Commercial



Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

HONOLULU, HAWAHAN ISLANDS, AUGUST 13, 1864.

VOL. IX. No. 7. WHOLE No. 429.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

"How to be Happy."

Happy Annie ! useful Annie ! Never cheerless, never dull ; Tests she has, and cares how many, Yet a heart of gladness full.

Annie is a poor mon's daughter; And her tender mother had, Almost from a buby, raught her That the useful are the glad.

Soon her small hands, round and rosy, Learned to fill her purridge bowl, And to pluck the Sanday posy

For her father's button hole ; Soon to twine the sweet elematis, Trimly round the window sill,

And to train the "painted ladies," And to tie the bright jouquit; Soon to pull the water cresses, Chousing each with skill and care,

From the brooklet's weedy tresses, Tangled in confusion there. And as Annie older groweth,

Cares increase on every skie, But the stream of j y still floweth, And its founts are multiplied.

When the light of morning breaketh Early on the purple hill, From her pillow she upwaketh, While the lambs are sleeping still.

And she moveth softly-lightly, Lest the baby be aroused: But her step grows quick and sprightly When the cottage door is closed.

With her pitcher brightly poised, Not the skylark sweeter voiced, As the twain in concert sing !

Ah! she has not time to linger With the woodlark by the well, Household duties quickly bring her Back with dearer things to dwell.

At her touch the cold hearth glistens With the searching faggot bright, And the wakened baby listens, Laughing, crowing, with delight.

Countless duties quickly call her, As the hours of morning move; But her burien cannot galf her, For "the yoke is lined with love."

While the idle soon grow fretful, Long ere noontide, tired and sad, Annie finds, though self forgetful, That the useful are the glad !

Like some pleasant stream that floweth, Cheering, brightening, as it goes, While itself but little knoweth Aught of all the good it does,

Onward moves she, little guessing Half the soluce and the cheer, Half the comfort and the blessing Which she scatters wide and near.

Yes, how many a flower would wither, If the pleasant stream be dried ! And how many hearts, together. Would isment, if Annie deed !

-Congregationalist.

The Congressional Plan for Reconstruction.

WASHINGT IN, July 9th. The President has issued a proclamation approving the plan for the reconstruction of the secoded States adopted by Congress at the close of its late session. The plan is in substance as follows: The bill provides for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for each rebel State, with the pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General. Such Governor, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall be suppressed in such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall direct the United States Marshal to enroll all male citizens of the United States resident in the State and require of them the oath of allegiance. In case a majority of the persons enrolled shall have taken the oath, the Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention for re-establishing the State Government. Citizens in the military service are to be allowed to vote at their headquarters for delegates. No person who has held office or voluntarily borne arms under the rebel usurpation shall be allowed to vote for delegates or serve as a delegate in the Convention. The Convention is required to declare the submission of the State to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to incorporate in its Constitution a provision disfranchising all who held offices, except merely ministerial or military offices below the grade of Colonel, under the usurped power. A provision shall be incorporated prohibiting involuntary servitude, and guaranteeing universal freedom; and also a provision forbidding the recognition or payment of any debt created or sanctioned by the usurped power. The people of the State are to vote for or against the Constitution so framed, which, if adopted, shall be certified to the President, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall recognize the Government so established. Senators, Representatives and Electors may be chosen from the date of such recognition and not before. The Convention shall be dissolved if it refuses to re-establish the State Government upon the above conditions, but another may be subsequently called in the same manner. Until recognition is obtained, the Provisional Government in each State is to see to the execution of the United States laws and those of the State before it went into the rebellion, excepting those laws relative to slavery, which shall not be enforced. Until such recognition, moreover, the Provisional Government is to assess and levy taxes as they were required to be levied during the last fiscal year before the rebellion. All persons held to involuntary servitude in rebel States are declared foreger free, and if restrained of their liberty hereufter, they are to be discharged on habeas corress. Persons convicted of restraining them are to be punished by heavy fine and imprison-Every person hereafter holding offices under rebel power, except those merely ministerial r below the grade of Colonel, are declared be citizens of the United States.

For Lease!

TEN ACRES OF GOOD CANE LAND. has TWO LARGE STREAMS, running through thich irrigate the whole premises. Terms given for five year, a ore or less. Apply to E. R. SAURIN. At J. McColgan's Tailor shep.

Business Cards.

J. H. COLE, AUCTIONEER. (SECCESSOR TO A. P. STERETT.) At his late rooms, Queen Street. 422-1y

H. W. SEVERANCE, AUCTIONEER. AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Fire-proof Store, Robinson's Building, QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.

Will continue business at the new stand. 424-19 Von HOLT & HEUCK. General Commission Merchants, Honolula, Oabu, S. L. 425 ly

H. HACKFELD & CO. General Commission Agents, Honolulu, 425-1y

JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants—Fire-Proof Buildings, Queen street. Honotula, April 1, 1859. 425-1y

GEORGE CLARK, BOOT and SHOEMAKER, Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Maunakea streets.

J. G. DICKSON. LEWERS & DICKSON, Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Foat St. Honolulu.

J. WORTH,

Dealer in Genera Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. 425-1y Bills of exchange wanted. HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL Co.

Proprietor .- S. SAVIDGE. FLORENS STAPENHORST, Agent for the Bremen and Dresden Board of Underwriters. All average claims against the said Underwriters, occurring in

W. N. LADD, Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS Tools and Agricultural Implements, For street, Hono-

or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified Bef

H. Y. LUDINCTON,

(SUCCESSOR TO F. S. PRATT & CO.)

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Spirits, and
Malt Liquors, Charlton Wharf, Honolulu, H. I. 417-ly

D. N. FLITNER, Continues his old business in the fireproof building Kaahuma-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

WM. A ALDRICH BISHOP & CO., Bankers. Office in the east corner of "Makee's Block," on Kanhamanu street, Honolulu.

Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York. HENRY A. PIRROR, ESQ., -Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., -- San Francisco. Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and attend to collecting, etc. 425-1y

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.

BOLLES & CO.,

McRCER & MERRILL,

Ship Chandlers and Commission MERCHANTS! QUEEN STREET.

425-1y

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Honoluiu, H. I. -REFERENCES-

His Ex. R. C. Wyllie, .. Hon. | B. F. Snow, Esq., Honolulu Dimond & Son, Thos. Spencer, Esq. Hilo H. Dickinson, Esq. . Lahaina McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco C. W. Brooks & Co., San F. G. T. Lawton, Esq., "Tobin, Bros. & Co., "Field & Rice, New York Wilcox, Richards & Co., Honolulu.

MELCHERS & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR THE HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, KAIWIKI SUGAR PLANTATION, TORRY SUGAR PLANTATION.

GUSTAV C. MELCHERS. J. D. WICKE, F A. SCHAFFER,

SAN'L. S. CASTLE. J. B. ATHERTON. AMOS. S. COOKE CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in General Merchandise, in the Fireproof Store in King street, opposite tha Seamen's Chapel.

AGENTS FO Dr. Jaynes Medicines, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, cash assets \$2,350,000. Raynoids, Devoe & Pratt—Importers and Manu'acturers of Paints, Oil and Varnish, and Crystal Coal Oil, C. Van Horne & Co.'s Carriages and Carriage Materials.

C. BREWER & CO., Commission & Shipping Merchants, Hopolulu, Onhu, H. 1.

ALLEN & CONWAY, KAWAIHAR, HAWAII. Will continue the Genera 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. FIRE WOOD ON HAND.

CHEW LAND BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS. NUUANU STREET, next door below A. S. CLEGRORS. Purchasers and dealers in Fungus, Beche-le-mer, Shark finand other Island produce. J. R. WALKER, S. C. ALLER. W. A. ALDRICH,

ALDRICH, WALKER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants — Pealers in General Merchandise, and Agents for the Sale of Island produce. -ALBO-Agents for the Libue, Metcalf, and Princeville Plantations

Business Cards.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH, DENTIST.

Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 406-1y E. HOFFMANN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Makee's Block, corner Queen and Kan-

humanu streets. H. STANGENWALD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURCEON,

ate New York City Dispensary Physician, member of the Medico-chirurgical College, and of the Pathological Society of New York. Office at the corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. Residence in Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 583-1y

A. F. JUDD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. CORNER FORT and MERCHANT St., HONOLULU, OAHU.

E. O. HALL, Imperier and Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, and general Merchandisc, corner of Fort and King streets 426-1y

ACTES: CHUNC HOON & CO., ommission Merchants and general agents-Agents for the Paukaa and Amauulu Sugar Plantations-Importers of teas and other Chinese and foreign goods and wholesale dealers

n Hawaiian produce at the new Stone Store, Nunanu Street, A. S. CLECHORN, Dealer in General Merchandise, fire-proof store corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, opposite Makee's Block. Also, Retail establishment on Nunanu street, above King.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu

Ir Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully

B. F. SNOW, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Honelulu, C.hu, H. I. 425-1v B. F. EHLERS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks, &c. Fort Street, Houolulu, Oahu, H. I. E. P. ADAMS.

SHIP CHANDLER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, LAHAINA, MAUL. Irish and Sweet Potatoes, with other recruits, constantly on

hand and for sale at low rates. OHN RITSON, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND PORTER, Honolula.

A. S. CRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentle-men's Superior Furnishing Goods. Store, formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu.

S. H. DOWSETT I S NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH BUILD-ing Material of every description at the lowest Market

Orders from the country, and other islands solicited. Lumber Yard on corner of Queen and Fort Streets. 403-6m

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

AGENTS FOR THE

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

Bark "Comet." Capt. Jas. M. Green,
"Yaukee." Capt. John Paty.
"Young Hector," C. S. Chadwick. One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every three weeks, or oftener. Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.

All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for Passengers, for whom every comfort will be afforded. Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchandise to New York or Boston, the freight being reshipped at San Francisco, on board first class clippers without extra expense to shippers. Shippers can also procure at Boston or New York, through Bills Lading, for freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs. Glidden & Williams, Boston and Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., New York. Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, Agents for Regular Dispatch Line, at San Francisco.

Insurance Cards.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. "Limited." Capital One Million Pounds.

Head Office, Manchester Buildings, Liverpool. Agents at Honolulu, JANION, GREEN & Co. N. B .- This Company takes risks on goods only and not on

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED. Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and

For particulars apply at the office. MELCHERS & CO. Honoralu Oct. 11, 1857.

CALIFORNIA Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by COASTERS from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa. H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA Mutual Marine Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to a nform the the public, that they are now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES on Cargo, Freight and Treasure. B. BACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, A ril 2, 1862.

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS. MARINE INSURANCES. OFFICE: Southwest corner of Washing-

ton and Battery streets. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to issue " Marine Insurance policies," each being respon-sible for the sum written on the Policies against his own name only, and for himself and not for others or any of them. JAMES DONABUE, George C. Jourson, WILLIAM E. HARRON, N. Lessma, JAMES OFFIS. JAMES B. HACOUS,

JAMES PROLAN

J. Mona Moss. LAPATERE MATNAUN. ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. Agenta. 414.17 Honolala, H. I. Mechanical.

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

J. H. WICKE, CABINET MAKER, ALAKKA STREET, BELOW THE THEATRE-Furnitrue made and repaired at reasonable prices. 409-1y H. FISCHER!

Broadcloth, Cassimeres and Buckskin, Nunanu St., below King St. C. E. WILLIAMS, Manufacturer, Importer and dealer in Forniture of every des-Forniture Wareroom on Fort street, opposite Messrs. Lewers & Dickson's office; Workshop at the old

Stand, Butel street, near Fort.

TAILOR-Keeps constantly on hand an assertment of fine

PACIFIC

N. B. -Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 422-1y

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD REspectfully inform the pupile that he is prepared to east and finish all kinds of brass and composition work with disputch and at reasonable rates. IF All kinds of ship and plantation work furnished on short IF Constantly on hand, hose couplings of the following sizes: -4, \$, 1, 11, 2 and 21. Also, off cups and gauge cocks.

JAMES A. HOPPER,

Thompson & Neville, CENERAL BLACKSMITHS!

HONOLULU, HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND for sale, a good assortment of Best Refined Bar-Iron! Also, best Blacksmith's Coal!

At the Lowest Market Prices. J. P. HUGHES, TURER of all kind of Saddlery, Carriage Trimming, Mattress making and repairing done with neatness and dispatch Corner of Fort and Hotel street, Honolulu

379-1y F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, Tinsmiths and Plumbers, unanu Street, near the Wharf STOVES and LEAD PIPE always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 399-1y

A. MILLER'S BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERY. Corner Queen and Richard Sts.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Fresh Bake Pilot and Navy Bread; Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, in any quantity and at the lowest rates. Parties providing their own flour, will have it baked up on the lowest terms. Ship Bread rebaked.

BENNETT & M'KENNY Boot and Shoe Makers, Have removed to the North side of Nuuanu St., above Love's Bakery.

All Orders entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness

and dispatch.

THE UNDERSIGNED AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND OFfers for sale a complete assortment of FURNITURE, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line with promptness and manufactured of Koa and Kou woods, consisting in part of Side Boards, Centre Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Ladies' Work Tables and boxes, at reasonable prices.

WM. FISCHER,

411-1y Cabinet Maker, Hotel street, near the Theater. HAWAIIAN SOAP FACTORY!

Wm. H. HUDDY! ${
m LELEO}$!

HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL he public, with the best Yellow, Brown and White SOAP. -ALSO-SOFT AND OIL SOAP, In large or small quantities to suit. P. S.—Soap grease always wanted.

LEWIS & NORTON, COOPERS.

OIL CASKS AND SHOOKS, Constantly on hand 1000 PINE MOLASSES BARRELS, on hand Cooperage on King St., Corner of Bethel St., Honolulu.

RICHARD GILLILAND Ship, House, Carriage and Ornamental Sign Painter.



dispatch.

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the residents of Honolulu and others, that he has opened his shop in the comnodious room on Kaahumanu street, occupied by the late John F. Colburn, as an auction room, where he will receive all orders, and execute them in the highest style of the art, with An experienced carriage painter and trimmer, has been engaged who will warrant his work to be equal with the best ever

HENRY ALLEN, Carpenter, Builder and Dealer in NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE!

Kon Boards and Scantling of Different Sizes. niways on Hand and For Sale. Carpenter Shop on King St., next to Castle & Cooke's. Furniture Store on Fort St. JACK SCREWS, BLOCKS and TACKLE to be let ON HIRE. COOPERING!

A. BURDICK, IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS his new COOPERAGE on the Esplanade Fort street, takes this opportunity of retpro og his sincere thanks to his friends and the tic in general, for the support and paironge 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.

Adbertisements.

DUFFIN'S MARKET, KING STREET, HONOLULU. FOR SALE!

BEST KAUAI FIREWOODA Notice to Planters and Others!

HONOLULU IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING Engaged the services of Mr. ROBERT STIRLING, an experienced Civil and Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, and who has had eleven years experience in putting up Sugar Machiner; and conducting works of irrigation in Peru, is prepared to fornish complete plans of all such works, with the ments up to the latest date that have been tested, or that are

of unquestionable advantage. Mr. Stirling will, when required

generally in getting up orders for Machinery from any part of

visit sites for Pinntations, and lay out the works, and assis

THOMAS BUGHES. THOS. SPENCER, SHIP CHANDLER Dealer in General Merchandise, Island Produce,

the world that may be desired.

&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

Rito, February 3, 1861 To Produce Dealers, COUNTRY TRADERS. Goat Skins,

Old Composition, Old Copper, Old Iron, Tallow, Wool. Cotton. BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST MARKET C. BREWER & Co., N. B.—Consignments from the other islands will have prompt
423-2m

RECEIVED! Smyrniote' AND COMET!

VERY SUPERIOR BILLING'S HAMS, Fresh California lard, 10 lbs tins, Fresh Oswego corn starch, Fresh clear lake cheese, Fresh Oregon smoked bacon, Fresh preserved meats, 2 lb. tins, Fresh ground spices.

For sale by S. SAVIDGE. DOWNER'S KEROSENE OIL, 5 Gall. tine, S. SAVIDGE. TERY FINE SONORA WHITE WHEAT,

Fresh cracked wheat, small bags, Fresh cracked corn, small bags, Fresh ground wheat meal, small bags, Fresh ground corn meal, small bags, New golden corn, Chicken feed, New white beans.

For sale by S. SAVIDGE. FRESH JENNY LIND CAKES, In Tine, Ginger syrups, in tins, Water crackers, in tins,

Soda crackers, in tins, Milk biscuits, in tins, Oyster crackers, in tins. For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

Butter crackers, in tins,

FRESH CAL. ONIONS. New Crop. Fresh Kawaihae potatoes, new crop, received every trip of the KHAUEA. For Sale by S. SAVIDGE N. B .- Goods delivered to all parts of the

City by Express Wagon. HAVE YOU BEEN -At the-**FAMILY MARKET!**

Yes. Sir. Did You say that You would give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS For What, Sir TO KNOW WHERE
PRICE gets that nice BEEF,
MUTTON, PORK and VEAL from.
I knew that sometime ago. It comes from the herds of WAIMANALO, KOOLAU. They are sent in small droves, and are always healthy. If you want GOOD MEAT give him a call, where you

meat line, from a CLEAN TRIPE to a BARON of BEEF. Saddles and Haunches of Mutton or Barons of Beef, served to order, Corned Tongue, Corned Beef, Spiced Beef, in any quantities to suit. Meat sent to all part of Honoluta or Waikiki, free of charge If you don't believe it, give us a call at Fort Street Family Market.

J. R. PRICE.

Acting Manager.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. OAHU, SS -SETH FORTER FORD, Complainant, vs. MARIA N. FORD, defendant. Action brought before the Henorable Robert G. Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. SUMMONS to MARIA N. FORD, defendant, greeting :-You are hereby summoned by order of the Honorable Robert G. Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said judge at his chambers in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within 20 days after the expiration of 5 months from the date of this summons, to show cause why Seth Porter Ford, complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court, divorcing him, the said complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between the said complainant and Maria N. Ford, defendant, on the

417-3m

400. Th

ground of desertion; all which is faily set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition, as above required, the said complainant will apply to this Court for the WITNESS, The Honorable Robert G. Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 25th day of [LS] April, A. D. 1884. JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court. ORDER. The above summons is hereby ordered to be pub lished in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolula

Hawaiian Islands, at least once a week for 5 consecutive months.

R. G. DAVIS, Justice Supreme Court.

R. H. STANLEY, Attorney for Petitioner. Honolulu, April 25th, 1884. AGREEMENT BLANKS. BLANK FORMS OF AGREEMENT BE-Price \$1.00 per Degen.

For sale by

H. M. WHITNEY.

Domestic Produce.

East Maui Plantation.

Sugars and Molasses, TROP NOW COMING IN, AND offered IL HACKPELD & CO.,



PLANTATION: SUGAR & MOLASSES,

1864!CROP COMING IN. For sale by ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

KAIWIKI PLANTATION! Sugars and Molasses,

CROP 1864. NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit, by



Are now manufacturing at HALIIMAILE: 400 tons of Sugar, which they offer to sell at reasonable prices, as it arrives.

MOLASSES in Barrels. G. P. JUDD, Agent, Corner of Fort and Merchant structs. Hopol 21 HANA PLANTATION, C. BREWER & Co., Agents,

For sale also,

SUGAR and MOLASSES CROP of 1864. YOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN Sugar and Molasses!

From the Plantation of J. MAKEE, EAST MAUI! CROP OF 1864. (404-6m) C. BREWER & CO 1864.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

From PIONEER MILLS, LAHAINA!

CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. 1864. 1864. SUGAR AND MOLASSES From Lihue Plantation!

ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. 1864. 1864. Sugar and Molasses FROM METCALF PLANTATION! CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN

CROF COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN

LAHAINA STEAM MILL SUGAR!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OF-New Crop. Of a very Superior Quality! ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST, Agents for the LARAINA SUGAR Co.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, CROP of 1864.

NOW COMING IN. Sale by C. BREWER & CO. FRESH

mercial advices to the 29th ult. The Bulletin of the 27th says: During the period since date of our last weekly reference we find but little worthy of special comment, the amount or character of trade transactions not differing essentially from the several proceeding similar periods. The large stocks of goods on hand have been further augmented by arrivals from Atlan-tic and other supply ports. Among the movements of merchan-disc from first hands, we notice placements of Eastern Refined Sugars, and to-day at auction, by McRuer & Merrill, a line of Sandwich Island Sugars, embracing some 2,500 half barrels, which were disposed of at very good rates. The same parties also sold at auction to-day 100 barrels of S. I. Molasses, shipped from the Islands by Capt. James Makee, and donated by him to be sold for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Fund. The goods were laid down here free of freight, were entered free of duty, and sold without commissions, so that the entire proceeds, some \$1.200 will be placed to the credit of the fund. The market price of the article here is 30c per gailon. The offering was put up and taken in lots of one and two barrels by prominer t business firms, to the extent of 17 bbls, at \$1@1 05 \$ gail; the balance being sold in one lot at the regular market rate.

The sugars (3,000 kegs) sold above ranged from \$9 6260 \$12 62 for bright grades; and \$8 45@\$10 for mat sugars. Our advices state that "market for island sugars look well, and a good demand is anticipated at fair rates. Molasses also is in active demand at 30c."

The Derby is en route for Hong Kong, and touches for freight. She will sull sgain to day or Monday.

We have had three vessels alsoharging cargoes of lumber the present week, two from Puget Sound and one from Columbia river-giving us an importation of about 500,000 feet in one week. The demand, however, is steady and increasing, not only in the city, but throughout the islands.

The British brig Argo has been chartered to take the coolies, anded from the Mandarina, and will proceed in a few days to

The Peruvian bark Mand wind was sold at auction on Wednesday, and purchased by James I. Dowsett for \$1.975. The Onword, with a full cargo of produce, will sail to-day at 12 o'clock for San Francisco

The Young Hector will be due on Monday, with two day's later advices from San Francisco. Gold in New York was declining steadily, being at the latest

Ships' Mails.

dates 254.

For San Francisco-per Inward, this day, August 13th. For Lanaina and Kona-per Kilauca, Monday. For Lanains-per Nettie Merrill, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6-Am clipper ship Ladoga, Willey, 20 days from How-land's Island. ?-Steamer Kilauea, McGregor, from Kona, Hawaii.

7-Schr Mary, English, from Jarvis and Fanning's Island. 8-Am barkentine Constitution, Pomeroy, from Puget Sound, via Hills, with lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co S-Am bark Cambridge, Brooks, 17 days from Portland, Gregon, with assid. cargo to Aldrich, Walker & Co

9-Brig Morning Star, James, from Hilo. 9-Schr Moi Keiki, Napela, from Kaholui. 10-Schr Kalama, Mellish, from Koloa. 11-Steam schr Annie Laurie, Johnson, from Koloa. 11-Sloop Live Yankee, from Hilo, 12-Schr Nettie Merril, Fountain, from Lahaina. 12-Schr Moi Wahine, Kuheana, from Hanalel. 12-Schr Manuokawai, Beckly, from Hana, Maul.

12-Sehr Hannah, from Hilo. 13-Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from windward ports, 13-Brig Nahiensena, Marchant, from Hilo. 13-Sch Kamel, Wilbur, from Kahului.

6-Schr Kamol, Wilbur, for Kahului 6-Schr Nettle Merrill, Fountain, for Lahaina 6-Schr Mary, for ports on Kauai. -Steamer Kilauea, McGregor, for Lahaina and Kona. 8—Steam schr Annie Lanrie, Johnson for ports on Kanai.
9—Clipper ship Ladoga, Willey, for Howland's Island.
10—Schr Ortolan, Wetherbee, for Lahaina. 11-Senr Kalama, for Kauni. 11—Schr Mol Keiki, Napela, for Kahului.
12—Am bark N. S. Perkins, Robinson, for Puget Sound. 13—Am bark Constitution, Pomeroy, for Puget Sound.
13—Sloop Live Yankee, for Hilo.

VESSELS IN PORT-AUGUST 13.

Am bark Onward, Hempstead. Eng brig Argo, Hamen. Peruvian bark Mandarina, Francisco Xavier Rossi. Am bark Cambridge, Brooks.

IMPORTS.

From Puger Sound-per N. S. Perkins, August 5-160,725 feet rough lumber, 28,102 feet tongued and grooved flooring, From Progr Sound-per Constitution, August 8-88,226 feet

bimber, 82 bills pickets. From Portland, Oregon-per Cambridge, August 8-204 M. feet lumber, 42 M. shingles, 11,000 lbs oats, 24 pkgs staves, 1 bbl apples. 2 cases venison, 3 pkgs unspecified mdse, 9 bbls va nish, 10 bbls pitch, 2 bbls salmon.

PASSENGERS.

For Mari and Hawatt-per Kilauea, August S-Mrs J Cook and son, Mrs T King, Dr J M Smith, W F Allen, D H Hirchcok, H N Greenwell, Mr Beals, O H Gulick, J H Cole, Jas Lourada, Wm Cornwell, Frank Spencer, T Marwood, Rev Abbe Le norn, H Gibson, Mr Green, W Wilson, Geo O Smith, and 90

From Postland, Orsgon-per Cambridge, August 8-Wm Treaman, Chas Drew. G Keynard, Geo Roberts, Edward Burn-haus, Chas Mead, Wm Cobot, H Paine, Antone Bravo, John Gilmore, John O'Brien. From Hillo-per Morning Star, August 9-Mr and Mrs Wm Duscan and child, Mr and Siders, Mrs Poor, Mrs S N Castle,

Mr Schafer, Hapai, Youngtl, Ahcham. For Port Gamble-per N. S. Perkins, August 12-Mrs Car-roll and 2 children, E vonFfilster.

MARRIED.

Concord-Kulla- In Honolulu, August 6th, by Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. John Colcord to Miss Kulva, both of Honolulu.

From Oregon .- Through the courtesy of Captain Brooks, of the Cambridge, we have received Portland papers to the 18th of July, containing the same Eastern and war news that we had before received from S n Francisco. That city is now connected by telegraph with San Francisco, eight hundred miles distant, and the Eastern news, when published in the latter city, is transmitted on to Portland, From Capt. B. we learn that business was brisk, and the trade with the interior and with the Idaho mines very active. Over 200 tons of merchandise leaves Portland every day for the Boise mines alone. One steamer that arrived at Portland from the upper mines during his stay here, brought one ton of gold dust on one trip. Portland is growing rapidly, and the influx of population, from sea and across the plains, is large, promising to make it the second commercial city on the Pacific coast. Two strong forts are being erected by the United States Government at the mouth of the Columbia River, on each side of the entrance, part of the guns for which had already arrived. They are of immense size, four feet in dismeter at the breech, fifteen feet long, and are of the class called 15-inch Columbiads. Nothing but iron-clads could stand a raking fire from one hundred such guns. Coal has recently been found in several places in Oregon, and steps have been taken to work the mines. If it proves to be good coal, it will give a great impetus to steam navigation there, as well as to manufactures.

The Lecture on the Drama, delivered by Mr. LEMAN at the New Hall on Thursday evening, was a most interesting and instructive one. The historical sketch given showed that the lecturer was familiar with the subject which he selected and which he has made a life study. We hope he will be induced to give another lecture, to illustrate perhaps the humorous or comic drama, which we should judge he is fully competent to handle in an intelligent and acceptable manner. We are sorry the attendance was so small, and hope, if the lecturer appears to public again, our citizens will respond more generally.

Fates .- The California papers complain of the flies, which abound in such swarms as to appear more like the plague of flies in Egypt than anything else. Some of their flies "are as big as cherries," and bite almost as pois nous as a wasp's sting.

REAL ESTATE.-The cottage of Mr. I. Bartlett in Nauanu avenue, has lately been sold for \$2,600. The dwelling of the late J. Davis, on the same street, sold on Monday at auction for \$1,195 to Captain A. M'Intyre. V

As will be seen by reference to our commercial column, the generous gift of 100 bbls. of molasses, donnted by Capt. Makee to the Sanitary Fund, realized in San Francisco \$1200.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

During the past week, the Convention has been taken up almost exclusively with the discussion of the articles imposing property qualifications both on Representatives and on voters, the King being present at the sessions since Monday. After two days warm discussion, the section referring to Representatives passed as

ABTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible for a Representative of the People, who is insane or an idiot; nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-five years - who shall know how to read and write -who shall understand accounts-and shall have resided in the Kingdom, for at least three years, immediately preceding his election; and who shall own Real Estate, within the Kingdom, of a clear value, over and above all incumbrances, of at least five hundred dollars; or who shall have an annual income of at least one hundred and fifty dollars, derived from any property. or some lawful employment; or who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamons crime, unless it shall afterwards have been clearly shown that he was not guilty, and he shall have received a full pardon."

The change is one which will give general satisfaction to all parties. As the article now stands, it will be necessary for every Representative to show that he is possessed of five hundred dollars' worth of property, or an income of \$150 a year. Had the restriction been still greater, it might work even better, for any man who has tact enough to secure an election, will probably be able to show that he is possessed of one of those requirements, whether it be true or not, which he might not do, were the limitation

higher. The other question-that of restricting the right to vote to those only possessed of \$150 in property or an income of \$60-creates more difference of opinion. That elections here have been open to abuse, affords no argument for the change; because elections are in every country subject to abuse, and nowhere more than in those in which the right of voting is most restricted. The property qualifications will appear to foreigners so small as to be insignificant; but their application will be solely to the natives, and will operate to exclude from the polls a large portion, perhaps one-half or even twothirds of the present voters, because not one in a hundred of the native kuleanas or lands are valued at \$150, and a large proportion are held in the names of the wives or mothers, and not by males.

Again, every male subject, between 18 and 50 years, is taxed \$5.00, no matter how poor he may be,-the same tax that his neighbor with a salary of \$4,000 pays. The tax was imposed because he was allowed to vote, and thus share in the government and making of laws. If the right to vote is taken away, should not the tax, too, be abolished so far as it applies to these poor men, who if they can't raise their dues, are arrested, thrown in prison, tried and condemned to work out the tax with the costs of court, at a rial or a quarter per diem?

It is the principle involved in the question that causes opposition to the change. A man cannot be too poor or too ignorant to comprehend the privilege of suffrage. He knows that when he casts his vote, it is to elect a Representative who is to assist in making the laws, regulating his taxes as well as other matters. So long, then, as each poor man is taxed five dollars, so long should he have the privilege of aiding in the election of those who are charged with the increasing or decreasing of the burden of taxes

The Nobles should look at this matter intelligently. It is a right that pertains to the common people exclusively. They have yielded one of the two points, which they have been asked to give up. They have assented to imposing a property qualification of \$500 on their Repre sentatives. The other they think they cannot yield, because they have enjoyed it for 12 years without injury to themselves, or to the King and Nobles-but on the other hand they claim it has been one of the strongest incentives in improving them, and elevating them in the social scale. The Nobles, then, in the spirit of compromise, should be willing to yield in this matter to the Delegates, whose rights alone are called in question, and assent to the adoption of the present system, as embodied in the 78th Article of the Constitution of 1852.

The system of registration of voters, which it is proposed to adopt, is a good one, and will probably result in correcting the abuse of elections. Most certainly, if the officers are vigilant, it will be all that is necessary to give us fair and impartial elections, as no man can then vote, unless he is registered as a tax-payer, and has paid his tax. X

[The following was in type before the arrival of the Derby, but will apply in the main equally

Much anxiety exists everywhere to know the exact state of war affairs at the latest dates. There was nothing in the advices received that can create anxiety for either Grant's army or the city of Washington. Raids are frequent, and it is difficult to check them, whether made by the North into the South, or vice versa. Beyond the destruction of property which is inevitable, and the seizure of provisions, horses and cattle, they do no serious damage, for in their very nature, these raids are simple incursions. The capture by raiders of any large place, much less of any fortified city, cannot be thought of. Their speedy retreat is as certain as their unlooked-for entry. Consequently no fears should be felt for Washington, Baltimore or any other city north of the Potomae, while there are troops enough within call

of either city to meet the raiders, two to one. As for Grant's army, at the latest advices from it, it was engaged in the siege of Petersburg and Fort Darling. Lee was determined to stake all in the defense of that city. In a stragetic point of view, says an exchange, " Petersburg is a place of far greater importance than Richmond. If Grant had taken the rebel Capital from the north side, there would have been nothing to prevent Lee from falling back to Petersburg. Another siege would have to be commenced there which might terminate in the same way. As soon as Grant's victorious legions began to pour in over the entrenchments, Lee and his forces could fall back to Weldon, and so on to the end of the chapter. By assailing Petersburg first, however, decisive results may be achieved. These facts are undoubted-if Grant should take Petersburg-the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee and his

but the probabilities." Grant's army, at the latest dates, was as strong as at any time since it crossed the Rapid Ann, when, it is generally conceded, he had

army would be not only among the possibilities.

100,000 soldiers. Grant's losses during May and to June 10, have been heavy-killed 4,000, wounded 20,000, and captured, 20,000, making a total of 50,000. But this number, it is stated, has been fully made up by fresh troops. Lee's losses have probably exceeded this; for up to June 1 (26 days.) the Richmond papers published the killed and wounded exceeding 20,000, and up to the same date 17,000 prisoners had been sent North. Heavy fighting continued throughout June, of the casualities in which no reports by the rebels were published. Lee's army has been reduced one-half since the 4th of May. How much it has been reinforced no one can say. But isolated as he has been, it is probable his reinforcements have not been equal to Grant's, though he must be very strong still. Later advices state that Lee has not less than 40,000 to 50,000 sick and wounded on his hands, which would reduce his army very much.

And here it may be interesting to compare the losses in the American civil war with those in European wars. Speaking of the casualties during 1863, the journal published by the U.S. Sanitary Commission says :

In the Peninsular war, the annual loss of the British army was 165 to 1,060; in the Crimean war, during July, August and September, it was at the annual rate of 203 in 1,000, but during re following winter months it rose to 511 in 1,000; and during the next three years the loss was at the fearful rate of 912 in 1,000. During the last year the loss in the American army was only 55 in every 1,000. These figures look small when compared to the bloody records of Chicksmauga and Gentysburg, and are probably nearly correct. One of the prominent masons for this favorable showing, no doubt, is that not only are our rmies better provided with medical men and other auxiliaries. but it is backed up with an organization such as was never before known in the world's history

This result is owing almost solely to the vastly superior provision made for the wounded and sick soldiers in America, under the generous assistance of the Sanıtary Commission, which employs thousands of nurses, and is expending millions of dollars, for those under its charge.

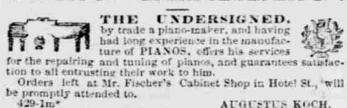
With these facts before us, Americans have no reason to be despondent. This war is to be a long one. It may last five years yet; but no matter if it lasts twice five years, it must continue till every rebel lays down his gun. Three years have curtailed one-half the area to which active war is confined, placed the National armies in the very heart of the rebel territory, and brought the hopes of the rebels to the verge of despair. They will fight till after the next presidential election (November, 1864) with all their might, in order if possible to influence the result of it in their favor.

For Sale! A Very Fine "CHICKERING" PIANO. ALSO-A BILLIARD TABLE. Apply to HENRY ALLEN, Fort street.

For Sale.

THE PESIRABLE DWELLING premises, in Fort St., now occupied by DANIEL FOSTER, Esq. Title fee simple. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of

H. M. WHITNEY. PIANO REPAIRING!



Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HER ETOFORE existing between C. N. SPENCER, of Watchiou, and THOMAS SPENCER, of Hilo, under the firm name of C. N. SPENCER & Co., expired by limitation on June 18th, C. N. Spencer being authorized to liquidate all liabilities and collect all debts due said firm. THOMAS SPENCER, C. N. SPENCER. Waiohinu, Kau, July 1st, 1864.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Wailama, Munuku, Kapunaken, Ahupuaa, Paako, Panaewa, Akiaiole, Kahua, Kuhualiea, Hanakea, Kamanoni, Kamano		or sale :		
Munuku, Ili Honokawai, Kapunakes, Ahupuaa, Lahaina, Paako, S Apana, Panaewa, 5 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Alaenul,	Abapuna,	Kipalulu,	Man
Munuku, Ili Honokawai, Kapunakes, Ahupuaa, Lahaina, Paako, S Apana, Panaewa, 5 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Wailama,	44	- 04	44
Paako, 8 Apana, Panaewa, 5 Akiaiole, 3 Kahua, 7 Kuholilea, 1 Hanakea, Aina Kula, Kamatoni, Ahupuaa, Kona, Moloki Kapualei, Kamaeli, Wawaia,	Mumuku,	Illi	Honokawai,	44
Paako, 8 Apana, Panaewa, 5 Akiaiole, 3 Kahua, 7 Kuholilea, 1 Hanakea, Aina Kula, Kamatoni, Ahupuaa, Kona, Moloki Kapualei, Kamaeli, Wawaia,	Kapunaken,	Ahupusa,	Lahaina.	4.5
Panaewa, 5			**	**
Akiaiole, 3 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		5 "	346	14
Kahua, 7 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		3 44	66	46
Hanakea, Aina Kula, Kamanoni, Ahupuaa, Kona, Moloki Kapualei, Kamaeli, Wawaia,		7 "	46	44.
Hanakea, Aina Kula, Kamaroni, Ahupuaa, Kona, Moloki Kapualei, Kamaeli, Wawaia,	Kuholliea.	1 "	64	44
Kamanoni, Ahupuas, Kons, Moloki Kapualel, " " " " " Wawais, " " "		Aina Kula,	44	44
Kapualel, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Kamanoni,	Ahupuns,	Kona.	Molokal
Kamaeli, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Kapualel,	14	44	44
	Kamaeli,	.65	44	44
Makanalua.		let .	16	44
	Makanalua.			44
-ALSO-	Wawais, Makanalua,		. "	**
	Hababaa	35.50		Hawaii
Hakalua, Hilo, Hawa	Papaikou		231104	TIAN ALI

The two last named lands are suitable for planting sugar cane.
Together, with several house lots in the city of Labaton, and
CATTLE and HORSES at Molokal. The improvements on
the lands at Labaton, are to be sold separately. Warranty deed to be given as soon as the money is paid. Per order of Levi Haalelea.

J. W. H. KAUWABI.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargoes of the Barks CAMBRIDGE,

And N. S. PERKINS!

JUST RECEIVED:

CONSISTING OF

NORTH WEST BOARDS. North West Scontling, all sizes; " Tongued & Grooved Boards, 1 and 1 1-4 iuch. Laths, 5 Feot Pickets.

We have also Received Per Late Arrivals!

Redwood surface planed boards and plank, Redwood siding, Redwood posts, Redwood rough boards.

Redwood tongued and grooved boards,

HAVE ALSO ON HAND And For Sale,

A Large Assortment of CLEAR WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK

White Lead, Zinc Paint, Oils, Paints of all kinds, BRUSHES, DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS,

Eastern 4 and 6 foot Clapboards, Nails and all kinds of BUILDER'S HARDWARE!

Wall Paper, (New assortment,) LEWERS & DICKSON, LUMBER YARD ON FORT, KING AND MERCHANT STREETS.

PERSONAL -We learn that Mr. Wm. S. Ogden, formerly Secretary of Legation here, is permanently located at Portland in the service of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. Col. Drver is now U. S. Marshal at Denver City, Colorado Territory. Hon. J. R. M. Bride, son of the U. S. Minister, lately returned to Oregon from Washington, where he represents his State in Congress.

The Young Hector, due on Monday, will probably bring two days later news.

IN RE THE ESTATE Of J. G. HARDING,

Late of Honolphu, deceased. DROPER APPLICATION HAVING Been the Supreme Court by Stephen Spencer, administrator of the estate of T. G. HARDING, for a settlement of his accounts and discharge from further responsibility. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the 22d day of August next, at the COURT HOUSE in Honolulu, is the day and hour appointed for hearing this application, and all objec-

Assistant Clerk Supreme Court. PHOTOGRAPHS. THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO take Ambrotypes and Photographs. Also Cartes de isite in a style second to none in Honolulu.

Specimens can be seen at the Gallery, next door to the Post , over the P. C. Advertiser Office. A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

H. I. STAMPED ENVELOPES. U.S. STAMPED LETTER ENVELOPES FOR kept for sale at the Bookstore, which includes the envelopes and

Inter-island Envelopes, 3c. each, or 34 for \$1. American Envelopes, (for.) 12c. each, 9 for \$1. American Envelopes, Double, (loz.) 25c. each, 5 for \$1. The American Letter Envelopes will pay the entire postage to my part of California or Oregon, or the Eastern States. No letters should be sent out of the Kingdom without the FULL POSTAGE prepaid by STIMPS, as those receiving unpaid letters in the United States are often charged much more than

hey should pay on them. Persons ordering envelopes from the other islands, should state whether white or buff envelopes are preferred.
429-tf H. M. WHITNEY. BOOKS!

Per Late Arrivals. N. B .- New Books ordered and received every month from New York and San Francisco. An invoice expected

by the Young Hector.] GILLESPIE'S LAND SURVEYING.

Fleetwood's Life of Chri Forrester's Pictorial Miscellany, Letter writers, various kinds; Cook books, various kinds; Barbauld's Evenings at Home, Butler's Hudibras, Irving's Life of Washington, 4 vols. leecher's Freedom and War, Titcomb's Lesson's in Life, Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts, Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, Draper's Human Physiology. Renan's Religious History and Criticism,

HONOLULU Steam Biscuit Bakery.

For sale by

H. M. WHITNEY.

Cattle and their Diseases.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RES-The Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery Pilot & Navy Bread, Water Crackers, And other descriptions of

Fancy Biscuits, Prices to defy competition. Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bread, will have it nade up at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP BREAD REBAKED. Orders from the other islands promptly attended to ROBERT LOVE Nuuaou Street. 17 Orders in Honofulu for shipping to be left with Messrs. Wilcox Richards & Co.

Expect to Arrive

-Per-

From NEW BEDFORD, Mass. The Following List of

Merchandise! WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES! 285 TONS STEAMBOAT COAL.

OIL SHOOKS, Old and New: Whate Boats, Yawl Boats, 1 Launch. 150 Cases Merosene Oil!

Oars, all sizes; Mast hoops, Jib hanks, Rowlocks, Boat timbers, Boat knees, Trenails, Wedges, Boat nails, Boat boards, Ruffs and clinches, Copper tacks, Coopers hammers, Drivers and anvils, Heavy drawers, Shirts, Pants, Pea jackets, Sacks, Stockings, Biankets, assorted sizes & colors, Sheath knives, Sea boots, Brogans, Pumps,

PAINTS OF ALL KINDS! Paint Oil, Black Varnish, Naptha, 25,000 Sugar Shooks, 14 gallons!

Stove linings, Card matches, Sperm candles, Nests tubs, 3 Hoop pails, Nests willow baskets, Corn brooms, Wash boards,

2 Open Wagons, 1 Dog Cart, 1 Carryal, 1 Light Wagon, Setts Harnesses, Reins and Halters. AMERICAN BEEF and PORK!

Also on Hand

By Recent Arrivals! CUT NAILS, asst. sizes.

WROUGHT and CUT NAILS, Hoop Iron for Sugar Kegs, Powder, California Lime, Bricks,

CALIFORNIA FIREWOOD! Hawaiian and California Flour!

Hemp and Manila Cordage all sizes, Anchors and Chains, -ALSO-

A Fall and Complete Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA -The advertisement of this new institution, lately established in San Francisco, will be found in our columns. The stockholders comprise some of the wealthiest and most successful business men of that city, which is a sufficient guarantee of its standing and permanency.

FOR PORTLAND!

THE A. 1. CLIPPER BARK CAMBRIDGE

N. C. BROOKS, Commander. Will have disputch for the above port. For freight or pas sage apply to the Master on board or to ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

FOR HONCKONC!

THE A 1 CLIPPER SHIP

This fine vessel will take freight or passengers for the above port, having superior accommodations for both Cabin and Steerage passengers. Apply to ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.

THE A 1 CLIPPER STEEL SCHOONER "DOMITILA!"

RHODES SPENCER, Master. Hourly expected, and will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage (having superior cabin

JANION, GREEN 4 CO.

Advances made on Consignments by this vessel. Licenses Expiring in August,

accommodations) apply to

1864. WHOLESALE-24th, WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co. RETAIL-4th, Janion, Green, & Co., 24th, Wilcox, Richards & Co.; 1st, J. J. Halstead, Maui: E. P. Adams, lo.: 4th, Wm. Enos, do.; 25th, Kahananui, do.; 30th,

J. Wight, Hawaii.

Wholesale Spirit—26th, vonHolt & Heuck; do. J. Ritson.

RETAIL SPIRIT—18th, Mrs. McFarlane; 22d, Wm. Wond.

Awa—2d, S. Spencer; 12th, Wm. Sumner; 1st, Manaku, PLANTATION-1st, Kohala Sugar Co.; 31st. A. A. Coe, Kaupo, VICTUALLING-22d, B. Brickwedde; 31st, Absow. BILLIARD-22, Wm. Wond. AUCTION-11th, C. S. Bartow, Maur; 6th, W. F. Conway, Haw.

Horse-27th, No. 5w.
Bowling Alley-1st, E. Burgess.
S. SPENCER,

Expect to Receive PER 66 JOLANI 953 Men's brown co FROM BOSTON!

The Following Goods:

Axe handles Men's saddles, complete Post bridles Raw hide whips Barrels prime pork

Half barrels dried apples Boxes tobacco "Weilers"

Shoe blacking, large size

Boxes tobacco " Pride of Orleans"

Spirits of turpentine Maynard & Noye's writing ink 1000 Barrels New Oil Casks!

Whalemen's spades, Whalemen's lances Nests trunks, Palm leaf hats Card matches, Preserved meats, 2 lb cans Whale line, Patent charcost ir ns Hunt's hatchets, Hunt's axes, handled Cut nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30d Men's calf sewed boots, Men's thick D. S. boots Men's kip brogans, Women's J. L. boots.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANK-ING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelly, of the city of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco under the name of EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene Keliy and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz. Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Ponohoc, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY, [Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.] JOSEPH A. DONOHOE, WM. C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ. San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

The undersigned calling attention to the foregoing card, give notice that they will continue the business of the above Copartnership under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, until the Fifth Day of July, 1864, when the same will be transferred to THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA. whose official circular is hereunto annexed.

WM. C. RALSTON.

R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 18, 1864.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE. Capital Stock, (paid up in Gold Coin,) \$2,000,000!

With the Privilege of Increasing to \$5,000,000!

STOCKHOLDERS. SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS, HERMAN MICHELS. WM. C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ, FREDERICK BILLINGS. LOUIS MCLANE. H. F. TESCHEMACHER, A. HAYWARD ASA T. LAWTON. MOSES ELLIS, A. B. MCUREARY, R. M. JESSUP, JOHN O. EARL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, A. C. HENRY. J. C. WILMERDING, J. WHITNEY, JR. O. F. GIFFIN. WM. ALVORD, JOSEPH BARRON, H. W. CARPENTIER.

JACOB KAMM. D. O. MILLS President. W M. C. RALSTON Cashier.

The above named Corporation has been organized for the

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW YORK.-LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street. CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON .- BANK OF LONDON.

purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities. With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Raiston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all

business matters TRUSTEES: D. O. MILLS. J. B. THOMAS, THOMAS BELL, A. J. POPE. JOHN O. EARL. JAMES WHITNEY, JR. HERMAN MICHELS. W. C. RALSTON, San Francisco, July 5th, 1864.

429-3m

H. HACKFELD & CO.!

Expect to Arrive in September, THE HAWAIIAN BARK

From BREMEN

With an Assorted CARGO of MERCHANDISE

AS FOLLOWS.

DRY GOODS

Victoria lawns, Tape check muslin

Two blue prints Turkey and yellow prints Pink and yellow prints ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, LARGE AND SMALL Mourning prints Fancy prints Fancy check prints PATTERNS Mourning mustin, Fancy printed faconet

Brown cottons. Brown cotton drill, White cotton drill mitation linen drill Blue cottons, Heavy denims Bed ticking, Hickory stripes Drab, bleached and unbleached moleskin Black orleans, Black alpacea Black coburgs, Colored coburgs

Checked coburgs, Fancy stripes Check poplin, White flame! Blue twilled Saxony flame! Fancy and striped flannel Blue, black and green lasting, Union damask Linens, Woolen pantaloon stuff Casinets, Blue and black broadcloth Bunting, red, white and blue; Barege, for veils.

Handkerchiefs

Printed jaconet handkercheifs Printed cotton handkercheifs, silk finish: A large assortment of silk corahs and foulards Turkey red and yellow handkercheifs Black silk handkerchiefs, Silk cravate

Clothing

Blue pilot cloth monkey jackets White Cast mere vests, Blue pilot cloth pants Black alpacea coats, Black alpacea waterproof coats A large assortment of cotton pants A large assortment of 1 wool pants Biu- and black cloth pants, Cashmere pants Cashmere coats, Cloth cloaks and manties Hickory shirts, Printed regatta shirts White cotton shirts, White cotton shirts, linen bosoms; White cotton shirts, fancy printed bosoms &c.,

Blue and red flannel shirts Fancy flannel shirts Brown, white and pink cotton undershirts Fine Lamb's wool undershirts Guernsey frocks, Geunrsey drawers Heavy woolen socks & stockings Scotch and Glengary caps Mittens, Comforters Children's boots

A large assortment of Hats and Caps. Hosiery

Men's bleached cotton socks Men's grey and Lamb's wool socks Men's heavy woolen socks and stockings Ladies white and black cotton hose Boy's socks, Children's cotton stockings.

Iron tinned bitts Iron tinned spurs Felt saddle cloths.

Ladies' side saddles

Saddiery

SHIP CHANDLERY Best hemp canvass, No. 00. 0, 1 to 7 Heavy raven's duck, Light ravens duck Best Rossia hemp cordage, 14 to 4 inches Spunyarn, Seizing stuff Marline, Housing, Log line Hemp sail twine, 2 4-3 thread Manilla cordage, 1 and 11 inch Oil shooks, 1200 barrels oil shooks, 500 barrels new shooks,

Zine paint, White lead Paint oil, Red lead Venetian red, Yellow ochre Chalk, Black paint Stockholm pitch Stockholm tar

6 Oak boats, 16, 16.6, 18, 19, and 22 feet long Hawaiian Flags

Fancy soaps Genuine Fau de cologne,

Stationery A large assortment of Printing Bill, Letter,

A large assortment of Blank Books, Hardware paper.

Best English fencing wire Iron tinned saucepans Iron pots, Saw files, Copper tacks Sailors pocket knives, Steel scissors Needles No. 1 to 5 in tins @ 5 M Tailors thimbles. Hoop iron ? to 11 inch

foot baths Mugs and Bowls " Cups and Saucers Cut bar tumblers

English cheese

Almonds

Groceries, &c. Currants, in jars; English pickles, in pints; Raisins, in | and | boxes; Worcestershire sauce Indigo blue

Walnuts Hazlenuts Olive oil Cod fish in quarter boxes

Crushed sugar in hif bbls Wine vinegar in cases Wine vinegar in demijohns Saltwater soap, Wax tapers Refined campbor.

Hhds draught ale Claret in casks Benicalo in casks Hock to cases

Claret in cases Brandy in casks, Bitters Champagne in quarts and pints Ruinart pere et fils Champange in qts and pts Jacquesson et fils.

Grey, blue, green and scarlet blankets Oil carpeting, tapestry carpeting Carpet bags, black silk crape Black silk umbrellas, black cotton umbrellas Ladies' and Gents' silk and kid gloves black and color'd Linen Hucksbuck towels, Russia crash Bed qui ts. velvet-slik and satin bonnet ribbons Black silk hat ribbons. Berlin wool Black and fancy colored Ostrich feathers. Ivory tooth combs, Buffalo dressing combs, Hair brushes, metal and bone pant buttons Pearl buttons, white linen tape Suspenders, playing cards French calf skins, walking canes Corks, cane seat arm chairs and sofas Sailors' looking glasses Framed slates Tobacco pipes

Room paper and borders

Kaolin in casks Blacksmith's coals in casks 350 tons best steam coals.

429-2m

Perfumery

Foolscap and Note paper,

Hardware, &c.

Shot, Jews harps Cocoa-handled butchers knives 5 to 7 inches Copper wire cloth for centrifugals,

Crockery & Glassware

White granite dinner setts complete

English pie fruits, in quarts;

Sardines, in 1 and 1 tine; Swiss cheese French Vanilla chocolate

Malt Liquor, Wines, &c. Best London porter in quarts and pints Best German ale in quarts and pints

Smoking tobacco,

Fire and arch brick Pipe clay in casks

Soda ash in casks

SUNDRIES

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Twenty-First Day. THURSDAY, August 4th, 1864.

Convention met at 11 A. M., and was opened with the usual proceedings. Article 41st was read, and in reply to a question, the Attorney General stated that the words " in such manner as he may direct" meant to give the King

power to divide the Privy Council into appropriate Dr. Judd said that it was not clear that it meant

Judge Robertson remarked that the Article determined the duties of the Privy Council, so that hereafter the frequent discussions as to their powers would cease. They had duties assigned them now by various articles already passed, as Article 27th gave them power to consider petitions for pardon; and in the matter of the importation of Asiatic laborers, a Committee might be appointed to assist the Minister of the Interior, and thus assist the King in administering the executive affairs of his Kingdom.

His Ex. R. C. Wyllie thought that the clause merely gave the King power to divide the Privy Council into Committees, and he should have the power, as there were many matters of such a nature that it would be a mere waste of time to put before the whole Privy Council, as some questions of international law, which but few could understand. In England the Privy Council consisted of 150 members,

and no one attends unless specially summoned. Mr. Knudsen said that it seemed, then, that the Privy Council were to be made officers of Government-assistants of the King and Ministers; if so, they might make demands for pay at some future

The Minister of Finance said that he advocated the division of the Privy Council into Committees, and he would like to have them for each department of the Government. Their position in Society would forbid their ever asking for pay.

Mr. Green said they might ask for pay and justly. The Nobles once asked for it. The Government officers are not so overburdened with work as to make it necessary to share their labors with the Privy

Minister of Finance said he never wished to throw off any of his labors upon them, only to ask their

Mr. Green said he had not charged the Ministry with doing this, for they could not throw any responsibility upon the Privy Council, by the Constitution of 1852, and he wished to prevent it in the future. Dr. Judd moved to substitute the words "Minis-

terial Committees" for the word "manner" which amendment with the article passed the Two Estates. Article 42 was read, and Judge Robertson proposed an amendment, inserting the words " and they shall be ex-officio members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State"-after the words " special advisers of the Kingdom," which passed.

Dr. Judd moved an amendment taken from the Constitution of Beigium-" No act of the King can have effect unless it be countersigned by a Minister, which also passed, and the article thus amended also Article 42d was read. D. H. Hitchcock said that

a very important change was here contemplatedthe sitting of two of the Ministers in the Lower House, and he moved to strike out all that part of section granting this and to insert the words of the Constitution of 1852.

Messrs. Knudsen and Dowsett favored this article as it was, as business would be greatly facilitated, by having some of the Ministry present who could ans wer the frequent enquiries and explain the wishes

Itis Ex. R. C. Wyllie said that was very necessary, that at least the Minister of Finance should have a

seas in the Lower House. Mr Green said that the Representatives did not wish expert debaters and men of persuasion among them from the Ministry to advocate Government measures. The three Estates should be kept separate in their deliberations. The Nobles would not like to have Representatives sit with and instruct them, nor should the Representatives have Nobles among them. Knowing how easily natives are influenced, he thought that special pleading in favor of ministerial measures would be dangerous. In 1860 a Bill was presented to the Lower House, in the handwriting of the Minister of Finance, for the influence which this silent testimony would have in showing the Representatives that the Ministry wished it, and it had

Minister of Finance said, this is insisted upon, in almost all governments, as a concession from the King of the dignity of the Lower House. Is it not fair and logical that the Minis er should sit where his services are most needed? He had some finance bills to propose to the next Legislature, would it be safe or proper to trust their advocacy to friends. Let the influence of the Ministry be openly applied, let all measures go on their own merits: no man will be persuaded against his convictions of right.

Mr. Ukeke said, that the Lower House wanted no schoolmasters among them. Of what assistance were the Ministry in this Convention ? - they only protracted debates. The Ministry will be so many rat-traps for the Representatives. The Constitution already provided a place where the Ministry could display their learning-the Cabinet Council. If the matter is reciprocal, then let the Representatives sit in the Cabinet Council, six among the Nobles, and two with the King, perhaps, -he opposed the article utterly. M.r. C. H. Judd moved an amendment inserting the words " which pertain to the ministerial departments," after the word " questions."

Mr. Knudsen, also moved an amendment-" In case a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry be passed by the House of Representatives, the Ministry must resign or the Legislature must be dis-

Judge Robertson said he had served in the House of Representatives from 1851 to 1859, and was conwinced that it would be a good provision to have some of the Ministry sit in the Lower House. The Ministers were servants of the People, as well as of the Nobles and the King. What harm could there be in their debating and advocating measures?-the more light they could throw on questions the better for the people, who had a right to their services and

were then put and lost; Mr. Judd's was carried and also the article

Mr. Hitchcock's and Mr. Knudsen's amendments

Articles 44th to 55th inclusive were then read and passed the two Estates, and the Convention ad-

Twenty-Second Day.

FRIDAY, August 5th, 1864. The Convention met as usual. Mr. Martin proposed to insert in Article 56th, providing for pay of Representatives, the words " \$250" in place of the words " no other recom-

The Minister of Finance thought that this fixed amount had better not be put into the Constitution, where it could not be easily changed. Dr. Judd thought that the Article looked towards

depriving Representatives of pay altogether, which he was opposed to. Mr. Wana said that if a fixed sum for each session was determined upon as pay for Representatives.

they would be apt to hurry through and slight their work, and preferred that the pay should be per diem. D. H. Hitchcock said that under the present system of daily pay, the Representatives have frequently had sessions of only an hour long, and have prolonged the sessions for the sake of the pay they were

receiving. Hon. G. M. Robertson moved to have the Article read as follows :

"The members of the House of Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law and paid out of the public treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the compensation of said members beyond the sum of one hundred and fifty dol-

lars for each session." The mover stated that Legislatures have cost enormous sums, and that \$150 seemed to be a proper compensation for each Representative, and that the session need not be over thirty days or six weeks in

Mr. Knudsen said that as far as he was concerned, be would like to have the members serve without pay. Mr. Ukeke said that if if the pay was only \$150, there would be no Legislature at all. In 1850 he was a member of the House, and they received only 60 cents a day; he moved to increase the pay to \$1, and it was denied; the Chiefs said that 50 cents a day was sufficient for a native; but when they wished to have foreigners come into the House, Mr. Wyllie got the pay raised to \$3, where it has been ever

since, and now you (pointing to the Ministers) are going to take it away. Is this one of those great liberties that you were going to lock up in an iron box, the Constitution. Why are you so stingy with money? Don't laugh, that is boy's work. If we were reducing your salaries, your \$4,000 a year, you would be glum enough. The pay should be \$200 a

Dr. Judd moved that Article 70th of the Constitution of 1852 be substituted.

The Attorney General read an extract from a speech of Kamehameha IV., dated April 2d, 1859. The compensation of each member ought to be definitely fixed for the entire period of the service, so as to avoid all inducements to protracted sessions beyond the requirements of the public good."

Mr. Green said that there seemed to be two evils to be considered-one, arising from the protracting of the sessions in order to increase the amount of daily wages received, and the other, the slighting of their work in order to hurry through and receive their fixed compensation,-which was the greater

Judge Robertson said the plan should be adopted that was most fair and economical. If \$12,000 is spent for the Legislature when \$5,000 would have been sufficient, the difference, which might be spent for the public good, is thus wasted.

The Minister of Finance said, that he thought that those who worked should receive pay, and that \$150 a session and traveling expenses was sufficient pay for Representatives.

Mr. Green stated, that the reason the session of 1860 was so protracted, was, that the Nobles did not complete their work and were not ready to adjourn when the Representatives were. Mr. Wana liked the plan of a daily sum, but this

was not meant to be compensation, it is only to assist in the support of Representatives. His constituents never objected to the amounts the Lower House received, it was only when they saw such sums as \$30,000 placed in the Appropriation Bill for the support of the Military, that they objected. Mr. Kauwahi advocated the amendment fixing the

pay at \$150 per session. Mr. Ukeke made another speech with his characteristic energy, supporting his previous views. Mr. Koakanu said, that his constituents did not

insist on Representatives being paid, provided their taxes were reduced Dr. Judd's amendment then failed in the Delegates by a vote of 9 to 13. Judge Robertson's amendment was then carried by a vote of 12 to 9, and in the Nobles by a vote of 9 to 1. Articles 57, 58, and 59,

then passed the two Estates. Also Article 60, with the addition of the words "by the Legislature" after the words "the Representatives of the people, &c., shall be apportioned." Article 61 was read, as follows :

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible for a Representative f the People, who is insane or an idiot; nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty five years-who shall know how to rund and writewho shall understand accounts-and shall have resided in the Kingdom, for at least three years, immediately preceding his election; and who shall own Real Estate, within the Kingdom, of a clear value over and above all incumbrances of at least

Dollars; or who shall have an annual income of at --- Dollars, derived from any property, or some lawful employment.

And the Attorney-General in reply to enquiries, stated that the clause, "and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for at least three years preceding his election," meant "legal residence" or "domicil," and not actually bodily presence, as was the case of Lyman at Yale College, his residence was at Hilo. The reason the clause disabling persons convicted of infamous crime from being Representatives, had been omitted, was, to allow those persons who, being innocent, are sometimes, through perjury or prejudice, convicted of crime, to sit in the Legislature, also those who have committed crime in extreme youth, should not be disabled for all their lives on this account. He then cited a case which occurred in 1817, one which occurred within his own remembrance, and one in these islands, of great hardship. The pardoning power granted to the King, in the Constitution of 1852, is much more limited than in any other Chris-

Dr. Judd. Pardons by the King have power only to commute the sentence, they cannot restore a man to innocence; after a convict has worked out his sentence, the pardon only "white washes" them, and proposed an amendment-" or who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, unless it

shall afterwards have been clearly shown that he was not guilty, and he shall have received a full pardon." Mr. Knudsen said, that we ought to be ashamed to have this Constitution go abroad and have it appear that we allow thieves, perjurers, &c., to be members of our Legislature.

Mr. Green said that the King should not have the power to take away from a convict the name of thief. Messrs. Bishop and Ii were in favor of the amend-

Minister of Finance said, if he thought that this Article would oblige a man to sit side by side with a thief, he would oppose it.

The Attorney-General said that it was not likely that such men as composed the Privy Council would vote to pardon a great rogue. The Government don't want thieves as Representatives and have never Mr. Green. The Government put up a Candidate

in my District, worked for and elected him, and he The Attorney-General. The Government has not put up a candidate since the death of the late King

up to date. Mr. C. H. Judd said, that the place for this provision was in this Article among the other disabilities. He thought that this disability was a part of the

The Attorney General said that pardon is the removing of all the disabilities incurred by crime. Hon. G. M. Robertson said that Article 78d spoke of the effect of pardons in ordinary cases, this Article, in a special case, in a case of a man convicted of crime being a candidate for the Legislature. Laws are enacted for the greatest good of the greatest number, and an isolated case of hardship as of conviction without guilt, could not be contemplated in making law; besides the amendment provides for such cases

The amendment passed, all the Delegates but Kauwahi and Nahaku, voting in its favor and all the Nobles, but Hons. Kalakaua and Nahaolelua. Adjourned.

Twenty-Third Day. SATURDAY, August 6, 1864.

The Convention met at 11 A. M., and was opened Hon, C. R. Bishop moved to insert the words " the last one of which shall be immediately preceding the election," after the words "and shall have resided in the Kingdom at least three years."

Dr. Judd moved to strike out all that part after " three years."

After some discussion Mr. Bishop's amendment In reply to enquiries, the Attorney-General stated that the Government had thought to insert \$500 or \$1000 as the value of Real Estate and \$250 the an-

nual income to qualify a man to be a Representative.

Mr. Kamalo moved to put the amounts at \$250,

His Ex. R. C. Wyllie said, that the change from the low condition in which the people were under the Chiefs to the enjoyment of the right of universal suffrage was very sudden. The dignity of the people would be increased by having Representatives men of property. Since traveling in the United States he was in favor of a property qualification for electors and elected. Those who are vagabonds, idlers, drunkards, gamblers, should not represent the people. Mr. Wana said, that wealth was no test.

the people seek a man to represent them they ask if he is wise. "Wisdom is better than riches." Dr. Judd. Article 57 does not restrict the King in his choice of Nobles. He did not suppose that the two Nobles that had lately been appointed were taken

so much for their wealth as their intelligence. Mr. Martin moved to strike out all the part of the Article reterring to property qualification, because the Royal Proclamation and the speeches of the Delegate from Lahaina said, that the King was to give us new rights. I find not in all the Constitution thus

far a single new right to be given the people. H. R. H. the Kubina Nui said that be preferred the rich, and let the people choose such; they are of more weight and responsibility, and will not as easily give up their right as the poor who are readily open

Hon. C. Kapaakea agreed with the Kubina, and said that when the poor were in the Lower House the rights of the rich were injured by heavy taxation. Mr. Kepoikai said that there were many who had spent their money on their education and were now poor. His constituents wished the door left open to

the House of Representatives, for it was their own House and their wishes should be regarded. Mr. Kahananui advocated this property qualification, for a man who was saving of his money, took good care of his family, would be apt to take good

care of the interests of the people. Hon. Mr. Ii said that the Legislature of 1855 was tion Bill which was passed by the rich.

Mr. Green said that this measure would create classes among the people, and men would be despised because they were poor. Mr. Hanemo said that young men, when they graduated from Lahainaluna, went back to the huts of their fathers and were poor, but their education

was their wealth, and they were fit to serve as Representatives. Mr. Kuaea said that the only tests should be-I3 the man wise, is he good? and not, is he rich.

Mr. C. H. Judd advocated a property qualification for Representatives; but it should be low enough so that worthy men, as school teachers, should not be debarred, and moved to have the limits at \$800 Real Estate, and \$150 annual income.

Attorney General agreed with the Delegate from Koolaupoko. Those who cannot earn \$150 a year are not fit for Legislators. A common plantation hand earns \$84 a year, and with his board and lodging over \$100, and overseers at \$12 per month would earn enough to qualify them. The farms, the workshops all over the land are all hungry for labor, and this qualification would be an incentive. Who are liable to corruption? To whom is \$5 an induce-

Mr. Wana. "I want to ask the lawyer what Representative ever grabbled at a bribe of \$5." Attorney-General. "It will not do to mention

names." Mr. Nahaku and Mr. Ukeke opposed the property Mr. Kauwahi advocated it as a means of elevating

Mr. Bishop thought the qualification too small. Hon. G. M. Robertson supported the amendment, and said that both Judge Lee and Dr. Armstrong had both their opinions modified since the Constitution of '52 was made, and he was confident that they both would, if now alive, advocate a property quali-

fication. Adjourned until Monday.

Twenty-Fourth Day.

MONDAY, August 8th, 1864. The Convention met at 11 A. M., His Majesty presiding. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes accepted. Mr. Kamalo withdrew his amendment in favor of

Mr. C. H. Judd's. The Minister of Finance said that this was a privilege and not a right, and every one did not have the right of voting away his neighbors' money.

would like the limits to be \$500 and \$250. Mr. Knudsen said, if this limit was adopted, there would be but one man, besides himself, in his district.

Mr. D. H. Hichcock thought that the lower limits were the proper ones. Those men that earn \$250 a year cannot afford to leave their business and come. and this limit would debar many worthy, intelligent natives, school teachers who earn only 37 cents a day for five days in the week.

Mr. Green thought that the limit should not be so high as to discourage the natives from trying to reach it. As for Makawao it was a rich district, and this qualification was not too high for them, but it was for the islands at large.

Minister of Finance said, that those who were devoted to intellectual pursuits, and had an excess of brains, but were poor, should be allowed to offset this Hon. Mr Bishop advocated having the figures at

\$500 and \$150. It would thus be an incentive, and industrious, thrifty men would come as Representatives. We wanted just such men as cannot afford to come, like Kipi of Hilo, who have concerns of their own to attend to and protect; they will be the best Legislators. This will prevent the natives from disposing of their land, which they are now anxious to do: he had turned away hundreds who applied to him to mortgage their lands. Dr. Judd said, that the principle was wrong. The

pay of the Representatives had been reduced to a low figure lest the money getting idea should be appealed to, and now it was expressly advocated. His Ex. R. C. Wyllie said, put the property quali-

fication at a high figure makes it a highly honorable position and the best men will come. The Delegates received no pay, yet a more intelligent, worthy and respectable body of Legislators never assembled on Mr. Kauwahi said, this was not a new idea, it had

been agitated in the Legislature for four years. If the natives voted against this high limit it would be a concession that they were unable to reach it. There was no man, if industrious, but could reach it. Mr. Heleluhe said that His Majesty and the Nobles knew, that in his District of Puna, there was no man worth \$500 value of Real Estate. His Majesty had travelled there, and had said that the best thing they had was the road A man might own 1000 acres and not be qualified, because it was only worth 6 cents an acre, as it was all rocks. Perhaps there was one man in Puna that could come as Representative.

His Ex C. G. Hopkins congratulated himself on returning to the Convention when this most important subject was being discussed. If men in Puna cannot earn \$250 with hard labor, then they had better leave the District, and it had better be disfranchised. Men should go to the Legislature to enact measures that will protect and secure their property, not for the money they received The limit should be high enough so that mere borseboys and cooks should be excluded, but they should be inspired to rise above their condition to a higher.

Hon. G. M. Robertson said, that the Constitution of 1852 was only five years old when it was thought a mistake had been made, and a property qualification proposed. This was a moral qualification, because those that have not wasted their money in drinking, gambling and horse racing were moral. Puna could

Dr. Judd moved that the limits be \$2000 and

find a Representative out of the district. The Atto ney General said, that the duty men owed to their country should induce them to serve it. Mr. Bishop's amendment then passed. Yeas-Messrs, Kahalesahu, Wood, Hanemo, Meyers, Knudsen, C. H. Judd, Kahananui, D. H. Hitchcock, Robertson and Kamalo. Nays-Messrs. Koakanu, Metcalf, Green, Heleluhe, Ukeke, Kepoikai, E. G. Hitchcock, Kuaea, G. P. Judd and Nahaku.

The Nobles and His Majesty voted in its favor. Dr. Judd's amendment failed, and the Article, as

amended, passed the three Estates. Article 62d was then read, as follows : ARTICLE 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall

have paid his taxes; who shall have attained the age of twenty years; and shall have resided in the Kingdom for one year im diately preceding the election, and shall be possessed of Real Property in this Kingdom, to the value of ------ Dollars-or of a Lease hold Property on which the rent is — Dollars per year—or of an income of not less than — Dollars derived from any property or some lawful employment; and shall know how to read and write; and shall have resided in the District in which he proposes to vote, at least three months preceding the day of election; and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his District as may be provided by Law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that District. Provided however, that no insune or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

Mr. Heielahe moved to substitute Article 78th of the Constitution of 1852 for it. The Minister of Finance said, the property qualification for voters, as well as the provision that they

must be able to read and write was to prevent lazy and worthless vagabonds from voting. The clause requiring Registration was to promote the purity of Mr. Bishop moved to insert \$150, \$25, and \$60 in the three blanks. The privilege of voting should

considered honorable, and those who could not earn \$60 a year should not be allowed to exercise it, for there should be no such class on these islands. Mr. Ukeke said, that then the Representatives should be called Representatives, not of the people but of the rich men. Mr. Kepolkal asked if this was one of the "great liberties" which the Proclamation had promised. If these men, who were excluded from the right to vote, had their taxes taken off it would then be just.

Hon. G. M. Robertson said, it was time that some distinction

was made, for the vote of that worthless class debarred by this Article, would be of as much weight as that of respectable men. It was like so many blind men voting if those who cannot read were to vote. Mr. Gladstone, in an extract recently published in the Advertiser, did not advocate universal suffrage, for the Bill on which he spoke was not even in sight of that goal Since 1832 no measure to extend the franchise in England had been agitated. In 1860 a measure was proposed in the House of Commons to extend the Borough franchise, and Mr. Glad-stone was in favor of extending the franchise " as far as consistent with the public safety," and he was of the same opinion The Article before the Convention proposed to go back a little from the extreme to which we had bounded when the Constitution of '52 was made. In these islands where school privileges were so plenty, it was no hardship to make men able to read and write before they could vote. His Ex. C. G. Hopkins said, that the clause obliging every

voter to earn \$60 a year in some "lawful employment," would exclude that class who earn large sums of money in a most disgraceful manner, every fall season.

Mr. D. H. Hitchcock said, that a man might be honest and hard working, yet, if disabled or sick, he cannot vote. So those men who are old and did not learn to read and write when young, because it was before schools were established here, would be excluded. He would enquire how the fact that the money was unlawfully earned could be fixed upon any in

There were many men who worked for chiefs and received no pay at all, they would be excluded. Mr. Green said that this privilege was now sought to be taken away from the people on the ground that it was for their bene-Hon. Mr. It said that the Legislature of 1000 was prorogued by the King, because of the Appropria- they have been striving for this privilege for years, those advo-It was like the light of the sun to the eyes. In England

cating it have been defeated again and again, yet they work on, and Mr. Gladstone's noble testimony proves that the leaven is still working. We were blessed indeed when our good Kame. hamehn Third gave it to us and allowed all men, the poor, the old, the ignorant, to vote. The Registering the voters will be liable to be abused by the Government, which even now uses its influence. As an instance, he would state that the Governor of Maui wrote a letter to the Sheriff of Maui, telling him to use his influence, and that of his subordinates, in favor of the election of a certain man: they obeyed, and he was elected. How an this law prevent any one who has earned money unlawfully rom voting? The bone and sinew of the nation, the old men, our hard-working fathers, who have never learned to read and

write will, by this law, have no voice in the nation.

Minister of Finance said, that a ballot in the hands of a man who could not read, was a candle in the hands of a blind man in a warehouse, or a razor in the hands of a bady. Hon, G. M. Robertson said, that it seemed as it was impossible to satisfy some members with any modification of the Con-stitution of '52, proposed by the Ministry. They oppose every-thing apparently for the purpose of maintaining a certain

theory that all men have equal privileges, that all men have a

right to vote. This was not a natural right, it was given to the people by a written Constitution. This democratic theory does not apply in this country. The Constitution of 1852 was a long ways in advance of the people, and there are not three foreign Delegates but will admit of it. Adjourned.

His Majesty's Speech. [We are unable to insert this week the proceedings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, but give place to the following report of the King's speech, on the question of electing Representatives, which he made on Wednesday. The question before the Convention, was, whether voters should be restricted by a property qualification.]

His Majesty said, "This article has been under discussion for three days, and it is proper that I should express my opinions on it, for I have rights involved in it as well as the Nobles and people. The Con-titution of 1852 has been frequently spoken of, in this debate, as given by Kamehameha III. from his great generosity and kindness of heart; and the wish is implied that I also should attest this. I do so. But it was, because he could not say, No. Through his generosity, he had impoverished himself, and he called foreigners in to assist him in the care of the government His generosity had made him poor. In 1848 or 1849 he applied to the chiefs to give back to him the lands he had derived from Kamehameha I. As the Kuhina Nui has stated, what he asked for, we chiefs gave. The possessions which the chiefs had derived from Kamehameha I. they restored to Kamehameh III. and out of these, he got his private lands, and the chiefs theirs. His name was made glorious, but the chiefs were impoverished. Such was his generosity. The Delegate from Honolulu (Dr. Judd) says that he had a share in making the Constitution of 1852, and that it was made for foreigners. Therefore, my idea is fixed that I cannot approve of that Constitution. Those expressions of threatening and boasting are rubbish. The language is not pertinent. I think that no native can fully understand this article unless he is acquainted with the English language. These things are called rights, they are not such, as explained by the Delegate from Hamakua. The Attorney General has spoken of the institution of this right of suffrage in other lands, and why it was generally restricted.

"What persons shall come up to express their opinions on the great questions touching the interests of the nation? I, the chiefs, and the people, all have a right to say who shall be the legislators. I do not wish to stop the voice of the people: it is right and proper that it should be heard. But it is the voice of the intelligent, of those who form opinions of their own. A property qualification is a fair criterion by which to judge who are worthy to be heard. Is it right for those who are vagrants, lazy and ignorant, to insist that we shall listen to them and that in the management of the government any regard shall be paid for them ?

"All history tells us that the poor are liable to be made tools of, and that where they have the power there is trouble. In 1853 this kingdom came very near overturning. The Ministers of Kamehameha III. applied to him to ask some foreign government to buy this kingdom for a money consideration. Yes, there were Ministers of Religion in this kingdom who concurred in this treasonable idea. It was advocated in the temples of the Almighty God from one end of the land to the other. Yet, through the kindness of God, and the steadfastness and loyalty of some of the chiefs, the nation was saved and still

"As explained by the Delegate from Hamakua, in his unflinching and straight forward way, the existence of universal suffrage and of monarchy are inconsistent. If a monarchy be observation has taught me that this government is founded on the love of the intelligent, honest and industrious of the people, and not upon the shifting and uncertain foundations of the ignorunt and vagrant. It is a mistake that this article is intended to take away any of the rights of the people. They are guaranteed in the former articles of the Constitution, in the Declaration of Rights. This article does not express a right given by God, it only designates what class of people have a voice in the government, and regulates the mode of expressing it. This is a privilege, not a right. The voice of the poor can be heard through their Representatives. In some Districts, men are chosen through the influence of one man. In Kohala, by the direction of Rev. Mr. Bond, the people chose Mr. Parker, a clergyman; this is very common throughout the country. When I was Minister of the Interior, I knew that the Representatives of Kohala were returned through the influence of Mr. Bond. I have received letters lately stating that this was the case when Mr. Parker was elected. I find that in many Districts the influence of the church is all powerful, the church called Calvinistic." In some Districts, the sugar growing interests control the people's votes. So, I ask, if the Representatives are thus chosen, if it is the voice of the poor, the oppressed that we hear? If you pass this amendment, proposed by the Delegate from Puna, and sustained by him by no argument whatever, it will be surprising. If this amendment passes, I think I shall be unable to manage this government for many years. If you Delegates reject this Article 62d, I humbly ask you to adjourn, and to allow me and my Cabinet, twelve hours of day to prepare an article or articles reconstructing the Legislative power of this

FOREIGN NEWS!

By the clipper chip Dorby, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have received San Francisco papers to July 30-14 days later than our previous advices. These contain telegrams from New York to July 26th. The news is not important,

Bark Yankee arrived at San Francisco July 29-21 days from Honolulu.

Bark Young Hector would leave for this port July 31, and will be due to-morrow or Monday.

Gold in New York, July 25, was 254, and falling. The Eastern war news can be briefly summed up. From Grant's army, at Petersburg, dates are to July 22, and nothing is furnished worth recording. There had been skirmishing and cannonading almost daily during the revious two weeks, but nothing is reported as accessished.

From Sherman's army the news is good. He had entered Atlanta and occupied part of the city. Gen. Johnstone had been superceded and one Hood put in his place, which caused great discontent among the rebels. In the fighting near Atlanta, the National army lost 2,500, and the rebels 12,000, including large numbers captured.

The rebels under Breckenridge, were on their retreat from Maryland, and had succeeded in getting their booty safe to Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley. The Union forces, under Crook and Averill, having pressed their rear too closely, it was reported the rebels had turned on them, and defeated them. But this is not confirmed.

Raids were the order of the day-a rebel raid into Kentucky is reported-and a Union raid through Alabama and Georgia to Pensacola.

From Europe, we learn that the Danes had asked a suspension of hostilities, in order to arrange terms of peace on the basis of incorporation in the German

In the British Parliament, on a motion by Disraeli

expressing want of confidence in the administration,

the Ministry triumphed by a majority of 71 in the Commons,

but were defeated by a majority of two in the House of Lords.

COTTON IN TAHITI.-A letter published in an exchange states " that cotton planting is going ahead there now, several thousand acres of land having been cleared and planted, and steam engines, gins and presses all ready for work." Cotton will grow on any of the Pacific Islands with very little culture. and a more profitable crop cannot be raised now. Here but little progress has been made so far, owing to the fact that foreigners do not take hold of its cultivation, and natives generally have not the energy to cultivate it on a large scale. An acre of cotton will yield on an average 2,500 pounds of cotton in

the seed, worth \$200. A larger sum can thus be

realized from this product than from anything else,

and on a less capital; for any man who has land

adapted to it, can plant and take charge of from 10

Three American Ships Wrecked.

The clipper ship Ladoga, Willey, arrived at thi port on Saturday last, 30 days from Howland's Island, and reports the loss of the ship Mary Robinson, 1371 tons, at that island, and the ships Lady Washington, 1025 tons, and St. Charles, 798 tons, on Baker's Island. As some of our readers may not know where these are located, we will state that Howland's Island is a low coralline island, nearly southwest from this group, located in W. long. 176° 23, and 47 miles north of the Equator. Baker's Island is about 37 miles west of Howland's. Both these islands are covered with guano deposits, of the kind known in commerce as phosphate guano. The former is claimed and occupied by the United States Guano Company, and the latter by the American Guano Company, who have worked the island for six or eight years. Each island has agents of the companies located on it, with heavy moorings for ships that go there to load guano. There is no anchorage, owing to the steepness of the shore, and vessels have to moor quite close to the land. Generally the trade winds blow with great regularity, and the moorings being on the lee side of the islands, in ordinary weather ships lie there safely. It is only during the prevalance of westerly winds, calms, or strong typhoon swells from the southwest, that any danger attends the loading of ships at the islands. At some seasons (generally in the winter) the surf rolls in with terrific fury from the southwest, caused by the typhoon storms. During these periods, it is almost

impossible to land on the island. We have been furnished with reports of the loss of the ships named, and as it is important to have the facts all given, we publish them in full. During the high tides in June, one-half of Howland's Island became submerged or covered with the sea, which, on retiring, left a lagoon in it, and the guano soft like

Report of Ship Ladoga. Sailed from Honolulu, May 27th, 1864 to load guano at Howland's Island Had moderate N E trades to Lat. 4° 30 N ... Long. 169° 30 W ; thence to Howland's Island light variable winds, and squally weather, with rain. Arrived at Howland's June 5th; found the ship Mary Robinson and bark Harrison at the moorings loading. They reported having very bad weather, heavy squalls from the westward, and torrents of rain. The ship Mary Robinson had been on the reef, but

received no serious damage.

June 28th, touched at Howland's again, found both ships crippled, had been on the reef the previous night, in a heavy squall from N. W., and knocked off their rudders, causing the M. R. to make some water. At 5 P. M filled away and at 7 P. M., Island bearing west, saw the Mary Robinson with her flag half mast and Union down, (the wind at the time blowing strong from W. N W.,) and at 8 P. M., she went down with 1300 tons of guano on board, taking the moorings with her. Her crew were all saved. The bark Harrisson got on the reef the same time, doing considerable damage to her keel and conner but did not make any water. July 5, bark Harrison got her rudder hung in chains, and sailed for San Francisco, to repair, taking captain, officers and crew of the M. R. The Ladoga has been lying off and on at

6th for Honolulu for moorings. Touched at Baker's Island Enclosed you will find the report from that Island. JOHN A. WILLEY, Master of Ladoga.

Howland's 28 days, with baffling winds and squally weather and rain every other day. The middle of the Island is a per-

feet lageon, and guano all wet. Sailed from Howland's July

Report of Ship Lady Washington. The ship Lady Washington of Boston, Capt. Holbrook, was lost at Baker's Island, May 3d, at about 1 o'clock, P. M. Early on the morning of the 3d the wind came out from the westward, with frequent squalls, which caused the ship to swing directly in shore, and very close to the reef, but she laid very well to her moorings all the forenoon. About a quarter to 1 o'clock, a heavy squall from the west struck her, which, (together with the very heavy surf which had been running in all day) caused the ship to drag her moorings, and strike on the reef. As soon as possible we got the boats alongside, and got into them. The ship Skylark, lying at the south mooring, sent her boats, which rendered valuable assistance. All this time, the ship was humping very heavily, and filling fast, and in fifteen minutes from the time she struck, she was on her broadside, and going down head first. At half past 1 o'clock she had entirely disappeared, taking down the mooring with her, and no part of her has been seen since except a few movable things about the deck, and some of the cabin doors, which washed ashore. The ship's company proceeded to the snip Skylark, where we were

very kindly received. As soon as we were on board the Skylark, Capt. Bursley got under way and stood out to sea. The whaleship Desdemona, Capt. Bates, which was then off the Island. sent two boats to our assistance, but they did not arrive till we were all off. Afterward, Capt. Bates took one-half of the crew aboard the Desdemona, the other half remaining on board the Skylark. Both vessels then cruised around the Island for 4 days, when finding that the surf had gone down enough to permit a boat to land, they stood in, and on the 7th the Desdemona landed her portion of the crew, and on the morning following the Skytark did the same. Our thanks are due, both to Capt. Bursely and Capt. Bates, for the kindness and generosity with which they treated us. All but 3 or 4 lost

The L. W. had in between 400 and 500 tons of guano when she went down. Capt. Holbrook and all the rest of the crew were at Baker's Island when I left (July 2d) waiting for the Guano Company's vessel to come and take them off.

May 11th, John Bennett, (colored) of Boston, and steward of the L. W., was capsized out of a boat when coming in through the surf, and nearly drowned. He was insensible, when he was got ashore, and died 6 hours afterward, decrased was about 40 years of age. On June 25, Nils Christian Hansen, a native of Drammen, Norway, seamen of the L. W., died of dysentery, aged 23.

The ship St. Charles, of Boston, Capt. Higgins, arrived at Baker's Island. June 6th, at 2 P. M. The A. G. Co's agent, Mr. Kinney, boarded her, and at 4 P. M., she made fast to a spar buoy, a short distance from the edge of the reef. It was intended that she should lie there, till the next day, and she was to lay a mooring. But soon after the sails were furled, the wind died away, and the surf sent the ship in on the reef. The three topsuils were then set, to try and back her off, but as it was then a dead calm, it was of no use. The ship was set on the reef as far as amidships, where she struck fast, her stern being in deep water; and when the tide fell she careened

over on her port side. As soon as she got ashore they commenced saving provisions and everything else, that could be easily moved, both from the Island and the ship Skylark. The next day, everything that could be, was saved and the masts cut away. On the 8th she went to pieces first breaking in two smidships. Then the wreck was sold as she lay, for \$200. Her how from the break wreck was sold as she lay, for \$200. Her bow from the break of the forecastle, with bowsprit and jibboon, yet (July 2) remains whole. Capt. Higgins took passage in the ship Skylark, Capt. Burseley, which left Baker's Island June 26th for Falmouth, England, with about 1200 tons of guano. While the mouth, England, with about 1200 tons of gustos. While the Skylark was at the Islands, Capt. Bursely put to sea five different times for the safety of his ship, besides once parting his mooring in the night, and drifting out to sea. The ship Danube, Capt. Broughton, first arrived off the Island, June 16, but did not come to her moorings, till the 26th, when she

took the one the Skylark left. E. A. HOOPER, Late 2d officer of ship Lady Washington.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY .- The June number of the Atlantic is received, and contains several noticeable papers, and some others of no great value. Miss Cummins' "Talk About Guides" gives some pleasaut reminiscences of travel. "The Kalif of Baldassa" is a Persian story told in melodious rhyme by Longfellow. "Life on the Sea Islands" is a talk about the contrabands of Port Royal, and "A Fast Day at Foxden" is a humorous hit at Spiritualism. Robert Browning contributes two poems, "Prospice" and "Under the Cliff," neither of which is very intelligible, though both are marked by his condensed and vigorous style. Perhaps the most readable prose article is the account of " Seven Weeks in the Great Yo Semite," but the best thing in the number is Holmes' noble poem on Shakspeare.

Those who want to get the best summary of foreign news-American and European-should take the Sacramento Weekly Union. It is worth half a dozen other newspapers. Its statements are genererally made much clearer, more reliable and impartial than any other paper we know of. What news is not to be found in it, isn't of much account.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA!



Will leave Honolulu FOR LAHAINA, MALEA BAY, MAKEE'S LANDING, HONOIPU, KAWAIHAE, KAILUA, and KEALAKEAKUA.

On Monday next, August 15th, At Half-Past Four O'Clock. AND EVERY SUCCEEDING MONDAY AT SAME TIME Returning Saturday Morning.

JANION, GREEN & Co., Agents H. S. N. Co.

AUCTION

BY J. H. COLE.

THOROUGH BRED BULL! Belonging to the Estate of His Late Majesty! At AUCTION!

At 12 O'Clock, M. In front of Sales Room will be sold by order of JNO. O. DOM INIS, Esq., Administrator

Of the "RED JACKET" STOCK, out of the cow RUBY, which was imported here with "Red Jacket" by the Hawaiian Agri cultural Society. Said Bull is about 4 years old, and is now running in the Paddock of Dr. Judd at Panwaa. -ALSO-

At the same time and place by order of S. SPENCER, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of the late WM. WEBSTER, ONE BLACK HALF BRED BULL! Belonging to said Estate.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."

"Too favorably known to need commendation." HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS. Pres. Mass. Senate. "Contain no Opium nor anything injurious."

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
Dr. G. F. Bigslow, Boston. "I recommend their use to public speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN. "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

" Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breath-REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. Duchanne,
Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who nae them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the

if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it,



CYMNASIUM!

TERMS-\$4 A SINGLE MONTH AND \$9 A QUARTER. CHAS. DERBY, Proprietor.

for sale by BOLLES & CO.

HORSE FEED!

Barley,

PAINTS AND OIL! ENGLISH WHITE LEAD,

Sperm and Polar Oil!

FROM VICTORIA, V. I.

The Steel Schooner

Was to Sail on the 18th ult. WITH A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT

GOODS! SELECTED IN ENGLAND! And From Invoices JUST RECEIVED IN VICTORIA!

Specially for this Market. THE ASSORTMENT IS VERY FULL, And Due Notice WILL BE GIVEN OF THE SALE OF THIS

CARGO!

JANION, GREEN & Co. 429-1m E. O. HALL,

PAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES, TO weigh 400, 600 and 900 lbs., One horseplows, side hill plows, Blacksmith's anvils, Eagle plows, No. 2 and No. 20;

CELEBRATED HARP STOVES!

Nails, Spikes, Pit saws, Crosscut saws, from 4 to 7 feet long; Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Putty, Carbon, Brushes, Lasts, Shoe pegs and nails, Awis, Boot trees,

Line too Numerous to Mcatlen. WHEAT, WHEAT, WHEAT.

Steam Flour Mill.

On WEDNESDAY, August 17th,

ONE THOROUGH BRED BULL!

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of which I began hinking well of?" REV. HENRY WARD BERCHER.

Prov. Edward North,
Pres. Hamilton College, Chinton, N. Y.
For Throat troubles they are a specific."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. ing peculiar to Asthma.

A Lady of World-Wide Reputation.

Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp. arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fall to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragance, and is suited to both young and old. The Restorer Reproduces. The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Agents for California, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.



THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE OPENED to the public on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th at the Hawaiian Theater! Open at all hours every day in the week, Sundays excepted

Horace Billings' BOSTON SUGAR CURED HAMS,

OATS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Patent zinc, &c., &c., &c., &c., Best English boiled paint oil. For sale by BOLLES & Co.

FOR SALE BY BOLLES & Co.

"DOMITILA!"

Of all Kinds of

Has Just Received!

Round pointed spades and shovels, Ox bows, side saddles, bridles, spurs,

And a General Assortment of Goods in ble

THE UNDERSIGNED WIII Pay 1.25 Cte.

Bags to be returned. Cash paid 22 delivery.

S. SAVIDGE,

Cooper Institute was crowded last night, says a late N. Y. Herald, by a fashionable as well as a promiscuous audience to witness the performances of the Davenport Brothery-a couple of young men who have created a marked sensation whereever they have exhibited their feats. Their performances are variously ascribed to the powers of spiritualism and to legerdemain, or sleight of hand; and quite a spirited controversy has arisen among the old hunker spiritualists and the young democracy spiritualists as to whether they work under the influence of true spirits or are only operated upon by physical and mortal causes. This feeling exhibited itself last night among the audience, and the uproar at times between the two wings of spiritualists, aided by a number of outside fun and mischief lovers, was so great as to interrupt the performances. All the mysterious feats are performed in a box, or cabinet, in height and shape something like a common ward-robe, having three doors. Near the top of the centre door is an aperture about a foot in diameter, screened by a small curtain; otherwise, when the doors are closed, the cabinet seems perfeetly tight, and entirely disconnected either with the floor, ceiling or walls of the hall.

At eight o'clock, after a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Lacey, the agent of the Brothers, proposed to nominate an examining committee of three, whose names were handed in to him on a slip of paper. The first name was Colonel John S. Du Solle. A voice-" We had a colonel last night. We don't want any more colonels." Mr. Lacey blandly remarked that there were more colonels this year than formerly; but the Colonel was stricken from the list. "Where's Peter Cooper ?" cries another voice. Mr. Lacey-"Mr. Cooper, like many other men, is afraid he will be convinced of something he don't understand." Several other names were mentioned, and, amid considerable confusion, a gray haired, venerable looking old gentleman, in spectacles, rose and claimed the attention of the audience. He said he was from the country, and wanted to examine into this thing. "If there is any good in it, the people should know it; and if there is any deception in it, it should be exposed." Voices"Name!" "Name!" "What's your name, old fellow?" "My name is Gordon Conklin." A Voice-" Oh, that fellow is an old played out spiritualist." Captain Dickinson, of the Seventeenth precinct, was nominated and elected, but declined. Judge Woodruff was next elected, but failed to show himself. It was finally agreed, amid much uproar, that Mr. Conklin and Mr. E. P. Bradbury, pianoforte manufacturer of this city, should constitute the investigating committee. On ascending the platform Mr. Conklin kept the audience in a continual strain of uproarious mirth by the minuteness with which he examined everything connected with the cabinet. He peered and felt and fumbled inside and outside of it, and on t p of it, crawled upon his hands and knees beneath it, as well as he could; examined critically the supports which sustained it, and finally answered that, with the exception of the supports, there were no indications of any connection whatever with the flooring, or with anything under it.

Presently the Brotl ers make their appearance, and the committee begin to tie them in a sitting posture, facing each other, in the cabinet. A strong cord is used, and twisted around their ankles, limbs, wrists, arms and bodies in an almost endless series of strong knots, and all tied fast to wooden bars a tached to the box. A number of musical instruments were now placed in the cabinet with the Brothers, including a brass horn or trumpet, a violin, a tamborine, a guitar, a common bell, &c. The operation of tying the Brothers occupied above half an hour, and the audience became extremely impatient, assisting in the performances by a variety of amusing suggestions, all calculated rather to retard than to facilitate the labors of the committee, especially those of the indefatigable Conklin. All in readiness, the doors are closed, the lights put down, and like a flash out pops through the aperture spoken of the trumpet. Conklin springs to deeet the moving cause. The doors are opened, and the Brothers are found still tied. The doors ere again closed, and the inquisitive Conklin, approaching too near the aperture, is saluted with a crack over the head from the trumpet, which is again violently ejected through the hole.

Again are the doors opened, and no change is
observable in the posture of the Brothers. This
i at was repeated once or twice more, the indomitable Conklin coming in for another whacking blow from the mysterious trumpet, amid the convulsive laughter of the assemblage. The doors are again opened, and Mr. Bradbury announces that the youths are tied as securely as when the doors were first closed. Shut up again, strange noises are heard inside the cabinet. The tuning of a violin and the jingling of a tamborine are plainly detected. Suddenly the violin commences a lively strain, accompanied by the tamborine, and at the same moment a human hand is seen at the aperture. A bell is rung at the same time, and the next instant the bell is violently dashed through the aperture, coming very near taking an eye out of the head of the prying Cooklin. Next follows the trumpet again, and in the midst of much rattling and banging the doors are thrown open, the lights turned up, and there the Brothers are, sitting as composedly as ever, with the cords still tight about them. The committee examine the cords, and report them just as they had tied them at first. Again are the doors closed, and after an interval of perhaps five minutes they are opened, and the Brothers are found standing upright, with no signs of cords anywhere about their persons. This feat was received with a spontaneous outburst of applause, in the midst of which Conklin was called upon for a report. The poor man looked amazed, bewildered. He could only say:—"You see, gentlemen, as well as I do. But," he continued, rubbing his bruised head, "1 can't see how that horn came out of that window." (More laugh-

The Brothers now re-enter the cabinet, and in a few minutes, apparently without earthly assistance, the doors are opened, and the youths appear more firmly tied than ever. Mr. Bradbury so reports. Mr. Conklin says, vaguely:—"I can't see how that's done." A gentleman proposes that, as the Brothers might slip their hands out of the ropes and in again, that thread, instead of cord be used to tie them. There was at this time indescribable confusion among the audience. Mr. Conklin is urged to get into the box with the Brothers and find out the deception if he can. "Get into the box, Conklin." "That's it ; go in, Conk." Mr. Conklin looks imploringly at the audience. He is evidently terribly confused. A lull in the cries and noises enables him to be neard. "Gentleman," he cries, "be men and lidies." This speech was hailed with another general outburst of merri-ment, in the midst of which Mr. Conklin enters the miraculous cabinet, and is last seen before the doors close sitting between the Brothers, with a hand on the shoulder of each. As the doors closed the uproar an ong the audience was redoubled. "Good by, Conklin," cries a stento-rian voice at the tack part of the hall. "I smell brimstone," cri s another. "How-are-you-Conklin?" eja ulates still another voice. And now the audience are hushed in silence as strange voices inside the cabinet are heard. There is a drumming on the guitar, and the bell is rung. In a few moments the doors are opened, and Conklin comes forth like a shadow from a sepulchre. The Brothers are seen still tied fast, and apparently unchanged in their position in the slightest degree. The audience are clamorous f.r a report of Conklin's experience while with the goblins. He says :- "I had a hand on the shoulder of each. They did not move a muscle, or I should have felt it, and, by the Eternal, I don't believe they did move. But I got a crack

on my head from the violin-that I know." (Boisterous laughter.) Once more are the doors shut, and in the shadowy darkness a long, white. spectral human arm is seen slowly moving through the aperture. The audience is hushed. A sensation is created. There is something supernatural in the appearance of this ghostly white arm. But the inevitable Conklin is dauntless. He is not scared. He rushes to seize the arm, and a sturdy red hand at the end of it seizes his own hand and drags the unfortunate man's arm clear into the aperture with a grip that made him wince with pain. Conklin acknowledges that that was a hand, "and a mighty powerful one, too." And now a terrible racket is heard in the cabinet. The spirits seem to have broken loose, and are raising a miniature pandemonium. Thundering, rapping, tumultuous shaking of the doors and sides of the cabinet, loud bell ringing, the clanging of musical instruments, and other noises of almost every sort, create a disturbance lasting some minutes. Ever and anon, the spectral arm appears. The audience becomes infected with the tempest of discordant sounds, and help along the internal din by all kinds of cries. Once when the mysterious arm appeared a masculine voice cried-" Stick your knife in that arm, Conklin." (Sensation.) Conklin was no such brute. There were vociferous cries of '· Open the door,'' " Open the door," " Oh, let 'em rip," " Order," " Order," " Order." Mr. Lacey appeals to the audience to be quiet. The ghostly hand spasmodically rings the bell at the aperture. "Look out for your head, Conklin." A regular shindy is struck up; the violin is played vividly, the tamborine is banged savagely, the bell is rung vociferously, and every few mo-ments that strange white arm is thrust out and in the aperture, like the arm of a corpse through a new made grave amid gleams of moonlight. "Oh, humbug!" ejaculates a hardened skeptic near us. "You're a philosopher," deprecatingly observes a careful and deeply interested watcher of the entire phenomena. The cries to "Open the door" now became unanimous and boisterous

dumb-founded, exclaimed :- "Gentlemen, this is beyond my comprehension." Shortly after the last wonderful feat the Brothers were liberated, the show was over, and the audience separated, some wondering whether they had been humbugged, and others marvelling whether they had or had not been witnessing a real and legitimate physiological and philosophical phenomena.

while the Brothers were seen still tied as tight

and fast as ever, and sitting composedly as if

nothing had happened. Conklin, perfectly

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