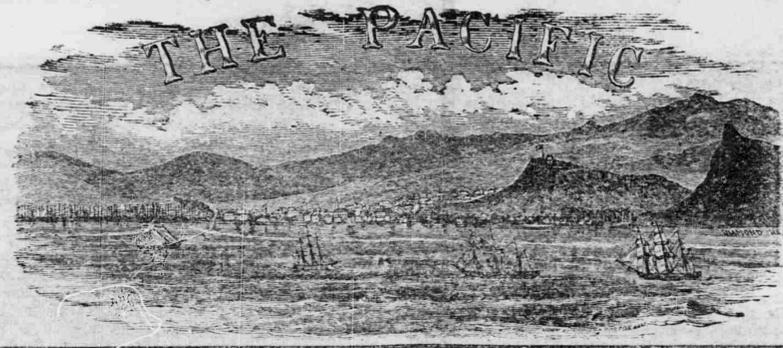


# Commercial



# Advertiser.

Native Edition.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AUGUST 7, 1856.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. VOLUME I. NUMBER 6.

### THE PACIFIC

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, Is Published Every Thursday Morning, at Six Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

Papers sent to California, and the United States, will be \$7 50 per annum, (\$1 50 being the amount of the Hawaiian and American postage, prepaid.) All such papers will have American postage stamps on them, which will prevent any additional post age being collected.

To accommodate subscribers in the U. S. or California, the publisher will receive at par in payment for subscriptions or advertisements, the bills of any sound bank of New York city, Boston, New Bedford, or New London, or any cash order from a merchant in the U. S. on any merchant resident here, or any warehouse captain visiting this port. Such orders may be transmitted by mail.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards, not exceeding ten lines, \$5 per annum in advance. Other advertisements, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion payable always in advance, otherwise not inserted. No advertisements inserted for less than fifty cents. Obituaries and funeral invitations inserted as advertisements. Yearly advertisements, will be charged quarterly at the rate of \$25 for each quarter, column occupied by them. Advertisements displayed in larger type than usual, are subject to heavier charges. Subscription to the Commercial Advertiser is payable invariably in advance. No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless prepaid.

### COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE.

PLAIN AND FANCY BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CONSULAR BLANKS, BLANK CHECKS, AUTION BILLS, PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, SHOP BILLS. VISITING, BUSINESS, AND ADDRESS CARDS printed on a "Yankee Card Press," in the highest style of the art.

### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

[A correspondent has called our attention to one of BYRANT'S Poems in which the same ideas are expressed as in Dr. HILL-BRAND'S Address, viz: that the destruction of forests changes the atmosphere to a drier state. We quote a few verses of the poem.]

An Indian at the burial place of his fathers. It is the spot I came to seek,— My fathers' ancient burial place Free from these vines, ashland and weak, With-drew our wasted race; It is the spot,—I know it well— Of which our old traditions tell.

The sheep are on the slopes around, The cattle in the meadows feed, And laborers turn the crumbling ground, Or drop the yellow seed, And prancing steeds, in trappings gay, Whirl the bright chariot o'er the way.

Methods it were a nobler sight To see these vales in woods arrayed, Their summits in the golden light, Their trunks in grateful shade, And herds of deer, that bounding go, O'er hills and prostrate trees below.

But I behold a fearful sign, To which the white men's eyes are blind; Their race may vanish hence, like mine, And leave no trace behind, Save ruins o'er the region spread, And the white stones above the dead.

Before these fields were sown and tilled, Full to the brim our rivers flowed; The melody of waters filled The fresh and boundless wood; And torrents dashed and rivulets played, And fountains spouted in the shade.

Those grateful sounds we heard no more, The springs are silent in the sun; The rivers, by the blackened shore, With lessening current run; The realm our tribes are crushed to get May be a barren desert yet.

EXCESSIVE EATING.—In a letter to Lord Murray, found in the Life of Sydney Smith, lately published, the latter says: "You are, I hear, attending more to diet than heretofore. If you wish any thing like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about half what you could eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight that I could live upon so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that between ten and seventy years of age I had eaten and drunk forty-four one-horse wagon loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this mass of nourishment is considered to be worth \$25,000. This is a frightful calculation, but irresistibly true; and I think, dear Murray, your wagons would require an additional horse each."

FACTS WORTH NOTING.—The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 2523; namely, 587 in Europe, 336 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years, and one-half before reaching 17. Of every 1000 persons 1 reaches 100 years of life, every 100 only 6 reach the age of 65, and not more than 1 in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every hour, and 69 every minute—or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and above all, those who observe a sober industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterward. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1000 individuals. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

### VARIETY.

EARLY RISING.—I would inscribe on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber—"If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself, or any one else, to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself."—Lord Chatham.

GREAT SPEED.—The train which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Windsor, on his visit to England, ran at the rate of 72 miles an hour. The distance was 28 miles. Brunell, the great engineer, managed the locomotive.

COURAGE.—Have sufficient to speak to a poor friend, even in the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is not so great as many people may imagine, and the act is worthy of a king.

Top boots are all the spasm in New York now, the cream of Broadway wear tassels to them, and sporting whip thrust out from the side pocket completes the tableaux. Next thing we shall hear of will be gilt edged shirt collars.

He that is good, will infallibly become better, and he that is bad, will as certainly become worse; for vice, virtue and time, are three things that never stand still.

The Knickerbocker states that two boy babies who chanced to be born in the same house on the same day in this city, were in the bustle of the moment placed in the same cradle, and when taken out, it proved impossible to tell which was which—a matter of great distress to their respective mothers, and which can never be certainly decided.

The product of the California mines since their discovery in 1848 to Jan. 1, 1856, was \$356,345,000—that of the Australian from their discovery in 1851, to the same date, \$229,934,000, making a total of \$586,279,000, and a considerably larger annual average for Australia than California. What has become of it all?

The largest reading room in the world is now nearly completed in the British Museum. It is circular, one hundred and forty feet in diameter, and one hundred and forty feet in height. The tables will accommodate four hundred readers. The wrought iron book cases will contain 102,000,000 volumes. The cost of the room will be about \$300,000.

Peter Glass of Leominster, who delights in the manufacture of curiously wrought and inlaid furniture, has just completed a couple of center tables, inlaid with 45,000 pieces of colored woods, so arranged as to represent bouquets and vases of flowers, birds, insects, &c., and on one table are representations of Washington, Jackson, Napoleon, Prendergast, Grant, and Robert Bruce.

The wealthiest heiress in England at this time is Miss Jones Loyd, daughter of Lord Overstone, the banker. She has but just come out, and created an immense sensation at the last "drawing room." The New York Times says this lady has an uncle in that city, who is now acting in the capacity of a salesman at Genin's Bazar.

HOUSEKEEPING.—We commend the following to our fair countrywomen: We will give to intellect, to immortality, to religion, and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping, can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one. A small house can be more easily kept clean than a palace.

Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain. Skillful cooking is as readily discerned in a nicely baked potato, or a respectable johnny-cake, as in a nut brown sirlon or a brace of canvass backs.

The charm of good housekeeping is in the order, economy and taste displayed in attention to little things, and these little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else.

Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life which all sensible women ought to study and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all accomplished by an experimental knowledge of good housekeeping. The consumption of coffee in the United States is surprisingly large, when we take into the account the great quantity of other articles mixed with the pure article. The import last year was 191,478,657 pounds, valued at \$15,940,450.

The "Scotch pebble" is said to excel all other articles for making spectacle glasses. It is perfectly clear and transparent, and free from even the slightest color to interrupt the rays of light. The aurora borealis occurs at an elevation, it is calculated, of about seventy miles above the earth's surface, at which elevation the air is rarified to a degree far above that afforded by our best modern air pumps.

Not only was the well known chestnut-tree in the garden of the Tuilleries in leaf this year on the 20th of March, but a number of other trees, principally cherry, peach and apricot, were in flower. As a proof of the very valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 900 insects per day; and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of things, but for these birds, may be readily conceived.

There are more than eight thousand miles of railway in Great Britain, costing some two hundred and eighty-six millions of pounds. The tunnels are more than fifty miles in extent, and the earth-works measure fifty-five millions of cubic yards. The number of miles of telegraph wires is thirty-six thousand—an increase of fifty-fold in a period of only seven years.

Goods acquired by industry prove commonly more lasting than lands by descent.—Thomas Fuller. Six sisters were recently married in the same evening, at their house in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Count Sartiges lately received through the Post Office a letter from a Washington correspondent, treating of the settled antipathy of foreign Governments towards the United States, as now manifested by the conduct of foreign Representatives in their intercourse with society and our public men, and which letter was superinduced by alleged indecent and insulting language against our Government, and especially against the Secretary of State, at a dinner recently given by Count Sartiges. The envelope inclosing the newspaper in question bore the seal of the State Department. On Saturday Count Sartiges called on Mr. Marcy, indignantly complaining of the insult, and demanding that its suspected author be punished, intimating that in the event of failure to do this, he would demand his passports. Mr. Marcy, of course, disavowed all knowledge or responsibility concerning the letter, and expressed regret that anything had happened to occasion offence. Here was a quandary, but Count Sartiges was apparently satisfied, and the Secretary relieved from his unpleasant position by the author, who was a Government employe, but who did not send the letter to Count Sartiges, promptly resigning his office.

DIMENSIONS OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are as follows: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 990 feet; elevation 687 feet; area 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 290 miles; its greatest breadth is 169 miles; mean depth 890 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth 200 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 590 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6700 square miles. The total length of all five is 1384 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles.

A BATTLE FIELD FOR SALE.—The battle field of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its richer historic souvenirs, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris!

The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria in Piedmont, on the line of the railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods and fields, watered by the Servia. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marengo, gained in 1890 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavo in 1845, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statues, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Desaix, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built.

For the information of foreigners, ambitious for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, I should add that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

THE ORIENTALS IN PARIS.—An unpublished Ab-Jel-Kader-ism has just come to light. You already know the great Emir's talent in the utterance of singular hypotheses, and must have noticed the quiet air of skepticism and rallery that run through all his golden-tinted expressions. The last anecdote of the great Arab Chief is the following: One day he visited the national library of this city. He was there introduced to a Professor of Arabic who commenced talking to him the Arabic of the French Institute, which very much resembled (in perfection) the French of the American boarding-schools. After listening some minutes, with a great deal of sang froid, the Emir ordered his interpreter to say to the learned Professor that "he did not understand French."

A good anecdote is also told of Ali Pasha, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, now in Paris. A few evenings ago a lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a soiree, hazarded the naive question—"Is the Sultan married?" "A great deal Madam" was the Turk's reply.—Ibid.

There is a room in the Smithsonian Institute building, at Washington, where marbles are scientifically tested. Specimens from all parts of the world may be seen there, cut into squares and cubes. To prove their strength, they are tested in a crushing machine, also by acids, water, drying, etc. The scales to weigh the crystals in are so delicate, that ten thousand of its smallest weights are required to make an ounce. The index tablet, also a curious instrument for telling the weight, is so fine that its movement has to be examined by a magnifying glass.

THE CAPITAL OF EGYPT.—The city of Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and one of the richest cities of the East, contains 400 mosques, 149 schools, 11 lazarettos, 300 public cisterns, 46 squares, 240 streets, from 500 to 600 alleys, as many passages, 1265 houses of refreshment, 1 hospital, 95 baths, and from 25,000 to 30,000 donkeys, which are let out for hire. These animals are the only means of conveyance which it is possible to make use of in going from one part of the city to another, or in paying visits.

Col. Fremont's Mariposas estate contains upwards of seventy square miles, situated about two hundred and fifty miles easterly from San Francisco. Palmer, Cook & Co., the California bankers, own one undivided half of the track, and the Colonel the other, which many persons believe makes him the richest man in the world. He bought this immense gold region in 1846 for \$3000, and was laughed at for the recklessness of his investment. It has already yielded some thirty five millions of dollars, and its resources, both mineral and agricultural, are said to be inexhaustible.

It is said that the Czar has profited by the bitter lesson which the last two years have taught him; that he has seen the madness of seeking territorial conquest by force of arms in violation of justice and right; that he has determined to abandon the hereditary policy of his ancestors, and for the future to direct the mighty power which he possesses, for pacific purposes, for the development of the great riches of his Empire, for the promotion of commerce, manufactures and agriculture, for the improvement of the social and moral condition of his people, for the construction of railways connecting the most distant portions of his dominions, and for the advancement of civilization in general.

There are 1760 miles of streets in London.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

R. COADY & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, S. I. Refer to Messrs. Grinnell, Minton & Co. & Willets & Co., New York; Butler, Keith & Hill, Boston; Wells Fargo & Co., & Shaw & Reed, San Francisco; Alton & Co., Valparaiso; G. F. Train & Co., Melbourne; Wm. Pastan & Co., Hong Kong; Baring Brothers & Co., London. Exchange for sale on the U. S. and Europe. Honolulu, July 1, 1856-4f.

DANIEL C. WATERMAN, Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Reference, Messrs. Hathaway & Co., & Macouniry & Co., San Francisco; Messrs. D. R. Green & Co., James B. Congdon Esq. & W. G. E. Pope Esq., New Bedford. July 1, 1856-4f.

MELCHERS & CO., Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Stone store corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant sts. Money advanced on favorable terms for Whalers bills on the U. S. and Europe. July 1, 1856-4f.

ALLEN & CO., Commission Merchants, dealers in Ship Chandlery, Hawaiian Produce, and General Merchandise, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Sts. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. July 1, 1856-4f.

J. C. SPALDING, Commission Merchant, and Importer, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Wants, Bills of Exchange on the U. S. and Europe. Consignments from abroad promptly attended to. Island produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. July 1-4f.

B. W. FIELD, Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. Also Agent for C. Titcomb's Coffee Plantation, offers for sale, Superior Hawaiian coffee, in large or small quantities. July 1-4f.

C. BREWER 2d, General Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Money advanced on favorable terms for bills of Exchange on the U. S., England, and France. July 1, 1856-4f.

ROBERT C. JANION, Merchant and Commission Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. July 1-4f.

C. A. & H. F. POOR, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 2-4f.

VINCENT GRENIER, Importer and Commission merchant, Nuuanu st., Honolulu. VINCENT GRENIER, J. J. CARANAVE, Proprietor, Bordenaux, Agent, Honolulu. 2-4f.

H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents, and Ship Chandlers, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. TH. C. HEUCK, General Commission Merchants Honolulu Oahu S. I. 1-4f.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. EDWARD MOELL, 2-4f.

KRULL & MOLL, Importers and Commission Merchants, Kaahumanu street Makoe's block. July 1, 1856-4f.

FELDHEIM & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants, Queen st. Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. July 1, 1856-4f.

A. P. EVERETT, Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. July 1, 1856-4f.

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE, Importer, Wholesale and Retail dealer in general merchandise, Whalers and Navy Bills bought and sold. July 1, 1-4f.

THOMAS SPENCER, Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c. at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Whalers bills wanted. July 1, 1856-4f.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in General Merchandise, at the old stand, corner of the King and School streets, near the large Stone Church. Also at the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Nicholson, in King street, opposite the Seaman's Chapel. Agents for Dr. Jaynes' Medicines. W. A. ALDRICH, C. K. BISHOP. July 1, 1856-4f.

ALDRICH & BISHOP, Importers and dealers in general merchandise, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. Island produce bought and sold. Agents for the sale of the products of the Lihoe Plantation. 3-4f.

A. P. EVERETT, Auctioneer, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. July 1-4f.

M. C. MONSARRAT, Auctioneer, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. July 1-4f.

AGENT FOR THE Liverpool Underwriter's Association. The undersigned begs leave to notify Merchants, Ship owners, and Ship masters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these Islands for the LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. ROBERT C. JANION. July 1-4f.

AGENT FOR LLOYD'S The undersigned begs to notify to Merchants, Ship owners and Shipmasters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these Islands for LLOYD'S LONDON. ROBERT C. JANION. July 1-4f.

KRULL & MOLL, Agents of the Hamburg and Lubek Underwriters, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. July 1, 1856-4f.

FLORENCE STAPENHORST, Agent for the Bremen board of Underwriters. All average claims against the said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will here be certified before him. July 1-4f.

UTAI & AHEE, Importers of China Goods, and dealers in general merchandise, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses: King st. Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 1856-4f.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Luncheon Merchant, yard corner of Queen and Nuuanu streets on the Punchard premises. July 1-4f.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

GODFREY RHODES, Accountant and general Agent, offers his services as a Broker, in bringing up books, making out and collecting accounts, translating from and into the French and Hawaiian languages, etc., etc. Office at the store of Mr. Rhodes, opposite Mr. Mousarrat's Auction Room. 4-5-6-7.

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, Late Surgeon United States Navy, Consular Physician to sick American seamen. Office next door to J. C. Spalding, Kaahumanu st.; Residence at the mansion of P. Pitman, French, Valdes, Stearns, Glavin, & Co., respectively offers his professional services to resident families, to the shipping, and to strangers generally. Medical and Surgical advice in English, French, Spanish, and Italian. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. July 1-4f.

E. HOFFMANN, Physician and Surgeon, office in the new drug store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts. Makoe's block. July 1-4f.

PAUL C. DUCORRON, Attorney at Law, Conveyancer and Accountant. Office corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, Honolulu. 5-4f.

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney at law, office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. 2-4f.

J. H. WOOD, Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description. Shoe Findings, Pump, Sole, Rigging, Harness, and Patent Leathers. Cat. Goat, Hog, and Buck Skins, Trunks, Valises, Sporting Gloves, Folds, and Masks, Blacking, Brushes, Hosiery, &c. &c. Brick Shoe store, corner of Fort and Merchant sts., Honolulu, H. I. July 1-4f.

F. L. JONES, Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., corner of Queen and Nuuanu sts. Honolulu, H. I. July 1-4f.

L. FRANCONI, Dry Goods and Groceries, Globe Store, King Street. C. H. LEWERS, Carpenter and Lumber Merchant, Fort St. Honolulu. July 1-4f.

GEORGE C. SIDERS, Manufacturer and dealer in Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper ware, Kaahumanu street, opposite J. C. Spalding's Honolulu, H. Summer Bakers, Tin and Copper Pumps, Bathing Tubs, Foot and Shower Baths, Tin and Zinc Roofing, and a general assortment of Tin ware. Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. July 1, 1-4f.

HONOLULU FAMILY MARKET, Formerly the Rose Cottage Market, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. The undersigned would respectfully inform the Residents and Ship masters, that they can be supplied with the best Beef, Pork and Mutton, at his establishment, nearly opposite the Bethel, at the very lowest prices. Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses can be supplied at any time of day with the best Sausages, Pork, Sugar Cured Hams, &c. S. B. Shipping supplied with Corned Beef, Live Stock and Vegetables. B. F. HARDER, Proprietor. 4-4f.

W. H. STUART, Cabinet maker and Upholsterer, Hotel, near Fort at Honolulu. 2-4f.

ROBINSON & HUGHES, Saddle and Harness manufacturers, corner of Fort and Hotel at. 2-4f.

OHLSON & CO., Carriage trimming, Upholstery, and Mattress manufactory, on the corner of Fort and Hotel street. 2-4f.

S. C. HILLMAN, News Agent, Importer and Dealer in American and European Newspapers, Magazines, and Literature of all kinds. Fort Street between Merchant and King Streets. 5-4f.

CHAS. H. BUTLER, Cooper, & Gunner, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. Cooperage, Queen street, directly opposite R. Coady & Co.'s, new building. Would inform the public that he is always to be found at his shop, to give prompt attention to all orders in his line of business. He has constantly on hand a large and desirable stock of Casks, (in shooks and otherwise), Barrels, Tubs, and other articles made to order. He would especially invite the attention of masters of the Whaling Fleet, and other vessels to the above, and assures them that he will at all times be prepared to meet their demands, upon the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Honolulu, July 1, 1856-4f.

S. HOFFMEYER, Commission Merchant, dealer in Ship Chandlery, and General Merchandise, Lahaina, Maui, H. I. Ships furnished with recruits. Whalers bills wanted on the U. S. and Europe. Storage. July 1, 1856-4f.

WILSON & COLBURN, Commission Merchants, Ship Chandlers, and General Agents, Lahaina, Maui, S. I. Ships furnished with recruits. Whalers bills wanted on the U. S. and Europe. Storage. July 1, 1856-4f.

J. F. COLBURN, Auctioneer, Lahaina, Maui, S. I. July 1, 1856-4f.

GILMAN & CO., Ship Chandlers and General Agents, Lahaina, Maui, S. I. Ships supplied with recruits, storage and moey. July 1-4f.

G. D. GILMAN, Auctioneer, Lahaina, Maui, H. I. 5-4f.

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE, Importer, and cheap dealer in general merchandise, Lahaina, Maui, S. I. July 1, 1-4f.

B. PITMAN, Ship Chandler and dealer in General Merchandise, Waialeale Bay, HILO, HAWAII. Chooses constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by whale ships and others. Shipping furnished with fresh beef, Vegetables, and all kinds of Groceries, and Provisions &c. at the shortest notice, at the very lowest market prices. Best facilities for storage of from 3 to 5000 barrels, being near the landing, and free from thatched buildings. Wanted, Whalers bills on the U. S., or Europe, for which money will be advanced on reasonable terms. N. B. This port offers the safest and most commodious anchorage of any port in the Hawaiian group. Here you can give security their liberty without danger of looting, than by desertion. No ardent spirits allowed to be sold.

J. WORTH, Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Bills of exchange wanted. July 1, 1856-4f.

R. S. HOLLISTER, Attorney and Conveyancer at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Koloa, Kauai. 2-5-6-7.

L. CHERIFF MORGAN, C. S. HATHAWAY, W. F. STONE, MORGAN, HATHAWAY & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, San Francisco, Cal. References, T. S. Hathaway Esq. Messrs. T. & A. R. Nye, & Swift & Perry, New Bedford, Messrs. Grinnell Minton & Co., New York; John H. Forbes Esq., Boston, Messrs. Perkins & Smith, New London, Daniel C. Waterman Esq., Honolulu. July 1, 1856-4f.

CHARLES BREWER, Commission Merchant, Boston, U. S. Refer to Jas. Makoe and R. W. Wood Esqrs. July 1, 1856-4f.

Here is a fine specimen of the New Yorkorkism "Rachel rose last night to the full height of her tel."

"I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to manage all the talent of the family; but then I

C. BREWER, 2d, Fort Street.

L. FRANCONI, Dry Goods and Groceries, Globe Store, King Street.

HAS re-opened his Carpenter Shop at the old stand, on the corner of King and Alakea sts., where he hopes, by strict attention, to share the public patronage. July 1, 1-4f.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1886.

During the past week there have been two arrivals from foreign ports; the Vaquero with part of a cargo from Melbourne...

The coasting schooners appear to be doing a fair business, though freights to them are very low.

We noticed a little more competition among buyers at the Auction Sale on Tuesday. Our retail merchants are preparing for the fall trade...

The quarterly rents of the Government Market Stalls realized at auction to-day \$190 75.

In exchange on the United States we hear of no transactions, merchants generally preferring to wait till the return of the whaling fleet.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Table with columns for location (San Francisco, Panama, N. G., New York, London, Paris, Hongkong, Sydney, N. S. W., Tahiti) and dates.

Ships Mails.

For San Francisco, per Vaquero, closes Saturday, August 9th. For Lahaina, on Friday and also Saturday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 31—Haw. schooner Hanalei, from Kona, Hawaii. 31—Schooner Keoni Ana, from Kohala, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

July 31—Am bark Frances Palmer, Stott, for San Francisco. 31—Brigantine John Dunlap, Candage, for Hanalei, Kauai.

MEMORANDA.

The schooner East Maui is a new craft, built at Hana, East Maui, and we judge to be a pretty fair sailer, from the way she came into the harbor last Thursday.

IMPORTS.

MELBOURNE—Per Vaquero—1001 pigs rice, 100 M. cheroots, 200 half chests tea, 400 boxes soap, 2000 boxes coffee...

EXPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Per Frances Palmer—250 Hides, 245 bags salt, 285 bags wheat, 98 doz plants black ink, 14 doz sarapanilla, 9 boxes pick, 2 cases...

PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Per Frances Palmer—E. F. Hardy and lady, E. P. Adams, G. P. Loughton, J. T. Calne, W. L. Edly, F. W. Fitch.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Br. bt. Gambusia, from London, via Tahiti, sailed April 6. U. S. Ship of War John Adams, Boatwell, from San Francisco, July 16, with U. S. mail.

VESSELS IN PORT—AUG. 7.

Br bark Yankee, Smith, to leave San Francisco, about Aug. 3. Br bark Cynthia, Johnson, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Johnson & Emmes.

Movements of Coasters.

Sch. Kakaiahi and Kinohao, from Kona, Hawaii, will be due by Saturday. Schooner Kamamalu, from Hilo, is due now.

MARRIED.

At Honolulu, near Honolulu, Aug. 5th, by Rev. J. D. Strong, Bessy Pymam, Esq., of Hilo, Hawaii, to Mrs. M. L. Kinsey, of Honolulu.

In 1854, twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean. In 1855, which was free of storms, the losses upon the ocean were fifteen millions of dollars, making an average of \$20,000,000 for the two years.

Charles Dickens has purchased a cottage of Queen Anne's time—a cottage with cedars and lawn—near London. The rising ground on which this cottage lies its head is Gadshill, famed by Shakespeare as the haunt of Falstaff.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter nearly done up in wrappers, six copies for 50 cents, or fourteen copies for a dollar.

Agents for the Commercial Advertiser.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society held its fifth and perhaps last annual fair and exhibition in this city on the 30th ult. The public were not disappointed with the result—it was all they expected; for the interest in the exhibitions has been decreasing from various causes for the past three years, till now, notwithstanding the united efforts of two societies, the show is but a burlesque on former exhibitions—an unfair representation of the capabilities of our islands, or the industry, skill and perseverance of our farmers, planters, herdsmen, gardeners, and house-wives.

It was fortunate then, that the President of the Society moved that the annual exhibitions be discontinued—fortunate alike for the credit of the Society and the reputation of the Hawaiian Kingdom, for the shows would be and are taken by curious lookers-on, as an index of what we are, as shown by our best efforts. If three cart loads of show products, a watermelon, a squash, two ganders, a cock and hen, are all we can call together with twelve months efforts, then let us discontinue our fairs till the need of them is felt again, and let each producer take pride in showing on his own land and under his own flag-tree, what his industry and perseverance can accomplish.

Various reasons have been assigned for the decrease of interest in the exhibitions, among them the want of steam communication between the islands, and the expense and risk attending the efforts of those residing on the other islands necessary to exhibit their produce or stock. But steam communication was not necessary to produce the exhibitions of 1852 and '73, which were a credit to the Society and the Kingdom. One of the principal causes, no doubt is a general conviction that the good arising from the efforts of exhibitors is not a compensation for the expense incurred by them, or the benefit of the Society equally shared by all. Perhaps a rule of the Society by which the expenses of members living on the other islands and sending articles to the fair, if another is ever held, should be borne by the Society, would be productive of good results. The objects of the Society are to promote the interests of the agriculturists and of the Kingdom, let the measures taken be what they may.

Annual assembling here of the farmers and their products from all the islands are less than in most countries; but the obstacles, whatever they are, should be overcome by a judicious plan of aiding the planters and growers throughout our Kingdom.

Would it not be an improvement to have an annual fair got up to some extent after the German custom, at which auctions are held, and each producer brings forward his choice cattle, horses, fowls, wares, or produce of any and every kind, to be sold at public auction or not sold as he may choose, some perhaps for the benefit of the Society, and the rest for the benefit of the owner? If well carried out and public notice were given to all, foreigners and natives, producers on the other islands would soon find the fairs an attraction worthy of their personal attention. It is true that auctions are held now, but the impression prevails that they are only intended for the benefit of the society.

Although premiums were awarded by the different committees at the late fair to the amount of about \$480, yet the number of articles really meritorious were very few. In many cases, and perhaps a majority of them, premiums were given where there was no competition. This is all well enough, no doubt; but it shows to what a low state the interest in the fairs has fallen. Of the \$480 awarded, all but about \$150 was awarded to residents in Honolulu or on this island, whose expenses incurred must have been very trifling compared with those of exhibitors from abroad.

A half hour was sufficient to examine the articles exhibited in the Court-room, consisting mostly of vegetables, some of them very fair but none of extraordinary merit. The flowers exhibited were fewer than we had expected to see, considering the increased attention paid to their cultivation in and about town. Ten premiums were noticed, were awarded for flowers: A sample of cotton raised at Lahaina, by Mr. Oudinot, elicited admiration. Those who have dealt in the article and are familiar with it, say that its quality is extra fine, and that if picked with care, it will be found superior and merchantable. Can it be that here lies unnoticed a mine, which if properly worked, may yield its golden treasures to enrich our people? Can it be that this article of cotton, that may yet become a staple product of this Kingdom, lies discarded, neglected, unrewarded by our Society? A premium of \$100 was suggested last year (but not offered) for the best sample of 1,000 pounds. Such a premium would not be more than a just compensation for the efforts of producing a fair sample of our island cotton. And \$25 should be added for a second best sample. If it should be found on trial to be an article competing successfully in the English market with that of American growth, no better remuneration would be desired by our merchants than this. If good, this cotton ought to be worth here 10 cents per pound. The price in Liverpool, if we are not mistaken is about 15 cents for ordinary American.

There are other articles exhibited worthy of an honorable mention, including samples of wool; but as we hope to publish some of the Committee reports, we leave them for the present.

The following is the list of premiums awarded: J. Meek, best imported Bull, cup or \$15. C. G. Hopkins, best native Bull, silver medal \$8.

C. G. Hopkins 2nd do bronze medal or \$5. do best native Cow, silver medal or \$8. R. Armstrong, best fat Ox over 4 years, bronze medal or \$5. C. G. Hopkins, best fat Steer, under 4 years, bronze medal or \$5. J. Meek, best imported Stallion, "Oregon," certificate. J. Meek, 2nd best imported Stallion, "Glencoe," silver cup or \$10. S. P. Ford, best native Stallion, "Democrat," cup or \$10. P. J. Gulick, 2nd best native Stallion, "Young Oregon," silver medal or \$8. T. Cummins, best native Mare, "Scarlet Feather," silver medal or \$8. T. Cummins, 2nd best native Mare, "Jilt," bronze medal or \$5. J. Meek, best 1 year old Mare, "Fanny," book or \$8. R. Moffitt, best native gelding, "Emerald," bronze medal or \$5. P. J. Gulick, best pair horses in harness, cup or \$10. T. Cummins, best imported Ram, "Boki," cup or \$10. R. Moffitt, best native Ram, bronze medal or \$5. Mr. Sparks, best 2 Merino Ewes, book or \$3. R. Moffitt, best 3 Fleeces, bronze medal or \$5. J. Meek, best imported Boar, bronze medal or \$5. do do do Sow, do do. do do do Pigs, do do. H. G. Crabb, best Cock and 2 Hens, bronze medal or \$5. M. C. Monsarrat, best pair, Muscovy Ducks, book or \$3. Gus. Melchers, best pair Geese, book or \$3. Mr. Sparks, best Butter, 3 firkins, cup or \$10. H. A. Widemann, 2nd best Butter, bronze medal or \$5. Mr. Sparks, best Cheese, bronze medal or \$5. E. M. Plantation, best 100 lbs. Sugar, silver cup or \$15. Lihoe Plantation, 2nd best do., cup or \$10. Brewer Plantation, best Syrup, silver medal or \$8. P. Cummins, best 75 lbs. Coffee, cup or \$10. T. E. Taylor, 2nd best do., silver medal or \$8. Kekaha, best sample Wheat, cup or \$10. J. T. Gover, 2nd best do., medal or \$8. A. Archer, best Corn, 20 ears, bronze medal or \$5. V. Knudsen, best bushel do., bronze medal or \$5. J. T. Gover, best peck of white Beans, bronze medal or \$5. J. T. Gover, best variety of Beans, bronze medal or \$5. J. Meek, best variety of Vegetables, cup or \$10. P. A. Oudinot, 2nd do. do silver medal or \$5. A. Oudinot, best Sweet Potatoes, foreign seed, silver medal or \$8. F. A. Oudinot, best 10 heads of Kale, bronze medal or \$5. J. Meek, best 12 white Turnips, book or \$3. H. Stangenwald, best 12 Carrots, book or \$3. J. Meek, best 12 Radishes, book or 3. L. Andrews, best 6 Beets, book or \$3. W. Goodale, best 3 Squashes, book or \$3. W. Goodale, largest Squashes or Pumpkins, book or \$3. F. A. Oudinot, greatest variety of Potatoes, book or \$3. F. A. Oudinot, best Grapes, bronze medal or \$5. S. C. Damon, largest Watermelon, book or \$3. F. A. Oudinot, best Bannans, book or \$3. F. A. Oudinot, 2nd best do., book or \$2. Mrs. Hillebrand, best variety of Flowers, cup or \$10. Mrs. Hillebrand, 2nd best do., silver medal or \$8. Miss Anna McKibbin, best Floral Design, silver medal or \$7. Mrs. Wm. Ladd, best Bouquet, vases or \$5. Mrs. O. H. Wood, 2nd best do., bouquet holder or \$3. Mrs. J. H. Wood, best basket of Flowers, bouquet holder or \$3. Mrs. Stangenwald, 2nd best do., book or \$3. Mrs. Makee, greatest variety of Roses, book or \$3. Mrs. Makee, best collection of Verbenas, book or \$2. Mrs. Makee, best collection of Coxcombs and Pinks, book or \$2. Mrs. B. Judd, best knit Stockings, book or \$2. Miss Gilson, best crochet Collar, diploma or \$2. Miss Montgomery, best wrought Flowers, diploma or \$2. Mrs. Melchers, best leather Flowers, diploma or \$2. M. R. Paeker & Co., best Soap, bronze medal or \$5. Mr. Preng, best Bread, cup or \$10. M. J. Armstrong, 2nd best, silver medal or \$8. C. A. Hall, 3rd best do., bronze medal or \$5. J. H. Wood, best tanned native Goat Skins, bronze medal or \$5. J. H. Wood, best tanned native Cow Hide, bronze medal or \$5. Robinson & Hughes, best Saddle, bronze medal or \$5. Robinson & Hughes, best Bridle, book or \$3. H. A. Widemann, best kukui oil, silv. med. or \$8.

FALSE ALARM.—An alarm of fire was given on Friday last, which proved to be a burning fat barrel in the neighborhood of the Commercial Hotel.

New Church.—We notice that the work of excavating the foundation for the Church on the corner of Fort and Beretania streets has commenced. The contract has been entered into with Mr. C. H. Lowers, and the edifice is to be completed by the 1st of December next. We have not seen the plan, but understand it is to be a frame building of stone foundation, fronting on Fort street, about 45 by 65 feet in size, with a heavy tower, 60 feet high. The whole is to cost exclusive of its furniture, \$10,500.

ACCIDENT.—A young native about nineteen years of age, fell from the foreyard arm of the Frances Palmer on Thursday last, and broke his leg near the thigh joint. It is supposed he was asleep at the time of his fall. Since the accident he was for several days unconscious, but is now slowly recovering.

An Attachment was served yesterday on the sch. Vaquero at the instance of the assignees of Swan & Clifford, to satisfy a judgment of the Court for about \$1,800 rendered in their favor against Messrs. G. B. Post & Co., part owners of the Vaquero. Attachments had previously been served against the Fanny Major and Frances Palmer, to satisfy the same judgment, but they were released on bonds, which the assignees now deem insufficient.

ADDRESS OF Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, before the R. H. Agricultural Society. [Concluded.] So far, Gentlemen, I have entertained you at great length of time with the disastrous influence of civilization upon climate and nature at large. But where, will you ask, is the application to our young country, where civilization only dates since yesterday, where agriculture is just beginning to impress upon it the stamp of refinement and embellishment, which you yourself have described as its first stage? I will admit for a moment the validity of your objection. In that case my answer is this: If there are no forests and no woods, what need of civilization is the short-comings of nature, which I should wish to see assisted and hurried on. To speak more plainly, the gist of my foregoing remarks is, that a certain amount of permanent high and dense vegetation is necessary to secure the happiness of agriculture on a permanent basis, that in other countries this condition existed but has been destroyed by man, but that our country has not reached a sufficiently advanced age when agriculture might have accumulated its great end of covering the earth with vitalized beings, which are necessary to complete the great cycle of action and reaction on each other, of earth and atmosphere. It may safely be pronounced, that when the mighty fiat first sounded over the great expanse of land and water, the ocean quietly rolled its billows over the spot where now our Archipelago has risen. When those immense forests of California, Sicily, and the rest of the world, were accumulated in the bosoms of receding waters, to be submerged by the irruptive flood, which again receding, left their debris covered with a deposit thus again forming the ground-floor for a new vegetation, only to be again and to retrace by the same process, until that epoch is far anterior to the birth of our islands, which, beside the immediate compounds of volcanic subterranean gases, do not present to the geologist but formations of the latest epoch, their cause is to be sought in the same process, that organic life began a long time after the last consolidation of the earth's crust, after it had made considerable advance in other parts of the globe. Yet our islands have a creation of their own, even peculiar to their own, from their starting nature began in a different progress to cover every spot as it became inhabitable for organized beings. Soon the weeds sprang along from distant regions a stray cocoon, a seed, a microscopic spore of cryptogamous plants and seeds endowed with wings or parachutes, (although the small number of plants with this kind of seed in common with neighboring countries, our islands are a priori, our islands are a priori, from them) birds dropped a small innocuous or grass seed, entangled in their feathers elsewhere, and last of all came man, bringing with him the means of his sustenance, probably the best and the best, but man, after having been here a long time, here was cut off from his anterior home, and therefore with, or soon after his arrival his agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been peculiar, the atmosphere very smoky, dry and warm during the day, but unusually cool during the night. It has been so hazy that the mountains, ten miles distant, are totally obscured, and we learn that vessels approaching Lahaina, see the meeting house before the hills. It is supposed that the change in the atmosphere is owing to the eruption on Hawaii but we have no advices from that island since the date that it was first observed. It is just one year next Monday since the eruption of 1855 broke out, and it is well known that the atmosphere last fall presented at times a similar appearance. The density of the haze, as can be judged from the fact that vessels could be distinguished clearly not more than three miles distant. The same smoky appearance extends over Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, the trade wind blowing fresh at the time.

VER LAUNCH of the new propeller on the 31st drew together a large crowd, and was well worth a half-hour's waiting to see. Their Majesties the King and Queen, and their Royal Highnesses Victoria and Lot Kamehameha drove up in a carriage at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to a platform erected at the bow of the vessel. Here Her Majesty the Queen stood, and at the given signal christened the propeller Peto with a bottle of champagne, with a grace that drew forth applause from every side. The vessel was slow in moving, but finally touched her element and sat in it like a thing of life. Her name does not meet with a favorable reception, but it's no body's business what her name is as she is only to be a machine of the war department.

THEIR MAJESTIES the King and Queen leave for Kauai this afternoon in the schooner Maria, which has been refitted expressly for their convenience. They will make the tour of that island, and visit also Niuhau and Lehua.

NEW CHURCH.—We notice that the work of excavating the foundation for the Church on the corner of Fort and Beretania streets has commenced. The contract has been entered into with Mr. C. H. Lowers, and the edifice is to be completed by the 1st of December next. We have not seen the plan, but understand it is to be a frame building of stone foundation, fronting on Fort street, about 45 by 65 feet in size, with a heavy tower, 60 feet high. The whole is to cost exclusive of its furniture, \$10,500.

ACCIDENT.—A young native about nineteen years of age, fell from the foreyard arm of the Frances Palmer on Thursday last, and broke his leg near the thigh joint. It is supposed he was asleep at the time of his fall. Since the accident he was for several days unconscious, but is now slowly recovering.

An Attachment was served yesterday on the sch. Vaquero at the instance of the assignees of Swan & Clifford, to satisfy a judgment of the Court for about \$1,800 rendered in their favor against Messrs. G. B. Post & Co., part owners of the Vaquero. Attachments had previously been served against the Fanny Major and Frances Palmer, to satisfy the same judgment, but they were released on bonds, which the assignees now deem insufficient.

ADDRESS OF Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, before the R. H. Agricultural Society.

So far, Gentlemen, I have entertained you at great length of time with the disastrous influence of civilization upon climate and nature at large. But where, will you ask, is the application to our young country, where civilization only dates since yesterday, where agriculture is just beginning to impress upon it the stamp of refinement and embellishment, which you yourself have described as its first stage? I will admit for a moment the validity of your objection. In that case my answer is this: If there are no forests and no woods, what need of civilization is the short-comings of nature, which I should wish to see assisted and hurried on. To speak more plainly, the gist of my foregoing remarks is, that a certain amount of permanent high and dense vegetation is necessary to secure the happiness of agriculture on a permanent basis, that in other countries this condition existed but has been destroyed by man, but that our country has not reached a sufficiently advanced age when agriculture might have accumulated its great end of covering the earth with vitalized beings, which are necessary to complete the great cycle of action and reaction on each other, of earth and atmosphere. It may safely be pronounced, that when the mighty fiat first sounded over the great expanse of land and water, the ocean quietly rolled its billows over the spot where now our Archipelago has risen. When those immense forests of California, Sicily, and the rest of the world, were accumulated in the bosoms of receding waters, to be submerged by the irruptive flood, which again receding, left their debris covered with a deposit thus again forming the ground-floor for a new vegetation, only to be again and to retrace by the same process, until that epoch is far anterior to the birth of our islands, which, beside the immediate compounds of volcanic subterranean gases, do not present to the geologist but formations of the latest epoch, their cause is to be sought in the same process, that organic life began a long time after the last consolidation of the earth's crust, after it had made considerable advance in other parts of the globe. Yet our islands have a creation of their own, even peculiar to their own, from their starting nature began in a different progress to cover every spot as it became inhabitable for organized beings. Soon the weeds sprang along from distant regions a stray cocoon, a seed, a microscopic spore of cryptogamous plants and seeds endowed with wings or parachutes, (although the small number of plants with this kind of seed in common with neighboring countries, our islands are a priori, our islands are a priori, from them) birds dropped a small innocuous or grass seed, entangled in their feathers elsewhere, and last of all came man, bringing with him the means of his sustenance, probably the best and the best, but man, after having been here a long time, here was cut off from his anterior home, and therefore with, or soon after his arrival his agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased. Only with the appearance of man another man agency ceased.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been peculiar, the atmosphere very smoky, dry and warm during the day, but unusually cool during the night. It has been so hazy that the mountains, ten miles distant, are totally obscured, and we learn that vessels approaching Lahaina, see the meeting house before the hills. It is supposed that the change in the atmosphere is owing to the eruption on Hawaii but we have no advices from that island since the date that it was first observed. It is just one year next Monday since the eruption of 1855 broke out, and it is well known that the atmosphere last fall presented at times a similar appearance. The density of the haze, as can be judged from the fact that vessels could be distinguished clearly not more than three miles distant. The same smoky appearance extends over Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, the trade wind blowing fresh at the time.

VER LAUNCH of the new propeller on the 31st drew together a large crowd, and was well worth a half-hour's waiting to see. Their Majesties the King and Queen, and their Royal Highnesses Victoria and Lot Kamehameha drove up in a carriage at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to a platform erected at the bow of the vessel. Here Her Majesty the Queen stood, and at the given signal christened the propeller Peto with a bottle of champagne, with a grace that drew forth applause from every side. The vessel was slow in moving, but finally touched her element and sat in it like a thing of life. Her name does not meet with a favorable reception, but it's no body's business what her name is as she is only to be a machine of the war department.

THEIR MAJESTIES the King and Queen leave for Kauai this afternoon in the schooner Maria, which has been refitted expressly for their convenience. They will make the tour of that island, and visit also Niuhau and Lehua.

increased from year to year has been squandered away, perhaps never to be worked again; for what little there is left of it, mostly crippled shots of old trunks, this fair with its slow growth to be stifled and crowded out by means, more productive in nature. Another source of wealth, whose importance will only be appreciated when our neighbors of California and Oregon have made sufficient progress in industry, to be able to dispose with imported furniture, exists in the Kingdom, in the form of the Palmyra. Its many fine qualities for cabinet work make it equal to mahogany; its durability of color it excels the same. If we go on to fill these trees without proportioning the increase to the consumption, the source of wealth is exhausted, and the Palmyra, a life which has already yielded the splendid tamar, Calophyllum inophyllum, of which only a few relics exist on Molokai. Has any one of you met with a fresh plantation of coconuts? Now is it, that for instance, the coconuts are not so long as productive bread-fruit tree is so little cultivated? Is there a tree more picturesque to the eye, offering at the same time a liberal shade and a most nutritious pleasant fruit? In the valley of Hawaii grows a tree, called by the natives, makaheke, the seeds, seed-capsules, and leaves are improprietly with a spicy aroma similar to cardamom, but sharper to the taste. It is, to my knowledge, not found in any other locality, and all its appearance is indigenous. These taken care of, or any like them, would be an important addition to the number of known species, and a valuable article of export.

It cannot be denied, that the domain of forest has been so widely encroached upon by man, and more by cattle. In the February number of the Sandwich Island Magazine, an intelligent observer calls our attention to the startling fact, that the whole plateau of Waimea in Hawaii, over 20 miles in length and nearly 10 miles in breadth, has been completely cleared of its forest, which only 25 years ago formed an impenetrable thicket, by the agency of wild cattle; not a tree or shrub is to be seen now on Kawaihine to the opposite sea-coast, and a better effect has been produced by killing the vegetation on the high plateau, than by the extended plain, which, after having been divested of its trees, probably was supposed to yield abundance of pasture to flocks and herds, its parched and cracked soil, and a better effect has been produced by the clouds of dust that have taken the place of rain-clouds, and the cattle to escape starving, have to repair to the side valleys of the Kona range and Mauna Kea. Do not object to me, that I have not seen the high plateau, but I have not seen it, for I have yet to learn, that any other region, as elevated as Waimea, 4000 feet above the level of the sea, which has retained its native foliage, has been visited by a similar drought. It is easy to see that the climate has improved, more productive in nature, but the destruction of the forest, which has been carried on, is not so frequent there now, and the equally unwholesome has ceased to blow, but perhaps the latter might have been averted, had we not had our attention directed to the high plateau, by starting a new one on the slope of Kawaihine, which would have reduced the excess of heat peculiar to that desolate lava region. Besides it may be necessary to remark here, that the average per centage of deaths by consumption, we find that the healthiest spots are now ascertained as neither Kona, nor Mauna Kea, nor the high plateau, but the dry ridges of Mauna Kea, in the high parts of the range, where the wind, the desert, and, before all, Algeria, where, according to Drs. Haepel and Jourdain, only one death in seventy-five is due to consumption, while in Paris and London the proportion is one in ten.

During my short stay in Australia, I had ample opportunity to notice the disastrous effects of cattle and sheep on vegetation. In South Australia for instance, the original flora has almost entirely disappeared, and the rich plain beneath the snow-capped mountains, which formerly was a dense forest, is now a bare, almost unfruitful plain, for a copious perspiration, lack of rain for eight months in succession, will in distant future have to repeat, that the early colonists began their work of civilization, and the destruction of all the desirable and nutritious plants, to be upon nature, cattle is the worst. In what is now the great Kirgizian steppes, between the Altai and Ural mountains, the world found a remarkable succession of trees, from whose relative positions to each other, their abundance, and their geographical conformation of the country, he concluded that they formerly had been united in one sheet of water, which covered the whole of the great tract of the Kirgizian steppes, and the physical revolutions which might have opened an outlet to the accumulated waters, but from more direct observation made in the neighboring steppes of Barchin, he is led to believe that the Kirgizian steppes, had not been necessary to the Kirgizian steppes, however shows us, that this is part of the very country where, the Kirgizians, from where issued the Huns, Mongols and Turks, all nomadizing tribes, which to our knowledge had only a few centuries ago, were engaged in agriculture, and their sustenance, formed their wealth. It is not legitimate, therefore, to ascribe to them this great change in the physical physiognomy of the country?

It is not legitimate to ascribe to them this great change in the physical physiognomy of the country? The small area of our islands is too valuable to be devoted to cattle rearing. Allow them to multiply for all the legitimate purposes of dairy, home consumption and supply to the shipping. The great evil of evil, if we permit our present population to increase, will be the high price of food, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle, we produce our present population, and the loss of their lands and tallow, I imagine the expense of producing this is too great. We forget by it the vital sources of our soil. It is even questionable, if by fostering an export of cured or dried cattle,



# Ka Hoku Loa O Hawaii.

HONOLULU, AUKAKE 7, 1856.

**Ka holo ana o ka moku Manawa Amerika,**  
o Keone Adams, ma na Mokupuni o Viti  
(Feje) i ka malama o Iulai 1855.

He pae aia mokupuni ia e lehulehu ana  
na ke Komohana Hema aku nei, maloko o  
ka moana Pakifika. He lehulehu na aia o  
lakou, a he rai na kanaka. He hapa na ka-  
naka Hawaii, i ke kela lahu aia. He poe  
lupo na lakou, a he poe kuaa kekahi aia  
me kekahi aia. He pae aia maika uluhi,  
me na laa e me na kuahiwi. He poe aika-  
naka, e ono ana ka i kanaka mamua o ka  
puaa, a me na mea momona e ae. O keia  
ono ana i ka i kaniaka ke kumu o ko lakou  
kaua pinepine ana kekahi me kekahi. I ka  
wa e manao ana kekahi alii, e kii i mea ka-  
lua, hoolaha no lakou i kahi e holo ai ka  
auwaa lawaia, a hopu wale i na mea i loa,  
a hoi aku me ia mau pio, a pae, a kalua me  
ka olioli i ka pomaikai. Ina loa ia lakou he  
wahine paha o kahi e, e hele hookahi ana,  
nohe mea nana ia e kokua mai, kona make  
no ia i mea kalua na ke alii. He nui na  
haole malihini i pae malaila, a hookipaia e  
na kamaaina me he poe makamaka la, a hi-  
ki i ka noho manea ana, pepehi lakou ia ia,  
a i no ia ia me he puua la. Aole no pela na  
aia o pa o ia pae moku i keia manawa.

Ma kahi e noho ana na Misionari, ua ho-  
paatia kela hana. I ka mahuaaha ana o na  
mea huli i ka pono, ke emi nei ka poe ai ka-  
naka. Aka, koe aku la ka nui o kanaka  
mamuli o ia hana kahiko, a hiki i keia wa.  
I ka lohe ana o na Luna o Amerika Huiia,  
ua pepehi kekahi poe haole Amerika, a ua  
hao wale ia kekahi poe e ae, kauoha aku la  
lakou, i ka manawa Keoni Adams, e holo  
ilaila e hookolokolo i na alii powa o ia pae  
aia. Ku aku la ia moku me ke awa o Ruva  
i ka malama o Iulai 1855, kahi e noho ana  
ke Kanikele Amerika. Ua puhiho nei ka  
hale o ia Kanikele la e na kamaaina o ia  
wahi. A hana na hebedoma 3 paha i ka ho-  
ponopono ana ia hihia, holo hou aku la ia  
ku ma Levuka ka aia o Ovalau, kahi i akon-  
kahi ai na haole he 60 paha, e kokua ai ke-  
kahi i kekahi i na hoino ana mai o na ka-  
manina. He malama okoa kona ku ana ma-  
haila, i ke kapilipili hou ana i na hemahema  
o ka moku. A maloko o ia manawa, hooko-  
kolo iho la ke Kapena i na mea pilikia o na  
haole me na kamaaina. Kuaoha aku oia ia  
Tatomba ke alii nui e noho ana ma Bau, e  
hele mai i Ovalau e ike ia ia. Ia wa, ua  
hala kela ma kahi e ike ia kua. A lohe ke  
Kapena, ua hoi mai kela i kona yahi ponoi  
i Bau, hoonua aku la ia i kekahi poe kua  
e kii ia ia. A hiki mai ua alii ia, hohotoia  
ke kuikahi me ia e me kona poe alii, e uku  
i na haole Amerika i ka polio o lakou, a ho-  
hiki mai lakou imua o ke Kapena e malama  
i na haole me ka hoopiilikia ole.

Malaila aku ka holo ana o ka moku a ku  
ma Suva, he awa ma Viti Levu, aia ma ke  
Komohana Akau o Suva he Keristiano ke  
alii o Suva, malalo e ke alii o Bau. I ke kii  
ana aku ia ia e hele mai maluna o ka moku,  
hele koke mai na ia. Aka, makau loa no ia  
no ka ike ana i ka manawa. Ua lokomai-  
kai ke Kapena ia ia, a hoi aku ia mauka me  
ka otuolu. Alaila, ike iho la na'li o na aia  
e kokoe ana, ua hoikane mai ke Kapena i  
ke alii o Suva, hele mai no hoi lakou e ku-  
kahi me ia. Mai Suva, aku, ua hoonuaia na  
kon maluna o na waapa e hoopai i na'li pe-  
pehi haole me ka hao wale. Ua pepehi iho  
o Ti Sulea ke alii o Namuta, me Koradua  
ke alii o Navva, i na haole kalepa elua e  
noho ana. Hahau ma ia laua i na iwea, a  
lawe ia laua i Namuta. A ike lakou i na  
utu enaena i makaukau e kalua ia laua,  
hooku kela ia laua no ka iku nui. Ua ai  
iho nei o Ti Sulea i ka haole Beritania ana  
i hookipa ai na kona wahi. I kekahi wa,  
kuai lilo kela i kekahi wahine ona, i wahine  
na ka haole. Mahope, hoihoi mai ka haole  
ia ia no ka pono ole. I ae la na'li la, "A j  
pono ole ia na ka haole, he pono no ia na'u  
ke aia." A holo mai ka waa o Ti Sulea  
ma ka aao o ka moku e tinau i ke Ka-  
pena makemake. Kena aku la ke Kapena  
ia ia, e ee mai maluna. Aka, ike mai la ke-  
la, he manawa ka ia, makau iho la ia, a ho-  
lo aku la, a pee iho la ma kahi paa mauka.  
Alaila, hoonua aku la ke Kapena i na kua  
maluna o na waapa, e pii aku ma ke kuahi-  
wi ma kona wahi paa, me ka manao e hopu  
ia ia e iawe pio mai. Komo na waapa i  
ka muliwai, he mile me ka hapalua o ka  
holo ana iloko o ka aia. Lele lakou mauka,  
ku lalani, a hele iloko o ka nahele he mi-  
le hou aku, hiki lakou ma ke kumu o ka piu  
e ku ana kona wahi paa maluna. Pii koke  
ae la lakou a hiki iluna, a lilo no lakou ka  
pakaua. Pakele aku la ke alii. Puihi lakou  
i ke kulanakauhale i ke ahi, a hoi hou iho la  
i na waapa, me ka make ole o kekahi.

Ia manawa hoi, ua hoonuaia ka waapa nui  
me na loa he iwakalu, a me ka pukunahi, i  
Vitia, e kii i na kanaka elua nana i imi i ke  
ola o ke Kanikele Amerika. Ia la ae, ku ka  
waapa maloko o ka muliwai me ke alo o  
Vitia, a noi aku ka luna e haawia mai ua  
mau kanaka la. Aole laua i haawia mai, a  
hoomakauka na kanaka e kua. Alaila,  
kipu aku la ka waapa i na poka mauka, a  
hoko hiki aku na kamaaina i ka nahelehele.  
Lele aku la na kua mauka, a puihi aku la i  
ko lakou kulanakauhale. Holo aku la hoi  
kekahi poe kua ma Navva, e hopu ia Koradua,  
i ke alii kokuia i Ti Sulea i ke pe-  
pehi haole. Aia kona kulanakauhale, o Na-

vua, mauka o ka nuku muliwai, e like me na  
mile eha. Pii aku la na waapa i ka muli-  
wai, a lele aku la mauka, a lawe lilo no la-  
kou i ke kulanakauhale. Aia no ke'li ma  
ke kula mavaho. Kii ia'ku oia e hoi mai.  
Aole kela i hoi mai. Hookani lakou i ka  
pahu kua, e kahea ai i na kanaka e hele  
mai e kua. Hoomaka lakou e kipu mai ia  
makou. Alaila kena mai ka lunakoia e puihi  
i ke kulanakauhale, a nana no i kuni mau  
i ka hale o ke alii i ke ahi. Iloko o laua na  
puihi 100, me ka puaa, a poka, a me na  
pahikaua. Ua pau i ke ahi. A i ka wela  
ana o ke kauhale, hoihou makou i na waapa.  
I ka hoi ana ma ka muliwai, kipua mai ma-  
kou mailoko mai o kekahi kulanakauhale  
hou. Lele makou mauka, a puihi aku la hoi  
ia kulanakauhale. Ua make kekahi kua o  
makou, a ua hoehiana na mea elua. A hoi  
aku makou i ka moku.

A pau ia mau kua ana, ua makou na'li  
powa, a hele mai la i kuikahi me ke Kape-  
na manawa, e hooihiki ana e haalele i ka pe-  
pehi i na haole, a me ka aikanaka. A pau ia ha-  
na ana, a maluhia na haole, hoi ae la ka ma-  
nuwa i kona wahi.

## Ke Aupuni o Iapana.

Ma ke Komohana akau aku nei, i na mile  
3,000 aku paha, e kua ana kekahi Aupuni nui  
o Iapana ka inoa. O ke Aupuni oia e kokoe-  
ke ana me kakou; a e hiki i ka moku iloko  
o ku ilaila i ka pau ana o na hebedoma ekolu.  
Aka, aole nui na mea o ia mau aia i keia e ko  
na aia e ke pae ilaila.

Ekolu oia mau Mokupuni nui, o Nipona,  
o Kimo, a o Kioko. A he nui na Mokupuni lilihi  
iho e pili pu ana. E hiki haneri mile ka loa o  
Nipona, a o Iedo ke kulanakauhale alii, me na  
kanaka 1,680,000. I loke o ia Aupuni, ua ma-  
nanao e noho ana na kanaka he 40,000,000. He  
mau aia kuahiwi kiekie lakou, a he nui na lu-  
pelo ma ia mau kuahiwi. No ka ikeika o kana-  
ka ke hana, ua hooloia na wahi lepo a pau i  
mahinaa i mahina, a hala iluna o na aao o na  
manua. O ka mahia ka hana nui a kanaka.  
Aole i hana nui na holoholona, a ua papa loa  
ia na kao a me na hipa, no ko lakou kolobe ana  
i na mea kuu. O ke lolo huluhulu a me ke ki-  
lika ko lakou mea aahu. He kakaiakahi na puua  
i hanaia. He raiki, a me ka palaoa ka mea ai  
a kanaka.

Aole i akaka ka ike ana o kanaka kahiko ia  
Iapana. I ka makahi 1800, i hoike ma mai o  
Mako Paulo i na kanaka o Europa no keia Au-  
puni. I ka makahi 1848, ua ili i mahaba na  
moku Potugala ekolu, iloko o ka manani ino ma  
ia aia. Ma ia hope mai, hele aku la kekahi poe  
Potugala, a noho ma kekahi aia moku o Iapa-  
na; a hele aku la kekahi Kabunapulo o Potuga-  
la ilaila e hoolaha aku i ka ekalesia Katolika  
maloko o ia Aupuni.

Ia manawa, ua hookipaia na malihini e hele  
ma na wahi a pau i makemake ai lakou iloko  
o ke Aupuni. Aole i kekaia ke kuni, a me ka  
hoomana a lakou. Nui mai la na kanaka o Potu-  
gala i hele ilaila, a o na Kahuna poe a me na  
Kalepa, a hana na makahi he 50, a mahope iho  
ua kekaia lakou, a ma ia manawa mai ua hoop-  
u loa ia lakou. Iloko o ia mau makahi, ua  
nui loa na haumana o na Kahuna Katolika, a ua  
aneane hapalua o kanaka i huli ilaila.

Eia na mea keakea i hoopai ai i na Katolika  
ilaila:

1. Ke kipi ana o kekahi aao o ke Aupuni.  
Kaua lakou a lanakila maluna o ka Moi i kokuia  
na Katolika. Ua koho lakou i Moi hou, a ho-  
lilo iho la i ka Moi kahiko a me kana ohana i  
poe Kahuna o ko lakou mau kii aku.

2. Lilo na'li hou, a me na Kahuna i poe ku  
e i na Katolika, a papa mai la i na kanaka, aole  
e huli lakou mamuli o keia hoomana hou.

3. I ka manawa kuaa o na aao o ka Moi kipi,  
ua pili na Katolika ma ka aao o ka Moi ipu.  
A ua hoehewaia na Kahuna Katolika no ko la-  
kou lalau ana i na mea i pili i ke Aupuni, aole  
lakou i ku i ka wa, i ke kua ana.

4. Ka hookiekie loa o na Luna Komisiona o  
Potugala, a me ke kolobe ana o na kanaka Potu-  
gala i na wahine o Iapana.

A mahope mai o na hoino nui, a me na pepehi  
nui ia, a make nui o na haumana a me na kumu  
Katolika, ua kipaku loa ia'ku na Potugala, mai  
ke Aupuni aku, i ka makahi 1837. Ua pepehi  
na Katolika haalele ole i ko lakou hoomana,  
a ua pania me awa moku i holo ole mai ai na  
mea o na aia e. Iloko o ia pepehi ana, ua ma-  
ke na milioni kanaka. Ma na kulanakauhale a  
pau, ua hoonohia na Luna Kina'i na Keristiano,  
A i kela makahi kela makahi, ua kua'ohia na  
mea a pau e helei mai imua o lakou, a e hehi  
iho maluna o ke Kaa i hanaia me ke ano Katoli-  
ka. A o ka mea hoole, aole e hehi, e make no  
ia. Ua hoomauia kela hana ana a hiki i keia  
wa.

Ma ia hope mai lilo ka oihaa kuai me ko na  
aia e, i ka poe Holani, a hiki i keia manawa  
iho nei. Aole nae i aia na Holani, e noho ma  
ka aia nui; ua paa lakou maluna o kekahi  
Mokupuni iki e pili ana me ko lakou wahi. O  
lakou a me na Paka wale no na mea i aia mai  
e holo mai ilaila, a he kakaiakahi ka holo mai o  
lakou. Ia manawa mai, ua like o Iapana i ko  
ke ao nei me he aupuni ole ia, i ka ike ole ia.  
Ua aue nalowale ko lakou ino aia. I kela ma-  
kahiki keia makahiki, holo aku la ka moku Ho-  
lani hookahi wale no, a hoi mai me ka ukana.  
Hookaika pinepine o Beritania, a me Farani, a  
me Potugala a me na Aupuni e ae e kuikahi me  
Iapana, i kuikahi no ke kua, aea aole i aia mai  
e kolaila poe alii. A hiki i ka makahi 1855  
i hali iho nei, ua paa na haole a pau i pae ilaila  
a na hoinoia lakou i ka hookomoio iloko o na  
hale hoo e like me na holoholona hae. Ina i ku  
kekahi moku haole ma ko lakou awa, ua punia  
e na waapa kua e oki ai i ko lakou manao e pae  
iuka, a hiki i ka wa i kipa'uka i hoi. Aole i  
aia ka laua aku a me ka laua mai.

He poe kanaka ko'iko'ika ko Iapana. No  
Tataria mai na kupuna kahiko o lakou, ua huii  
nae lakou me na Malae. Ua like ole lakou me  
na Paka, i ka olelo a me ka hana. Aka, no Ki-  
na mai ko lakou hoomana kii, a me kekahi mau  
oihana e ae. Aole holo na moku o lakou i na  
aia e i ke kalepa, he amoku pili aia wale no.  
I kekahi manawa, ua puhiia na moku e ka ma-  
kani fua ka aia aku, a lilo i ka moana. Ua  
loa kekahi mau moku Iapana i na moku Oko-  
hola, a ua pau na kanaka o lakou i ka make no  
ka pololi a me ka wai'ole. Peka kekahi, a ua  
loa hoi kekahi moku e lewa wale ana me na ka-  
naka oluna. I kekahi mau makahiki mamua,  
ua ku kekahi moku Iapana a lilo i ka manani,  
ma Wai'ula, me na kanaka oluna. Ekolu ma-  
lama a keu lakou ma ka moana e lewa ana, a ua

make kekahi poe o lakou i ka pololi. No ko la-  
kou ike ole i ka hooloholo moku ma kahi nalowala  
o ka aia.

Ua manawa no kekahi poe Iapana. Ua oi ko  
lakou akamai mamua o ko na lahuikanaka e ae  
ma Asia. He poe hookiekie no e mamua ana ia  
lakou iho, a e hoowahawaha ana i ko na aia e,  
Ua ikaika nae lakou i ko ao i na mea hou.

He Kanawai ko'iko'ika ko lakou. Aole meneme-  
neia ke kanaka, e make kekahi, e mumuuku keka-  
hi, e kahaia ka opu o kekahi, ke huihia mai e ke  
alii, o ka Moi wale no ka mea kanawai. Aole  
aha kau Kanawai o ia Aupuni. E like me ka Moi  
maluna o ke Aupuni, pela hoi na Kina'ina ona  
ma ko lakou mau okana. O ka olelo a ke alii  
ke Kanawai, a o ka mea malama ole ke make me  
ka mainoino.

I ka makahiki i hali iho nei, holo aku la ka  
aunokua manawa Amerika ilaila me ko lakou  
Komoko o Peri ka inoa; e kuikahi me ka Moi  
o Iapana, a ku ia ma ke awa o Iedo. Punia mai  
la e na waapa kuaa he nui loa, e like me ia i na  
moku e ae. Kuaoha ae la ke komoko e hoi na  
waapa; a i ole e hoi lakou, e ku no lakou i na  
poka pu kunihihi. No ka makou i na pu manu-  
wa, hoihoia e la na waapa mauka. Hui aku la  
ke Komoko i ke kuleana i holo ai ilaila, a noi  
aku la e hele mai kekahi alii no ka Moi mai e  
kuikahi. Kuka'uka ka Moi me kona poe alii,  
a ae mai la. Ua hooholoia ke kuikahi no ke ka-  
lepa, a no ka noho o ka laole mauka me ka ma-  
lupia. A ua haawia na awa elua, kahi e ku ai  
na moku "Ua hookoia ke kuikahi e ka Moi o  
Iapana, a me ka Ahalelo o Amerika. Aka, i  
ka holo ana o kekahi moku kalepa Amerika,  
mai Honolulu aku nei, a komo i ke awa, ua ho-  
kipaia ka moku, ua aia e kuai maluna o ka moku.  
Aka, aole i aia e nui ka laole Kalepa  
mauka. I keia wa aole e hiki ke noho ka Misi-  
onari malaila, no ka ae ole ia o ka malihini e  
noho mauka, a no ka ikaika o ke Kanawai e hoole  
ana i ka manao o Keristiano. Ua hooa lakou i  
ka ke Katolika, a ua pale mai lakou i ka aao  
Keristiano okoa, a hiki i keia manawa.

Na ke Aao no e wela mai i ka puka e komo  
ai kona oiho ilaila, ke hiki mai kona manawa.  
E pule kakou ia ia, e mana mai oia i na miliona  
maupu o ia Aupuni me ke aloha, a e hooihiki  
koke mai i ka manawa e ola'li lakou.

## Ke alani i elia malalo o ka muliwai Tame- na na Ludsona.

He milimili nui keia ma ke ao nei. Ke hele  
la na malihini a pau ma Ludsona e ike ia wahi.  
O kona kupanaha no ka puka i hanaia a paa ma-  
loko o kahi e holo ana na moku, a e kahe ana ka  
muliwai nui o Euelani.

Ua ulu keia manao i na makahiki he 50 paha  
mamua, a ua hanaia ke kauwahi oia mena, aka,  
ua polu iho la ka wai ilalo i kekahi wa kaipua  
loa, a ua haaleloia ka hana ana, i mea hiki ole  
ke hoopaa. Aka, aole mea hiki ole i ka manao  
o keia hana.

Ua hoomakahi keia puka alani i Mi. Berunela  
i ka makahi 1828. E moe ana ia i na mile  
elua malalo o ke ala uapo o Ludsona. E kokoe  
ana no ia i kahi o ka ulu moku, a me kauhale  
kuai, a paahana. Nolaia aole e pono ka ala  
uapo, no ke keakea i ka holo o na moku, aole  
hoi he mea pono e ae e kokua ai i ka hookai ana  
i kela kapa me keia kapa, e like me ke alani  
malalo o ka muliwai. Ua kuikahi he aha'ahi  
nana e kokua i na dala hoolimalima hana. A  
ua hooholoia o Mi. Berunela i luna hana. E  
mua iho la ia i kela paha o ka poopo, a  
kukulu iho la ia i kela paha paa maloko olaila,  
a hooku i enekini mahu e pauna ai i ka wai o  
ka iua e elia ana, a hookabe aku ia mea iloko  
o ka muliwai. Na ia enekini hoi i hapa e ike i ka  
lepo i eliaia, a waiho ia mea maluna o ka honua.  
Me ia lepo (he palolo) i hanaia i na pohaku ula  
e kapilipili ai i na pohaku paa ma na aao, a i  
ka lepo maluna o ka puka, a malalo o ka muli-  
wai.

I ka wa i laweia aku ai ke kapua lepo ma ka  
loa na hookomoio na huan nui ikaika i pale no  
ka lepo oluna, i hane ole ai ia me ka wai a pika  
ka hua. Mahope mai o na laua paipai ua kapilipili  
i paa na pio pohaku ula. A i ka emi  
ana iho o ka lepo maluna a pa i ka pio, ua paa  
loa ia wahi aole e hiki ke palu wai maloko.

I ka 30 o Aperila 1827, ua komo aku ka  
puka i na kapua 400 malalo o ka muliwai. I  
ka malama o Ianuari 1828, paha mai la ka muli-  
wai iloko, a hoopaiha ka loa, a make na kanaka  
6. Ua pakele ka nui o lakou i ka laweia e  
ka wai ma ka puka i komo mai ai na kapa muli-  
wai. Alaila paha ka manao o kanaka, no ke  
keakea nui ia e ka wai, a olelo iho la lakou, he  
mea hiki ole ia ke hana a paa. Aka, ua hoopai-  
ha ka puka wai malalo o ka muliwai, i na eke  
paha i ka malalo, a paa, ua paunaia ka wai a  
pau iwaho o ka loa. Ua loa ka hana i paa, e  
maikai ana. Aka, no ke dala ole, ua waihoia ka  
hana hou, a hala na makahiki e hiki.

I ka makahi 1836, hoomaka hou ia ka hana  
ana. I ka makahi, pau hou aku la na kapua  
117; iloko o 1837, he 29 na kapua i ka makahi  
1838, ua hele i na kapua he 80; i 1839, he  
194 kapua; a ua paa ka hana ana i ka makahi  
1841, a hiki i ka loa kupauna me kela kapa. I  
ka malama o Augate, hele aku la o Berunela,  
a puka aku ma kela aao, na lanakila. Iloko o ka  
malama o Maraki 1843, ua lilo ia i alaleho no ke  
Aupuni. O kona loa he 1200 na kapua; o kona  
laala he 35 kapua, a he 14 kapua ka laala  
o na ala aao.

O na dala i lilo i keia hanaana he \$1,000,000.  
He nui na pilikia i loa iloko o ka hana ana, a  
he nui na keakea. Aka, he 7 wale no na mea i  
make maloko o ka hana ana.

## No ka hana ana i na lu manua nu Ioka.

I ka wa mamua, aole i loa ka hiki wawe  
o ka hana ana ia mau poka kepa lilihi. Ua  
hoohoeheia ke kepa iloko o na lu poe poe  
lilihi e like me na poka maoli; a ua oki lilihi  
ilaila kekahi, a hookaia mawaena o na papa  
wili elua. He luhi ia hana ana, a he utuku  
ka mea i paa ilaila. Oia no ka mea i nui ai  
ke kumuaku o ka lu ia manawa.

I keia manawa, ua kukuhia he hale kie-  
kie loe me keia nui la. O ka hale hana i  
ka lu na Nu Ioka ka mea e hoike'ina ma ke  
papa pepa. He hale poe poe, he 20 na kapua  
ke anawaena ma ke kumu, a 14 kapua ke  
anawaena ma ka wela, a he 180 na kapua  
o kona kiekie. He hao ka iwi o ka hale mai  
kilo a luna, a iwaena o na iwihao ua kapilipili  
na pohaku ula e hoopaiha ana i na paipa.  
Ma ka aao he alapi olihi, me he nao la e  
puni ana maloko o ka paia a pii aku a hiki  
iluna. Malalo o ka hale ma ka honua, e ku  
ana iwaena he ipu nui e pika ana i ka wai  
huihi, kahi e haule ai ka lu hou e wela ana  
i mea hooma'ili i kona wela. I ka pii ana

ma ke ala nao, a hiki iluna loa, ua ikeia he  
kapua hoo nui me he ahi enaena e hoohoe-  
hee ai i na auka kepa iloko o ka ipuhao  
nui. Elua kanaka e hana ana maluna. Ma  
ka aao o ka ipu hoohoeheia kepa, e kua ana  
kekahi ipuhao pukapuka i na puka lilihi. E  
malama ana kekahi kanaka i ke ahi, a e hoole-  
lei ana i na auka kepa iloko o ka ipu' hoohoe-  
hehe. Na kela kanaka e hao i ke kepa  
hehehe wela iloko o ka ipuhao pukapuka, ma-  
laila i kananaia'ie ke kepa, a kulukulu iho  
mawaena o ka halekia, a haule iho ilalo i  
mau kula poe poe a ilalo i ka wai kahi i hoo-  
maalilia'i. O kela mau kula poe poe a kini-  
kini, ka lu a kakou e ki manu nei.

## He kanaka i puka ka opu i ka puka.

E noho ana kekahi kanaka na Kannede i  
Amerika, i ku i ka puka i na makahiki ma-  
mua. O Sana Matina kona inoa. Ua komo  
ka puka ma kona ake mama mahope a  
puka mai la ma ka opu ma ka aao. I ke  
ola ana mai o ka eha, aole i paa mai ka pu-  
ka ma ka opu. Ke hamama la ia puka he  
iniha ka laula, a e hiki ke nana iloko o ka  
opu, a e ike i ka ai e waiho ana malaila. I  
kona wa e ai ai, a e inu ai paha, ua pani iho  
no ia i ka puka ma ka opu i ka wela, o hu  
mai ia mawaho i ka wa i aleia'i. He 50 a  
puka ma makahiki o Sana Matina, he wiwi  
ke kino ona, aka, ua ikaika maoli ia, e hiki  
no ke hana i na mea a pau ana i manao ai.  
He mea milimili ka ike ana iloko o kona opu  
i na kahuna lapau; a e makaiakai ana lakou  
e ike i ka pua ana o ka ai i komo malaila.

## He Aia Guano hou, i lona iho nei.

Aole i laha ka ike, e waiho ana kekahi aia  
guano ma keia moana, me ka paha o ke ala e  
holo ai na moku mai ia nei a Bolabola. Aia no  
ia ma ka Hema aku o ka Poaiwama, a e loa  
aku ia i na holo he 10 mai keia aia aku.  
Aole paha i kuaia ma kekahi palapala aia mo-  
na. Ua paa aku ilaila kekahi poe haole Ameri-  
ka, a hiki lakou i ko lakou aia, hooihiki lakou  
imua o na luna Amerika, e waiho ana na tona  
guano e oi ana i 100,000,000 ilaila. No keia  
hookahi ana, ua kua'ohia kekahi moku manawa  
e holo ilaila a lawe lilo ia aia poe Amerika.  
Aia hoi aku ka manawa e hoike i na luna aupuni,  
alaila paha e ikeia ke ano o ia aia a me ka  
waiwai e ahu ana ilaila. No ke kokoe ana o ia  
aia me Hawaii nei, e holo paha ia i wahi e loa  
ai ka waiwai kalepa hou no kakou.

## No na Aia e.

KA PALAOA ULU O BERITANIA.—E maikai  
ana ka palaoa ulu. Ua aneane e lawa no ka  
ai ana a kanaka ma ia aia. He 200,000 na  
busela wale no e koe mai na aia e, ke hoopaa  
loa no ka makahiki. No ka nui o na oi-  
hana e ae, aole ma ka mahia, nohe makahiki  
houulu i ka palaoa e lawa ana i ai na ka le-  
hulehu o kanaka ma na Aupuni.

## HEAHA KE ANO O KA MANUWA?

He mea luku'ane'i kona ano? Ua makaukau ia i na mea  
kuaa e hoopai maluna o na aia kolohi e kolohi  
mai ai i ko ka aia nana ka moku. He  
mea hoomalu i ka poe holo Kalepa i na aia  
e, i malu ai ka noho ana a me ke kuai ana  
ilaila. Oia kona ano nui i ka wa kua ole.  
Mai kua'ohia lakou, he mea luku wale ia.  
Me he alii nui hoopono la, e hoomalu ana  
maluna o kona aia, a e hoopai ana i ka poe  
kolohi i mea e makau ai lakou i na hana  
hoolahuli i ka pono, pela no ka manawa  
hoopono. Ke hoomalu nei ia i ka moana i  
pono ai ka holo ana o na moku Kalepa, a i  
malu hoi ke kuai ana o lakou. Ke hopu nei  
no ia i na pawa ma ka moana, ke hoopai nei  
hoi ia i ka poe kolohi me na aia na'upo.  
Oia no kona ano i ka wa kua ole. Aka, i  
ka manawa kua, he ano okoa kona. Ua le-  
lele aku ia a hoopio i na moku a me na wai-  
wai o ka poe enemi. A ke kua aku nei no  
ia i ka aia o ka poe enemi, e pepehi aku i  
na kanaka, a e hao i ko lakou waiwai, a e  
puhi aku i ko lakou mau kulanakauhale i ke  
ahi. He ano maikai ka manawa hoopono, a  
he ano iho ka manawa kolohi.

Ua oleloia e holo ana ma na moana o ka  
honua nei, na moku he 140,000 me ka hui-  
na o na tona he 12,904,687. Ma Amerika  
he 5,500,000 na tona, ma Beritania he  
5,000,000 tona, ma Germania me Ausetria  
he 1,000,000 na tona, a ma Farani he  
716,140 na tona.

He mau malama anu loa ka wa hoiole i  
hala iho nei ma Amerika. He anana ke kie-  
kie o ka hui maluna o ka honua, ua piha na  
alantu, i hiki ole ai ka hele, ua paa na muli-  
wai a me na kaiku'ona, a me na awa ku mo-  
ku, i hiki ole ai i na moku ke holo, i na ma-  
lama ekolu paha.

E nui hou ana na huakai holo mai Irelani  
mai a Amerika, e haalele ana i ko lakou aia  
e noho loa ai na Amerika Huiptia.

NA KOKUA HOOPUNIPUNI.—Iloko o ka haa-  
wai makahiki o kekahi Ahaui hoolaha i ke  
Aupuni o ke Akua ma Nu Ioka, ua hania mai,  
he mau haneri tausani Dala i haawia mai ia  
makahiki. A iloko olaila ua kokuia ma na  
Dala hoopunipuni 943, i haawia mai e ka  
poe hookamani kokua.

## Ma mea Hawaii i laweia'ku i Kaparasiho maluna o ka Frances Pama.

He ko, 250 hapalua pahu, ko 6 pahu ko okoa  
39 epe pia, he 13 epe pepeia okoa, 2 pahu  
hua ai, i opepe lolo, 200 eke pulu hapuu,  
10 pahu puna, 400 dala.

Holo aku nei ka Manawa Farani o Alcibi-  
age i ka 26 o Iulai iho nei i Kealakekua,  
Hawaii, a hala na hebedoma elua paha, e hoi  
hou mai ana i Honolulu nei.

E kukala ana ke Kuhina Waiwai, e hooli-  
malima i na tausani dala he kanalima, me  
ka uku hoopanee makahiki i na mea nana na  
dala. He dala paha kiekie, e uku aku ai i na  
hana hou no ke Aupuni.

## HE KANIKAU ALOHA NO E. KOU.

Aloha kuu hoo o ka wa kiowao i ka nahele,  
He nahele ke aloha he mea nui i ka manao,  
Manao ae nei au aole ka oe,  
Kuu hoo pili i na kai ewalu,  
Aloha kuu hoo u, o ka hale hamama i ka ma-  
kani.

Aia mauka o ka hala,  
Hala aku la ka oe, i ke alauna a Lono,  
Hoolono a'u o ko leo i ka pane mai,  
Noho au me ka u, me ka paumako ia oe,  
Aloha kuu hoo o ka la wela e ke kula o Kahua,  
Hooaha ke aloha he mea hoolihi i ke kino,  
Aloha kuu hoo pupuana i ka makani he Waj-  
koloa.

I melana kuaa i ka poli,  
I ka poli ka oe a hele e,  
Aloha kuu hoo o ka la wela o Kaimuki,  
Hoomaha aku kuaa i ka makani he Moae,  
Aloha kuu hoo o kela piima ikeiki o Kolekole,  
Hele noia ku hele a ka wahine noho malu,  
Aloha kuu hoo ohumu o ka po,  
Aloha kuu hoo hoolaukanaka o kahi kanaka  
ole.

I piliia e kuaa ke anu a me ke kokoe,  
Aloha kuu hoo ohumu iloko o ka Haku,  
Ka pono pau ole a kuaa i imi ai,  
Aloha kuu hoo make o na wahi a kuaa e he-  
le ai,  
Hele aku la oe i ke ala hoi ole mai,  
Aole oe e ike hou i kou aia hanau,  
O ka hele no ia la noho i ka iui,  
I ka nohe wela opua a ka makani,  
Kani olelo ka hele i ke kula'umoe,  
Ahi loko o'u e noho nei i ke aloha,  
Ka makua o na keiki hana a lulu kuaa.

Ma S. N. KANAKAIKI.  
Manoa, Iulai 31 1856.

## HALE KUDALA MA KAWAIAHAO.