terially the interest of whalers, and that is, the prohibiting from whaling in the bays of the west coast of this peninsula of foreigners. The natives and residents wish to appropriate this resource to themselves. There is no doubt they can do it, for many of the whalemen who have visited this coast, charmed with its climate as well as captivated by the superior charms of our lovely senoritas, have settled in several ports of the coast, but more particularly in San Jose de Comadre, to which they now add de los Estados Unidos, and this additional appendage is owing to the many American whalemen who have settled there. The Government and merchants here have good cause for protesting against the free entry of foreign whaleships into these bays. For many years they have been in the habit of smuggling large amounts of goods, on which their profits, it is said, even exceed those of the whaling voyage; for which they have not even the excuse that they sold at low prices to the people, but make enormous profits at the expense of our own merchants. They add nothing to the country's prosperity in any shape, but are yearly carrying away enormous benefits that belong to our own citizens.

The brigt. *Josephine*, so long known here in the employ of the Guano Company, was advertised for sale in San Francisco.

The U. S. steam frigate *Lancaster* would leave San Francisco in a few days for Guayamas and Mazatlan.

Vancouver Island.

The small-pox was raging fearfully among the Indians on the island; several of the Church of England Missionaries had volunteered to proceed north to vaccinate and tend them. Bravely done!

The ship *Alice Thorndyke*, from New Zealand, *via* Honolulu, arrived at Victoria on the 14th ult.

Mexico.

The defeat of the French troops, which the American journals had circulated and "confirmed," is by the positive and reliable information obtained by the *Ech du Pacifique*, shown to be an unmitigated and calumnious falsehood, got up by the New York press. So far from being beaten, the French won the victory, maintained their position, and instead of being cut off, capitulating and retreating to Vera Cruz—their communication with that city was perfectly uninterrupted; moreover, a whole Mexican *corps d' armee*, under Gen. Marques, had gone over to the French, thus greatly strengthening their position.

The London *Morning Post* says that an immediate action of some kind is imperatively required from the Allied Powers in regard to Mexico. There are reasons to believe that distinct propositions have been made by the American Minister at Mexico, to offer it assistance of men and money, on condition of ceding to the United States the Territories of Sonora and Chihuahua; and the *Times* rejoices that the Mexican intervention is going at last to become a reality, and says that if France had been left to do the thing alone, it would have been ended by this time without the loss of so many brave men.

The French Consul at Mazatlan had been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, and French frigate *Bayonnaise* was blockading that port. The English corvette *Clio* had been informed of the fact, and was proceeding thither.—*Echo du Pacifique.*

Three French steamers had left Martinique with reinforcements for the army in Mexico.

Europe.

We are indebted to the ever correct and full information of the European correspondent of the *Echo du Pacifique*, for the following highly interesting details:

Concerning the voyage of the French Minister at Washington, M. Mercier, to Richmond, the correspondent says: "I know positively that M. Thouvenel sent instructions to M. Mercier three weeks ago, to inform him in a detailed report what were the pretensions of the South and the exactions of the North. In order to give precise information on these two points, M. Mercier went to Richmond and entered into preliminary conference (*pourparlers*) with the Secession Chiefs. The affair was at this point when the evacuation of Corinth happened, which markedly deranged the plan whose object was the near recognition of the Confederate States, conditioned upon the progressive abolition of slavery, and some other conditions of which I am ignorant."

Under date of Paris, May 9th, M. Couailhac writes to the above journal: "The voyage of M. Lavalette to London had solely for its object to induce England to a joint intervention in America. The terms of this intervention are settled. It will first assume the form of an offer of mediation. If that is repelled, the Powers will not hesitate to send an army to enforce it. It is positively France that has taken the initiative in this proposition; but England has only accepted it on one condition, namely: A previous understanding in regard to the settlement of the Roman question. The Imperial Government did not expect such a demand; it did not want to be stopped, however, by such a diversion, and as it is, itself, really anxious to finish in Italy, it has given a favorable hearing to the propositions from London, strongly supported, as they were, by Prince Napoleon. It has, therefore, promised the recall of Gen. Guyon, as a prelude to the evacuation of Rome, and thus brought the English Cabinet to its views of the intervention in America."

Somewhat in confirmation of the foregoing, we read in the telegraphic summary from New York, June 24:

"Additional news by the *Ætna*, from Queenstown, says that the mediation question has been renewed. The *Patrie* gives a rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer by France and England.

"The London *Times*, in an editorial, approves of the mediation, and says Europe ought not to look calmly on, and if the offer of mediation be delayed, a more important question—that of the recognition of the Confederate States—may have to be considered. The *Times'* advocacy of mediation had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market."

The Roman question is undoubtedly drawing to a close. General Guyon has been recalled, and before embarking for Naples, Victor Emmanuel delivered a speech at Genoa, from which the following is an extract: "There will be no war in Italy this year"—repeating and emphasising the word "*this year*." "That, however, does not bind us for the future. I know the impatience and the desires of the nation. But, gentlemen, I am not always the master, and you know that all, or nearly all, the Cabinets of Europe are averse and hostile, because they understand not yet the greatness of what we have done. Have patience, gentlemen, and by and by—sooner perhaps than you think—we will prevail over the adversaries of Italy. As regards Rome, the obstacles are smoothing away (*s'aplanissent*), and I believe I can assure you that we will be there *before the end of the year* 1862. [Strong excitement.] Be calm, gentlemen, and let us talk about our country. Let us be cool and prudent, and Europe will understand that we are a great nation. Let us be calm, and thanks to our allies and friends, we shall be able to remove every obstacle and tear the veil which still covers in part the Statue of Liberty." Afterwards the King repeated—"This year, I give you the assurance, the Roman question will be peaceably solved. As regards the Venetian question, its turn is coming afterwards (*son tour viendra ensuite*)."

Austria had resolved upon a retrenchment of its military, but the words of Victor Emmanuel, the recall of Gen. Guyon, and the voyage of Prince Napoleon, have caused it to change its mind.

The new elections in Prussia are going entirely against the Government; even in Berlin it is defeated, and most so in the aristocratic quarter of "unter den Linden."

Prince Louis of Bavaria, a nephew of King Otho of Greece, has accepted the succession of the Greek Throne. Had Byron lived, he would have asked what has the Goth to do in Athens?

The reward of $20,000 offered for the discovery of gold mines in Tasmania, worth working, has been earned by a Mr. Johnston, lighthouse-keeper at Ironpoint, who has found good gold fields ten miles from Hobart Town.

Lady Franklin had left China for Calcutta.

Jeddo is now reckoned to be the largest city in the world. It has 1,500,000 dwellings, 5,000,000 inhabitants, and some of its streets are 22 English miles long.

One of the attachees to the Japanese Embassy to Paris committed the *hari kari*, by order of his superior officer, for some offence or other, by ripping his bowels open while in the bath. M. Thouvenel informed the Embassy that if such a thing occurred again he would pack them off for Japan at once.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

☞ We have from time to time endeavored to show the necessity of thoroughly revising the present Constitution of this country; said necessity being predicated upon the utter want of adaptation in that document to the capacity and condition of the Hawaiian people. Evidently framed, more with reference to what this people may one day become in some one hundred and fifty years, more or less, from date, than with reference to what it was at the time of its adoption, and though more suited to the tastes, habits and prejudices of a majority of the foreign than of the native population, yet we venture safely to say that there were even few foreigners then, and there are still less now, of common sense and perspicacity, but admit that the attempt to introduce a democratic popular government in a country, where popular ignorance was the rule and popular intelligence the exception, was at the time a political blunder, and has proved a practical failure.

Singularly enough, the framers of the Constitution seem to have entirely overlooked that most important fact in the social condition of the people that, only four years before the introduction of this document, the Hawaiian people were still, by custom and ancient associations, if not by express law, the social and political slaves and humble dependants of their Chiefs, that they had not a rood of land of their own, that a free man was almost synonymous with a vagabond, that homes, as connected with local interests and personal rights, had only just began to be talked of as something possible in the far-off future, and which their children's children might some day learn to appreciate, but coupled with responsibilities and burdens which they for their part knew little about and cared less to incur.

The previous Constitution (by courtesy so-called) was certainly not much better calculated to serve the development of a civilized government from the rude ingredients at hand. While it pretended to be based on the Mosaic Law, it was swathed in that vague, indefinable, political haze, through which neither the rights of the subjects nor the prerogatives of the monarch could be distinctly discerned. But where that fell short of the wants of the times, the new Constitution, which supplanted it in 1852, so immeasurably overpassed the real requirements of the country, that by no possible effort have the people been able during these last ten years to catch up with its spirit, appreciate its working, or adapt themselves to its exigencies. We reviewed and criticised it while it was before the country, previous to its passing; three members in the House of Representatives, and only three, opposed its passage strenuously, or at least the most objectionable portions of it, namely, Hon. G. Rhodes, now member for Honolulu; Hon. Judge H. L. Sheldon, of Kona, Hawaii; and Mr. R. E. Wakeman, of Honolulu, then member for Waialua, Oahu; and in the Upper House we do not remember that it received any serious opposition, except from Mr. Wyllie, then and now Minister for Foreign Affairs. Yet the very fact that such a document could pass a Hawaiian Legislature, and finally receive the sanction of His late Majesty, must have been then—and time has but strengthened the impression—the most powerful intrinsic proof to every candid, unbiassed mind, of how very little those high contracting powers understood the application of Constitutional principles to themselves or to the abnormal condition of the country.

We care not now to dwell upon the intrigues that deprived the late King of the services, in the framing of the Constitution, of the only man who, at that time, seemed able to discover the absurdity of infusing so large a democratic element in the legislative body, while not a vestige of it could yet be found in the inferior strata of the political structure—the only man, out of all that crowd of Honorables and Nobles, who would not have forgotten that the Constitution was the free unconstrained gift of the Sovereign, to his people, for their advancement, progress and gradual elevation, and was neither a bargain-driving concern between equals, where the smartest not seldom overreaches himself, nor a concession wrung from a tyrant by a wronged and insulted people. It is enough to observe that in the commission that framed this Constitution the Commissioners of the King and of the Nobles played the interesting rôle of dummies, while the Commissioner of the people asked for all that he possibly could for the people, but never hoping nor even wishing that they would get one-half of what he felt it his duty to ask for.

Neither care we now to dwell upon the influence by which that document was made to pass the Legislature without any material alteration, and obtained the King's sanction. History will some day enlighten us on those points. But now that we have had a ten year's experience of democracy in high places, of the tremendous power conferred on one man, or two men, or three men, or any number of men, elected by universal suffrage, tutored by ignorance, and drilled by bigotry, to stop at will the most salutary measures, the wisest propositions; now, after a ten year's trial to whittle down with a democratic penknife the rough sides of barbarism, ignorance and conceit, how do we feel and find ourselves? In what does the present Legislature, under the new Constitution, differ from the first? In what do the petitions of the constituency of this differ from those of any preceding Legislature? Would not a stranger be perfectly excusable if, when asked what he thought of our legislative system, he replied that, in his opinion, the representatives rather represented the dogs and the horses than the people of the country? So much more solicitous do they seem at every recurring session for the increase of the former than of the latter.

When the government of this country resolved to conduct the affairs of the nation in conformity with civilized principles, and for that purpose granted a Constitution, in order to define and secure the rights of the subject against the caprices of the Chiefs and the Autocracy of the Crown—thereby also inviting and guaranteeing foreigners in the peaceful pursuit of industry—the people, having just been brought from darkness into light, and from isolation to the most helter-skelter mixture with foreign elements—the people, we say, were afflicted with two radical consuming evils—ignorance and disease; and every form of government, constitution or set of laws that did not primarily and vigorously set to work to remove in the speediest and most forcible manner these two evils, must have been vicious and self-destructive at bottom, however splendidly perfect and up to the very latest modern improvements on the surface. Now let us see how the Constitution framers provided for those evils. By ignoring municipal institutions, the political cradles of every truly representative government, but conferring universal suffrage on the ignorant masses in matters touching the highest national concerns, they virtually obliged the blind to lead the blind, the sick to cure themselves. And how effectually they have led and cured each other, let the unvarying downward course of depopulation answer; let the obstinate and foolish resistance to the most obvious sanitary measures offered by the Government or intelligent foreigners answer; let their apathy, disregard and violent opposition to reform the educational system answer. Even this session, if with one hand it diminished the chances of infanticide and barrenness, with the other strangled the only law that had as yet been passed to stay the propagation of disease over the country; and instead of reforming the entire school system, making the teachers easy in circumstances, independent in character and interested in the results of education, providing the means whereby that moral and religious training may be given in the schools which the condition of the people and the circumstances of the country prevent from being communicated at home, they stop short with the undoubtedly good but isolated measure of separating the sexes in school. And this, too, while no adequate stimulus has been given to the acquisition of the English language or the establishment of manual labor or family schools. We are, then, justified in asking what has the Constitution done to remove the disease and ignorance of the people when it told the ignorant and diseased to help themselves? Of what avail is it to us, as a nation, that we are admitted as on a par with empires and states who centuries ago passed through the transition in which we are still travailing, and in which we are threatened to be engulfed for the want of knowledge to clear the way, for the want of population to bear the accompanying percentage of loss, and for the want of time to acclimatise ourselves, as it were, to the rapid changes of the civilizing atmosphere that is pouring in upon us? Granted that we have had two or three illustrious names to put forward as types of Hawaiian perfectibility; will we not finish by disabusing the foreigner as regards our national intellectual resources by playing them off on every possible occasion, and thus discover the poverty of our political repertoire? Has the working of the Constitution enabled us, does it promise to enable us, to administer a Hawaiian Government from its apex to its base by Hawaiian born? Granted that amendments and revisions of the Constitution may not become so greatly, so apparently, needed, were Ministers to diligently exert themselves to control the elections and drill the elected; would not such a procedure be a political fraud, a moral, gross cheat upon the public, and a demoralizing expedient which no results in other directions could ever counterbalance? Besides its being a game at which two could play, and in which the "dear people" would eventually only become the shuttle cock between the Government and its opponents. What avails it to appeal to the people to make wise and salutary laws for themselves, if that appeal is to be but a lie at home, a braggart boast thrown in the face of the stranger? If the Constitution really confers the fearful power on the ignorant many to control the intelligent few, what possible guarantee can it offer to the industrious emigrant and the enterprising capitalist for the protection of themselves and their property against the contingent fanaticism of mob rule or priest rule, against a see-saw course of legislation, under which industry would wither and enterprise wilt? If that power, though nominal and patent in the document, is to be nullified in practice, would not that act be a piece of perfidy, by whomsoever perpetrated, and what would the document itself be but a stupendous sham!

It has been intimated by some, whose delicate organs enable them to smell a mouse at almost incredible distances, that to amend and revise the Constitution would be tantamount to abrogating it, and they treat us to a homily upon the dangers of destroying it. Neither we, nor any one else that we are aware, and whose opinion would stand a chance of a hearing, have ever counseled violent measures and unconstitutional means. But to urge and insist upon revision, correction, or amendment of the defects which abound in that document, it seems to us, may be done without imputation of perfidy, and the revision or amendments made without inviting despotism on one hand or provoking anarchy on the other. The document provides for its revision and amendment. His Majesty laid before the Legistature of 1858 a series of amendments; they have not yet been acted upon by that Honorable body, and it is for the very purpose of calling the attention of the Houses of Parliament to the continued injury to the country from that delay, as well as to the apparent discourtesy toward the King, that we have been so explicit upon the working of the Constitution, as it is.

There are some who argue that all the exhibits of civilization which we have produced or can produce, are the impugnable results of this Constitution, indisputable effects from a well-known cause. That a Constitution of any kind, defining rights and limiting absolute power, would have had a tendency to invite capitalists and encourage industry, is a truism which no one questions; but that this particular Constitution, in any other sense, has wrought the glowing miracles which we are called upon to admire, and in the works to reverence the instrument, is far easier to assert than to prove.

With those bound to oppose us, through prejudice or interest, it is not worth while to argue further. To them the Constitution, as it is, brought power perhaps, and they are loth to relax it; they may have their grip on the mane of the people, and let the saddle gall ever so sorely, they may like to ride till the horse drops under them. But to the candid, the unbiassed, we appeal. We have great respect for the Constitutional garment of this country, but it chokes at the throat, and is too long at the feet. Let the Hawaiian body politic breathe freer and march easier, and then come again after another ten years, and the difference would be a sight in which mankind would feel both joy and pride

☞ The following "Exhibit" was referred to last week, in the Report of Mr. Wyllie to the House of Nobles upon the Appropriation Bill, sent up to that House from the House of Representatives, but was handed in too late for insertion. We therefore publish it this week:

EXHIBIT.

Fiscal Year.	Amt of Revenue estimated by the Min. of Finance.	Total amt appropriated by the Legislature.	Excess of appropriation beyond estimate	Excess of estimate beyond appropriation
A 1850 & 1851	$200,000 00	$212,278 00	$12,278 00	
1851 & 18 2	260,827 50	313,360 00	52,532 50	
1852 & 18 3	300,000 00	267,417 00		32,583 00
1853 & 1854	287,166,00	318,866 80	30,700 80	
1854 & 1855	287,650 00	431,430 49	143,780 49	
1855 & 1856	356,411 00	447,943 73	91,532 73	
1856 & 1857	330,640 00	426,911 40	96,271 40	
1857 & 1858	328,315 00	426,911 40	98,596 40	
1858 & 1859	296 335 50	324,705 59	28 370 09	
1859 & 1860	296,335 50	324,705 59	28,370 09	
1860 & 1861	331,813 00	367,741 20	35,928 20	
1861 & 1862	331,813 00	367,741 20	35,928 20	
	$3,602,396 50	$4,230,012 40	B $660,288 90	

NOTES. A.—The appropriation for that year was framed by the undersigned, under the Resolution of the Board of Finance, on the basis of paying all expenses of Government with $200,000, and leaving at the end of the year a surplus of $60,827 50.

B.—The Honorable House of Representatives, in twelve years, having exceeded the estimates of the King's Minister of Finance to the aggregate amount of $660,288 90, it is clear that to the *liberality* of that House we owe our present debt of say $ 89,042, and moreover, the absence from the Treasury, on the 31st March last, of $471,246 96, which ought to have been therein, had the estimates of revenue been the rule of the yearly appropriations. R. C. WYLLIE.

HOUSE OF NOBLES, 9th July, 1862.

Sugar Refining Works.—It is cheering to notice the promptitude and energy displayed by the projectors of this enterprise since it was first started, some time in April last. On Sunday, the 13th inst., the *Comet* arrived, bringing the necessary machinery, and early on Monday morning the doors and windows of the old Custom House, which has been selected by the proprietors on account of its admirable location, being a fire-proof building, &c., were thrown open and word commenced in earnest, giving employment to mechanics and a goodly lot of natives at once. As the machinery was landed, piece by piece, crowds of both foreigners and natives gathered around, inspecting and speculating upon it with curious eyes, and as we can truly say, (being one of the number), that though we understood nothing about the complicated machinery, it possessed no less interest for us as showing another great stride towards developing the resources and manufacturing interests of these Islands.

It is contemplated, we hear, to have the works in successful operation in about fifty days or less, at furthest. Success to it.

Dedication of a Catholic Church at Hilo.—We learn that on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the new Catholic Church at Hilo was solemnly dedicated to the service of God by His Lordship Bishop Maigret. The occasion drew together one of the largest concourses of people ever witnessed in Hilo bay. After the religious ceremonies were over, good substantial cheer was administered to all comers. The Church is a small but beautifully finished building, 75 feet by 45, ornamented with two turrets and two bells, and a finely executed painting for an altar-piece, representing the Crucifixion, with Mary and John at the foot of the Cross.

An Illustrious God-Mother.—We learn by private intelligence from London that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has consented to become the god-mother of the Prince of Hawaii at his ensuing baptism on the arrival of His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu, who may be expected here in September or October.

Burgess' Saloon.—This elegant, respectable and select establishment will again open its refreshment rooms on Monday next. When we say that Mr. Louis Sigaler has charge of the *cuisine*, we have said enough to indicate the superior style in which customers will be served.

From and for the East.—The *Storm King* and the *Kathleen* are daily expected with dates, possibly, up to the 4th of July. The *Speedwell*, Capt. Paty, left on Wednesday, with a large freight of domestic produce and some 14 passengers. The time for the sailing of the *Comet* has not yet been fixed.

Acknowledgments.—Ours are gratefully tendered to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, C. W. Brooks & Co., J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco; Mr. W. K. Snodgrass of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, of Honolulu, and Mr. Edward Ragsdale, of the *Comet*, for late files of foreign journals.

The Thirty-First of July.—Next Thursday week is the 31st of July, the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag. We understand that it will be a military day, the regulars and volunteer companies intending to parade on that day. It commemorates a principle—let it be eminently a day of rejoicing.

Promotion.—We notice that Mr. H. A. P. Carter has been admitted as a partner in the firm of C. Brewer & Co., in this city. Mr. C. has for many years been in the employ of that firm, passing gradually through every subordinate station, until now, application and merit meet their just reward, in admission to partnership in that highly respectable and flourishing firm.

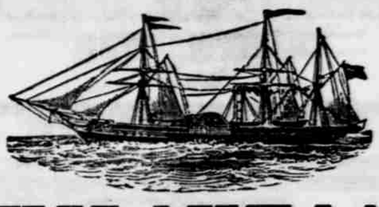
Statistics.—We refer our readers to-day to the Quarterly Port Statistics, published in another column. They are full, complete, and we flatter ourselves, very accurate. The condition of trade and shipping which they exhibit is highly satisfactory.

Preparing.—We notice that the Legislature has passed a bill, granting certain privileges to any incorporated company that may first establish a line of steamers across the Pacific; said communication to be monthly each way, between Honolulu and either San Francisco or Victoria, V. I. That is right. Let them come.

Fire at Lahainaluna.—By the arrivals this morning from Lahaina, we hear that a large fire occurred at Lahainaluna on Thursday night last, destroying the school houses and one out-building attached. We cannot learn any further particulars, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, whether student or out-sider, not known.

New Advertisements.

THE STEAMER



KILAUEA!

Will leave Honolulu

For KONA!

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

Monday, - July 21st, and 28th.

AUGUST---Monday, 4th, 11th, & 25th

SEPTEMBER---Monday, 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d.

N. B.—The *Kilauea* leaves HONOLULU for KONA and intermediate ports EVERY MONDAY, next Quarter, except Monday, August 18th, on which week she lays up.

She will leave KEALAKEKUA on Wednesdays, and KAWAIHAE on Thursdays, arriving in Honolulu on Saturday morning.

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

Honolulu, June, 1862.

FIRST VESSEL For VICTORIA, V. I.

THE STEAMER

THAMES!

CAPTAIN ECHTE,

Will be immediately dispatched for the above port, and in all probability be the first vessel arriving, as she intends to employ STEAM and SAIL throughout the lower latitudes until the regular westerly winds are met with.

For freight only (which she will be ready to receive on Monday) apply to

12 ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

For VICTORIA, V. I.

The fast sailing American bark

JENNY FORD!

Now fully due, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

Has good and commodious accommodations for passengers, is A 1, and insures at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

12 tf H. HACKFELD & CO.

ALE AND PORTER!

ALLSOPPS

Celebrated

INDIA PALE ALE!

AND

VICTORIA PORTER,

In Pints and Quarts.

Now landing from the

"THAMES."

For sale by

J. RITSON.

Honolulu, 18th July, 1862. 12-1t

Notice! Notice! Notice!

$50 REWARD!

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the owner or owners of the dogs that destroyed a large number of sheep at Kohala, belonging to the Waimea Grazing and Agricultural Company; and any person found trespassing upon any of the pili lands from Pahinahina to Lamaloloa, N. Kohala, or upon any of the lands of said Company, will be prosecuted. All dogs found upon any of our sheep runs will be poisoned or shot, and any cattle, horses, sheep or goats will be treated as estrays, and the owners sued according to law. All persons having stock of any kind upon any of the Company's lands, will have permission to remove the same until August 1, 1862, after which date all stock will be held as estrays. Said permission must be in writing and signed by the Manager of the Company. FRANCIS SPENCER,
Manager W. G. and A. Co.

Puuloa, Hawaii, July 14, 1862. 12-3m

NOTICE.

LAHAINA SUGAR CO.

I HEREBY give public notice, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation granted by the Minister of the Interior to the Lahaina Sugar Company, that at a meeting held at Lahaina on the 9th day of July, the following persons were elected officers, to serve one year from that date, viz:

H. DICKENSON, Esq., President;
C. S. BARTOW, Secretary;
P. H. TREADWAY, Treasurer;
Dr. F W. HUTCHISON, Auditor.

12-3t C. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

Garden Seed!

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale by

1t HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

SALMON.

Ex clipper bark "Comet."

100 BBLS. Superior Eel River SALMON now landing from bark "Comet,"—warranted the best in market. For sale by

12-4t ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Sugar and Molasses--Crop 1862.

FROM the Metcalf Plantation. For sale by

12-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Sugar and Molasses--Crop 1862.

FROM Titcomb's Plantation. For sale by

12 3m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.

PROPER application having been made to the Hon. G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by J. Smithies, for probate of the will of James C. Hadley, of Honolulu, late deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Saturday the 26th day of July instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, 15th July, 1862.

New Advertisements.

MELCHERS & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

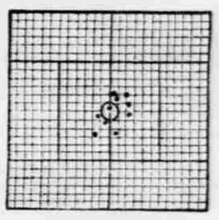
PER BRITISH STEAMER

'THAMES!'

BALES Pink and Yellow Prints;
Bales checked prints,
Bales purple prints,
Bales fancy prints,
Bales printed regatta shirts,
Bales hickory shirts,
Bales printed shirts,
Bales pink shirts,
Bales white cotton shirts,
Bales denim frocks and pants,
Bales white shirting,
Bales black and blue Orleans,
Cases Victoria lawns,
Cases white moleskin,
Cases cotton velvets,
Cases cotton pant stuff,
Cases black and white linen thread,
Flat pointed spikes,
French nails,
Stearine candles,
Window glass,
Zinc, &c., &c.

21 tf

AMMUNITION.



TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps. Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield's Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from Soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

12 y ☞ WHOLESALE ONLY.

Wines and Spirits!

Just received per "Comet."

OCTAVES PALE BRANDY, bbls. Pure Spirits, " " pure Hollands Gin.
Cases of the favorite J. Seimer's Bitters,
Bbls. high proof Whisky, cs Cherry Cordial,
Cases assorted Syrups, do Baker's Bitters,
Pure California Wine, cs Lemon Syrup,

Bales Corks!

ALSO—an invoice of the celebrated brand of Maurice, Cox & Co.'s

LONDON STOUT.

In pint bottles, guaranteed the finest ever imported to Honolulu.

Puncheons pure Jamaica Rum!

For sale by F. S. PRATT & Co.

Honolulu, July 14, 1862. 12-tf

A Splendid Assortment of

STRAW HATS,

Just received from

New-York.

IN great Variety and in new and most fashionable styles. For sale at

12-2t MELCHERS & Co.

Co-Partnership Notice.

MR. H. A. P. CARTER has this day been admitted as a partner in our House.

C. BREWER & Co.

Honolulu, July 1, 1862. 12-3m

THOS. G. THRUM

Stencil Cutter, Copyist and Ornimental Foil Letterer.

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

STENCIL PLATES for Firms, Plantations Rice Growers and others, cut to order by

THOS. G. THRUM,

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

ORNAMENTAL FOIL SIGNS on Glass—a beautiful article for decorating Refreshment Saloons, Hotels, Counting Rooms, etc., got up in fancy styles by

THOS. G. THRUM,

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

Copying.

NOW is the time to have all kinds of Music copied; also, all kinds of Legal Documents, etc., by

THOS. G. THRUM,

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS made out by

THOS. G. THRUM,

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

BLINDS, SCREENS, etc., neatly lettered with Velvet or Cloth, or painted by

THOS. G. THRUM,

12 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall.

N. B. Everything in the above line done in the neatest manner, and on terms suited to the times, with dispatch.

☞ Orders from the country and other islands respectfully solicited.

Marshal's Sale.

IN Virtue of a writ of Execution issued by the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, upon a Judgment against Hakalaau, defendant, in execution for the sum of $169 17, in favor of G. G. Howe, plaintiff in execution, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of August next, at 12 M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said Hakalaau in and to the following property, viz: Two Wood Houses and the lease of land on which they are situated—full particulars of which will be made at the sale.

Unless said judgment, interest, costs of suit, and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied.

The premises are situated in Nuuanu Valley, in the rear of the premises of E. O. Hall, Esq.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal.

Honolulu, July 16, 1862. 12-4t

Proposals Wanted!

THE Undersigned, in behalf of the Honolulu Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Co., will receive proposals for furnishing the said Company with Firewood, at the rate of 15 cords per week, delivered on the premises, or the wharf adjoining the old Custom House in Honolulu.

Proposals for small quantities weekly will also be received, but all proposals must specify the kind of wood which it is intended to furnish, and the number of weeks they will undertake to supply it, and be presented on or before the 15th of August next. I. BARTLETT,

12-4t Treasurer H. S. M. & R. Co.

NOTICE.

PROPER Application having been made to the Hon. G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by W. A. Aldrich, for probate of the will of R. W. Holt, of Honolulu deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 26th day of July inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, July 10, 1862. 11-3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BENNETT & McKENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the aforesaid firm, are requested to present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to the same, to enable the parties to settle all their accounts by the end of this month.

WM. BENNETT.

Honolulu, July 3, 1863.—11 3t