet, there are, however, not more than 4,500 Chinese; but as this industrious race has once found its way hither it will no doubt increase, and it remains a question only to be decided by the future, whether Chinese immigrants will not acquire in time the ascendancy on the Hawaiian Islands.

"The islands at present form a Sovereign Kingdom, acknowledged by the three maritime powers, England, France and North America—confirmed by solemn declarations and Treaties of Reciprocity. Indeed, the independence of the Hawaiian Islands is so well established, that I do not predict its existence as such a long duration. For a time the mutual jealousy of the Great Powers may still protect it, as one sword keeps the other in the sheath; soon, however, the native population, in a political view, will fall asunder, and at the same time the Steam Navigation between California and China or Sydney, become as general as it is at present on the Atlantic Ocean; when this takes place, I say, the importance of the Sandwich Islands will be in its full light. From the Whaler's Hotel, which they now are, in the midst of the Great Ocean, they will become an Intermediate Station of the first rank for the whole navigation of the Pacific, and thus it will become absolutely necessary that the soil be cultivated, Commerce facilitated, Import and Export of all produce be made as free and untrammelled as possible. Immigrants will appear by the thousands, and good-willingly or by force, demand protection of the Government. The Government will then be likely to supply the native population—the King and Chiefs will not except—and drive them in the background, should these at the time not have learned to work with head and hand, and thus by real ability know how to defend their rights against the foreigners. And therefore I would advise the King Kamehameha and his Ministers—be they native or foreign—forewarned by the constant decrease of population—to submit in time to the unalterable will of destiny, and take the course which destiny indicates to them by public events, particularly the sudden developments in California. Might they—in the place of occupying themselves with Court ceremonial, ribbons, stars, titles of excellence and other absurdities—instead of aggravating their own life and work by prolix and tedious correspondence, and disputes with foreign authorities and private individuals—instead of dissuading the people by narrow minded partiality and prejudices and abuses of the law, to impose the same with heavy monetary fines for imaginary sins—instead of levying prohibitory custom regulations on wines and liquors, and thereby only creating smugglers and secret dealers—might they instead of thus so annoying only the current, on the contrary throw open their lands and harbors to immigrants and to commerce, declare the islands open to all comers, and protect and facilitate the commerce and settlement of all possible and all desirable races? I think it would be very soon become a high political importance; the Great Powers would contend with each other to protect them, and no foreign power would ever dare to commit such overbearing acts as Lord Peel, and more recently the French Admiral Legation de Tromelin arrogated to themselves.

"On the other hand, the aborigines will probably become extinct or amalgamated with the foreigners, and the imaginary greatness of the chiefs will disappear. A new, though mixed, Hawaiian nation, in which, however, the aboriginal will be its own cultivation will form no unimportant element, would come forth powerful in their number as well as in their wealth and resources; the soil would be cultivated, mountains and forests would bring to light their treasures, and the islands would become of as great importance as Genoa and Venice of old, and like Singapore in recent commercial history."

THE NEWS.—The Eastern news received by the *Eldridge* being two weeks later than we before had—is very cheering to all who desire the return of peace. The backbone of Southern Rebellion is broken, and the power of the Federal Government is increasing so rapidly, that the hopes of the rebels are fast being dispelled. The war, with which the Federal Government is now surrounded, is drawing closer and closer, and at the same time, becoming more and more irreconcilable. It is morally impossible that the rebels will long endure the misery and dissatisfaction now existing among them, when surrender will restore to them the blessings of peace. The South can never enjoy the position she held before the rebellion, and which might have retained to this day, had wisdom prevailed. The integrity of the Republic will be preserved, even should the abolition of slavery and the ending of the career of the rebels be the alternative. The North has the power and the will, and enjoys at the same time the sympathy of the whole world in her efforts to preserve the unity of the Republic.

—The Eastern news as San Francisco papers, are full of interesting details, and the following details promise to be still more so. From Europe there is nothing startling in the Russian war, as reported as having been defeated by the Czar's army, in which the former lost 6,000 men. Affairs in Italy appear unsettled, all parties anxiously awaiting the death of the Pope, which event it is thought will terminate the existence of the Papal, and unite Rome to the Italian rule of Victor Emmanuel.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The letter mail which was made up at the Honolulu Post-office and dispatched by the barkentine *Constitution* via Victoria, early in October last, has probably been sent, as letters forwarded in it, containing drafts and orders for San Francisco, have never been answered. It is stated that there were two bags put on board, that the newspaper bag was left at Victoria, but the letter bag was taken by mistake over to Port Townsend. What becomes of it the readers are enigma. Duplicates of all important business letters sent by that vessel should be forwarded.

ANDREWS' HAWAIIAN DICTIONARY.—We are glad to learn that this new work is now nearly completed, a small portion only (the letter "P") remaining unfinished. Several legislatures have noted it for the preparation or publication of this great work, but not a dollar has been issued from the treasury for that object. With the aid of an accomplished native assistant, the copy might be got ready for the press within three months; without one, it may take three years. Now while so much attention is being paid by foreigners to the vernacular, and by natives to the English language, the government cannot expend any funds with greater benefit to the country, than in forwarding this indispensable book.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A HALLOM.—On Saturday evening last, sharp but distant lightning was observed on the horizon at the Northwest, presaging a disturbance of the elements. A light westerly wind prevailed at the time, and during the following day was accompanied with rain. On Saturday night, a halloam passed over the city, the halloams rattling like bullets on the roofs, waking up almost everybody. Had it occurred in the day time, we should probably have had a repetition of what happened in a similar storm on Kauai some six or eight years ago, when an old native woman, living at Lawai, who had never seen the like before, picked up a small calabash full, covered it carefully up, and trudged off to Koloa, two miles distant, to ask the foreigners what this new thing was. After a hard hour's tramp, she reached Dr. Smith's, and opened her calabash, when to her amazement, a half cupful of water was all that remained of her treasure. Her woman was sold; but she was not the first one whose "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" has met a like fate.

OFF AT LAST.—The Peruvian collier ship *Peruviana*, sailed again for Callao on Thursday last. During her stay in port she was thoroughly repaired, and the repairs made here will doubtless enable her to reach her destination safely. Her expenses have been heavy, and rumor says her bills amount to nearly twenty thousand dollars. Her live cargo will have to realize a large profit to settle up the expenses of the voyage. While in port, her coolies, numbering about 300, were housed on shore, and generally appeared to be in good health. The poor fellows, however, have not yet learned the hard life before them—worse by far than American slavery.

DEATH OF GEN. MILLER.—Advices by the last mail announce the death of General Wm. Miller, at Callao, Peru, on the 31st of October. It will be remembered that the advice by the Russian steamer *Morge*, left him very low and with no hope of his recovery. He held at the time of his death, the office of British Commissioner and Consul-General at those islands, and also enjoyed a high rank under the Peruvian Government, with emoluments attached. We have not yet received the particulars of his death.

THURSDAY LAST, having suffered somewhat from sickness on the trip up, but whose stomach felt quite recovered. There have been several severe shocks of earthquake felt on the Kona side of Hawaii, during the past month, anguring more than usual activity in the volcano. The blight, which has so much affected the coffee and orange trees, is rapidly disappearing, and hopes are entertained that it will soon be among the things that were.

The ship *Harrison* (formerly a whaler,) which sailed hence for San Francisco Dec. 3, arrived over on the 18th—15 days passage. Land was made in 13 days from Honolulu, but owing to calm weather, the ship did not get in till two days later.

—The brig *Star of Anchor*, which followed her, sailed from this port on the 21st inst., and ought to have arrived at San Francisco by the 6th of January.

THE MAIL.—Large mails were brought down by the *Eldridge* and *Comet*, consisting of mail matter which had accumulated at Placerville by the flood in Sacramento Valley. Of some Eastern papers received at this office, there were several weekly dates running from Sept. 15 to November 15.

The next meeting of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, will be held on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at Mrs. Cartwright's, corner of Fort and Beretania Streets.

We are under obligations to Messrs. McRae & Merrill, and Messrs. C. W. Brooks & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, Esq., for latest San Francisco papers.

PACIFIC No. 3.—The members of this company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of officers, will take place at the stated meeting, on Friday, 31st inst., at 7 P. M. B. E. DERRIAM, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1892.

SOOTHING AND BRACING.—There is no preparation in existence which does such a soothing effect on cases of nervous excitement as DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant remedy on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, flattening of the liver, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any unpleasant reaction, but by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 27-1m

Hand Book OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by Joel Parker, 1861. Price \$1.00. For sale by W. L. WHITE, 27-1m

Hooks! Fall in! A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society, will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Sullivan, on Monday Evening February 3d, at 7 o'clock, precisely.

The business that will be brought before the meeting being of great importance, every member will be expected to be at his post to the absence? Per Order: FRANK BENT, Secretary. 27-1m

FRENCH HOTEL! On Port street, above Hotel—private entrance from Hotel street.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL-known and popular establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the house has been refitted and opened this house for the accommodation of those who wish to be near the harbor, and who desire the best of the accommodations, as the proprietor feels that none like them can be had on an reasonable terms.

Strangers visiting the Islands, would do well to call and see the accommodations, as the proprietor feels that none like them can be had on an reasonable terms.

The sleeping apartments are thoroughly ventilated—the localities of the bath and shower, and the table and kitchen are furnished with the choicest of the markets afford.

By the proprietors, who are anxious to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor, of National Living Saloon, No. 10, Market Street, Honolulu, Oahu, will be glad to make them comfortable. 27-3m

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant vessels.

AGENTS FOR THE Regular Dispatch Line of Packets, BETWEEN HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

Bark "Comet," Capt. John Parry. "Speedwell," Capt. J. S. Smith. "Yankee," Capt. W. C. Clinton.

One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every three weeks, or oftener.

Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.

All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for passengers, for whom every comfort will be provided.

Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchandise to New York or Boston, the freight being shipped at San Francisco, on board first class ships, under charter to the shippers.

All accounts are paid at Boston or New York, through Bills Lading, or freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs. Golden & Williams, Boston and Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., New York. Messrs. McRae & Merrill, Agents for the Regular Dispatch Line, at San Francisco. 27-1m

HONOLULU Steam Biscuit Bakery! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that the Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery is now in full operation. He is prepared to furnish, at the lowest possible rates, all kinds of biscuits and other confectionery.

Prices to defy Competition! Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bake, will have it made up at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP BREAD REBAKED. Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.

ROBERT LOVE, Nuanu Street. 27-4m

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The next meeting of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, will be held on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at Mrs. Cartwright's, corner of Fort and Beretania Streets.

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PACIFIC No. 3.—The members of this company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of officers, will take place at the stated meeting, on Friday, 31st inst., at 7 P. M. B. E. DERRIAM, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1892.

SOOTHING AND BRACING.—There is no preparation in existence which does such a soothing effect on cases of nervous excitement as DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant remedy on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, flattening of the liver, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any unpleasant reaction, but by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 27-1m

Hand Book OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by Joel Parker, 1861. Price \$1.00. For sale by W. L. WHITE, 27-1m

Hooks! Fall in! A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society, will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Sullivan, on Monday Evening February 3d, at 7 o'clock, precisely.

The business that will be brought before the meeting being of great importance, every member will be expected to be at his post to the absence? Per Order: FRANK BENT, Secretary. 27-1m

FRENCH HOTEL! On Port street, above Hotel—private entrance from Hotel street.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL-known and popular establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the house has been refitted and opened this house for the accommodation of those who wish to be near the harbor, and who desire the best of the accommodations, as the proprietor feels that none like them can be had on an reasonable terms.

Strangers visiting the Islands, would do well to call and see the accommodations, as the proprietor feels that none like them can be had on an reasonable terms.

The sleeping apartments are thoroughly ventilated—the localities of the bath and shower, and the table and kitchen are furnished with the choicest of the markets afford.

By the proprietors, who are anxious to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor, of National Living Saloon, No. 10, Market Street, Honolulu, Oahu, will be glad to make them comfortable. 27-3m

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant vessels.

AGENTS FOR THE Regular Dispatch Line of Packets, BETWEEN HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

Bark "Comet," Capt. John Parry. "Speedwell," Capt. J. S. Smith. "Yankee," Capt. W. C. Clinton.

One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every three weeks, or oftener.

Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.

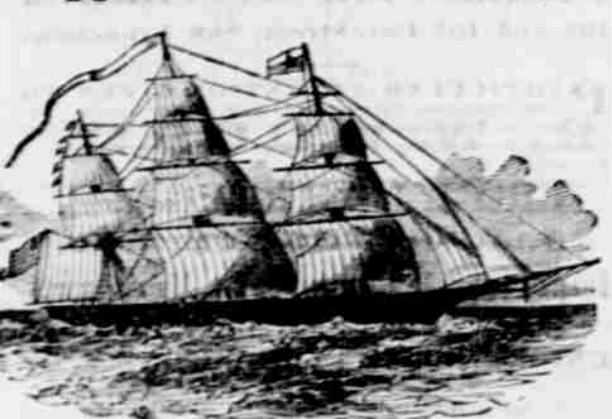
All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for passengers, for whom every comfort will be provided.

Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchandise to New York or Boston, the freight being shipped at San Francisco, on board first class ships, under charter to the shippers.

All accounts are paid at Boston or New York, through Bills Lading, or freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs. Golden & Williams, Boston and Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., New York. Messrs. McRae & Merrill, Agents for the Regular Dispatch Line,

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE Clipper bark A. A. Eldridge,



WITH THE MAILS AND Two Weeks Later News from all Parts of the World.

CHEERING NEWS FROM AMERICA!

THE REBELS PILIKIA!

The clipper bark *A. A. Eldridge* arrived early on Monday last, bringing the Eastern mails. Her passage from San Francisco was an unusually long one—thirty days, having been beset by head winds, during which the bark moved hardly a hundred miles.

Her news is exceedingly interesting and cheering for the Union cause, which is steadily gaining ground. The following are the latest telegraphic advices:

Dates of Dec. 10-20.

Further European news has been received. The *London Times* says: The principle on which the Government rests its demand is that British ships, until their violation of the neutrality laws is fully proved, must be held to be British ground as much as if they were an actual piece of British soil, and the rights of all persons on board are as valid as on British territory. No such violation has been proved or sought to be proved against the *Trent*, consequently, the seizure of persons, dragged from her deck, was entirely illegal. Sidel and Mason were at most civil servants to a hostile power, and were travelling from one neutral power to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declare them rebels their right of asylum has been clearly violated.

Bombardment of Charleston.—Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 11th give full particulars of the great fire at Charleston. Fifty-seven buildings were destroyed, including the Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cumberland Street Church, the Methodist and Circular churches. The loss will be from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The steamer *Illinois*, which arrived at Old Point on Saturday night, says that it passed within six miles of Charleston, on Thursday night. A tremendous conflagration was going on, and Charleston was evidently burning.

The *Norfolk Daily Book*, of the 13th, gives an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina, at Charleston. The plot of the negroes was discovered and crushed.

Dec. 15.—P. M.—Information has been received at Cairo that New Orleans had been attacked by the Federal forces under the command of Gen. Phelps, from Ship Island. (Ship Island is one of a group of islands lying at the entrance of Lake Borgne, which again communicates with Lake Ponchartraine. We received news some time ago that the island was in the possession of the Federal forces. If the island is correct the expedition which some time ago sailed further South than Port Royal, and which it was thought was destined for some port in Florida, had brought up at New Orleans, and the city of New Orleans could be attacked from Ship Island. It is certain that it is too far distant to render shelling practicable. Probably the dispatch means that Ship Island was made a base for operations, and that reinforcements have been sent down from Columbus for the relief of New Orleans.

In Congress yesterday, the House resumed discussion of the bill authorizing the immediate construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, which passed.

The President will send a message to the Senate, to-morrow, on our relations with Great Britain, which will set at rest public excitement.

George S. Fisher, of San Francisco, has been appointed U. S. Vice Consul at Kure, Japan, and Capt. Robert Halsey, of San Francisco, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, vice A. Garril.

Dates of Dec. 21.—Private letters received from distinguished English Statesmen and other prominent individuals, give every assurance that it is foreign to the interests of the English Government to make any demand for the release of Mason and Sidel, and that it is probable that they will ask such explanation as the United States Government may desire to give.

The Federal troops now occupy Beaufort, S. C., and are fortifying themselves.

The steamer *Albatross* has arrived at New York from Port Royal, with 12,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton. Over 100,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton had been secured previously to the departure of the *Albatross*.

Yesterday, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis and Major Marshall's commands surprised the rebel camp at Warrenburg, Mo., and captured 1,300 prisoners, including three Captains, seven Lieutenants, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, and full camp equipage. Our loss was but two killed and eight wounded.

QUINCY, Dec. 21.—P. M.—The dispatches of the British Minister, received at Washington, are reported to be more sensible and moderate than the representations of the British press would lead to the belief.

Nothing pre-emptory or imperative is addressed to our Government, and no difficulty presented to their view but which can and will be settled by diplomacy.

In the House, yesterday, 20th, Julian of Indiana, offered a resolution that the fugitive or return of any fugitive from labor, without proof that the claimant is loyal. After much discussion the resolution passed.

The capture of 1,300 rebels at Warrenburg, Mo., by Col. Jeff. C. Davis, is regarded as a most brilliant exploit of the war.

General G. W. Jones, of Iowa, ex-minister to Bogota, was arrested at New York yesterday, by order of Secretary Seward, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi, and an insurrection which has been destroyed—\$150,000 on the Quittan estate alone.

Dates of Dec. 23d.—QUINCY, Dec. 23, P. M.—Lord Lyons and the Mexican and British Ministers at Washington, have made his first official communication [in relation to the Mason and Sidel affair, we presume.—Eds. *Alla*].

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REMARKS BY SENATOR GARNETT.—There has been a rupture at Richmond between General Wise and Jeff. Davis. Wise has passed resolutions, and O. Jennings Wise (the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*) will oppose Jeff. Davis' administration in his paper.

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WHICH OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT.—The steamship *George Leno*, from Aspinwall, on the 16th, has arrived. The French transport ship *Reposée*, bound to Callao, was wrecked 40 miles south of Valparaiso. She had 600 men on board, five or six of whom were saved.

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European.

Great Britain.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the *London Times*, asserted that President Lincoln and his Cabinet were not disposed to a peaceful arbitration, and that they were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European powers.

The *London Times* attributes the inactivity of the demand for cotton in India to lingering hesitation to the American supply, but says that other circumstances have also operated forcibly to such a result.

The real cause of the present stagnation is the scarcity of cotton, but the absence of a demand for cotton, the markets of the world being glutted with Lancashire goods. Manufacturers are doing operations as long as they must have done sooner or later, irrespective of the stoppage of the American supply.

Advocate Nightingale's, in a letter which has found its way into print, appears to entertain little hope of her own recovery.

A grand Irish mass meeting was held in Dublin, to consider affairs between Great Britain and America. Feeling ran high in favor of sustaining the cause of the United States.

The stone fleet, which recently left New Bedford, was spoken of on the 21st, off the coast of North Carolina, bound further South. The *Journal of Commerce* says that the first of the fleet, the *Charlotte* and *Savannah*, for the purpose of blockading the harbors of those cities, which being effectively accomplished, the remainder of the fleet, if any was spared, will proceed still further South on its errand of destruction.

Lord Monck was sworn in at Quebec, on the 28th November, as Governor-General of Canada.

Foreign Summary.

AWAITING AN ATTACK AT MANASSAS.—An extra pair of shoes have just been served out to our army on the other side of the Potomac—another evidence that a grand advance is contemplated for an early day. In the meantime, even the desertion of "Bull Run" who comes in from the rebel lines, brings the assurance that the enemy is awaiting an attack and preparing to fall back upon Manassas if pressed, and that the Union army is in excellent spirits and, generally, in very good health. All the men seem to be well, and are confident of the result of the battle. They seem to find themselves winter quarters in a more congenial climate than Eastern Virginia.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IN RELATION TO PASSPORTS FOR CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—It is a settled fact that passengers leaving New York for California, must have a passport. Probably the same provision is taken in San Francisco. Secret sympathizers will therefore be put to their traps to avoid the precaution of a passport. The notice is as follows: "The following notice has been received from the Department of State, and is published for the information of all who intend to travel."

"There being reason to believe that disloyal persons embark for Aspinwall for improper purposes, notice is hereby given, that all passengers by vessels bound to that port, will, after the 1st of January, be required to provide themselves with passports, in the same manner as passengers by vessels to Europe."

THE SCEPTER AGAIN.—The privateer *Sumpter* has had a narrow escape. It appears that she was recaptured by the U. S. sloop *Albatross*, and was desirous of seizing her, but a French vessel-of-war in the port objected, as a breach of neutrality. During the night the *Sumpter* was released, and on the morning of the 18th, she was seen to be on her way to sea, and the great chain of those on board they found the *Sumpter* had taken the hint in the meantime and put to sea; at last, according to the report, she was seen to be on her way to sea.

Mr. Russell says: By the end of this month (Oct.) the United States will have a large fleet on the coast and on the rivers, and I have reason to think that it will be a formidable one. It is not clear how the secessionists from the West—as far as that is away. A naval officer said to me the other day—it seems as if the moment an American seaman is sighted on the coast, the Federal fleet is going to be sent to sea.

"You need not be afraid of any want of cotton in *Port Royal*. By October we will have a few good ports open. *Port Royal* is a good port, and it is an eye on Pensacola also, and New Orleans is by no means safe. The condition to which the blockade is reduced, is a good one. It is not clear how the secessionists from the West—as far as that is away. A naval officer said to me the other day—it seems as if the moment an American seaman is sighted on the coast, the Federal fleet is going to be sent to sea.

Navigation was closed at St. Petersburg. The last ships of the season were leaving Constantinople. 15,000 Russian troops had attacked 10,000 mountaineers in Greece. After fighting six hours the Russians were put to flight, with very heavy losses, including a general of division killed. 6,000 Russians were reported killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Warsaw of the 16th November, says that the military were being continually insulted, and the martial law had been set at defiance by the people.

The Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested because the churches were continually closed, and having written a disrespectful letter to Gen. Luders. The Archbishop's Administration was stopped by an order from St. Petersburg.

Special Notices.

THE COITTS ON THE LANE BEN TO LET! Apply to W. R. SEAL, or J. SMITHS.

THE RESIDENCE IN NUANE VAL- by formerly occupied by Mr. Robert C. Jackson. Apply to W. L. GREEN.

THE STORE AND DWELLING ON No. 14, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and is now occupied by Mr. Robert C. Jackson. Apply to W. L. GREEN.

THE PLEASANT TWO-ROOMED Cottage, centrally located on Port Royal, now occupied by the undersigned. For particulars, apply to H. M. WHITNEY.

A Tenant Wanted. FOR THE ROGERS HOUSE. Water will be let on and the place put in thorough repair. Apply to G. J. JUD, Guardian.

Shingles and Redwood Boards. 100,000 REDWOOD SHINGLES. 25,000 feet Redwood Boards, at lowest rates. For sale by C. BREWER & CO. Market Wharf.

Salmon. SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR FAMILY USE. 150 whole and half bbls. just received. And for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Market Wharf.

Macaulay. VOL. 5. COMPLETING THE SERIES OF Macaulay's History of England, just received. A few sets of the work complete, 5 vols., \$5.00. For sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

Will leave Honolulu for KONA! AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. On TUESDAY, February 4th, At half-past 4 P. M. precisely. For HILO, on MONDAY, " 10. Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1862. Agents H. S. & C. N. Co.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public, that having completed and put in operation, MY BARREL MACHINERY!

I am prepared to furnish all kinds of containers for Sugar, Molasses, Provision, Rice and other articles at a cheaper rate than any imported.

Orders addressed to my Agents MESSRS. E. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST Will be promptly attended to. HENRY BRUNS. Honolulu, January 13, 1862. 250-3m

S. H. DOWSETT, OFFERS FOR SALE THE CARGO OF THE BAKENTINE, From Tekelet, W. T.

Consisting of ROUGH N. W. BOARDS, Shingles, Planks, Timber, Matched flooring pine boards, Planks, and scantling of all sizes, at the lowest market rates. 250-2m

HAVING RECEIVED ORDERS from several New York illustrated papers for Views of Hawaiian Society, Customs, &c., I shall leave Honolulu for the windward islands in the course of two weeks, on a tour of the islands, and will return to Honolulu on the 1st of March. Persons wishing pictures before I leave, will do well to call soon, as I may be gone some time. Any hints as to interesting pictures, from those who have traveled on the Islands, will be thankfully received. J. W. KING. 250-2m

(Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.)

Concerning Botany, Droughts and Wild Animals.—A Thought for the Legislature.

It is related of the young ladies of the South Hally Seminary, that they once became so zealous in botanical researches, as to entirely exterminate some species of plants from that region, and that they had at length to be restrained by stringent regulations. We have a set of Botanists in our islands, who are even more zealous than they, and who seem likely, like the Israelites in Gilboa, to "lick up every green thing" from the face of the earth. No plants, not even the periwinkle, which is the mountain side, escape their ravages, as they gather up that green robe that adorns our scenery and protects our climate. The same thing is true now of them, as was true in Gilboa, of the "wild as the wilderness," they "search out every green thing."

It is becoming an important question whether we shall restrain these botanical proclivities, or suffer our climate to become more and more dry, till we shall have a drought, like that of the days of Ahab and Elijah, the effect of removing the vegetation from a country ought to be understood more generally. When a country is deprived of its herbage, plants and grasses and forests, the springs and rivulets are exhausted, and the climate becomes warmer and drier. This is the reason why the climate of ancient England and Germany, at the time of the Roman Emperor Caesar, resembled that which Sweden now possesses. So also the climate of Greece, in the time of the Greeks, was like that of modern Greece, which now produces the orange and the grape. The removal of the forests in Finland has dried up its waters and rendered its climate milder. No country in the world was formerly more healthy or more fertile than the country now so fearful in the world, now an extensive morass. The woods have been removed from the mountains. The Apennines are at present almost entirely denuded of the noble forest which once protected their sides. The power of the rain, no longer broken by the millions of leaves and by the grassy mantle, has torn the loose soil from the mountain sides, rendering them more bare and desolate, and at the same time has made the country below unhealthy by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in stagnant swamps. All travelers agree that there is now in the country so fearful as that which is included in the States of the Church.

A journey amongst the forests of Thuringia and the Harz Mountains would also furnish innumerable instances of the same truth. King Frederick William of Prussia once wanted money; and one of his noblemen promised to secure for him without loan or tax, if he would permit the forests to be removed. He consented, and the noblemen, by cutting down the woods, brought him two hundred thousand thalers. Now the people would give millions to have the woods back again. The forests of the Harz, although a semi-civilized people, seem to be so happy to show this to-day in uniting my name to my husband's in doing honor to the memory of Count Cavour.

Spain. There were rumors of impending changes among the high functionaries in administration, and that the powers of the several Ministers would be modified and the Ministry of State reorganized.

The Mexican expedition comprises 15 vessels, 380 guns, 6,000 sailors and 5,000 troops.

Italy. In the Italian Parliament, Rissoi announced that he had elaborated upon the plan of reorganizing the Ministry of State, and that he had requested Napoleon to become mediator; but owing to the little conciliatory disposition the mediation was without result. The project contained numerous articles, such as the independence, inviolability, certain revenue and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's cardinals.

It was asserted that the project of the Italian Congress was to be organized also to attack the Pope's independence, inviolability, certain revenue and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's cardinals.

Navigation was closed at St. Petersburg. The last ships of the season were leaving Constantinople. 15,000 Russian troops had attacked 10,000 mountaineers in Greece. After fighting six hours the Russians were put to flight, with very heavy losses, including a general of division killed. 6,000 Russians were reported killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Warsaw of the 16th November, says that the military were being continually insulted, and the martial law had been set at defiance by the people.

The Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested because the churches were continually closed, and having written a disrespectful letter to Gen. Luders. The Archbishop's Administration was stopped by an order from St. Petersburg.

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