THE PACIFIC
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☞ Subscriptions Payable Always in Advance.

☞ Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE.
PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
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CATALOGUES, BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEADS, CONSULAR BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, BLANK DEEDS,
AUCTION BILLS, HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, SHOP BILLS
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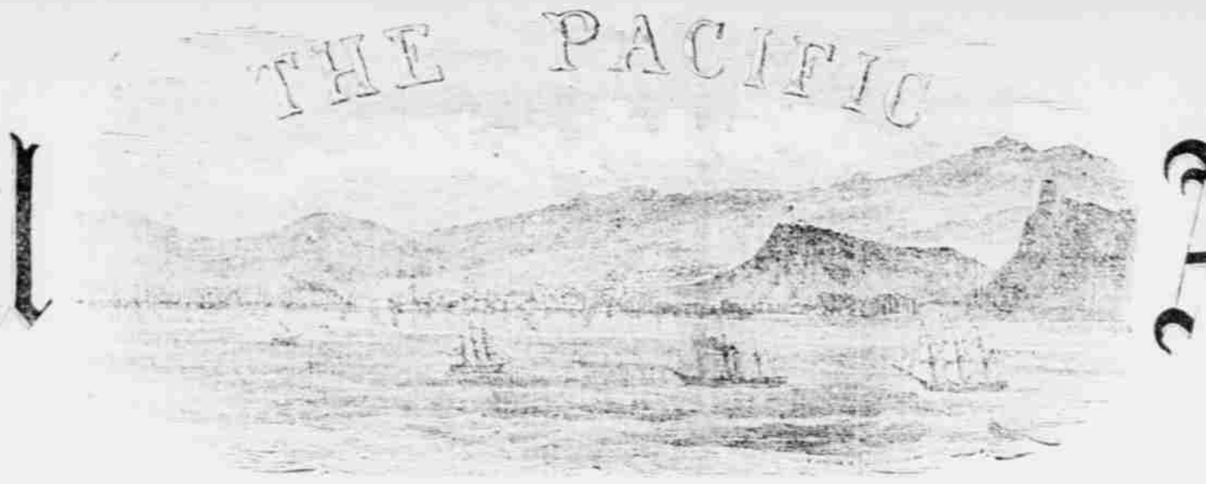
THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.



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For a whole column, per quarter.........................$37 50

Commercial Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HENRY M. WHITNEY. } HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AUGUST 29, 1861. { SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. VOL. VI. No. 9. WHOLE No. 275.

Rural Sketches Of the Hawaiian Islands.

KONA, HAWAII.

The fires of Kilauea having been reported to be burning more brightly than usual, the magnet of curiosity pointed us to Hawaii as the island most likely to afford, during a short summer vacation, an abundance of material to work up into "rural sketches." At the shrill call of her master, the prompt steamer backed from her pier, on the eve of our national anniversary, and we were soon gliding out of Honolulu harbor under the united pressure of steam and wind. The steamer is now too well known and too liberally patronized to need her merits repeated here; suffice it to say that her commander and officers remain the same, ever prompt, and attentive to their duties as well as to the wants of the passengers, be they well, sick or indifferent. More than this, nothing can be said, unless it be, that all who travel in the boat become charmed with her, and acknowledge her superior qualities as an inter-island conveyance. We found on board some seventeen cabin passengers, while on the forward deck a crowd of 155 with their luggage served to put the vessel in her best sailing trim.

The gray dawn of the morning revealed to us Lahaina, with its bold and barren mountains. The vessel had anchored there before light, after a good run of ten hours from Honolulu. A short walk or ride ashore, with a strong cup of coffee, gives a relish and vigor for a continuation of the voyage, not inferior to a lunch at a railway station. A few passengers and freight landed or taken on board, a whistle at 8 o'clock, and the steamer was again under way. On each trip up to and returning from Hawaii she touches at Kalepolepo and Makee's Landing, on Maui, and at Kohala and Kawaihae, on Hawaii. From these last points she branches off either to Hilo or Kona. A schedule of her arrival and departure from each port may not be uninteresting here:

Trip to Hilo.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Lahaina	4 to 6 A.M., Tuesday.	7½ @ 8 A.M.
Kalepolepo	10 "	10½ "
Makee's Landing	12 M.	12½ P.M.
Kawaihae	12 midnight,	2 @ 3 A.M., Wed.
Kohala	4 @ 5 A.M., Wed.,	5 @ 6 A.M.
Hilo	6 @ 7 P.M., do.	7 P.M., Thur.

Trip to Kona.—The first three stoppages are made at the same hours on *Wednesday*, instead of Tuesday, as on the Hilo trip.

Kohala	9 @ 10 P.M., Wed.,	9½ @ 10½ P.M., Wed.
Kawaihae	12 midnight,	2 @ 3 A.M., Thur.
Kailua	6 @ 7 A.M., Thur.,	7 @ 8 "
Kealakekua	12 M.	3 P.M.

South Kona and Kealakekua Bay.

Touching at Kawaihae at midnight and Kailua at the hour of breakfast, the steamer passed on, arriving at Kealakekua Bay at noon. Years make very few changes in the appearance of the landscape and scenery immediately around the bay. The same dark lava rocks, the same waving cocoanut trees, and rusty thatch huts, constitute the chief features of Kaawaloa and of Napoopoo, situated on the opposite shores of the bay. The same cocoa-tree stump, with its rudely marked copper tablets, still remains the only monument to mark the spot where fell "the renowned circumnavigator," whose deeds have added to England's glory and fame. Time is evidently thinning out the population and the number of huts in the villages on the bay has decreased during the last ten years. The census of 1860 gives the South Kona district a population of 2683. Most of the foreign residents (of whom there are in the whole Kona district about 100,) live on the elevated table land back of the village of Napoopoo or Kealakekua, Capt. P. Cumings being the only foreigner residing on the beach, where he has been located for some sixteen years. In the appearance of the farming and fruit district, the past few years have made a great change, both in the number of dwellings and their improved appearance. There is no district on the islands that reminds a traveler so much of the rural neighborhoods of New England villages, as that lying between Kailua and Kealakekua. Handsome frame or stone houses, of neat style, and almost buried in groves of luxuriant shade and fruit trees, with their green blinds peering out from underneath arbors of vines and climbing roses, afford a sight no where else to be found in our group.

The Insect Blight.

The orange and coffee orchards, are to be seen on either side of the road, in some places loaded down with fruit, while in others they are drooping and dying with the insect *blight*. This curse still continues, discouraging the farmers and robbing many of them of their means of livelihood. Some think that it is decreasing, but its effects are everywhere noticeable, and the extent of its evil may be best judged from the fact that one farmer, who gathered, in the year before the appearance of the blight, 15,000 pounds of coffee, last year picked from the same trees only *seven hundred* pounds. With the orange trees, the *blight* is no less severe. Large trees of fifteen to twenty years' age, which formerly yielded from 3,000 to 5,000 oranges, are now either entirely barren, with their limbs decaying, or yield only a few hundred. No available remedy has yet been found, though several applications used on individual trees have been found beneficial for a short time, but require to be renewed. All are hoping that this scourge will eventually pass away, as other evils have done, from exhaustion. The old natives say that a blight of a similar character occurred a long time since; but we do not remember of seeing any reference to it in any of the historical works on the islands. If it occurred at all, it must have been during the traditionary period, and on other fruits and trees, and before the arrival of foreigners, who brought with them the orange and coffee tree, now the subjects of the scourge.

The Kona Coffee.

The reputed excellence of the coffee of this district is no fable. It has a peculiar fragrance which no other coffee grown on these islands possesses in the same degree. This is said to be attributable to the manner in which the berry is cured, being allowed to dry in the husk, which of itself possesses a rich and delicious aroma that becomes imparted to the berry in the drying process. Each farmer has his own method of curing, and some of the coffee cured here may be a little more fragrant than other brands grown in the same district. Contrary to most other kinds of fruit, age adds to the value and strength of coffee, and it may be thus kept five or six years, constantly improving. Such delicious coffee as that furnished at the table of Capt. Cumings, under whose hospitable roof it was our good fortune to remain during our sojourn at Kealakekua, is seldom found. There was a rich and aromatic flavor in the beverage as prepared by him, which intoxicates one with delight, and it is difficult to conceive of any preparation of this favorite oriental beverage more delicious. No one who tests the coffee of Kona, as prepared by its residents, will fail to award to it a superiority over every other.

The Orange Culture.

The farmers of Kona still persevere in raising orange trees, and numerous groves of young trees border the road. These trees are nurtured with as much care as if the blight did not exist, the general expectation being that it will pass away before they come to maturity. The orange comes into full bearing from twelve to fifteen years of age, and bears annually from 1,000 to 5,000 oranges. It is a long-lived tree, and generally increases in its yield as age advances. It is estimated that there are in the Kona district about 6,000 orange trees, mostly small, of from three to six years' age. The trees in full bearing are comparatively few. It is evident that in the course of eight or ten years hence, the orange trade of Kona will become extensive. Still, there is room for more trees, and 100,000 could be planted (so far as space is concerned) in this district alone. But it requires capital and no small amount of patience to plant and wait ten or fifteen years for a return on the investment.

The Ancient Place of Refuge.

In company with our attentive host, we rode to the ruins of the ancient *Pahonua* or Place of Refuge at Honaunau, four miles south of Kealakekua Bay. There remain now only the ruins of a walled enclosure located in the midst of a cocoanut grove, on a rocky point running out into the sea. This enclosure consists of an irregular parallelogram, about 700 by 420 feet in size. The walls on the south and east sides remain nearly perfect, and are perhaps, the best specimen of the rude masonic efforts of the ancient Hawaiians that are now in existence. The east wall, which is the most perfect, is about 700 feet long, fifteen feet broad, and varying from twelve to fifteen feet high, nearly straight, well built, mostly with small stones, but in some places large stones, probably weighing from one to two thousand pounds, are used. We measured one, lying near the site of one of the *heiaus*, thirteen feet long, two feet wide and three feet deep. Another within the enclosure, called "Kaahumanu's stone," is of still larger dimensions, and probably weighs several tons. A portion of this wall, about the middle, is laid with remarkable skill, the surface being nearly as smooth as a plastered wall. The stones do not appear to have been hammered to give them the smoothness which they have, but still may have received their surface by having been rubbed together. At the north end of the enclosure, is a raised foundation, where was erected a Heiau, called the "House of Keawe,"—where were deposited the remains of the Kings of Hawaii. There were in the enclosure two other heiaus or temples used for sacrificial purposes. This place of refuge is said to have been used for a similar purpose as were the cities of refuge among the Israelites. Hither a person could flee, who had committed any offense, such as breaking a tabu, theft, murder, &c., and if he reached the enclosure unhurt, and remained there ten days, became free of the crime. In times of war, it also served as a place of safety for women and children. There is no way to correctly determine when it was built, but tradition ascribes its erection to *Keawe*, one of the Kings of Hawaii, who is supposed to have ruled about three hundred years ago. There is a row of cocoanut trees growing along the inside of the east wall, which were evidently planted after the structure was built. If the age of these trees could be determined, it might serve as a clue towards determining the age of this *Pahonua*. For several years after the first missionaries arrived, the customs and rites of this place of refuge were kept up, and the idols stationed around its walls and heiaus, are said to have been seen as late as 1826. Probably the fact that it was the burial place of the Kings, and served as a place of refuge, gave it the peculiar sacredness which it long possessed, and exempted it from the general overthrow of idolatry which preceded the arrival of the first religious teachers in 1820.

J. H. COLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. P. EVERETT.)
At his late rooms, Queen Street. 262-1y

J. F. COLBURN,
AUCTIONEER,
53-tf Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu.

C. H. LEWERS,
Lumber and building materials, Fort St. Honolulu. 105-tf

C. BREWER 2d,
General Merchant and Agent for the sale of the products of the Brewer Plantation. 270-1y

HENRY ROBINSON'S
Wine, Spirit and Cigar Store, Charlton Wharf, Honolulu. 180-tf

H. VON HOLT. TH. C. HEUCK.
Von HOLT & HEUCK,
General Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 105-tf

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 105-tf

GODFREY RHODES,
Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, near the Post Office, Honolulu. 49-tf

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Lumber Merchant—Yard on Court House Square, New Esplanade. 105-tf

H. HACKFELD & CO.
General Commission Agents, and Ship Chandlers, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 105-tf

E. O. HALL.
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, and general Merchandise, corner of Fort and King streets 105-tf

GEORGE CLARK.
Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Hotel Street, between Nuuanu and Maunakea streets. 11-tf

W. FISCHER.
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, opposite to Government House. 41 tf

B. F. SNOW,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 123-tf

H. DIMOND. W. H. DIMOND.
H. DIMOND & SON.
Importers and dealers in hardware, paints, oils and general merchandise. 188-tf

S. N. EMERSON,
Waialua, Oahu, Dealer in General Merchandise, Country Produce—such as Corn, Beans, Bananas, Butter, Eggs, &c. 53-tf

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, and Lahaina, Maui. 44-tf

W. N. LADD,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools and Agricultural Implements, Fort street, Honolulu. 105-tf

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

T. MOSSMAN. T. MOSSMAN, JR.
MOSSMAN & SON,
Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 127 tf

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants and Dealers in General Merchandise, Lahaina, Maui. Whalers furnished with recruits at the shortest notice, in exchange for goods or bills. 34-tf

McCOLGAN & CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, on Fort Street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, between King and Hotel streets.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, and clothing made up in the best style. 217-1y

HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL Co.
Proprietors.—G. P. JUDD, S. SAVIDGE, and C. H. LEWERS
G. P. Judd, Purchasing Agent.
S. Savidge, Selling Agent.
C. H. Lewers, Treasurer. 266-1y

W. A. ALDRICH.
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise; Commission Agent for the Sale of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee, and other Island Produce. Agent for the Lihue and Metcalf Plantations. Consignments of all kinds of Island Produce solicited. Orders for Merchandise promptly attended to. 105-tf

J. S. WALKER,
Shipping and Commission Agency,
(Anthon's Block.)
Corner Queen and Kaahumanu streets.
250-1y HONOLULU, H. I.

SAM'L. N. CASTLE. AMOS. S. COOKE.
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 in King street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel. Agents for *DR. JAYNE'S MEDICINES*. 105-tf

Business Cards.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
DENTIST.
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 178-1y

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Makee's Block, corner Queen and Kaahumanu streets. 1-tf

L. McCULLY,
Attorney at Law. Office, in the Court House. 143-tf

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS,
Notary Public, Office at the Court House, up stairs. 163-tf

J. W. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office in Honolulu House, over the Post Office. 65-tf

H. STANGENWALD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Late New York City Dispensary Physician, member of the Medico Chirurgical College and of the Pathological Society of New York.
Office at Dr. Judd's Drug Store, on Fort Street. Residence in Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 225-1y

JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Commission Merchants—Fire-Proof Buildings, Queen street, Honolulu, April 1, 1859. 105-tf

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D.,
Late Surgeon United States Navy, late Consular Physician to American seamen and general practitioner.
Office, corner Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, and residence at Dr. Wood's Mansion, Hotel street.
Medical and Surgical advice in English, French, Spanish, and Italian.
Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; at other hours inquire at his residence. 1-tf

UTAI & AHEE,
Agents for the Sugar Plantations of Aiko, at Papaikou, and Iwo at Palo, Hilo; Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China Goods; have on hand, for sale, at their establishments on King street, Honolulu, and at Lahaina, Maui Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Tea, Coffee, and a large and varied assortment of general merchandise.
Honolulu, August 12, 1857. 59-1y

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues his old business in the fireproof building, Kaahumanu street.
Chronometers rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and nautical instruments constantly on hand and for sale. 44-tf

DUDLEY C. BATES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Merchant Street, Honolulu.

J. W. KING,
(SUCCESSOR TO WM. F. HOWLAND,)
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, UP STAIRS,
HONOLULU, H. I.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS to Mr. J. W. King, whom I can recommend as a **Good Artist**, I would respectfully request that the liberal patronage which I have heretofore received from the Honolulu public, may be extended to my successor.
WM. F. HOWLAND.
Honolulu, June 27, 1861. 266-1m

MELCHERS & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
STONE STORE, KAAHUMANU ST., CORNER MERCHANT.
AGENTS FOR THE
Hamburgh-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Pioneer Flour Mills, San Francisco.
Sale of Aspgut & Reinhardt's Salt Beef,
Sale of Sugar, Molasses and Other Hawaiian Produce.
Consignments respectfully solicited, and all orders from the other islands and abroad, promptly executed.
Gustav C. Melchers, Bremen. J. D. Wicke, Honolulu. F. A. Schaefer, Honolulu.
270-1y

ALLEN & BERRILL,
SUCCESSORS TO
George W. Macy,
KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other recruits as are required by whale ships at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 215-6m

THOS. SPENCER,
SHIP CHANDLER!
Dealer in General Merchandise, Island Produce, &c., and Commission Merchant.
Byron's Bay, Hilo, S. I.,
Will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by ships and others. The highest price given for Island Produce.
Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable rates.
Hilo, February 3, 1861. 246-1y

N. L. INGOLS. E. H. STANLEY
INGOLS & STANLEY,
ACCOUNTANTS AND CONVEYANCERS, Honolulu.
N. B.—Averages adjusted, Protests extended, Legal Documents executed, with neatness and dispatch; Commercial Books opened and closed, and Custom House Brokerage done; Accounts made up and Collections faithfully attended to.
197-3m

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

C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission and Shipping Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
REFER TO
James Hunnewell, Esq., } Charles Brewer, Esq., } Boston.
Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, } Chas. Wolcott Brooks, Esq., } San Francisco.
Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co., Manila.
168-tf

CHAS. R. BISHOP. WM. A. ALDRICH.
BISHOP & CO.,
Bankers. Office in the east corner of "Makee's Block," on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.
Draw Bills of Exchange on
Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York.
Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco.
Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and attend to collecting, etc. 112-tf

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant, Honolulu, S. I.
REFERS TO
Captain B. F. Snow, Honolulu.
Messrs. D. C. Waterman & Co., "
Williams & Haven, New London.
McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco
Swift & Allen, New Bedford
Henry A. Peirce, Boston.
H. W. SEVERANCE will continue the Ship Chandlery and Commission Business at the Old Stand. Every description of Ship Chandlery and Merchandise required by Shipping, will be kept on hand and for sale at low rates. 149-tf

D. C. WATERMAN. JOHN F. POPE
D. C. WATERMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Especial attention paid to the interests of the Whaling Fleet, by the furnishing of funds, purchase and sale of Exchange, Oil, Bone, General Merchandise, and the procuring of Freight.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Isaac Howland, Jr., & Co., New Bedford
W. G. E. Pope, Esq., do.
Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco.
McRuer & Merrill, do 105-tf

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Dealers in General Merchandise, and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.
Keep constantly on hand a full supply of every description of merchandise required by whale ships and others.
Money advanced at the lowest rates.
References:
Messrs. Swift & Allen, New Bedford.
" Gideon, Allen & Son, "
Wm. Wilcox, "
Wm. Gifford, "
Messrs. Thomas Knowles & Co., "
Weston Howland, Esq., "
Frederick Parker, Esq., "
Messrs. Wm. Phillips & Sons, "
Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Butler, Sise & Co., } Chas. W. Brooks, } San Francisco.
Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., "
Williams & Havens, New London.
5-tf C. A. Williams & Co., Honolulu

Mechanical Cards.

M. R. HARVEY,
Painter, Glazier, Gilder and Paper Hanger.
Shop in King St., next door to Duffin's Market. 255-6m

W. CROCKETT,
SHIP SMITH!
TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, in a workmanlike manner, and will endeavor at all times to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor him with their patronage.
☞ Ship work, cart work, and all other kinds of Blacksmith work attended to with dispatch.
Blacksmith Shop in the Ship-yard of Messrs. J. ROBINSON & Co. 202-4m*

HAWAIIAN SOAP FACTORY!
—BY—
WM. H. HUDDY!
—AT—
LELEO!
HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL stock of material, is prepared to supply his customers and the public, with the best Yellow and Brown SOAP.
—ALSO—
SOFT AND OIL SOAP,
In large or small quantities to suit.
P. S.—Soap grease always wanted. 257-3m

HENRY ALLEN,
Carpenter, Builder and Undertaker!
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that having recently enlarged his premises, he is now prepared to do all work in the above line, with dispatch and in a workmanlike manner.
Koa and Pine Coffins always on hand.
FURNITURE REPAIRED.
Jobbing done on reasonable terms.
HENRY ALLEN, Fort st.,
255-6m Opposite the Family Grocery and Feed Store.

Honolulu Soap Works!
W. J. RAWLINS.
THE PROPRIETOR HAVING MADE considerable improvements in the above Establishment, begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to supply them with genuine
YELLOW SOAP!
equal, if not superior to the best imported.
☞ Orders from the other Islands punctually attended to.
N. B.—SOAP GREASE WANTED. 248-1y*

HONOLULU
IRON WORKS!
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO furnish IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, and all kinds of Machinery and Smith's Work at the Shortest Notice and Cheapest Rates.
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
MADE TO ORDER.
☞ CONSTANTLY ON HAND—A supply of Anvils, Cart Boxes, Forge Backs, Chain Stoppers, Sash Weights, Stove Plates and Linings, Dumb Bells, &c., &c., &c.
222-c274 THOMAS HUGHES.

LOCK AND
GUNSMITH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to state, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by G. Siders, and is ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines.
JAMES A. HOPPER,
219-3m-231-c283 Kaahumanu street.

JAMES LOCKWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware,
KAAHUMANU STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
Summer Bakers, Tin and Copper Pumps, Bathing Tubs, Foot and Shower Baths, Tin and Zinc Roofing, and a general assortment of Tin Ware, &c.
Ship Work executed with Neatness and Dispatch.
208-c312

GEORGE THOMAS,
Mason.
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public to his stock of materials, consisting of Hawaiian and American Lime.
Bricks,
Cement,
Fire Clay,
Fire Bricks,
Plaster of Paris,
California Sand,
German Tiles,
Try Pots.
Composition and Gravel Roofing.
TRY WORKS repaired at lowest rates. COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING put on buildings and warranted tight.
☞ Orders to be left at the Lime House, on KING STREET, or with P. C. Jones, at Messrs. Richards & Co. 203 ,255

Coopering!
JAMES A. BURDICK
IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS to his new COOPERAGE on the Esplanade, Fort street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support and patronage which they have been pleased to grant him for the past ten years, and hopes that by attention to business and promptness in the execution of all orders intrusted to him, he will merit a continuance of their favors.
He has on hand for sale upwards of 4000 bbls. of Casks of all sorts and sizes. 175-1y

LEWIS & NORTON,
Coopers and Gaugers,
Corner of Bethel and King Streets,
AND
FORT ST., TWO DOORS BELOW DR. JUDD'S DRUG STORE,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXecute all orders in their line promptly and at reasonable rates.
Thankful for past patronage, they confidently rely upon their old customers for a continuance of their favors, and trust that their endeavors to please, and extreme low rates of charges, will insure to them a fair share of business in their line.
N. B.—New and second hand casks and shooks always on hand, which they will sell at the lowest market rates. 197*293

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Cabinet Maker and Turner.
THE OLD STAND, HOTEL STREET, NEAR the corner of Fort.
Furniture of all kinds made and repaired.
On hand and for sale, READY MADE FURNITURE, Koa Boards, Joist and Plank; Cedar, Black Walnut and Cherry Boards; Rosewood and Mahogany Veneering.
A large assortment of Gilt Moulding, and large sized Glass.
A variety of Rocking, Dining, Office and Children's Chairs.
Polished Coffins on hand and made to order. 158-1y

WM. H. WRIGHT,
OF
KOLOA, KAUAI.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he is prepared to Manufacture
Turbine or any other kind of Water Wheel,
and warrant them, at reasonable rates. Orders for any kind of
Millwright Work
solicited and promptly attended to.
Koloa, Sept. 29, 1860. 229-c281

SUGAR AND MOLASSES
FROM
KOLOA PLANTATION!
CROP 1861!
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.
FOR SALE BY
189-tf H. HACKFELD & CO.

REMOVAL!
WE HAVE MOVED OUR OFFICE TO Makee & Anthon's brick building, up stairs, to that adjoining Messrs D. C. Waterman & Co's
INGOLS & STANLEY,
250-3m-263 Accountants, Conveyancers, &c.

Dwellings and Real Estate.

TO LET!
A STORE TO LET IN Nuuanu Street. That stand recently occupied by J. BRADLEY, in Nuuanu Street, below King street, as a Retail Store; is fitted with gas fixtures, and has a spacious yard in the rear, and is in every respect well adapted to the retail business.
For particulars, apply to MR. FISCHER, the next door below.
266-3m*

FOR SALE OR LEASE!
THE HOUSE AND PREMISES IN Nuuanu Valley, lately occupied by G. Reiners, Esq.
Apply to
263-3m GEO. H. LUCE.

TO LET
THE PLEASANT AND COMMODIOUS cottage with yard room, on Alakea Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Corney. Apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, June 1, 1861. 263-2m

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FISH POND and tract of land at Ewa, situated on Pearl River Lagoon. Apply to (213-tf) W. L. GREEN.

To be Sold Cheap!
2 HOUSES, EACH 25 ft. LONG, 20 ft. wide 9 feet high, built of one inch matched redwood boards and painted inside and out. Apply to S. JOHNSON, House Carpenter, King St., who will rebuild them on any part of this Island or any of the other Islands, at a reasonable rate. 255-tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE!
A VERY NEAT, COOL AND COMFORTABLE TWO STORY HOUSE, recently built, with Seven Rooms, a good supply of Water, Bath House, and all the necessary out-buildings. ALSO—a good GARDEN, with Fruit Trees now bearing. The above can be had on easy terms, by applying to (254-tf) E. BURGESS.

Coffee Plantation for Sale!
THE CELEBRATED
TITCOMB COFFEE PLANTATION,
AT HANALEI, KAUAI,
Is offered for sale. The Land of the Plantation comprises upwards of 1050 Acres, and has upon it 50,000 Coffee Trees. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane. The estate is unencumbered, and will be sold by Fee Simple Title. For full particulars and terms of sale, inquire of
169-tf B. F. SNOW.

FOR SALE or LEASE!
THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE West end of King street, adjoining the premises of Mr. Ed. Burgess, upon which is erected a two story Stone Building, 40x21 feet, cook house, etc., well adapted for the residence of two distinct families, a Boarding House or Hotel.
The above property is in good condition, and will be sold Cheap and on easy terms; or let at a low figure. Apply to
R. E. WAKEMAN.
Honolulu, March 14, 1861. 251-6m

Desirable Place For Sale,
IN KONA, HAWAII.
100 ACRES OF LAND ENCLOSed by a good stone wall, with cross walls and small lots for different purposes. There are
2000 COFFEE TREES
in bearing, and
500 ORANGE TREES
just beginning to bear. ALSO, Peach, Apple, and a variety of Ornamental Trees. A good FRAME HOUSE, one story and a half, with cellar full size.
A good cistern with pump in the Kitchen.
For further particulars, apply to T. H. PARIS,
On the the Premises,
Or to CASTLE & COOKE,
264-3m Honolulu.

Waikahalulu Water Lots!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agent for the sale and lease of the
Waikahalulu Lots!
begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Speculators and others to this finely situated tract of land which is now offered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenient terms.
Plans may be seen and all particulars learned by application to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings.
N. B.—Early application should be made for choice Lots.
W. L. GREEN,
Agent for the Sale of Waikahalulu Lots.
Honolulu, Oct. 21, 1858. 121-tf

B. F. SNOW,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, the following assortment of merchandise:
Britannia Castors,
Table Spoons,
Cut Goblets,
Bay State Lanterns, boxes Glass,
OOLONG
TEA,
Dried Apples.
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Bags Shot, boxes Needles, Measuring Tapes,
SOLAR LAMP CHIMNEYS,
Padlocks,
Pick Axes,
Handcuffs,
Iron Bedsteads, One Cabin Table.
Large Compasses, Copper Pumps, Boat Compasses, Door Mats.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES,
" GROCER'S "
" COUNTER "
Black Paint,
Green Paint,
Madder,
Top Sails,
Fore Sails,
Main Sails,
Studding Sails,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS.
BRUSSELS CARPETING.
Oilcloth Carpeting.
One sup. Patent Force Pump, Assorted Shelf Hardware.
Brand's Whaling Guns,
Lances,
Harpoons,
One Brown's Whaling Gun and Irons, one set iron strap Cutting Blocks, with chain pendants, Mincing Machines, Boat Anchors, Iron Rowlocks, superior New Bedford Whaleboats.
OIL CASKS AND SHOOKS.
Hoop Iron,
Cooper's Rivets,
Large assortm't Manila and Hemp Cordage.
Seizing Stuff,
Cutting Falls,
Whale Line,
Try Pots,
Composition Sheathing Nails,
Composition Coppering Nails,
Kegs Cut Nails.
207-tf &c., &c., &c.

Flour and Meal!
A. F. SILVAY,
WAILUKU, EAST MAUI,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS OLD Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to furnish them with as good an article of
FLOUR AND MEAL
as is in the market, and at the lowest market prices of the Islands.
N. N.—All orders, from any of the islands, will be attended to with dispatch.
221-272-1y WAILUKU MILL, EAST MUAI.

JOHN PATY,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
At Honolulu, Office of D. C. Waterman & Co.
WILL ATTEND TO TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS, Acknowledgments, and all other Instruments of Writing to be used in this State.
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1860. 237-6m

CASES BLUE COTTON THREAD.
Cases Women's and Men's Hosiery.
For sale by,
238-3m W. A. ALDRICH.

POWDER.
KEGS HIGHLY GLAZED POWDER.
Cases Indian Rifle Powder,
" Sporting "
For sale by (247-q) C. BREWER & CO.

Duck, Twine, &c.
BOLTS COTTON DUCK, KGS BEESWAX
Bales Raven Duck, pieces Ships Duck, bbls. Cotton twine
For sale by (247-q) C. BREWER & CO.

Agricultural Implements.
IRON PLOWS, HAY CUTTERS.
Ox Yokes, Seed Planters,
Ox Bows, Cane Cutters,
Grain Cradles, Garden Rollers,
Planters Hoes, Wheelbarrows,
Cultivators' Teeth, Grindstones,
Garden Rakes. For sale by
247-q C. BREWER & CO

Advertisements.

NOTICE!
TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.
WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES.
To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:
KNOW YE, THAT GEORGE E. NETCHER a citizen of the United States, has filed in this Department the required notice of the discovery of guano on Howland's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, the same lying in North latitude 50 min., and in West longitude 176 deg. 32 min.
That notice of the occupation of said Island, in the name of the United States, by A. G. Benson, on behalf of himself and his associates, Wm. W. Taylor and said George E. Netcher, has also been filed.
And that the United States Guano Company of New York, a corporation of citizens under the laws of the State of New York, assignee of the assigns of the parties aforesaid, has entered into sufficient bonds, under and according to the provisions of the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.
Wherefore, the United States Guano Company is entitled, in respect to the guano on the said island, to all the privileges and advantages intended by that act to be secured to citizens of the United States who may have discovered deposits of guano; provided, always, that the said United States Guano Company shall abide by the conditions and requirements imposed by the Act of Congress aforesaid.
In witness whereof, I, William Henry Trescott, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.
[L. S.]
WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,
Acting Secretary.
All persons not duly authorized are hereby forbid occupying or removing guano from the above or any other Island, Rock or Key belonging to the Company, as published in the New York *Tribune*, March 8th, 1859.
(Signed) A. G. BENSON,
265-2m President United States Guano Company.

JUST RECEIVED
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS
EX ORIENTAL
—BY—
CASTLE & COOKE.

Groceries
Bags & boxes table salt,
Bbls sugar cured hams,
Tons lard, cheese and crackers,
Oolong tea, chocolate and rice,
Pickles, vinegar, sardines,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Hardware &c.
Ass'd brass and iron gimlet screws,
Rim knob locks, butcher knives,
Hawks' brace and bitts, augers,
Hand saws, ass'd hammers,
Axes, hatchets, axe hatchets,
Chest, box and pad locks,
Garden shears, zinc oilers,
Flat, round and taper files,
Hunt's adzes, garden trowels,
Fish hooks, window springs,
Jack, smoothing & jointer planes
Superior pocket knives,
" scissors, needles,
Spectacles, plated forks,
Rubber combs, hair pins, &c.,
Silver thimbles, gold pens,
Knives and forks, wool cards,
Superior paint, varnish and w w brushes,
Sup. carriage and riding whips.

Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' gaiters, buskins and slippers,
Men's, boys' and youths' Oxford ties, &c., &c., &c.

Sundries.
Hand carts, wheel barrows,
Light and dark cane seat chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Dry Goods.
4-4 Blea & bro cotton, fine and medium,
Heavy 4-4 ticking, P. R. denims,
Superior checks, white blue and red flannel,
Cotton batting, sattinets, jeans,
Pcs fancy cassimere, drap d'etc.
French and American prints,
Ginghams, blay linens
Velvet ribbons, cottonades,
&c., &c., &c.

Crockery, Tin and Wooden Ware &c., &c.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Plates,
Coffees, teas, sugars, creamers,
Ewers & basins, globe lanterns,
Tumblers, goblets, lamps,
Looking glasses, sailor's pots,
Baking pans, tin pails, basins,
Pie plates, oil cans, dippers,
Furnaces, iron pots and kettles,
Tinned and enameled sauce pans, &c., &c., &c.

Paints, Oils and Glass. &c.
Boiled, raw, and N. F. oil,
White lead, zinc, paints,
Furniture polish, chrome and Paris green.

NEW GOODS FOR THE LADIES,
BY EXPRESS!
BY THE "COMET."
LATEST STYLE RIDING and WALKING HATS,
Latest style Bonnet and Hat Ribbons,
Do. do. Hoop Skirts, 30, 26, 20, 18, 15, 8 and 6 ribs,
Gauntlets, Welting Cord,
Brilliants, Silver Thimbles,
Mohair Mitts, White Girdles,
Sable Brushes, Pastel Paper,
Boxes Crayons, Boxes Pastels,
&c., &c., &c.

TO THE LADIES OF HONOLULU.
A superior lot of
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of Ribbons, Flowers, Belts, Trimmings, Plumes, Velvets, Ruches, Marseilles, Gauntlets, Mitts, Buttons, Elastics, Braids, Hand'k'fs, Bro. Barege.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
——ALSO——
EXTENSION TABLES.
From 10 to 35 feet in length, and various other Household furniture.
Also, Dr. JAYNE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES. For sale by
256-3m CASTLE & COOKE.

STOVE AND TINSHOP!

The subscriber would inform all those in want of
STOVES
AND
TIN WARE!
That he has taken the store directly opposite his old stand, on Kaahumanu street, where he will carry on the
Tin, Sheet Iron
AND
Stove Business,
in all its branches, and in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in the city. Having worked at the business for many years, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
COOK STOVES, both for wood and coal.
Tin and Japanned ware, consisting in part of cake boxes, tea and coffee cans, knife trays, sugar boxes, spittoons, nurse cans, lanterns, lamps, candlesticks, &c.
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Zinc, Sheet Lead Tin & Copper, Hip Baths, Russia, Galvanized and English Sheet Iron, Lead Pipe, Children's Baths, Tin Toys, of all kinds; and all kinds of goods usually kept in his business, all of which he will sell extremely low for cash, or approved credit.
Tin Ware of every description made of the best materials, and Job Work executed in the most workmanlike manner.
Particular attention paid to Tin and Zinc Roofing, and all kinds of Lead work done, both for vessels and houses.
Among the stock of Cook Stoves, he would call particular attention to the Crystal Palace and Granite State, as being two of the best stoves now in use, fitted up in a superior manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. For a cheaper article, he keeps the Ocean Premium Stove, and he will add to his stock, as the trade may require.
All those in want of anything in this line would do well to call and examine his goods for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as he does not intend to be "BEAT," either in PRICE or WORKMANSHIP.
☞ Persons purchasing stoves at this establishment, can save an expense of four or five dollars, as Mr. S. will set them up in Honolulu GRATIS. (255-3m 268) GEO. C. SIDERS.

Iron. Spikes. Steel.
Boiler and Sheet Iron, Bdls. Norway shapes,
Bars asst. sizes, Casks Iron Spikes,
Bdls. asst. sizes, Cases Steel, octagon,
" Swedish Iron, " Blister Steel,
For sale by
247-q C. BREWER & CO.

To Beef Packers.
150 BBLS. TURK'S ISLAND SALT—
2 half bbls. Saltpetre. For sale by
247-q C. BREWER & CO.

SCALES.
1 PAIR NO. 7 FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, on wheels—large size—lately received.
For sale by (247-q) C. BREWER & CO.

Advertisements.

THE UNDERSIGNED
HAVE ON HAND AND FOR
SALE AT MODERATE RATES,
A LARGE STOCK OF
MERCHANDISE!
AMONGST WHICH ARE
Dry Goods.
Fancy Prints of a great variety of styles and colors,
Mourning Prints,
Two-blue Prints,
Indigo Blue Cottons,
Dyed Cottons,
Denims,
Minute Pattern Turkey red and yellow Prints,
White ground Muslins, small patterns,
" " " medium "
Brilliants small and medium patterns,
Black and White tape check Muslins,
Plain Turkey Red Cloth,
Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Sheeting,
White Cotton Drills,
Victoria Lawns,
Bedticks,
Drab Moleskin,
A great variety of Cotton Trowserings,
Plain Black Silk!
Fancy figured Silks,
Pure Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sewing Silk,
Embroidered silk figured Alpacas,
Fine black Alpacas,
Black and colored figured Lustres,
Plain colored Lustres,
Superfine black and blue Cloth,
Superfine black Cassimere,
Plain blue Flannel,
Black Satinett,
Common black and blue Cloth,
Black and fancy Doeskins and mixed Trowserings
White Blankets, all sizes,
Blue Blankets, all sizes,
Scarlet Blankets, all sizes,
Common Blankets, for horse cloth,
Brussels and velvet Carpeting,
Railway Rugs,
Velvet Rugs,
Woollen Plaids,
LINEN SHEETING!!
Huckaback Towels and Toweling,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Plain white and fancy Linen Drills,
Brown Holland.
Clothing, Shirts, Shoes, &c.
Black Cloth Pants, best Pilot Jackets, common do.,
Blue serge Shirts of all qualities,
Woollen Undershirts, worsted Stockings,
White Shirts, assorted; Regatta Shirts,
Assorted qualities of Felt Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats, Oxford tie Shoes,
Children's Boots and Shoes, Crimean Boots,
Sup. cotton half hose, embr. cotton Overshirts.
Groceries.
Brown Soap, Pickles, Pie Fruits, Sauces, Mustard, Salad Oil,
Scotch Oatmeal, fancy Biscuits, Olives, Capers, Jams,
Candies, candied Peel, Bloater Paste, table Salt, Currie Powder,
BLACK TEA!
Currants, Blue, Starch, Marking Ink, Seidlitz Powder.
Sundries.
Best English Saddles, common do., Pelion Rugs,
Boiled Linseed Oil, cotton Umbrellas, Silk Umbrellas,
Hughes & Jones' Perfumery,
Musk, Essence of Sandal Wood, Windsor Soap,
Sarsaparilla, nests Tubs, Fencing Wire, Hoop Iron,
Anchors and Chains,
Bar Iron, assorted; Boiler Plate, Iron Safes, Crow Bars,
Tin Plate, IC and IX, bright Iron Wire, Sheet Lead,
Sets Sugar Pans,
Nobles & Hoare's assorted Varnishes,
ROSKELL'S WATCHES, gold and silver.
LIQUORS.
Bottled Ale and Porter, various brands,
Draught Ale in hhds.,
Martell's Brandy, in qr. casks,
Hennessy's Brandy, in qr. casks,
Otard's Brandy, in qr. casks,
Common Brandy, in qr. casks,
Cases Cognac,
Cases Ginger Brandy,
Cases Scotch Whisky,
Cs Royal Highland Whisky,
Cases Old Tom Gin,
Cases Glenlivet Whisky,
The celebrated PALE ORANGE BITTERS,
Cases Duff Gordon Sherry,
Cases Super. Pale Sherry,
Cases Sandeman's Port,
Cases Champagne, Forestier Fils,
Cases Claret, Chateaux Margaux,
Cases Claret, St. Julien,
Cases Absynth.
Earthenware.
White Granite Dinner sets,
White Granite Tea sets,
Dishes, Plates, Jugs, Mugs,
Metal covered Jugs,
Breakfast Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Chambers,
Ewers and Basins, Cover Dishes,
Yellow Nappies, Teapots,
N. B.—This Earthenware, is now open, and is offered in lots to suit families, at unprecedentedly low rates, to close shipments.
Janion, Green & Co.
Honolulu April 4, 1861 254-tf

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

THE clipper ship *Dictator*, Phillips, arrived on the evening of the 23d, thirteen days from San Francisco, bringing a small mail. She was en route for Hongkong, having a large number of Chinese passengers on board. After taking on board a considerable quantity of fungus and nine passengers, she sailed on the 24th for her destination. We must again tender to the proprietors of this line in San Francisco, the thanks of our business community for the stoppage of their packets at this port, even if only to leave a mail and procure fresh supplies. In these stirring times, the mails cannot arrive too often to be welcomed by all.

By this ship we learn of the arrival over of the bark *Yankee*, on the 7th, after a passage of twenty days. She would load with all possible dispatch, and sail again on the 20th inst. Besides her, we learn that a clipper ship, chartered by Messrs. Waterman and Spalding, was to sail about the same time. The steamer *Santa Cruz* would leave on the 16th, and is therefore due here to-day, if she sailed on that date. The ship *Speedwell* had not arrived up to the 10th. She sailed hence on the 22d of July, and was therefore eighteen days out.

The ship *Marion* sailed for Hongkong on the 26th, having obtained a fair quantity of fungus.

The ship *Raduga*, Burdett, from Boston, for this port direct, is out now 123 days. She has heretofore made her passages very regularly in 120 to 123 days, and may therefore be considered due.

The Hanoverian brig *Schwinge*, from Bremen, with merchandise to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., sailed eight days prior to the *Raduga*, and is also about due.

The schooner *Sea Witch* ought to arrive from the Arctic early in September, and by her we hope to receive our first reports from the whaling fleet cruising in that ocean.

Local trade is extremely dull, and is confined almost wholly to the small current wants of traders and others. It is too soon to judge what kind of a season is before us, but the probability is that it will be fully as good as last season. So much depends on the success of the whaling fleet, that until we have some reports from the North, no correct idea can be formed as to what is usually termed the "fall season" will amount to.

THE WHALING INTEREST.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* presents the following somewhat overcharged statement of decline in our great staple:

It is known that the discovery and extensive manufacture of coal oil has had a most ruinous effect upon the whaling interest. At New Bedford the business has declined about one-third during the past three years, and it is believed will decline fully a third more within the present year. More than fifty whalers are lying idle at the wharves, and but one vessel is fitting out at this the busiest season of the year. Several have been withdrawn from the whaling business, and others have been recently sold to the Government. Oil, which it costs 60 cents to produce, will now bring but 40 cents; and thousands of casks, which have accumulated while the owners have been holding on for better prices, are stowed away in sheds and covered with seaweed.

The same impression is noticable at Fairhaven, and New London, and also at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. To New Bedford, which has been built up and fostered chiefly by the whale fishery, this decline of the business will be a serious calamity; though the whales themselves will undoubtedly be grateful for the discovery of the oil which is fast superseding that hitherto supplied by themselves.

Commenting on the above, the N. B. *Standard* says:

It is true that the whaling interest is not as flourishing, nor its prospects as brilliant as could be desired. Yet it is by no means reduced to so low an ebb as it is represented by the *Journal of Commerce*. Twenty six whalers have sailed from this port the present season. Four are now fitting, and others will probably fit in the fall. Three years ago there were employed in the whaling business 421 ships, barks and schooners. At present the fleet numbers 363, which shows a falling off of about one-eighth. With the increased economy which has of late characterized the fitting out of vessels, the business can be made remunerative, and we are inclined to think it will show an improvement in the course of a year or two.

EXPLANATION OF ENGLISH EXCHANGE.—It may be well to notice the cause of the erroneous statement of the price of English exchange. Originally it required but 4 44-100 silver dollars to purchase an English sovereign, say in Liverpool. $4 44, therefore, at that period, was the *real par* of one pound sterling. But, in the course of time, both the standard of fineness and the absolute weight of the silver dollar underwent various changes, and the standard of English gold coin was also altered. It now requires $4 84 100 silver dollars to buy an English sovereign in Liverpool. Hence, $4 84 is the present *real par* of a pound sterling. But as the successive changes noted were small, and as various kinds of dollars were in circulation at the same time, the original par of $4 44 was never changed in calculation, and the advance in the real par of a pound sterling (as the dollars became less and less valuable) was effected by adding so many per cent. to the fictitious par. Hence, when exchange is now quoted at 109, it is *nine per cent. premium* on a fictitious par, and which itself is about 9 per cent. *below* the *real par*. In brief, sterling exchange at 109, is really at par. All this may seem trite to some of our readers; but we have so often been questioned on the subject, that it is probable that, to many others, it will be a novelty.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in August.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
New Moon	6	2	22 M.	Full Moon	20	1	19 M.
First Quarter	12	8	44 A.	Last Quarter	28	2	51 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	Aug. 10	London, (papers)	June 16
New York, (papers)	July 11	" telegraphic	July 12
" " telegraphic	July 28	Hongkong	June 8
Tahiti	May 10	Melbourne, Australia	April 19

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, about Sept. 5.
FOR LAHAINA—per Kamoi, to-morrow.
FOR KAUAI—per Odd Fellow, to-morrow.
FOR KONA—per Steamer, Tuesday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, from Hilo and Kohala, with 430 kegs sugar, 2 tons arrowroot, 30 hides, 6 bags fungus.
22—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului, with 155 bags sugar, 16 brls potatoes, 18 bags corn, 205 mamani posts, 7 hides, 6 bdls goat skins.
23—Am. clipper ship Dictator, Phillips, 13 days from San Francisco; anchored outside, and sailed again next day for Hongkong.
23—Sch Hokulele, from Kalihiwai, with 13 cords wood.
24—Sch Kamehameha IV, Morse, from Molokai.
25—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, fm Kahului and Lahaina, with 50 kegs sugar, 17 bags flour, 9 bags beans, 12 hides, 20 goat skins, 10 head cattle.
25—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, from ports on Kauai, with 10 cords wood, 4 boxes and 5 bags awa root, 5 pigs, 2 horses, and 26 deck passengers.
26—Sch Jeannette, Kalama, from Maliko.
28—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22—Sch Henry, Riviere, for Lahaina, Kaupo, Kipahulu and Hana.
22—Sch Kamehameha IV, Morse, for Molokai.
22—Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
23—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, for Lahaina and Hilo.
23—Sch Kaluna, Henry, for Kona and Kau.
23—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kahului.
26—Am ship Marion, Gross, for Hongkong.
26—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, for Lahaina, Hilo and other windward ports, with an unusual large freight.
27—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Ship *Dictator*, Phillips, sailed from San Francisco Aug. 10th. Reports light trades all the passage. Left the steamer *Santa Cruz* to sail in about one week.

Bark *Margaret Scott*, Cleveland, arrived at New Bedford July 4, from the Pacific.

The following items are from New Bedford papers:

Bark *Sarah Sheaf* has been condemned at Baltimore, and will be sold; vessel valued at $3000; estimated cost of repairs to make her seaworthy, $8000.

33-64ths of ship *Sarah*, of Mattapoisett, now at sea, were sold at auction, by Maj. Bourne, by order of mortgagee, to B. B. Howard, of this city, for $4,575.

Ships *William Badger* and *Roman*, lately employed in the whaling business from this port, and which were recently purchased by the U. S. Government, have been fitted out at New York, and sailed on Saturday last for Fortress Monroe loaded with coal. They will be employed as store-ships, and are fitted up with two guns, and in charge of an acting master of the navy.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am. bark Yankee, Paty, would leave San Francisco about Aug. 20—due Sept. 4 to 8.
Am. steamer Santa Cruz would leave San Francisco about the 15th of August.
Am. clipper bark Benefactor, Corning, would leave San Francisco for Hongkong, early in September, to touch at this port.
British bark Thomas Daniel, sailed from Liverpool on the 29th June, with an assorted cargo to Janion, Green & Co.
The Hanoverian brig Schwinge, Capt. Kokemuller, 400 tons capacity, left Hamburg April 22, with an assorted cargo to Hackfeld & Co.—due in all September.
Am clipper ship Raduga, Burdett, sailed from Boston for Honolulu May 1st, with cargo assorted merchandise to C. Brewer & Co.—due Sept. 1 to 5.

EXPORTS.

FOR HONGKONG—per Dictator, August 24—443 bales (32,943 lbs) fungus—value $2,645 44; 1 seraphine, 2 boxes clothing, 1 keg sugar—total value, $2,973 44; 1 box specie, $3,552 80.
FOR HONGKONG—per Marion, Aug. 26—240 bales (16,340 lbs) fungus—value $1,370 20; 6 brls and 1 box old copper. Total value, $1,542 40.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

FOR HONGKONG—per Dictator, August 24—Ahee, wife and 2 children, Achun, Amung, Achoe, Asoo, Aking—9.

COASTWISE.

From HILO—per Nettie Merrill, August 22—Capt Gulick and wife, Miss Gulick, Masters Coan and Lyman, one other, and 35 deck passengers.
From KAHULUI and LAHAINA—per Kamoi, Aug. 25—L L Torbert, Mr Lloyd, Mr Hague, Mr Grey, Wm Adams, and 25 deck passengers.
For WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, Aug. 26—W L Green, Mrs McKibbin, Miss McKibbin, Mrs Berrill and 3 children, Mrs Thos Keegan, Hon L Haalelea and wife, Paul Shirley and wife, Miss Jenny Hough, Mrs A Waller, W E Wright and wife, John Montgomery, Judge Harris, Judge Sheldon, Mr H Dickinson, Capt A M Goddard, T Metcalf, Parker Makee, Mr Aiko—24 cabin, and about 130 deck passengers.

MARRIED.

GOWER—MANSFIELD—In New Haven, May 30, in St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Beardsley, George D. Gower to Miss Susan, daughter of Jesse M. Mansfield, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

MCCOLGAN—In this city, on the 22d inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Ann McColgan, aged 72 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.

THE news received from Washington by the two last arrivals, chronicling the defeat of the Federal forces in the battle of Bull's Run, is the first important turning of the tide of affairs in favor of the Southern Rebellion. It was more than a simple *defeat* or retreat; it was the "demoralization" or breaking up of that military order and system, which should be observed even in a retreat. A well-regulated and orderly retreat has often proved equal to a victory, by placing the retreating army in a position to improve any opportunity offering. This unfortunate reverse, while it will stimulate the United States Government and the entire North to renewed exertions, and create the largest army that ever existed on the American Continent, will have a similar effect throughout the South. It will have the same effect in stirring up the public enthusiasm there that the fall of Fort Sumpter had in the North. This, then, will be the result, that both the North and the South will redouble their military efforts—the former to crush the rebellion, and the latter to render it permanent.

On our last page, we publish a full and interesting account of this battle. It may appear strange that the Rebel forces did not take advantage of the disorderly retreat of the Federal army, and follow it up. But it must be remembered that the Rebels had been retreating for some two miles, until they were reinforced by 15,000 troops or more under General Johnson, which turned the scale. Besides this, the strength of the Rebels lay in their entrenchments and fortifications; so long as they remained by them, they were strong, but so soon as they left them to pursue even a retreating enemy, they relinquished what they probably relied on as their main support and strength, which consisted of entrenched batteries. Still they might have followed up the advantage had they been fully acquainted with the state of things. There appears to have been some blundering on both sides, but this should not be wondered at, when both armies and their officers consisted chiefly of new recruits.

The position which has been chosen by the Rebel forces is one of great natural strength, and as it is likely to be the seat of more fighting, and perhaps of some hard battles, we copy the following account of it from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

MANASSAS JUNCTION.—This place still continues the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of fortification still continues. By nature, the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half way between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off toward the headwaters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table of land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rugged and rough that it is a defense to itself.

The key to the whole position is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard chose for his center, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5,000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay. The position, in fact, is fortified, in part, by Nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is impassible except at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men can defend against a whole army. It was at one of these points that the Washington Artillery were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions. Of the fortifications superadded here by Gen. Beauregard to those of nature, it is of course not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates, and every thing that properly belongs to works of this kind. The strength and advantages of this position at Manassas are very much increased by the fact that 14 miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistance and entrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can be easily maneuvered on the real battle field. Water is good and abundant; forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communications with all parts of the country easy.

Here overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat and oats and corn, pasture and meadow, are the headquarters of the advanced forces of the army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Lousianians, Alabamians, Mississippians and Virginians, for the most part; the first two, singular enough, being in front, and they will keep it, their friends at home may rest assured. Never have I seen a finer body of men—men who were more obedient to discipline or breathed a more self-sacrificing patriotism. As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, Gen. Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has, or where his exact lines are. For the distance of 14 miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men, but how many more are encamped on the by-roads and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at a first glance, puts down the number at about 30,000 men; those who have there been the longest estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even 60,000 strong. And there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself, his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer, that I verily believe that if he suspected his coat of acquaintance with the plans resolving within him, he would cast it from him.

Regarding the relative strength of the contending armies, it is difficult to get at the exact truth, particularly of the Rebel forces. The Secretary of War reports to Congress that there were in the service of the United States in July, after deducting the 75,000 volunteers whose term of service had expired, 230,000 men. That, then, was the highest number engaged, and these soldiers were stationed at Fortress Monroe, (25,000,) at Alexandria and around it, (45,000); around Washington some 60,000 or 80,000; at Harper's Ferry, 20,000, and the balance in Western Virginia, Cairo, and in Missouri.

The Southern forces appear to be mainly concentrated in Virginia, numbering probably not less than 100,000 men in that State, of whom at least 60,000 were encamped about Manassas Junction. Besides the forces in Virginia, probably not less than 50,000 are stationed at other points, making the total not less than 150,000. When we take into consideration the fact that the latter are on their own territory, among their friends, and that the Federal forces in attacking them have to move on to the enemy's ground, and are then among enemies, it must be admitted that the Federal forces had no superior strength at the latest advices. The North has the advantage mainly in its resources, by which it *can* raise, call into the field, and support a much larger army, for an indefinite period, and in this respect will have the advantage of the South.

From the tenor of the last advices, we should not be at all surprised to hear by an early arrival, of an attack by the Rebel forces on Harper's Ferry, and perhaps the capture by them of that key to the country north of Washington. This appears the more probable, as the Rebel forces were marching towards that place, and the three months term of service of nearly all the Federal troops stationed there was about to expire (July 27,) which would leave the place comparatively defenseless. Thus it will be seen that the city of Washington is in as great danger now as at any time since the rebellion commenced.

In another way, the Rebels have gained ground—in the success of their privateering. From a statement in the New York papers, we see that no less than *sixteen steam privateers* are cruising, five of which register over 1,000 tons each. Of course these vessels are fleet, and armed to the teeth with rifled guns of the longest range, with which no ordinary guns can cope. The consequence is, every vessel they meet surrenders. Practically, and to all intents and purposes, they are gun-boats, as effective as those of the same class in the U. S. Navy. The privateer *Sumpter*, should she fall in with the *Keystone State*, which is now serving to convoy the California steamers on the Atlantic side, will probably prove a match for her, and we must not be surprised to hear that one of the California steamers has yet succumbed to a fleet of these steam privateers. At least the opinion prevails in New York that such a thing *may* happen, and insurance risks have again risen to *four* per cent.

Thus have the Southern Rebels, instead of losing, rather *gained* ground up to the last advices, and who knows but that they may *continue* to gain ground, till the North is willing to listen to some terms of compromise, however harshly they may grate on her ears. It is stated in the New York papers that just before the meeting of Congress, proposals for compromise and peace were tendered by the Rebels, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, having been one of the Commissioners. The following is reported as the substance of the proposals:

I. That the independence of the seceding States be admitted and recognized; or

II. That the United States give a perfect constitutional guaranty for the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery in all the present and future Territories south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude; that a complete amnesty for every offence connected with the rebellion be agreed upon, with a guaranty to every former citizen of all rights of citizenship, including the right to hold office, and to every military and naval officer of his appropriate rank in the service. On the basis of these guaranties the insurgent States will lay down their arms and return into the Union. They prefer separation and independence, but they will put up with this compromise.

Here is another version of the same proposals:

First, That the United States unconditionally recognize the existence of the Southern Confederacy, and that the latter be permitted for a term of one, two or three years, to carry on their government as an experiment. That the expenses of the war, thus far incurred, be equitably arranged between the two sections, and that each do its best for the maintenance of friendly feeling and intercourse between the two peoples. And that if, at the expiration of the time agreed upon, it be found that the experiment cannot succeed, a commission be appointed to reconstruct a Union.

This proposition was peremptory rejected. Whereupon they put forth another, as follows:

Second, The South will be content if the government will pledge itself to pass, at the coming session of Congress, an irrepealable constitutional provision recognizing and legalizing forever the institution of slavery below thirty-six thirty, which is the southern boundary line of the State of Missouri. This done, the Southern Provisional Government pledges itself instantly to abandon the war, and to re-establish peace and the most cordial relationship, so far as its section is concerned; to re-direct the course of trade into its accustomed channels, and in every way restore the happy days of our forefathers.

These overtures were evidently made for the purpose of being laid before Congress. The President promptly rejected them, though it is said that Secretary Seward rather favored the second proposal, and certainly there is nothing in the *last version* of it that any conservative man ought to oppose or reject, if made on the part of the South in good faith. The North may yet be glad to close in with these terms, or even with others less favorable. Now that the South stand as the victors, they may not be willing to renew so favorable tenders until the North has shown beyond a question that she holds the balance of power on her side.

We have thus given an outline of the position of the rebellion and political affairs at the latest advices, as our readers will find it difficult, from the meagre telegraph reports, to learn the exact state of things. The war *may* continue an indefinite period, and become a long and bloody contest, but we incline to the belief that both parties in the contest will be willing to come to some terms of compromise before six months have passed by, and that the North and South will yet settle down in peace and harmony, on terms of mutual concession, *when they come to rightly understand each other*, and have had enough of brotherly quarreling and fighting; and that the Union will yet be preserved, and its proud flag be restored to float, not by conquest, but by the bonds of loyalty, over every State and fortress in the Union. The tone of public sentiment in the States, as we view it, indicates such a result as not unlikely to be brought about at no distant day, but probably not till after some further fighting is had.

The following, which we copy from the New York *Evening Post*, is probably a more reliable statement of the position of affairs at the South than any yet published, and will serve to give our readers correct ideas on the subject. It furnishes the key why the proposals of peace were sent to Washington:

The Real Condition of the South.

A gentleman, whose honorable name, for various reasons affecting himself and many friends in the Gulf States, must be suppressed, has just arrived in this city, where he is receiving medical treatment for a malady, the result of sixteen years continuous business in the South. During an interesting interview with him yesterday, we learned some very curious facts in regard to the present condition of affairs at the South. On his way North by a somewhat circuitous route, which brought him to Louisville, Kentucky, he passed through the principal camps of the rebels. The men were not in good condition, were badly armed, and most of them with indifferent muskets or shot guns. They had received little or no pay, and were under no discipline. When he left New Orleans every family that could get away was leaving the place, for two reasons, one that the people there expect an attack from the United States forces, and the other that the yellow fever is also expected, and of a violent type, for the reason that the low country around and above the mouths of the Mississippi has been flooded for months with more than the usual quantity of water, and a sickly season is regarded as certain.

There are but sixteen hundred troops at New Orleans, and not far from the same number at Mobile. Both these places could be captured by our troops without difficulty, and if the present blockade is to be forced by the English or French, the true plan, in the opinion of our informant, for us is to retake and hold these ports. There will be no blockade to force or talk about, and no place for foreign ships to enter, unless by our permission and on the payment of the regular duties into the United States treasury.

Clothing for the southern armies is becoming very scarce. Our informant says that in three months time the soldiers will be in rags and shoeless. Of leather there is none to be found. In the country towns the shoemaker is the most important personage, and enormous prices are beginning to be asked for his work. A bit of sole leather is worth its weight, in silver.

Lieutenant Chapman, late of the United States Navy, is endeavoring to get up a piratical fleet at New Orleans, consisting of about seven small vessels, mounting seventeen guns in all. Whether he will be able to get out to sea is uncertain, as his only chance is to catch our squadron napping.

With regard to cotton we learn some curious facts. There is no supply of it on hand worth mentioning. The new crop is very backward; it was behindhand in its growth more than a month when our informant left, and there will not be half a crop at the best. The weather, in the beginning of the season, was very unfavorable to the young plants. The new crop will not be fully in the market till late in the fall. Wheat and corn have done better. There is now plenty of both, of good quality, but, unfortunately, there is no bacon going down from Kentucky and Ohio, and both whites and black, particularly the latter, are already made discontented by the want of it.

The planters, without exception, are deeply in debt. Very many of them mortgaged three successive crops in advance to the commission houses, who charge most exorbitantly for the accommodation afforded, and this was done to enable them to purchase negroes, no matter at what cost. This kind of property is now utterly unsaleable, the market price being about seventy-five per cent. discount from former rates, and no buyers.

We were surprised to learn from this gentleman that the negroes throughout the South understood the condition of things perfectly, "as well as you do," said our informant. They have seen the movement of large bodies of troops, heard the conversation of their masters, and picked up at the public meetings a large amount of information, which they communicate to each other. They are now waiting patiently for their liberation, which they confidently expect to take place very soon. They are very carefully watched by their owners, and throughout the districts where the slaves are most numerous, nightly patrols are out, leaving no nook or corner unexplored. It will, in consequence, be impossible for the slave states to reinforce the troops in Virginia; they now require their strength at home to keep down insurrection, and remonstrances against any further call for troops by Davis have been already made from several states. Their whole disposable force is now in the field.

To sum up briefly our informant's statements, it appears that the southern states are overwhelmed with debt, have no trade or money, no cotton on hand, except in very limited quantity, and will gather but half a crop this year. They are without materials for clothing either soldiers or civilians, beyond a few months' consumption. Their usual channels of trade, and even of internal traffic, are closed, as for example the communication between Mobile and New Orleans is all carried on by round-about and tedious railway lines, and flour is now selling at the latter place at eighteen dollars per barrel, notwithstanding the good crop, because there is no convenient way of transporting it. The Mississippi is effectually blockaded. The population of the most flourishing towns is diminishing by absenteeism, as for example, there are at this moment one thousand three hundred deserted houses in Memphis, and the last and only hope of the Confederacy is that England will become their ally without delay. If this is not done they confess themselves lost.

With regard to the number of troops in Virginia, our informant says there cannot be less than 100,000, and the largest body of them is at and about Richmond. Their hope is to pursue a system of ambuscades and masked batteries, the mountains and defiles of that state being well adapted to such a plan of defense. He thinks they will fight desperately at least one great battle, counting on a success to help them abroad and at home.

Finally, our informant thinks if the North could make known to the South, in some unmistakable way, that it does not make war to abolish slavery, the war might be considered as almost over. The secessionists feel and know they have entirely mistaken their case and their remedy, and the leaders tremble for their own personal safety.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.—Our readers may not be aware that on the 1st of July, the mode of transporting the American mails between the Eastern States and California was changed—the entire mails, newspapers as well as letters, being now carried *overland* from St. Louis via Salt Lake to Sacramento, the old mode of transportation by steamers via Panama, which has been in use for twelve years, being now dispensed with. This change will cause much irregularity in the receipt of our American and perhaps English newspapers, as the mail contractors are allowed *thirty-five days* to carry the newspaper mail from St. Louis to Placerville in California; and adding one day for transportation from Placerville to San Francisco, and four days from New York to St. Louis, our Eastern newspapers are all liable to be *forty days* in coming through from New York to San Francisco. Mails *can* come through by overland route inside of twenty-five days, and the letter mails will probably be delivered in that time. The consequence will be, that our Eastern weekly papers will for the present come irregularly, some later dates arriving at San Francisco before prior dates have reached that place. Of course, there is no remedy, as we are dependent on the United States mail service, and will have to share with those residing on the Pacific coast in the inconvenience which the change will cause. Moreover, as the Eastern mails now arrive at San Francisco *every day*, we shall probably receive a mail by *every vessel* leaving San Francisco for this port, though the mails will of course be much smaller.

A PACIFIC PRIVATEER.—The steamer *Santa Cruz*, shortly to be sent to China, it is confidently asserted, will be immediately fitted up by her owners on her arrival, as a privateer, and that, armed with letters of marque from the Jefferson Davis thievocracy, will scour the Pacific Ocean for prizes. On the principle that might makes right, the newly converted vessel *may* capture a few whaling vessels, but in retaliation therefor, the Federal fleet on the Pacific may not prove to be a pacific fleet, if the metamorphosed steamer *General Sumner* should be caught.

We find the above in the *Alta*, but doubt its correctness, though it is reported that letters of marque had been received in San Francisco. The steamer *Santa Cruz* will be remembered as the vessel which was talked of some three or four years ago for our inter-island trade. She is a smart steamer, about the size of the *Kilauea*, and formerly had a brigantine rig. Well armed with rifled guns, she would be a dangerous craft in any sea. But where is our War and Navy Secretary? Why has not our position been defined in these warlike times? Is the Secretary napping? Or has he been waiting to see whether it would not be a master-stroke of policy to recognize the confederates? We hope the Secretary will "keep his powder dry," if his quill doesn't keep so.

THE "DICTATOR."—This fine clipper had a good passage of thirteen days from San Francisco to this port. She belongs to Koopmanschap's Black-Ball Line of Hongkong Packets, which have already earned a fame for speed and regularity far surpassing any other line of Pacific merchant ships. The vessels selected are generally fast sailers, and have thus far been fortunate in making quick passages. The route usually taken by them, on the passage to China, of passing through this group, (most of the vessels touching at Honolulu,) is acknowledged by the most experienced captains to be the very best track that can be followed, the islands *lying in the main current of the trade winds*. China-bound ships taking other tracks seldom report so good passages.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—One of the results of the war in the United States is the discontinuance of a great many and long-established papers. Throughout the South, more than half of the papers and periodicals have stopped, mostly from want of paper and support. At the North also many have been discontinued. We notice the following changes:

CURTAILMENT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been obliged to reduce its size by four columns on account of a decrease of advertising patronage.

SUSPENSION.—The New York *Spirit of the Times* announces in this week's issue, that its publication will be suspended for the present, to be resumed probably at the close of the war.

CONSOLIDATION.—On the 1st of July the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, after an existence of thirty-four years, was united with the *World*, the two journals becoming one paper.

The New York *World* is now one of the very best and most popular papers published in America, and we trust may long continue in favor.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We find the following in one of our exchanges. The "native" has evidently lost his original name, and taken a foreign one; so that no clue can be had as to who he may be, unless our "consul" in New York should take the trouble to inquire into his case:

A native of the Sandwich Islands, John Myers by name, recently one of the crew of the ship *Monarch of the Seas*, was brought to this port (New York) on Sunday, from Havana, and committed to prison. He was arrested in Havana at the instance of the American Consul, the crime with which he is charged being murder on board of that vessel.

A SHREWD COOK.—Mr. Sheriff Coney, of Hilo, received a few days since the following note, which, if it does not show that the schoolmaster is abroad, shows that a cook may practice as keen diplomacy in the pursuit of an object, as any diplomat. The "N. B." is the point.

HONOLULU, August 7th, 1861.

MR. J. COLY—*Dear Sir*:—I must take upon me now to inform you A little about your former Cook who is A Spaniard and A very wicked man, he is now in the employ of the English —— and declares he will kill you the first time you come to Honolulu, he declares he will stab you the first time he sees you here. Yours truly, ——— ———.

N. B.—Mr. Coly—have you A Cook at present?

FECUNDITY.—The San Jose *Mercury* of a recent date says: On Thursday last, a cow belonging to Dr. George McCrackin, at Pike Canon, in this county, gave birth to five living male calves. Fact! Beat it who can.

The above instance is certainly remarkable, if true. Capt. Cumings, of South Kona, has a cow given to producing twin calves occasionally, but *five* at a birth takes the palm.

☞ We are under obligations to Capt. Phillips, of the *Dictator*, J. W. Sullivan, Messrs. C. W. Brooks & Co., and Messrs. M'Ruer & Merrill, of San Francisco, and Capt. S. C. Woodruff, of Hongkong, for favors in the newspaper line.

DUE TO-DAY.—The steamer *Santa Cruz* was to have sailed from San Francisco Aug. 16, with the mail and passengers for Honolulu. She will make the passage in about twelve days, and is therefore due to-day.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED.—During the late cruise of the Phœnix Island Guano Company's packet schooner *Liholiho*, Capt. Goddard, the Company's Agent landed on Malden's Island, to explore the same, and gives an interesting account of the remains of houses, wells and graves, which were found on the eastern side of the island. The houses had been built to cover ground in the shape of a cross, the foundations only remaining. These were built of large slabs of coral, and the floor inside covered with small pebbles. The paths between the houses and the main road to the beach were paved with coral slabs, and the wells were laid up with the same material, everything being finished in the very neatest and most substantial manner. At the present time the wells are filled with salt water. The graves were near the houses and were quite numerous. On examination, there were found in some of the graves trinkets, mostly neck-laces, of the style usually worn by Catholics. Capt. G. brought away a skull and some other little articles. Here is a question for the curious, as to who the former inhabitants of Malden's Island were, and how they came there; and if the wells once contained fresh water, what has caused the change? The general supposition is that this was a stopping place of some of the Spanish buccaneers, which three centuries ago cruised between South America and the Manilas. But whether this was one of their depots or settlements, as Ascension Island probably was, or whether the ruins are all that remain of a castaway crew, will probably never be known. Future investigations may furnish some clue as to who the settlers were. Malden's Island is a low coral island, without trees or verdure of any kind but coarse grass, and apparently uninhabitable by human beings.

SHAMEFUL.—A white man, living at Waiole, on this island, made a complaint in behalf of the Crown against his wife for Adultery, before the District Judge at Kaneohe. After hearing the evidence, the wife was discharged. The husband was ordered by the Judge to pay one dollar costs, which he refused to pay, as being contrary to law. The Judge then ordered the man in charge, and he was arrested by the country police, and brought into town to the Station House, a distance of fifteen miles or more. When the Sheriff read the letter from the Judge, and found that there was no order to detain the man, he very properly released him, to appear at the Court House and confer with Judge Robertson on the matter. Here is another instance which goes to prove the correctness of our assertion a week or two since, that many of the native justices are utterly worthless and unfit for the places they occupy, and only harass and annoy those who seek legal protection. Whoever this Judge is, let him be dismissed, if the facts are proved, and let his salary be saved to the treasury.

☞ The steamer resumed her trips on Monday, leaving at 7 P. M., that day for Hilo and intermediate ports. During the previous week, she had her boiler and furnace raised about six inches, the latter having formerly rested on the floor of the vessel, and being constantly in contact with the salt water, was liable to injury. The job of raising them has been a difficult one, but has been well done by Mr. Hughes. These alterations are not only vexatious but expensive, and we hope that when another boat is procured, she will be built to order and made in every respect just as experience has proved to be what is required. Every week the *Kilauea* stops to overhaul her machinery, her absence from Hawaii is felt, and if she could run there each week regularly, she would no doubt pay even better than she now does. But this cannot probably be till another boat is laid on.

☞ Our confrere of the Government organ, has, we perceive, been amusing himself for the past two or three weeks in firing blank cartridges among "Hawaiian pastors," thinking that blanks, when sent through Government artillery, are as effective as pure metal. He says he "pities the flock" of the pastor who can write such severe and caustic reprimands as are given to the official organ. If "A Pastor" deals with his flock as faithfully as he deals with the editor, and raps their faults as unmercifully as he does *his*, no doubt the latter has good cause to "pity his flock."

BURGLARY.—The flour store of Mr. S. Savidge, on Fort Street was entered on Saturday night, and seventeen dollars in coin stolen from the till. The burglar entered through the rear window, which had been left unfastened. Tracks of bare feet were found on the flour bags piled by the window, and there is every reason to believe that the entry was made by the native employed there, who had purposely left the iron shutters unfastened. He was arrested, but there being no evidence sufficient to detain him, he was discharged.

THEATRICAL.—It seems not unlikely, if we may credit a newspaper report, that the well-known actor Maretzek may make us a visit during the coming fall or winter. The following item is from the *Bulletin's* New York correspondence:

It is stated in one of our city journals, that Max Maretzek, who is now on an operatic tour in Mexico, will proceed this fall with his artistes to California, and perhaps may extend his tour to Honolulu. Max has heard famous stories of the Philharmonic Society of that city, and especially of the rendition by King Kamehameha of the fascinating role of "Manrico" in the *Trovatore*. Should he visit Honolulu, it is Max's intention to afford the King an opportunity of testing his powers in full opera.

☞ For a graphic account of the Battle of Bull's Run, see fourth page.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CLIPPER BARK

Comet, SMITH, Master,

Will be dispatched for the above port

On or about September 5th.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
275-2t WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.

NOTICE!

I WILL PAY NO DEBTS OF MY WIFE Angeline's contracting. GILBERT WALLER.
Kaupakuea, Hilo, Aug. 20, 1861. 275-2t*

Superior Ale.

JUST RECEIVED—54 doz. London Superior bottled Ale.
275-1t GODFREY RHODES.

Just Received!

AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Cutler's Claret—very fine.
A few doz. Cut-glass Ale-glasses.
JOHN RITSON.
Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1861. 275-4t

Notice!

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THIS KINGdom, I have empowered Mr. Godfrey Rhodes, to act for me. All persons having demands against me, are requested to present them before the sailing of the bark *Comet*.
ELIZA MACFARLANE.
Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1861. 275-3t

KING'S
Photographic Gallery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO INform the public, that having an entire new stock and arrangements by which he will be in receipt of any new styles of pictures which may be taken either at San Francisco or New York, will be able to meet orders from this date in the latest styles, and at extremely low prices. Also assures his friends and patrons that he will either fully satisfy them in their pictures or no pay.

The present stock on hand having been selected by Mr. W. F. Howland, at San Francisco, all may rest assured it is of the best quality and latest fashion.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
MELAINOTYPES,
LEATHER,
LOCKET and
RING PICTURES.
JOS. W. KING, Artist,
275-tf Next to the Post Office, up stairs.

CALIFORNIA PAPERS.
By Express, ahead of the Mails.

EVERY ONE WHO WISHES TO REceive the latest Eastern American and European news, should take one of the California Weeklies. Arrangements have been completed, by which the

Alta California,
S. F. Bulletin, and
Sacramento Union,

(weekly issue,) will be regularly received by packets direct, and can be supplied at EIGHT DOLLARS ($8 00) a year, from my news depot. Copies can be furnished at any time. All these are mammoth double sheet weeklies, well worth the price.

☞ These California papers are received by *special Express arrangements*, and no expense or efforts will be spared to furnish regular subscribers with them sooner than can be had through any other source. Apply to
275-2m H. M. WHITNEY.

South Carolina Golden Seed Rice.

THOSE WHO WISH TO PROCURE SEED of the above named finest sort of S. C. Rice, will do well to leave their orders at the earliest opportunity, with Mr. H. of the R. H. A. S. Gardens, or box 67, P. O., or Mr. Jos. O. Carter.
274-tf HOLSTEIN.

[Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have a grievance. It is not caused by ministerial oppression, nor the flintiness of tax collectors, for I am an alien, and therefore I keep a representative to watch over my political privileges. I am a quiet-going man, and therefore pay all the taxes demanded of me with a good grace, except the school-tax, which I pay without any grace at all. No, sir! my grievance lies deeper. If an enemy had struck me, I might have been, like Mr. Pecksniff, wounded, but not hurt; whereas I am now hurt but not wounded, for my grievance arises from what should be the centre of humanity's delights—the very bend and mainspring of humanity's joys.

Literary pursuits, or more properly literary fugitives, are at the foundation of my grievance. I read—you read—we all read (I am not conjugating a verb, but merely indulging in hyperbole,)—nay more, we all borrow books—but do we, Mr. Editor, do we all return them? Alas for our humanity, alas for our property—No! A few years ago I came here with a heart inexperienced, humane, and flowing with milk and honey, in short a model of a nice young man, and having a goodly collection of books; and now my inexperience has shed its first syllable, and my humanity has appropriated the outcast for its own prefix; my milk has become crude, and my honey and books have contemporaneously disppeared. Now by the laws of nations umbrellas are allowed to be fair prey, and not contraband of honesty, and by virtue of this universal admission I am possessed of two very old silk umbrellas, belonging no doubt to friends, and missed one very new one, appropriated no doubt by friends. This is not pleasant, but then it is fair, whilst the incident about the books, is neither pleasant nor fair.

Repeatedly I have gone to my attenuated library in search of a book, when I might as well have whistled for a policeman at a petty larceny action. Now where is my redress? The wandering tomes have been so long displaced that I cannot trace their whereabouts—and from the almost inaccessible heights of Butler's Analogy, to the more patent and sympathetic beauties of Frank Fairlegh, it seems impossible to win back the prodigals to their shelves.

So I bethought me of your agency—and will you not please instill into all your friends the resolution to examine their mental pastures for the discovery of other people's brands. My particular patronymic flourishes in all my volumes, or I could easily comprehend the logic that would prevent inquiry into their unmarked ownership—for "where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise."

My grievance is stated and I await the result; will my books and other people's books return to their own dear homes"—or must we still sing in our loneliness, the dreary melody of "we miss thee at home?"

Your experienced but despondent contributor.
E PLURIBUS (LIBRIS) UNUM.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—NEXT week, Thursday, Sept. 5, this Society will convene at the residence of J. W. AUSTIN, Esq., in Nuuanu Valley.

NOTICE!—War! War!! War!!!
"In time of peace prepare for War." As the old officers' time of service expires on Monday next, there will be a general gathering at the head quarters of Protection Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, On MONDAY EVENING Next, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. All who wish to see the Union of the Company preserved, are expected to be on hand, for all seceders will be reported to the Assessor of Taxes.
By Order of
C. W. VINCENT, Foreman.
Honolulu, Aug. 29, 1862. 275-1t

For KONA, Hawaii.

THE STEAMER

'KILAUEA,'

Will leave Honolulu for

KONA!

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 3d.
At half-past 4 P. M. precisely.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 9, FOR HILO.
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, FOR KONA.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, FOR HILO.

AND FOR KAUAI.
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.
ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.
JANION, GREEN & Co.,
Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1861. Agents H. S. N. Co.

THE ONLY DEPOT WHERE MEYERS' BUTTER IS SOLD.

Fresh Molokai Butter!
FROM
MEYERS' DAIRY!
Regularly received and constantly for sale by
224-6m* J. STEWARD, Grocer, Hotel street.

A Tenant Wanted.

FOR THE ROGERS HOUSE. Water will be let on and the place put in thorough repair.
G. P. JUDD,
Honolulu Aug 22, 1861. 274-tf Guardian.

Hardware per "Comet!".

BENCH PLANES, POCKET KNIVES. Dessert Knives and Forks, Buckles, Steelyards, Blacksmith's Bellows, Cut Nails. For sale by
274-2t W. N. LADD.

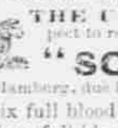
The Pony Express.

LETTERS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE Atlantic States, per

PONY EXPRESS!

From San Francisco, will be received at the office of the undersigned. Letters must be enclosed in "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Atlantic Franked Envelopes," and prepaid at the rate of $1 50 per half ounce.
ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.
Honolulu, Aug. 22d, 1861. 274-3t

"WAIMANALO."



THIS SPLENDID ENTIRE HORSE was selected in San Francisco, by Mr. T. Cummins, is from Kentucky, from the celebrated "Medoc" stock, is six years old. Will stand at Waimanalo, Koolaupoko.
For particulars, apply to JOHN A. CUMMINS.
274-3m

GOLDEN FLEECES!

THE UNDERSIGNED EXpect to receive by the brig

"SCHWINGE!"

From Hamburg, due in the course of next month,
Six full blood Negretti Merino Rams,
Four full blood Negretti Merino Ewes.

The animals are of the highest German breed, selected with the greatest care, and the most costly ever imported in this country, with a view to improve the breed on those islands. Part of them have been engaged already, and there are only a few left to dispose of. Parties wishing to secure them, will please apply early to
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.
Honolulu, Aug. 22d, 1861. 274-tf

FAMILY GROCERY
And Feed Store.

CALIFORNIA GROUND HORSE FEED—At [274-2m] A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

NEW CAL. BODEGA POTATOES—AT A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

SACKS CHICKEN FEED—AT A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

TRY SOME OF THE Cal. Pres. SALMON in 2 lb. tins, for sale at A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

TRY SOME OF THE BASKET TEA—For sale at A. D. CARWRIGHT'S.

TRY SOME OF THE CAL. CORNED BEEF for family use—For sale at retail at A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

TRY SOME OF THE NEW CAL. SMOKED Beef—For sale at A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

TRY SOME OF THE NEW CAL. CRACKERS at retail and in tins—For sale at A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

TAPIOCA! CITRON! AND CARAWAY Seed—For sale at A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

FRESH MACARONI, LARGE & SMALL, HOMONY.—For sale at
274-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

New Goods
— EX —
Bark COMET!

FRESH MACARONI,
Fresh Vermicelli,
" Boston Crackers,
" Wafer Bread,
" Oyster Crackers,
" Water Crackers,
For sale by
274-2m S. SAVIDGE.

OREGON SMOKED HAMS.
Oregon Smoked Bacon,
Fresh California Lard in tins,
Smoked Beef.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

FRESH TAPIOCA,
Fresh Pearl Sago.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE,
Assorted Sauces.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

NEW CURRANTS,
New Raisins in half boxes,
New Raisins in quarter boxes.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

FRESH WALNUTS,
Fresh Soft Shell Almonds.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA CREAM CHEESE,
Fresh California Swiss Cheese.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA MUSTARD,
Fresh Sardines 1-2 boxes,
Fresh Sardines 1-4 boxes,
Fresh Oysters.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

NEW CALIFORNIA ONIONS,
New California Potatoes,
New Mountain Potatoes,
New East Maui Potatoes.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

HALF BBLS. CAL. CORNED BEEF,
New Cod Fish.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

CALIFORNIA OATS,
California Barley,
California Chicken Feed.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

BRAN! BRAN! BRAN!
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Superior Flour,
Number 1 Flour.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

CORN MEAL, FRESH GROUND,
In 50, 25 and 12 1-2 lb. bags,
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

WHEAT FLOUR—FRESH GROUND,
50, 25 and 12 1-2 lb. bags.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

PEARL BARLEY,
Buckwheat Flour,
Rye Flour.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

BENT'S CRACKERS,
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

CRUSH'D SUGAR,
Loaf Sugar,
Light Brown Sugar.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

CASES GOOD TOBACCO,
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS,
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

GRASS, DRIED AND PACK'D,
In bales of 150 lbs. each.
For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

The above goods sold cheap and delivered in the city by Pony Express.
Fort Street. (274-2m) For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

New Goods! New Goods!

C. BREWER & CO.
WILL OFFER
FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF Merchandise, on the arrival of the American Ship

"Raduga!"

Burditt, Master, from Boston, shortly expected to arrive.

Dry Goods.

Bales Blue Sheeting, Bales Blue Drill,
" H. S. & Co. Denims, Cases Prints,
" Brown Sheetings, " Lawns,
Cases Twills.

Groceries.

Cases Yeast Powder, Kegs Saltpetre,
" Pembroke Salt, Tierces Hams,
" Lard, Boxes Nutmegs,
" Raisins, " Cassia,
" Currants, " Tobacco,
Half bbls. Island Sugar, Best Chewing Tobacco,
Dbl. Refined Loaf Sugar, Cases Bent's Crackers, asstd.,
" " Gran. Sugar, Bbls. Rice,
Boxes Clams, Boxes Quahogs,
" Sausage Meat, " Minced Meat,
" Condensed Milk, " Assorted Meats,
Half bbls. Dried Apples, Cases Dairy Cheese,
Salt Water Soap.

Ship Chandlery.

Bales Oakum, Bbls. Pitch,
Cordage, Bbls. Tar,
Spunyarn, Ratlin,
Rosin, Marline,
Houseline, Wormline,
Ship Duck, Oars,
Heavy Ravens Duck, Pump and Rigging Leather,
Nautical Almanacs for 1862.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Bbls. Chalk, Half bbls. Whiting,
" Fireproof Paint, Kegs Premium Zinc,
Half bbls. French Yellow, " best White Lead,
" " Venetian Red, " " Black Paint,
" " Bright Varnish, Tins Chrome Yellow,
Cases Sprits Turpentine, " Verdigris,
" Eng. boiled Linseed Oil, " Imp. Green,
" Am. Linseed Oil, " Celestial Blue,
" Putty, " Copal Varnish,
Drums English White Lead.

Provisions.

Bbls. Mess Beef, Bbls. Prime Pork,
Pipes Pilot Bread, " Mess Pork,
" Medium Bread, Half bbls. Clear Pork,

Sundries.

Tons Steam Coal,
Casks Nut Coal,
Casks Cumberland Coal,
Cedar Boat Boards,
Hard Pine Heading,
Yellow Metal Sheathing,
Cases Sheet lead,
Cases Spades,
Cases Saddlery,
Cultivators,
Improved Cultivators,
Rolls Fence Wire,
Children's Cabs,
Var. Well Buckets,
Heavy Hand Carts,
Fancy Pails,
Light Hand Carts,
Wheel Barrows,
Solar Chimneys,
Bbls. shooks, for 14 gal. Kegs,
Bbls. Cement,
Bbls. Kaolin,
Oak Planks,
Wick Yarn,
Nests Buckets,
Nests Trunks,
Nests Tubs,
Nests Pails,
Burlaps,
Burlap Bags,
Force Pumps,
Brooms.

Iron.

A selected assortment of desirable sizes,
Round Iron,
Flat Iron,
Square Iron,
Boiler Iron,
Sheet Iron,
Galvanized Iron,
Hoop Iron.

An assorted invoice of

Wrapping Paper,

Double and Single,
Green, Straw and Manila.

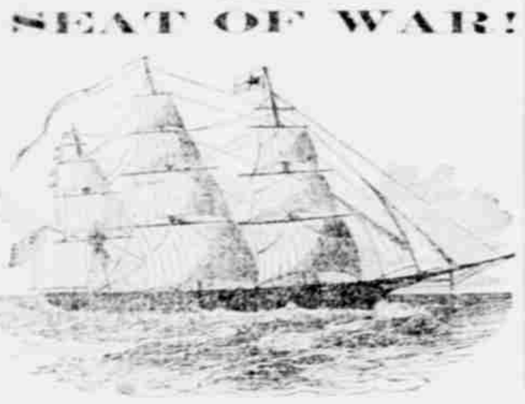
Small Cables,
1 Anchor,
Turk's Island Salt.
274-q

Axle Grease.

FOR SALE BY THE BOX OR TIN, BY
271-2m E. O. HALL

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

One Week Later
FROM THE
SEAT OF WAR!



DETAILS OF THE
BATTLE OF BULL'S CREEK!

The American clipper ship *Dictator*, Phillips, arrived and anchored off Diamond Head on the evening of the 23d of Aug., (Friday,) thirteen days from San Francisco, bringing a small Eastern overland mail, only partial files of newspapers coming to hand, with dates from New York to July 11.

San Francisco dates are to Aug. 10, on which day the *Dictator* sailed.

On our last page will be found a detailed account of the Battle of Bull's Run or Creek. The first reports of the losses appear to be exaggerated. The killed on the American side does not exceed 500, with about the same number wounded. The losses of the Rebels were much greater.

The following embraces the latest telegraphic reports from St. Louis, received by the *Dictator*:

St. Louis dates to July 29th.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of July 25th, has an interesting statement from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing a few miles from Manassas Junction, who witnessed the battle on Sunday. He describes the conduct of the Federal troops as brave and daring in every respect. He states the Rebels' loss between 3,000 and 4,000. He says the Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginia, was most terribly cut up; only 200 of the Regiment have been saved. He thinks it a most fortunate thing that we did not drive the Rebels beyond Manassas.

Within two miles of the rear of the Junction the ground for many acres, was mined in the most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed in them.

The Government was not aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy the troops.

Upwards of 13,000 negroes were employed on the entrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number at Richmond.

General Lee was not at Manassas during the battle, and is now at Richmond, commanding an active force, estimated at 10,000.

Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find the Union men are going to take the city, they will blow it up.

Had the Federal troops got beyond the Junction last Sunday, Beauregard admits the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The impression prevails at the South, that the North has no money, and cannot get any. They think the heavy amounts owed to the North by them will be the means of making us bankrupt, and that in less than a year the North will cave.

There are two regiments of well drilled negroes in Richmond.

General McDowell and all his officers doubted as to the result when the attack was made, but it was determined to run the great risk in hope of a great victory.

Our loss in artillery, ammunition, and provisions captured or thrown away, is probably within $300,000.

Among army orders which have been issued, is one requiring all regimental officers to undergo inspection, and they will only be suffered to assume command after the approval of Gen. Scott.

Confidence here has been fully restored by two days' cool reflection, and the return of the army from the battlefield in such unexpected numbers.

Regiments reported one-half cut to pieces are found to have only about twenty missing.

The Second Ohio Regiment has safely arrived, with but nine missing.

Six complete batteries of artillery arrived at Washington to-day.

Already 60,000 troops have been offered the Government since the battle, many of whom have seen European service.

It was not intended to capture Manassas Junction by an attack in front, but to pass it, cut off the railway communication and perhaps take it in the rear.

Brig.-General Morris will be honorably dismissed from the service to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. Sanford, of New York, Brig.-Gen. Runyon, of New Jersey, and Brigadier-Generals Schenck, Cox and Bates, of Ohio, are also respectively to be dismissed.

More regiments from Ohio have been accepted.

The Connecticut regiments who came in last from the field of battle, saved the Government $2,000,000, by the collection of the stores which were abandoned during the retreat.

A private letter from General Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, July 22d, says, "General Johnson retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up entrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked them in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Total force of 35,000 and 5,000 Virginians.

"My force is less than 20,000, being 19 regiments whose time of service is up or would expire in a week; all refusing to stay an hour over the time, but four regiments, Vermont, Second Indiana, Eleventh and Twenty-Third regiments will remain. Nine regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day; three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back upon this place."

It having been rumored that a fight had occurred at Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the agent of the Associated press, inquiring. The following answer was received: "We had a severe fight, but routed the rebels completely. It is reported that General Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry."

Southern dispatches *via* Louisville 26th, say that Jeff. Davis commanded the center, Beauregard the right, and Johnson the left wing of the rebel forces at Manassas.

The best Federal troops were concentrated against Johnson's command and pressed it so severely that the issue in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here Barton's Georgia regiment, which was so terribly cut up, was stationed.

A large body of troops from Davis' command was sent at this critical moment to Johnson's assistance, which turned the tide of battle.

Jeff. Davis, in a dispatch to the Southern Congress at Richmond, states, among other things, that the battle was mainly fought by his left wing; his force 15,000—that of the enemy, 35,000.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says the loss of the Confederate forces is estimated by by their own military authorities at over 2,000.

South Carolina troops suffered most severely.

The fact that nothing has been heard from those persons who went with flags of truce to recover the body of Col. Cameron, is interpreted as an indication that the Rebels have some scheme afoot which they desire to keep secret.

By Saturday, July 27, there will be at least one hundred thousand Federal troops on the line of the Potomac, extending all the way to Harper's Ferry.

Intelligence has just been received by the Government that the rebels are again concentrating at Winchester and vicinity, under Lee and Johnson. Considerable apprehension is entertained in relation to our forces at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.—Several regiments have re-enlisted for the war. The fortifications about Washington are fast being mounted with guns. The outposts are again being gradually extended in the direction of the rebels.

The Cabinet held a long session to-day.

The Correspondent of the New York *Times* says a letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., which states that general gloom pervades there. Mr. Owen, the most talented lawyer of the place, was insane over the condition of the country. He had been a strong Union man.

A private of the Sixty-ninth regiment arrived to-night, having escaped from Manassas, says the rebels had many prisoners closely confined, and that many had died. He had little opportunity to see much, but confirms reports. They look rough—some were wounded, and about one-half have nothing but shirts and pants on. He also confirms reports of an immense rebel loss.

The President has called for 200,000 additional troops, and the States are responding with enthusiasm. Some regiments whose time had nearly expired immediately enlisted for three years. By Saturday night there will be at least, one hundred thousand Federal troops on the line of the Potomac, extending all the way to Harper's Ferry. Among the army orders which have been issued, is one requiring regimental officers to undergo inspection, and they will only be suffered to assume command after the approval of Gen. Scott.

Eastern Summary.

One hundred thousand cotton spindles are now running in Bombay, and they are to be increased to a million.

According to Mr. Secretary Cameron's statement, the north had in the field July 10, 230,000 troops, to be increased before fall to 500,000.

The Louisville *Courier* says—"In all, three hundred and sixty thousand troops thus far have offered their services to the Confederate States to engage in the war against Lincoln."

The Postmaster-General has ordered the entire discontinuance of the mails in Middle and West Tennessee.

A bill of indictment was found by the United States Grand Jury against the privateersmen taken on board the *Savannah*, charging them with treason and piracy.

It appears that the report of Alexander H. Stephens' death was rather premature. He addressed a meeting at Warrentown, Ga., which subscribed 2,000 bales of cotton, promising to increase the amount to 4,000.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the Virginia Convention has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, giving the right to Virginia to secede in certain contingencies.

The Montgomery *Confederation* learns from the most reliable authority, that the people of Alabama, through their Congressional representatives, will subscribe at least 700,000 bales towards the $50,000,000 loan. All honor to the patriotism of a generous and liberal people, who love their country more than gold, adds the *Confederation*.

On the 21st of July an army order was issued honorably discharging General Patterson on the 27th, when his term of service expired. It orders General Banks to assume his command, and General Dix to relieve General Banks at Baltimore immediately. The latter department is henceforth to be known as the Department of Maryland, and the former as the Department of the Shenandoah.

The reduction of price for taking photographs is owing to a discovery as to the preparing the paper and a more powerful concentration of the sun's rays by the lenses. What formerly cost thirty cents to the artist can now be afforded at one cent.

Next year is the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian empire, which they intend to celebrate with one of their grand national religious festivals. The spectacle at St. Petersburg and Moscow will probably be very magnificent; and the recent manumission of the serfs will give it a peculiar significance.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of a late date, says:—"Personal security is fast becoming a matter of doubtful assurance. Men of high and low estate are met upon the street, assaulted, and, in many cases, murderously used, with an insolent disregard of law, which argues a conviction of escape from punishment."

The *Journal* says: A Kentuckian escaped from Pensacola, arrived here, who says that there are only 6,000 men before Fort Pickens, and that these are miserably fed and clothed, receiving no pay since March. Large numbers have died of typhoid fever. There have been many desertions, and almost the entire force was disgusted and would return home if they could.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED IN VA.—The Wheeling Convention, on the 9th inst. elected John S. Carlisle and W. T. Willey, United States Senators, in place of Senators R. M. T. Hunter and Mason. Various State officers have also been elected, and the new government is now fully organized.

The *Memphis Appeal*, of the 24 inst., has published a proclamation from Ben McCullough, calling on all citizens, having State or private arms, to rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will be formed in regiments and battalions, and subsistence furnished. He says that the troops of Missouri are falling back on them, and if they are not sustained, they will be invaded and their homes desolated.

New Orleans, according to late New Orleans papers, seems to be a bankrupt city. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 15th inst., the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that "the city was dead broke, and that he could not see financial daylight." Another alderman, of large property, resigned his seat, and was in favor of suspending all new works, to relieve the finances of the city in that quarter.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.—A well known conspirator against the Government, by the name of Jefferson Davis, and a notorious robber and swindler, named John B. Floyd have had their photographs taken, and they now adorn the Rogues' Gallery in New York.

Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of the Southern Confederacy, says the Boston *Transcript*, belonging to parties in New Orleans who were forced to sell them, were disposed of a fortnight ago at the rate of ten cents on a dollar. Only five thousand dollars could be obtained in that market for the entire lot, which within a few months cost fifty thousand dollars.

The *Herald's* dispatch says: The rout of the memorable 21st has virtually thrown the government back into the defences occupied three months ago. No more offensive operations from Washington may be expected before fall. The severe lesson of Sunday has induced the President and members of cabinet to intrust General Scott hereafter with absolute control of military matters.

It is still asserted that the Confederate leaders are, informally, making propositions of peace, on the ground of a recognition of Southern independence; but the Administration will listen to no proposition except an unconditional submission to the rightful authority of the Government against which they have rebelled.

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Captain Simpson, of the brig *Bird of the Wave*, from Port-au-Prince, states that he saw a floating island, circular in form, about 80 feet in diameter, and 20 feet high, with several trees on it. He saw it on the 19th ult., in latitude 20, 59 North and longitude 72, 51 West, and passed within two hundred feet of it.

DECLINE OF POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Brownson is warning his Roman Catholic brethren, in his Review, that "the Church" must decline in this country, and dwindle into insignificance, unless it can attain a greater intellectual power. He says that the Church is not growing by converts half as rapidly as it is diminishing by perverts.

A Naval Militia is to be extemporized for service at sea, with the design of sweeping the ocean of privateers or for blockading ports, while vessels of war thus detached, overhaul the letters of marque. This is a very important movement, and will call into requisition the idle steamers and clippers now lying at the wharves and really anxious for work. The Navy Department is waking up to a full sense of its duties and to the adoption of vigorous measures for the suppression of these pestilent foes to our commerce and to the freedom of the seas.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Buffalo *Commercial* prints a letter from a thief now in jail, which contains the following advice to merchants:—"When you lock and unlock your doors, don't hang your keys in sight. I very often see young men going through the streets, swinging their store keys in their hands. This they ought not to do. Many is the time that stores are robbed merely by getting a sight at the key on the street or hanging in the store."

THE ARMY OATH.—The following is the oath which all volunteers and regulars mustered into the service of the United States are required to take before their final enrollment into service: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies or opposers whatsoever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the other officers appointed over me, according to the rules of the armies of the United States; so help me God."

THE TELEGRAPH.—Two expeditions have started, one from Sacramento and the other from Omaha, together taking six hundred miles of telegraph wire, to connect Carson City with Salt Lake City, over what is called the Simpson route. The two expeditions are expected to meet at Salt Lake City about December 1st, when, according to the Sacramento *Union*, the people in California "will have the news from the East about the time of its occurrence, and sometimes a few minutes earlier."

The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of our army. The old system will be changed to practical modes for the better management of our forces, by providing reliable officers. To this end the Secretary of War has issued general orders to-day, that all officers of regiments be subject to examination by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of the Commander.

Nearly 80,000 men have been accepted, and are being marshalled into service.

All over the North the prompt appointment of Gen. McClelland, who is now on his way to take command of the Grand Army, has given undoubted satisfaction, and created great enthusiasm among the soldiers.

Mr. Seward has established a new foreign policy, a truly enlightened American policy. Instead of adhering to the old diplomatic routine of *red tape*, and the pernicious precedent of circumlocution, he has directed the representatives of the American Government to go before the bar of the world, in order to unmask the traitors against the American flag, to show the hollow insincerity of every minister who attempts to tolerate them, and to lay down, in strong and explicit language, the only terms upon which the American Executive will ever hold intercourse with other Governments—that is, *a distinct repudiation of the whole Southern Confederacy, and an equally distinct recognition of the integrity, the power, and influence of the National Government.—Phil. Press.*

[Norfolk, Ports]mouth, Va., June 27, says:—"At two o'clock yesterday the sloop-of-war *Germantown* was successfully raised. The damages to this fine vessel are, it is said, much less than to either the *Merrimac* or the *Plymouth*. Since these three ships adorn the surface of the river, matters begin to look very much as in the days of yore. The brig *Dolphin* is still under water. It is not yet ascertained with precision what repairs will cost, or the length of time requisite to effect them; but employees of the secessionists intimate that both the *Germantown* and *Plymouth* will be in readiness for service all too soon for those who sought to destroy them. Ten large guns were recovered from the river yesterday, part of the battery of the *Germantown*. They were perfect, though a little rusty."

Pieces of ordnance are manufactured in Talladega, Alabama, by coiling iron wire around a cylinder of wrought iron until the required size and shape are obtained, and then immersing the whole in melted brass.

FRENCH FREEMASONS.—The clerical journals have been violently attacking the Masonic body, and demanding its suppression in virtue of the provisions of the constitution against secret societies; the liberals are turning the tables upon them by demanding the suppression, in virtue of the same constitutional provisions, of the various religious corporations which exists in France in defiance of them, and constitute so many secret organizations of the most dangerous kind. They show that the enormously-powerful society of St. Vincent de Paul, for instance, so numerous in France, counts 2,000 "conferences," scattered all over the globe, and has no fewer than 700,000 members of both sexes; its revenues last year, according to the organ of the society itself, amounting to 4,736,241 francs.

CONGRESSIONAL.—A bill has been introduced into Congress to prohibit the sale of liquor to the soldiers.

The Senate has adopted a formal resolution expelling Toombs, Jeff. Davis, Wigfall and all others who on account of the secession of their States have withdrawn from their seats.

The following bills have been proposed in Congress: 1. A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion. 2. A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws and protecting public property. 3. A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States. 4. A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. 5. A bill to promote the efficiency of the army. 6. A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. The Senate elected George T. Brown Sergeant-at-Arms.

Also a bill to confiscate the property of governors, judges, and members of legislatures, and of all military officers above the rank of lieutenant, who aid and abet treason against the Government, and to disqualify all such persons for holding any office of honor or emolument.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have been devising for the purpose of raising $20,000,000 additional revenue annually. The bill proposes to tax each State in proportion with its population and wealth, to divide the States and Territories into convenient districts, each of which shall have an assessor and collector nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. It is proposed to tax apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquors, and all carriages except those used in transportation of merchandise; the owner of a vehicle worth $50 will have to pay a dollar annually; for one worth $100, $4; for a carriage worth $1,000, $50. In the apportionment given California is put down for $462,321. The Southern States are in like manner assessed, and we presume there will be a great rush for collectorship in that region.

European.

Lord Chancellor Campbell died suddenly on the morning of the 23d June.

Sir R. Bethel has been confirmed as Lord Chancellor of England.

The Cunard steamer Scotia was successfully launched.

Sir Archibald Alison, in a letter to Cassius M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national Church and monarchy as the remedy.

The London *Times* of the 21st ult. publishes three full sheets, of eight pages each, in all twenty four pages. The impression is said to contain four thousand advertisements, of all lengths, and is the largest production that has ever issued from the daily press.

Sir J. Ferguson, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada, and Mr. Disraeli also thought the government was incurring a serious responsibility. Lord Palmerston defended the act of the government as a usual precautionary measure of all governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States—no want of confidence in the Canadians. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer.

An immense fire in London—the greatest which has occurred for 200 years—has involved the destruction of Cotton's wharf and the ranges of adjoining warehouses in Tooley Street, Borough. The destruction of property is so great that the market for many articles will be affected. Mr. Braidwood, the efficient inspector for so many years of the Fire Brigade, has been killed, together with either four or six of his men, by part of the wall falling upon them. It is stated that two gentlemen were killed at the same time. The fire presented the appearance of a vast volcano, the flames occasionally shot up a hundred feet in height, and produced illuminating effects of terrific grandeur. The conflagration was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses on the Surrey side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. The loss is over $10,000,000, and some estimates are as high as fifteen or twenty millions. It was nearly covered by insurance.

England and Wales together possessed a population in 1860, of twenty millions. Of this number, one million were paupers.

France.

The rumor is revived that the Czar will this season visit the Emperor Napoleon at the Chalons Camp.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official declaration, announcing that the Emperor of the French intends to maintain the strictest neutrality between the belligerent powers of North America, and enjoins all French subjects not to violate the neutrality by engaging in any privateer, or vessel of war, or enrolling in the military force of either side. Any Frenchman who shall contravene this injunction is officially informed that he can lay no claim to the protection of his Government against any measures which either of the belligerents might decree or put in force against him.

The commissioners of the Southern States of America, Judge Rost, Mr. Dudley Mann, and Mr. Yancey, arrived in Paris. They have not been officially received by the French Government.

Prince Napoleon and his wife were to sail from Lisbon, on the 8th of July, for New York.

The recognition of Italy by France, is formally announced.

Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 26th ult. debated the bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. Ferrari opposed the bill, and attacked the whole system of government. Desanetti replied, and demonstrated that the government was following Count Cavour's system. The debate was adjourned.

The Archbishop of Ferrara, Cardinal Vancilli, is likely to succeed to the Papal Chair, in case of the Pope's death. There are rumors afloat also that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than the people generally suppose.

The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th ult., and was succeeded by his brother, Abdul Aziz Khan. All was quiet at Constantinople.

The new Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio and retains only one wife.

It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey will make a daring attempt to arouse the long dormant energies of the Mussulman population by working on their fanaticism, and that the Christians will be the first to feel the effect of the change of rulers.

China.

A dispatch from Canton of April 30th, says: The French and British Embassies are established at Pekin. The Chinese Government are resolved to establish an English school at Pekin.

New Zealand.

The war terminated on March 19th, by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSESSOR OF Honolulu District, hereby notifies all persons who have not reported themselves, or made a return of their property liable to taxation this present year, to do so immediately at Auction Room of the undersigned on Kaahumanu Street.
J. F. COLBURN.
Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1861.

Olelo Hoolaha!

OWAU, O KA MEA NONA KA INOA [illegible]
J. F. KOLOPANA, Luna Helu.
Honolulu, Augate 22, 1861. 274-3t

NOTICE!

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of "Ritson & Hart" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN RITSON.
CHAS. F. HART.
Honolulu, July 1st, 1861. 272-3m

☞ The undersigned is authorized to settle all the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business at the old stand as heretofore.
JOHN RITSON.

[ship *Great E*...]... nedy, late of the *Etna*, his first trip in command. Notwithstanding the number of officers has been reduced one half, he brought her across without the slightest difficulty, in exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left her. She now lies at anchor opposite Quebec. During the passage she had only 29 hours clear weather. She made Cape Race in six days from Liverpool, but the weather was too thick to communicate. She nearly ran into the *Arabia* in a fog, and would have done so if she had had a bowsprit. The same day she met with several icebergs. She had two births on board during the passage. A number of soldiers' wives were found concealed on board. There was dense fog from the 29th of June to the 5th of July. The ship will be ready for inspection in a week, and will probably remain a month.

Special Notices.

HONOLULU RIFLES ATTENTION.
Regular Drills will be held at the Armory of the Corp on Friday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Per order:
JOHN H. BROWN, Captain.
GEO. THOMAS, Orderly Sergeant,
Head Quarters Honolulu Rifles, August 8, 1861. 272-1m

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT!—Notice is hereby given, that at a Regular Meeting of the Board of Representatives of this Department, held on Thursday evening, June 6th, the following gentlemen were appointed Fire Wardens, to serve for the ensuing year:
J. F. COLBURN, Esq., Warden 1st Ward.
J. H. BROWN, Esq., " 2d "
G. CLARK, Esq., " 3d "
J. B. BRADLEY, Esq., " 4th "
The City is divided into four Wards, as follows:
Ward 1—bounded by the sea, Fort and King streets.
Ward 2—bounded by King, Fort and Punchbowl streets.
Ward 3—bounded by King, Fort and Judd streets.
Ward 4—bounded by King and Fort streets.
Per order of the Board:
J. SMITHIES, Secretary H. F. D.
Honolulu, June 7, 1861. 264-3m

MRS. WINSLOW—An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
224-1y-274

A. F. & A. M.—LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE LODGE, No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, in King street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend.
August 18. [63-tf] P. C. JONES, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA
Mutual Marine Insurance Company,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to inform the public, that they are now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES on Cargo, Freight and Treasure.
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1861. 274-tf

JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK,
Via SAN FRANCISCO,
A Superior assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
HATS!
Ex "Comet," and For Sale by
E. O. HALL.

LADIES' LINEN AND STRAW BOULEVARD HATS,
Ladies' split straw Boulevard Hats,
" black split spot edge Boulevard Hats,
" extra brown Sutton straw Boulevard Hats,
" white Clotilda and Vesper Hats,
" brown Pedal and Clotilda Hats,
" extra brown Leghorn Clotilda Hats,
" white split Zouave Hats,
" Palm Leaf Shaker Hoods,
" white Fayal Straw Hats,
" slate Pedal straw Hats,
Misses' white Leghorn Clotilda Hats,
" spot straw Neptune Hats,
" linen and hair Boulevard Hats,
" plain white Boulevard Hats,
" plain gray Boulevard Hats,
" Florence trimmed Hats,
Children's lace Scotch Caps,
" split straw jockey Caps,
" Pedal straw spot Caps,
" white chip Rollos,
" " trimmed Rollos,
" brown Leghorn Mandarin Hats,
" " Pedal spot Rollos,
" white " "
" split straw " 274-3t

SAIL MAKING!
W. G. WOOLSEY BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to do any work entrusted to him, in the best manner, and at
REDUCED PRICES!
Persons interested will do well to get a list of his prices before ordering work elsewhere.
273-6m W. G. WOOLSEY.

JOHN RITSON,
DEALER IN
WINES, SPIRITS,
ALE AND PORTER,
Honolulu. 272-1y

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
NEW AND SECOND-hand Furniture of every description, constantly on hand, and for sale at low prices.
—ALSO—
Second-hand Furniture Bought at H. ALLEN'S CARPENTER SHOP,
Fort st., opposite A. D. Cartwright's Feed Store.
☞ KOA BUREAUS always on hand. 271-1m

Wanted
A MACHINE BLACKSMITH.
NONE BUT A GOOD WORKMAN NEED apply. 272-2m HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED
OFFER
For Sale to Arrive per 'Raduga,'
From Boston, due in all September.
CASES HUNTER'S TOBACCO.
Cases Blue Cottons,
Bales Brown Cottons,
Bales Pearl River Denims,
Bales Brown Drills,
Cases White and Blue Cotton Thread,
Journals, Day Books, Memorandum Books,
Pass Books, Deposit Books, Writing Ink,
Shoe Blacking, Sail Twine, &c., &c.
273-3m H. HACKFELD & Co.

JAS. J. O'DONNELL,
Practical House and Ship Plumber.
HYDRAULIC RAMS, LIFTING Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Water Closets, etc., fitted up in the best manner. All work done at the very lowest rate and perfect satisfaction warranted. Jobbing punctually attended to. Workshop on Kaahumanu Street, nearly opposite Mr. J. F. Colburn. 271-3m

Hides.
Goat Skins.
Tallow.
Old Copper and Composition.
Bullock Horns
PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, by
273-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES!
CROP 1861.
From the BREWER PLANTATION,
Now coming in, and for sale by
Honolulu, July 1 1861. 273-6m C. BREWER 2D.

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES!
CROP 1861.
From East Maui Plantation.
For sale in quantities to suit, by
Honolulu, July 16, 1861. 273-6m H. HACKFELD & CO.

H. HACKFELD & CO.
OFFER
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,
The Cargo!
OF THE
Hanoverian Brig
"SCHWINCE!"
FROM HAMBURG,
TO ARRIVE IN ALL SEPTEMBER.

CONSISTING OF A NEW AND SPLENdid assortment of German, English and French goods, expressly selected for the

FALL SEASON.

Dry Goods, etc., etc.
Fancy Prints, new styles; white ground do do do.
Fancy and spot Swiss Muslin,
Muslin Robes and Morning Dresses,
White Shirtings, different qualities,
Black and Blue Cotton Velvets,
White and Drab Moleskins,
Plain Black Lustre Orleans and Alpaccas,
White Cotton Drills,
Superior black and colored Alpaccas,
Blue figured Alpacca,
Black and colored Coburgs,
Superior Woolen Thibets,
Worsted Lasting, black, blue and green,
8-4 bleached Table Damask,
Colored Table Damask,
Assortment of fine Linens,
French Dimities,
Linen Cambric,
Bobinet Lace,
White Lace,
Mosquito Netting,
Superior black and blue Broadcloth,
Superior blue twilled Flannel, Spanish stripes,
Superior white and colored Flannel,
Ginghams, new styles,
White and pink Bed Quilts,
White Welt and Quilting,
Huckaback Towels,
Brown and white Linen Turkish Towels,
Towelling Stuff.

Silks, etc.
A splendid assortment of Silk for dresses, latest styles,
A small assortment of Silk Mantillas,
White Cambric Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Blk and fig'd col'd silk Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs,
do do do Sewing Silk, do for Embroidery,
Assortment of Glove and Gauntlets, of kid, silk, buck and Lisle thread,
Black silk Hat Ribbons, plain and fancy silk Bonnet Ribbons, latest styles,
Black Silk Umbrellas,
Superior black Crape.

Clothing, etc.
Blue Pilot Reefing Jackets,
Black Alpaccas and cloth coats and sacks,
Black and blue cloth Pants,
Assortment of fine buckskin Pants,
Assortment of cotton Pants, white Marseille Vests,
Hickory Shirts, white cotton and fancy colored Shirts,
White cotton Shirts with linen and muslin bosoms,
Regatta Shirts,
Scarlet and blue flannel Shirts,
Silk and fine lambswool Undershirts,
Pink, white, brown, and fancy striped Undershirts,
Large assortment of cotton and silk Socks and Stockings,
Superior gray and white merino Socks and Stockings,
Silk and cotton Elastic Suspenders,
Lasting Gaiters.

Hats.
Black silk Hats,
Gent's brown and white Leghorn Hats, new styles, trimmed,
Gent's French felt Hats,
Ladies' and children's Leghorn Hats, trimmed.

Saddlery.
Superior English Saddles, hogskin all over, complete,
Imitation hogskin seat Saddles, complete,
Silver plated bitts and stirrups,
Iron tinned bitts.

Liquors, Wines, etc.
Superior Holland Gin, in Baskets,
do do do cases,
do Port and Sherry Wine, in cases,
Clarets,
Bass Byass' Ale, in quarts and pints,
Superior Champagne,
Jacquesson fils,
Chalons, S. M.

Groceries.
Swiss Cheese, Westphalia Hams, English Pie Fruits,
Jams and Pickles, whole Black Pepper, Chocolate,
Superior English Mustard in ½ lb bottles,
Stearin candles, in boxes 25 lbs each,
Liverpool yellow and salt water Soap.

Cutlery, Hardware, etc.
Superior pen and pocket Knives and Scissors,
Sailors' pocket Knives,
Cocoa handle Sheath Knives,
Tailors' Thimbles, plated Thimbles,
Needles, darning needles, blk and plated pins,
Safety pins,
Superior Razors in boxes,
Iron tinned Saucepans.

Crockery and Glassware.
Ewers and basins
Chambers,
Bowls,
Mugs,
Dinner plates,
Milk Jugs,
Sugar and Butter Bowls,
Cut Decanters,
Covered vegetable Dishes,
Goblets,
Cut Claret Glasses,
Cut Sherry Glasses.

Ship Chandlery.
Best Russia Cordage,	Spunyarn,
Marline,	Houseing,
Flag lines,	Log lines,
Sail twine,	Russia Duck,
Blocks,	Double hooks and thimbles,
Black Paint,	Best English White Lead,
Zinc Paint,	Paris and Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow,	Prussian Blue,

Best English boiled Linseed Oil in iron cases.

Sundries.
Printing Paper, Foolscap and Letter Paper,
Gilt edged Foolscap Paper, Envelopes,
Superior Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Port-monnaies,
California Ivory and Turtle Shell Combs,
Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Genuine Lubin's Extract, Hair Oil, fancy Toilet Soap,
Linen Thread, Water's Spool Cotton,
Mother-of-pearl Buttons, bone and metal Buttons,
Violin Strings, Ostrich Feathers, English Playing Cards,
Silver plated candle sticks with glass shades,
Blue, scarlet and gray Woolen Blankets,
Superior white Woolen Summer Blankets,
Gilt-framed Looking Glasses, Copy Books,
Large Mirrors with marble plate,
Artificial Flowers, Wreath, &c.
Fine Regalia Cigars.

FIRE BRICKS.
LIVERPOOL SALT!
&c. &c. &c. &c. 271-3m

BY JOHN F. COLBURN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
TO-MORROW!
Friday, August 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
At Sales Room, will be sold,
NEW GOODS!
Ex "COMET,"
Consisting in part of—
Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots and Shoes	Gaiters,
English Pie Fruits,	Panama and Straw Hats,
Tobacco,	Soap,
Sugar,	Butter & Water Crackers,
Ale,	Bread, Matting, etc.

—ALSO—
One superior Book-Case, Bedstead, Secretary, Koa Sideboard, Chairs, &c., &c.
HORSES.

Shipping.

REGULAR HILO PACKET!
THE SCHOONER
Nettie Merrill
Will leave HONOLULU for HILO regularly every week.
Cabin Passage to or from Hilo..............$5
223-tf A. K. CLARK.

SANDWICH ISLAND PACKETS.
ONLY REGULAR LINE FROM THE U. S.
FIRST CLASS SHIPS
Will be despatched quarterly from Commercial Wharf, Boston, in the months of **March, May or June, September and December.**
For further particulars see special advertisements in daily papers of the above months.
For freight or passage to, or drafts on Honolulu, apply to
HENRY A. PIERCE,
Sandwich Island Packet Office,
67 Commercial Wharf, Boston.
AGENTS:
C. BREWER & Co. - Honolulu
Sutton & Co. - New York.
Cook & Snow, - New Bedford
54 tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
BY THE REGULAR PACKETS BETWEEN HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.
For the speedy and safe conveyance of Merchandise, Coin, letters and valuable parcels, to all parts of the
UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE.
The Agent at Honolulu sells bills of exchange in sums to suit on Wells Fargo & Co., San Francisco or New York. Also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s franked U. S. Government envelopes, which pass free over the California and coast routes, and over the Atlantic route from San Francisco to New York.
Commissions and collections promptly attended to.
Oct. 1, 1856-tf. A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.

FRESH GROCERIES
AT THE
FAMILY GROCERY AND FEED STORE!
JUST RECEIVED per "COMET,"

LAYER RAISINS, HALF BOXES.
" " quarter boxes.
New Buckwheat Flour.
Horse-Raddish, in bottles.
Humboldt Bay Potatoes.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CAL. SODA CRACKERS.
California Sugar Crackers.
" Oyster "
" Milk "
" Wine "
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CALIFORNIA BOSTON CRACKRES.
" Graham "
" Jenny Lind Cakes.
" Pilot Bread.
Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CALIFORNIA CREAM CHEESE.
" Smoked Salmon.
" Beef.
New Codfish.
New White Beans.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CASES ASSORTED JAMS.
Cases Strawberry Jam.
Assorted Am. Pie Fruits,
Hamlin & Baker's Oysters,
Le Bron's do.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.
Fresh Ground Wheat Meal,
Extra California Family Flour,
New Maui Flour (new crop.)
Oregon Lard at Retail.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CALIFORNIA OAT HAY.
" Bran,
" Oats,
" Barley.
264-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
Fort St. near Hotel.

CHOICE GROCERIES!
JUST RECEIVED, EX "YANKEE," AT
—THE—
FAMILY GROCERY
AND—
Feed Store!

TRY SOME OF THE CHOICE OOLONG TEA, in ten-pound boxes, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
267-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE CHOICEST GREEN TEA, in seven-pound boxes, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE California Pickles, in half gallon and quart bottles, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE DRIED CHILE PEACHES, for sale at retail at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE PRESERVED GINGER in jars, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE California Jumbles, Ginger Cakes, Ginger Snaps, Jenny Lind Cakes, Sugar Crackers; Soda, Boston, Graham, Milk, Oyster, Wine, Water and Picnic Crackers, for sale at retail at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

BRAN! BRAN!! BRAN!!! NEW—AT 1 1-4 cents per pound, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

MAUI OAT HAY, 1 1-4 cent per pound.
California Oat Hay, - - - - 1½ " "
New Barley, - - - - 2 " "
New Corn, - - - - 1¾ " "
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

MAUI MOUNTAIN POTATOES.
Kawaihae Potatoes,
California and Humboldt Bay Potatoes,
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

ISLAND WHITE BEANS.
Island Colored Beans,
California Pea Beans,
Chile Bayos Beans,
For sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CALIFORNIA "PIONEER MILLS" EXTRA Family Flour,
Honolulu Mill Flour, new,
Maui Mills Flour, "
Corn Meal, fresh, 12 lb., 25 lb. and 50 lb. bags.
Wheat Meal, fresh, 12 lb., 25 lb. and 50 lb. bags.
For sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CASES AND BARRELS SAN FRANCISCO Pilot Bread, for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
267-2m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TRY SOME OF THE California Homony, Buckwheat Flour,
For sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

BY J. H. COLE.

CONSIGNEES' SALE!
Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
At sales Room, will be sold,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
California Hams,	Manila Cigars,
" Shoulders,	Pie Fruit,
" Barley,	Wool Over-Shirts,
" Smoked Beef,	WHITE LEAD,

BBLS. POLAR OIL,
BBLS. BOSTON SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CODFISH, in boxes.
And the usual variety of
General Merchandise.

NEW GOODS!!
THE BRITISH CLIPPER BARK
"Thomas Daniel!"
A 1 AT LLOYD'S FOR 14 YEARS.
WAS TO LEAVE LIVERPOOL IN JUNE, with a carefully selected cargo adapted for this market, including the usual assortments of new prints, and other
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Iron,
Boiler Plate,
Cotton Seed,
Rice,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Samples of Prints and Dry Good, shortly expected.
270-3m JANION, GREEN & CO.

HONOLULU
Steam Biscuit Bakery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform his friends and the public generally that, the Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery being now in full operation, he is prepared to furnish Pilot and Navy Bread, Water Crackers and other descriptions of

FANCY BISCUITS,
All of superior quality and at
Prices to defy Competition!
Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bread, will have it made up at the lowest possible rates.
SHIP BREAD REBAKED.
Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.
ROBERT LOVE.
Nuuanu Street.
☞ Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co., Queen Street. 270-6m

Copartnership Notice.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of
MELCHERS & Co.,
Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All pending affairs will be attended to by our successors.
GUSTAV C. MELCHERS,
GUSTAV REINERS.
Honolulu, June 30, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the Importing and Commission Business, under the name and style of
MELCHERS & CO.
GUSTAV C. MELCHERS,
J. D. WICKE,
F. A. SCHAEFER.
Honolulu, July 1, 1861. 270-3m

200 Cords Best Fire Wood!
RECEIVED FROM MAUI AND KAUAI, on the premises of the undersigned, and for sale by
268-3m VON HOLT & HEUCK.

NOTICE!
PRIVIES CLEANED BY NIGHT, NEATly expeditiously and cheap. Leave orders with BROWN, at the Livery Stables, opposite the Sailor's Home, or with the driver of the Waikiki Bay Wagon. 258-tf

Notice.
BEING ABOUT LEAVING THIS KINGdom, I hereby give notice that I have appointed Theo. C. Heuck, Esq., to act as my agent. S. HOFFMEYER.
Honolulu, May 8, 1861. 259-3m

Notice!
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will not be responsible for or pay any debts or bills whatever contracted in his name without his written order. JOSEPH BOOTH.
Honolulu, June 27, 1861. 266-3m

LOOK AT THIS.
Cheap Board!
ONLY $3.50 PER WEEK, AT THE GERman Ocean Restaurant.
In consequence of opposition and the dull times, the undersigned intends to set a table for $3 50 *per week*, from the 24 of June next, at which he will furnish as good board as is provided at other houses, for four or five dollars.
There will also be continued the old table at $5 per week, where breakfast and supper will be served to order.
☞ Miss Wilhelm, an experienced cook, has charge of the culinary department.
A continuance of public patronage is requested by
Honolulu, May 28, 1861. 262-3m G. WILHELM.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE FIRM OF LETT & BENNETT having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned would give notice that he has associated Mr. A. J. M'Kenney with himself under the style of
BENNETT & M'KENNEY,
Who will carry on the **Boot and Shoe Business**, at the old and well known stand in Nuuanu Street, where all orders entrusted to them, will be promptly attended to.
A good supply of the best French Calf skin always on hand, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction to customers.
267-3m* WM. BENNETT.

Piano Fortes.
SHORTLY EXPECTED PER ORIENTAL from Boston,
1 Fancy case Piano Forte, 6½ oct.,
1 Half-round " " 6½ "
from the manufactory of Messrs. Hallett & Cumston, whose instruments have an unequalled reputation for sweetness of tone, elegance and perfection of mechanical construction.
247-q C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

Direct from London!
JUST RECEIVED—
Finest Toilet Soap,
" " Hair and Tooth Brushes,
" " " " for Infants,
" Nail Brushes,
Powder Puffs, and the
Choicest Toilet & Baby Powder.
—ALSO—
That delicious and gratefully cooling beverage of
Citrate of Magnesia!
For sale by
258-3m ED. HOFFMANN, M. D.

Copartnership Notice!
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of
C. BREWER & CO.,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either partner is authorized to attend to the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm.
CHAS. BREWER, 2D,
SHERMAN PECK.
Honolulu, July 1, 1861. 267-3m

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the General Importing and Commission Business, under the name and style of C. BREWER & CO.
SHERMAN PECK.

Sugar and Syrup Kegs.
5 AND 8 GAL. EMPTY KEGS.—For sale by (247-q) C. BREWER & CO.

New Salmon.
JUST RECEIVED EX "YANKEE."
150 bbls. extra new Salmon.
—ALSO—
FOR FAMILY USE,
100 half bbls salmon. For sale by
267-q C. BREWER & CO.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
OIL TRIUMPHANT.
THE UNDERSIGNED UNDERSTANDing that the gasometer is again about to suspend operations, offers to the public a lot of about 4000 gallons of Superior Pillar Oil, in quantities to suit. Also on hand, the celebrated Cocoanut Oil from Fanning's Island, which burns with a clear light, and emits no smoke.
G. C. McLEAN,
262-6m Nuuanu Street.

NOTICE!
A CHARTER HAS BEEN GRANTED BY the Hawaiian Government to a Company called the WAIMEA GRAZING AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on a Grazing and Agricultural business on the Island of Hawaii. The following persons have been elected officers for the first year: W. L. Green, President; George C. McLean, Secretary and Treasurer; Francis Spencer, Manager on Hawaii. By the Charter, the liability of each Stockholder is limited to the amount due upon the share or shares held or owned by him.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Secretary.
Honolulu, Aug. 8, 1861. 272-3m

Salmon!
800 BBLS. SUPERIOR SALMON—RECEIVED ex R. A. Co.'s ship *Nicolai I.*, and for sale by (245-3m) H. HACKFELD & Co.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

ODE.

DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., BY W. C. BRYANT, OF ROSLYN.

Brother Classmates, since first that we met in these halls,
Full of pleasure the bright years have flown,
While our friendship has lightened the tasks we have wrought
And has sweetened the joys we have known.
As we hasten forth now to the work of our life
And the day-star of hope glads the way,
Let the thought of the past give new strength to the bond
That we loose not, though saying "good-bye."

Though we're sundered for years, yet re-echoing still
We shall hear the glad sounds of to-day,
And the soft beam of friendship shall brighten the path
With the same glow that now lights our way.
As the ivy around the pine tree intwined
Hides the ruin with garlands of leaves,
So our falling old age shall be brought back to youth
By the fancies that memory weaves.

Let us pause for a while, as the moment draws near
When the home of our youth we must leave,
And once more bending low at our fond Mother's side
Her kind blessing at parting receive.
"Fare you well! and God bless you, O sons of my love,
Now go forth in your strength to the strife,
Pledging each to the other, to country and God,
A devotion unchanging through life."

Then once more join our hands in affection's warm grasp:
Let the tear of regret dim the eye;
Let each heart against heart in true brotherhood beat
As the quivering lip says "good-bye."
Classmates, Brothers, farewell, and as onward we move,
May each step in our pilgrimage tred
Make our pathways converge till again they shall meet
In the glorious presence of God.

The Battle of "Bull's Run."

July 21st. 1861.

The following account of the Battle of Bull's Run, in which the Federal forces were routed, is the only succinct account which has come to hand. It is from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of Aug. 10, and was written by its editor, Mr. Simonton, who was an eye witness of it.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861.

The telegraphic wires during the last day or two have carried out to you news of saddening import, embracing full accounts, I doubt not, of the great battle of Bull's Run, between the Federal forces and the rebels. It would be criminal to deny that the result of that engagement has filled all patriotic breasts here with deep distress and the greatest mortification. But it has neither disheartened nor discouraged the friends of the Union, nor impaired in the least the general confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain itself and to suppress the wicked rebellion with which it has to contend. All eye witnesses concur in the opinion that our troops fought like veterans, and with rare exceptions covered themselves with glory. The enemy had the advantage of position, knowing the country well, fighting behind their entrenchments and masked batteries. They were able, also, to bring their entire force of some 90,000 men in action, by bringing forward fresh troops constantly to relieve those who had become fatigued. On the Federal side not more than 20,000 were engaged; nevertheless, they advanced steadily upon the rebels, forcing them to retire slowly, and taking several of their masked batteries. For several hours they fought with desperate courage, notwithstanding the disheartening fact that the enemy was being constantly reinforced by fresh troops, while from the nature of the counrry it was impossible to bring up to advantage any considerable additional number of the Union forces.

THE PANIC.

But at about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, our hitherto victorious army were thrown into a panic, such as seized upon the French at Solferino, and has been known frequently before this to seize upon veteran troops, for little or no cause. No official explanation of the beginning of this panic has yet been given, but intelligent civilians who were upon the field account for it thus: Our troops had beaten the enemy in every open encounter, had never failed in a charge when they attempted it, had silenced and captured three batteries, had successfully resisted every charge of the enemies' cavalry, and were still fighting their way bravely forward. This was the condition of affairs when one of the batteries in the advance exhausted its ammunition. An order being given for a fresh supply, the commandant of a caisson started his horses at a full run for an ammunition wagon some half a mile in the rear. This movement was misunderstood. The rumor arose and spread on the wings of the wind, that the column was wavering under an irresistible charge of the enemies' cavalry, and that the artillery was already in retreat. Thus the panic began, and as the hilly and wooded nature of the country rendered it impossible for any considerable portion of the force to see and judge for themselves, the entire army was soon *en route* for Centreville. I should have said that point was given to the panic by the knowledge of our exhausted men that the enemy was being constantly reinforced.

This explanation of the causes which led to the unfortunate and mortifying result of the battle is a very reasonable one, and will probably prove correct. It will be remembered that the panic at Solferino was occasioned by the sudden appearance in the rear of several fleeing Austrians, which gave rise to the cry of "The Austrians are coming! The Austrians are coming!" The few thus first alarmed communicated their fright to others, and as nobody had time to consider whether there was occasion or not for fright, an immense body of men rushed, helter-skelter, away from the Austrian fugitives, continuing their stampede for several hours. It will be seen that the Federal army were not put to rout. It was neither cannonading nor charging by the enemy which put them in retreat. Every real danger they forced boldly and successfully; but they were not proof against an alarm, for which they had no cause, and the very uncertainty of which constituted its chief terror. The events of the battle prove that our volunteer soldiers are equal to the emergency—that they have the courage required for bold deeds, and must conquer whenever they meet the enemy upon an equal field.

GEN. SCOTT'S POLICY INTERFERED WITH—CLAMOR OF OUTSIDE PARTIES.

Now that the battle has been fought and virtually lost by our forces, people begin to see the utter and criminal folly of the impatience and haste which led to this premature advance upon a desperate enemy. From the beginning it has been apparent that the rebels would make their chief struggle in Virginia—for there alone have they food for their army, and there alone can the Cotton States maintain a war without immediate destruction to all their material interests. It was to be expected, then, that at Manassas and Richmond they would make their most desperate struggle. This the veteran Lieut.-Gen. Scott fully understood, and, with some knowledge of the topography of his native State of Virginia, he was not disposed to hasten a movement directly towards Richmond or upon Manassas Junction, as the readers of the *Bulletin* were long ago informed by your correspondent. His plan was that of "masterly inactivity" until late in the summer—inactivity at least so far as relates to any general advance. He desired to have the Union army thoroughly organized, drilled and equipped, and thus prepared for heavy work, while the enemy, so far inferior in resources of of war, should be demoralized and crippled by delay. Another month's delay, too, would have enabled Gen. McClellan to finish his work in the West and cross the mountains, to co-operate with Gen. McDowell's army of the Potomac, and Gen. Patterson's column of some 32,000 men, would have either beaten or demoralized Johnston's forces, so that the latter would have been unable to give to Beauregard the timely aid which enabled him to secure the field which our brave volunteers had already won by several hours of desperate struggle. A month's delay would have given the nationals a force superior to that of the rebels—and nobody can doubt now that this superiority would have ensured a victory to the stars and stripes. Victory at Manassas, we can see, too, would have practically ended the war, for nowhere else could the rebels make such advantageous defense. The rebel leaders evidently so considered, for when they received news of McDowell's contemplated advance, they immediately called in their forces from every available point, and concentrated it at Manassas Junction and Bull's Run—the latter point being the key to the former, because from it, chiefly, were the rebels at Manassas compelled to obtain most of their water.

But a portion of the Press would not consent to wait. The *Tribune* assailed Gen. Scott, daily accusing him by inference of imbecility, or of withholding an advance in order that some scheme of "compromise" might be hatched. Many members of Congress were equally impatient, and constantly insisting upon an immediate forward movement; and a portion of the Cabinet assisted in this effort to precipitate Gen. Scott into ordering the advance. Gen. McDowell was also impatient to move; the judgment of the veteran Lieutenant-General was over-ruled, and we have before us the result. Gen. Scott's whole plan of campaigning in Virginia looked to the point of outflanking and surrounding the enemy in whole or in part, thus cutting off his communications and ultimately compelling him to surrender or else to come out from his chosen strongholds and endeavor to cut their way through the Union forces in the positions selected by them. But that plan required more time, and was necessarily abandoned when Scott yielded his own judgment and consented to an immediate advance. Let us hope that hereafter the greatest of living generals will be permitted to conduct his campaign in his own way, taking all the time he desires for preparation, and moving only when and where he deems best, confident that whenever he does move, it will be to certain victory. There was nothing to be gained by marching "on to Richmond" on Sunday last that could not have been secured a month later, and the effort to move too soon has cost the country very dearly.

THE PART GEN. PATTERSON PLAYED.

History will probably charge against General Patterson, also, a share of the responsibility for the failure of our army on this memorable occasion. It was the reinforcement of Beauregard by Gen. Johnston's army of 20,000 men, that turned the tide in favor of the rebels; and it should have been Patterson's mission to prevent the junction of the rebel forces. He was repeatedly ordered to hold Johnston at Winchester—to worry him into a battle if possible—but by all means to prevent him from joining the main body of the rabels at Manassas. To enable him the better to do this, reinforcements asked for by him were sent forward, and thus McDowell's column was weakened—yet he has allowed himself to be outgeneraled, and utterly failed in everything that was expected of him. Grouchy lost the field of Waterloo for Napoleon, and Patterson lost the Federal forces its first great battle with the rebels in Virginia. Surely he was not superseded an hour too soon by Major-General Banks, who, though a civilian, is possessed of the characteristics of cool courage combined with extraordinary promptness, and a dashing boldness—the qualities which alone were required at the head of Patterson's column of 32,000 men to have utterly routed Johnston's army, in ample time to fall next upon the flank of Beauregard at Manassas, and win a substantial triumph for the Federal cause. Patterson was right in not following Johnston to Winchester by the direct road, for reasons set forth in my last; but when he reached Charlestown, on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, he should not have lost a moment's time in following and engaging Johnston's army.

CONFIDENCE OF THE NORTH UNABATED.

I have already said that there is no discouragement here, because of the reverse at Bull's Run. On the contrary, telegraphic advices from all over the North show that the disaster has only revived the spirit which flamed out when Sumpter fell. All know that the rebels put forth their strength in the struggle of the last few days, and that they are nearly exhausted—not in spirit, or courage, or the will to fight to the death, but in pecuniary resources, and other indispensable means of successful war. Nor can they materially increase their army. On the other hand, the loyal States have hardly yet begun to draw upon their illimitable sources of men and money, as the rebels will find to their cost. The Government is already actively engaged is repairing damages, and collecting new means for an offensive movement, which will be made this time when the Lieutenant-General's time has come. Fresh troops are already arriving from the North, and tens of thousands additional are offering their services. How soon the next advance will be made nobody can tell. I hear it said, on military authority, that Gen. Scott will now change his plan of campaign somewhat; if so, the change may make longer delay necessary.

CONCEALED TRAITORS IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Events of the last week have shown that there still are traitors in the War Department here, who have been giving the enemy information of the contemplated movements of our army; and for that reason, among others, it may be desirable to modify the details of future movements. Among other evidences of treachery, I cite the fact that in one of the camps from which the enemy fled, was found a photographed copy of a map of Virginia, carefully prepared in the War Department for the use of our own army—a copy which could not have come into possession of the enemy unless through the treason of some trusted officer of the Government. How debasing the conspiracy for a country's ruin which renders educated men capable of thus holding positions in Federal employ for the purpose of betraying the Government into the hands of theenemy.

THE LOSSES.

It is quite impossible to obtain here a list of the killed and wounded, but every hour diminishes the number, so that we now think they will not exceed 500 instead of 3,000 as at first reported. The official lists will be published at the earliest possible moment. Among the badly wounded is Capt. Ellis of the N. Y. 71st, a gallant, young brother of the present Sheriff of San Francisco. The 71st and 69th New York and the Fire Zouaves appear to have had by far the heaviest work to do, and they certainly accomplished wonders. The 69th charged and carried four batteries, and at one time lost their colors. They were recovered by the Zouaves, and restored to the 69th. The Zouaver charged and carried three batteries, and in concert with the 69th carried a fourth. They were driven out of the latter by a heavy body of fresh troops. The Zouaves also captured and brought off the colors of the Tennessee Rifles. J. W. S.

TO CAPTAINS
OF WHALESHIPS & OTHER VESSELS

WOOD OF SUPERIOR QUALITY CAN be had at KOLOA, at $3 per cord; Fresh Beef at 4c. per lb.; Sheep, at $3 per head, and Goats at $1 50 a head. Also, Fruits and Vegetables of various kinds can be procured at the above named port.

☞ Wood always on hand at the beach in quantities to suit a rehearers. (64-tf) GEORGE CHARMAN.

E. BURGESS

HAS JUST RECEIVED EX "COMET," an invoice of

VERY CHOICE NEW TOBACCO,

Of various brands. ALSO, a small lot of superior

MEERSCHAUM PIPES—Genuine.

For sale at BURGESS' SALOON.
264-3m

Fire Proof and Water Proof Roofing.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURable Roofing that can be had for any buildings, is the

PATENT ROOFING!

Manufactured by the

NEW ENGLAND ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This Roofing is now in use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and has a reputation second to none.

It is now in use on most of the public buildings on these Islands and on several Sugar Plantations, and gives entire satisfaction to all.

A small lot of COMPOSITION and FELT for Patent Roofing, shortly expected from Boston.

DUDLEY C. BATES, Agent for Hawaiian Islands.
229-tf For the N. E. Roofing and Manufacturing Co

DRUG STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING received by the latest arrivals from the United States and Europe, a new and large assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles,

now offers them for sale. Being supplied from the best sources, first rate articles will be sold at less prices than heretofore.

Physicians and others will have their orders promptly filled at satisfactory prices.

Prescriptions made up accurately and from the best materials, particularly from Thayer's celebrated fluid extracts, a great improvement on Tinctures.

MEDICINE CHESTS refilled at the cheapest rates, according as voyages to different countries require.

Also, Direct from Paris,

LUBIN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS

Comprising 24 different kinds.

Best quality JEAN MARIE FARINA COLOGNE.
Sandal wood extract,
Barnett's cucumber and oriental toeta wash.
Combs, scurf brushes, (patent,) tricopherons,
Hyperion fluid, hair oils, assorted.

COSTAR'S RAT POISON.

New supply of

R. R. R.

WEST'S REAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Tolu Anodyne, Universal Cough Remedy
Also—Græfenburg Medicines.

259-tf E. HOFFMANN, M. D

[From the New York *Herald* of July 23d.]

Startling News from Washington—A Promising Victory Turned into a Disastrous Defeat.

Our rejoicing over the promising victory at Bull's Run was premature. That promising victory was turned into a disastrous defeat. The details, so far as received, are before our readers, and we do not care to dwell upon them. We have no explanation to make of the panic which seized upon our retreating troops, except this, that, expecting nothing but victory, they were wholly unprepared, morally, strategically and from experience, for the duties of a retreat. The best disciplined armies, under a great reverse, however, have frequently fallen a prey to such panics. In this case our soldiers have been taught a useful lesson, but at an expense of life and in the materials of war which is very heavy. Now the first duty is instant action in all the loyal States for the rescue of Washington.

This damaging reverse may be readily accounted for. First, our Administration appears to have been strangely ignorant or incredulous concerning the forces, positions and defenses of the enemy at Manassas Junction; secondly, General Patterson could and should have detained and cut up the rebel Johnston with his 20,000 men in the valley of Virginia, instead of permitting him to slip of and join the army of Beauregard. In failing to push forward and bring the retreating Johnston to a battle, Patterson turned over to Beauregard 20,000 men, and McDowell practically lost the services of 25,000. With regard to the ignorance of the Administration of the strength of the enemy, it would appear from numerous reports to be largely attributable to the confidence of General Scott in the superior strength of his own forces. Our own opinion is that *our noisy and fanatical and foolish politicians forced Gen. Scott into this thing against his superior judgment. Whatever may be the truth in this respect, it is now manifest that the Secretary of War and the whole Cabinet have been unequal to the exigencies of the crisis*, and far behind the spirit and liberal patriotism of the loyal States.

We now perceive what the Cabinet should have known in advance, that in making this late march upon Manassas Junction we should have had reserves distributed in strong position along the route from Centreville to the redoubts on the Potomac river of 50,000 to 60,000 men, instead of a reserved force of 20,000 stretched along a line of 10 miles from Arlington Heights to Alexandria. We know, too, that even a month ago we might have had in front of Washington 150,000 men instead of 50,000. But the Secretary of War has refused the services of infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments and companies, exceeding, perhaps, 100,000 men, imploring to be accepted into the armies of the Union.

The whole responsibility, in the end, falls upon the President of the United States. He cannot fail now to comprehend the dangers and duties of his critical position. Washington is in great peril. If occupied by the enemy, it will require a vast outlay of money, means and men to recover it; but if held by our forces for only a few days it may be saved from the desecration of a revolutionary *coup d'etat*. The salvation of Washington now becomes the paramount duty of the Administration, the loyal States and the loyal cities and people of the Union. Let us hope that those fortifications on the south bank of the Potomac, wisely constructed under the direction of General Scott, against the possible contingencies of a reverse, may prove sufficient to hold the enemy in check until the overwhelming Union forces can be thrown into Washington. Let us hope that Gen. Dix will be able to keep Baltimore and Maryland quiet meantime, and that the column of Gen. Patterson, under Gen. Banks, will be competent to guard the upper Potomac until Gen. McClellan can come to his support.

The danger which now menaces Washington is positive and formidable, and all the troops from all quarters that can be spared for the Capital of our country should be sent forward at once. The army, too, should be instantly supplied with educated officers to the fullest possible extent, and Mr. Lincoln should use no more time in strengthening the weak places of his Cabinet. We had hoped that the war would be finished in a short triumphal Union campaign. We were mistaken. But we have been misled by the misplaced confidence of our Government in the strength of its army and by the fatal delusion of the army itself in regard to the retreating stratagems of the enemy.

The war ceases to be an uninterrupted onward march of our forces southward. The Government, in a single day, and at the Capital of the nation, is thrown upon the defensive, under circumstances demanding the most prompt and generous efforts to strengthen our forces at that point. Every other question, all other issues, and all business, among all parties and all classes of our loyal people, should be now subordinate to the paramount object of securing Washington. The loyal States, within three days, may dispatch 200,000 men to that point; and if they succeed in holding the Capital for 20 days, we may have by that time an army of 200,000 entrenched around it. Action, action, action! Let our Governor and State and city authorities, and the State and city authorities of every loyal State, come at once to the rescue, and move forward their reinforcements, without waiting for instructions from Washington.

Batter! Batter!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREwith informs their customers, and the public in general, that, having succeeded in making arrangements for the regular supply of FRESH KEALIA BUTTER from E. Krull's dairy, acknowledged as the best butter on the islands, we are now prepared to furnish constantly this article. (211-tf) T. MOSSMAN & SON.

PEARL RIVER SALT.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND Salt from the Pearl River Salt Works, both coarse and fine. Quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates. Also, Kawaihae Potatoes, in quantities to suit, and delivered at shortest notice. WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,
217-3m Queen street.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

I WILL SELL NORTH WEST BOARDS and SCANTLING for

In small or large quantities, at the

NEW LUMBER YARD,

Opposite the Residence of C. R. Bishop, Esq., King street.
☞ **Office on Fort street.** ☜
216-3m C. H. LEWERS.

Just Received,

300 M SHAVED WHITE EASTERN shingles, warranted to cover 100 square feet to the M.

A new lot of the favorite cottage siding boards.

Pine clapboards, 12 feet long and 7 inches wide—extra thickness.

—ALSO—

A small lot of panelled ceiling boards, ¼ inch, a new and very desirable article.

With an assortment of White and Col'd Paints.

160-tf For sale by C. H. LEWERS.

DOORS, WINDOW SASH, BLINDS.

EX LATE ARRIVALS—

450 Doors, all sizes and kinds.
200 Window Sash, all kinds,
100 pair Blinds, all sizes,
12 Glass Doors and Blinds, etc., complete.

For sale at the lowest market prices, by

138-tf C. H. LEWERS.

Doors, Window Sash, Blinds.

300 DOORS, ASSORTED SIZES, WITH mouldings and raised panel.

50 Sash Doors, assorted sizes.
300 pair Window Sash, assorted sizes.
250 pair Blinds, with and without swivels, assd sizes.

Selected expressly for this market, and for sale low by

137-tf GEORGE G. HOWE.

Lumber! Lumber!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD HEREBY give notice to his customers, and the public generally, that he is prepared to sell every description of North West lumber in quantity, or by small lots, as cheap or cheaper than any other person in the market. In other words, he wants to sell, and won't be beaten. (191-tf) C. H. LEWERS.

Views of Honolulu!

ALL PERSONS VISITING OR RESIDING on these Islands, should not fail to send a set of **G. H. Burgess' Views of Honolulu** to their friends abroad, as they will convey by far a better idea of the Scenery, Habits, Customs, etc., of this place than any works or prints ever published. To be had of E. BURGESS,
'18-c263 Fort street

FRESH GROCERIES

ON SALE, BY RECENT ARRIVALS, THE following choice assortment of Groceries, at the store of the undersigned, viz.:

Preserves,	Summer savory,
Fresh apples,	Curry powder,
Fresh quinces,	Ground cassia,
Fresh peaches,	Ground black pepper,
Fresh pears,	Whole do do.
Raspberry jam,	Pimento,
Cranberry jam,	Ground cloves,
Strawberry jam, &c., &c., &c.,	Ground ginger,
Mince meats,	Cream tartar,
Sago,	S. C. soda,
Sweet savory,	Haxall flour,
Fresh raisins,	Fresh currants, in tins,
Tins water crackers,	Tins butter crackers,
Tins sugar crackers,	Tins oyster crackers,
Tins soda crackers,	Tins wine crackers,
Fresh oysters,	Fresh lobsters,
Sardines,	French capers,
English pie fruits,	English pickles,
English sauces,	English mustard,
French mustard,	"smoked hams"
Smoked herrings,	Green corn,
Best Oolong tea,	Hops,
Crushed and loaf sugar,	Soap, &c

N. B.—Fresh Island butter and ground coffee always on hand
197-1y H. McINTYRE.

SEWING MACHINES!

A FEW ONLY LEFT, WILLIAMS' double thread, new patent Sewing Machines, simple in construction, ornamental, light and elegant, not liable to get out of order, every family should be supplied with one. For sale by
261-tf C. BREWER & CO.

Foreign Cards.

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EVERETT & POPE,
AUCTIONEERS
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Commission Merchants,
105 and 107 Cal. Street, San Francisco.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the Purchase, Shipment and Sale of Merchandise; forwarding and Transhipment of Goods; the Chartering and sale of Vessels; the supplying of Whaleships and the negotiation of Exchange.

Advances made on Consignments. 270-1y

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR.

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Exchange on Honolulu in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

REFER TO

B. F. Snow, Esq., Honolulu		Jas. Hennewell, Boston.	
C. Brewer & Co.,	"	Henry A. Peirce,	"
J. S. Walker,	"	Chas. Brewer,	"
H. Hackfeld & Co.,	"	Thayer, Brigham & Field,	Boston.
Benj. Pitman, Hilo.			
Sutton & Co., New York.			
Swift & Allen, New Bedford.			
212-tf

D. C. McRUER. J. C. MERRILL.

McRUER & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants
AND
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AGENTS OF THE
Regular Dispatch Line of Honolulu Packets.

☞ All freight arriving in transitu for the Sandwich Islands, will be received and forwarded by the "Regular Dispatch Line" FREE OF COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchanges, insurance of merchandise, and under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

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120-tf

S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN. C. S. HATHAWAY. E. F. STONE

MORGAN, STONE & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, San Francisco, Cal. References, T. S. Hathaway Esq. Messrs. T. & A. R. Nye, & Swift & Perry, New Bedford, Messrs. Grinnell Minturn & Co., New York, John M. Forbes Esq., Boston, Messrs. Perkins & Smith, New London, Daniel C. Waterman Esq. Honolulu. 1-tf

PIONEER MILLS,
San Francisco.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents at Honolulu,

ARE REGULARLY RECEIVING BY every packet, fresh supplies of **Flour** from the above celebrated Mills, and offer the same for sale at the lowest market rates.

The baker flour is particularly recommended to the bakers, and the superfine flour to the trade in general, while the family flour for family use is now acknowledged to be the favorite with all the house keepers on the islands. 246-tf

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Sacramento Street.
Between Montgomery and Kearney Sts.
Received the First Premium at the Cal. State Fair.

WILL BE HAPPY TO EXECUTE ALL orders sent him through McRuer & Merrill. Will copy or enlarge from Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, and finish them in India ink or water colors, in the highest style of the art.
264-3m

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
Importer and Dealer in
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
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Nos. 411 to 417 CLAY STREET,
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PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers, and Dealers in
TYPES, PRESSES,
PRINTING MATERIALS, INK, PAPER, CARDS, &c
510 Clay St., above Sansome.
J. B. PAINTER, J. M. PAINTER, T. P. PAINTER } SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.
258-1y

J. J. SOUTHGATE & Co.
Importers & Commission Merchants.
BRICK FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE,
UNION WHARF, VICTORIA, V. I.,
REFER BY PERMISSION, TO
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" Daniel Gibb & Co, } San Francisco.
" C. A. Low & Co., }
" Cross & Co., }
" E. Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst, Honolulu.
258-6m

MONGONUI, NEW ZEALAND.
WILLIAM BUTLER,
GENERAL MERCHANT & CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT
Mongonui,

HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of SALT PROVISIONS,
BREAD,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES
CLOTHING,
SHIP CHANDLERY,

and everything required for a complete outfit.

☞ Fresh supplies, potatoes, and firewood, all furnished at the shortest notice.

Mongonui lies in the south-east part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in latitude 35 deg. 6 min. S., and longitude 173 deg. 38 min. E 189-tf

FRENCH, WILSON & Co.,
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING!
Furnishing Goods, all kinds,
Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
Etc.,
—TO BE—
Found in any Retail House in California.

Goods Suitable for Traveling Purposes in any Climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the Wheat Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery Street, near California, in Tucker' Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty street, New York
P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New Yorsk and delivered to any part of the State without extra charge.
251-1y

"KOSSUTH."

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN entire horse, will stand during the summer at Mr. Wm. Duncan's residence in Nuuanu Valley.

For particulars, apply at W. DUNCAN'S
259-3m Blacksmith Shop, King Street.

SALT! SALT! SALT.
MANUFACTURED AT THE
PUULOA SALT WORKS!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS READY TO FURnish to Butchers and Packers, in the largest quantities, a very superior article, EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SALT, and at a price to **Defy Competition!** For terms apply to DANIEL MONTGOMERY,
149-tf Puuloa Salt Works.

Foreign Advertisements.

SAML. C. WOODRUFF,

SHIPCHANDLER, STOREKEEPER AND *GENERAL AGENT*.—Goods bought and sold on commission. Ships and Parties Stores put up at the shortest notice. Correspondence with Boston and Portsmouth, solicited. **Hongkong.**

☞ Refers to Thomas Spencer, A. J. Cantwright, J. C. Spalding, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. 194-1y

NEW
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
AGENCY.
207 Duane Street, New York.

M. D. MYERS,

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS a General Commission and Purchasing Agent, would respectfully inform the Merchant and Public generally of the Hawaiian Islands, that he is prepared to receive orders for ANY Description of Merchandise, to which he will give personal and strict attention in PROPERLY attending to at a very low commission. Having made arrangements with Dexter & Co. in New York, he is prepared to send goods, however small, consisting of Hardware, Dry and Fancy Goods, Books, Music, Musical Instruments, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c., &c., at the shortest notice.

Goods received in Honolulu by W. H. Dimond, who will also receive and forward orders.

Remittances should accompany all orders. Persons sending orders will please state the route by which they wish their goods shipped; also if they wish an insurance effected.

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A. P. Everett, Honolulu,		J. P. Judd, M. D., Honolulu,	
F. L. Hanks & Co.,	"	H. M. Whitney,	"
E. O. Hall,	"	B. Pitman, Hilo, Hawaii.	

Office, 207 Duane Street, New York. 218-1y

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends, that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, with a

FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE.

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers t have their

Home Manufacture,

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title,) the demand for the

Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease.

is now more than double, during the past season.

And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say, that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of be

The best and cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,

EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Natoma street, San Francisco.
259-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S
New Style
SEWING MACHINE!

NEW IMPROVEMENTS
NEW IMPROVEMENTS!
NEW IMPROVEMENTS!

NO LEATHER PAD!
NO LEATHER PAD!
NO LEATHER PAD!

GLASS CLOTH PRESSER!
GLASS CLOTH PRESSER!
GLASS CLOTH PRESSER!

NEW STYLE HEMMER!
NEW STYLE HEMMER!
NEW STYLE HEMMER!

The Greatest Improvement Invented!

MAKING AN ENTIRE
NEW STYLE MACHINE!

Forming the justly celebrated LOCK STITCH, acknowledged by all to be the

Only Stitch Fully Satisfactory for Family Purposes!

NEW STYLE MACHINE!

Prices Reduced Twenty per Cent!
Prices Reduced Twenty per Cent!

BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON!

It is the Cheapest, most Durable, and Easier Understood than any other Sewing Machine!

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
251-6m SAN FRANCISCO

NOW LANDING!
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

BROWN DRILLS AND SHEETINGS,
30-INCH SHIRTINGS,
BLEACHED SHEETINGS, Asst. Widths
BLANKETS, all grades and colors,
PRINTS & DELAINES, in great variety.
DRESS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
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BRUSSELS AND 3-PLY CARPETS,
NEW PATTERN.
PAPER HANGINGS.
DRUGGETS.
MATTING, HOLLANDS, HEMP CARPETS.

AGENCY FOR
Jewett's and Comon's Oil Cloths.

For sale for Cash, or to first class, prompt paying trade, at a discount from market rates.

FRANK BAKER.
110 and 112 Clay Street.
257-3m San Francisco.

Foreign Advertisements.

NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS OF OIL AND WHALEBONE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMship Co's steamers will, until further notice, receive Oil and Whalebone at Acapulco, for transportation via Panama by Panama Railroad to Aspinwall, and thence by sailing vessels to New York, at the following rates through, viz:

Oil, ten cents (10c.) per gallon.
Whalebone, two and three-quarter cents (2¾c) per pound.
270-6m FORBES & BABCOCK.

Notice to Masters & Owners of Whale Ships.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to announce to masters of whale ships, and the public in general, that they have succeeded in leasing from the French Government at Tahiti, the railway and hearing down premises, including slevehouses, etc., etc., and are now prepared to execute repairs with dispatch and at lower rates than at any other port in the Pacific. OWEN & HOODING,
199-1y* Shipwrights.

Hongkong Underwriter's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed Surveyor for the New York Board of Underwriters, takes this method of informing ship-masters that he is always ready at the shortest notice to attend to any business required of him in that capacity.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Corner of Queen's Road and Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, November, 1859. 197-1y

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE FACTORY.

CORDAGE OF EVERY SIZE MANUFACtured to order. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of MANILA AND HEMP ROPE, (all sizes), Bale Rope, Tow Line, Oakum, &c., for sale by TUBBS & CO.,
266-1y 108, Front Street, San Francisco.

HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL!
JACKSON STREET,
A few doors above Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOSTER & COLEMAN,
PROPRIETORS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. J. BALEY.)

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of Mr. Haley in this well-known Hotel, the Subscribers beg to say to the old patrons of the house and the public generally, that they have made many alterations and improvements, and re-furnished and renovated the house throughout in the most thorough manner, and have added an elegant Private Hall for the entrance of Ladies—and are determined that in the future the house shall possess all the requisites of a

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Mr. Patten has been Bookkeeper of the house for the past two years, and Mr. Foster has been connected with the Ocean Steamers of this Coast for the past eight years as Purser, and cheerfully offers his services to families and others in procuring seamer passage, in advance of their arrival here.

☞ No advance in fares. Couches of the Hotel always in readiness. FOSTER & COLEMAN.
262-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
NOISELESS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

$60 and upward.
$60 and upward.
$60 and upward.

OVER 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT!
OVER 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT!
OVER 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

FROM OUR FORMER PRICES.

The great success attending the introduction of our New Style Family Sewing Machines in this State, (as in all other,) has prompted certain unprincipled and unreliable parties to endeavor to force upon the public certain inferior and so called

"Cheap Machines,"

Which either by