COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856.

We do not intend to publish in our paper at present a price current, but merely to note from week to week any changes in the leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise or produce. As no exchange exists in our city as in commercial ports generally, it is much more difficult to determine what are the reliable quotations of the various articles in the market. Still in many articles of domestic produce a reliable wholesale figure can be given, based on actual transactions.

During the summer months, or from May to Sept., this market is exceedingly dull for trade of every description as our ports are then almost entirely deserted by shipping, confining the trade mostly to the few native coasters, and an occasional merchant ship. Hence more business is transacted in October, than during the five preceding months. The importations of late, however, have been quite large, and fully equal to those of any previous year, and it is quite probable, from present advices that they will continue so to the end of the year.

FLOUR.—The market has become quite bare, the late importations having been small, and the stock is principally in the hands of bakers. The Mill Co. will probably commence grinding in a few days, and will more than supply the demands of the trade, provided an article is manufactured equal to last years product.

WHEAT & GRAIN.—The new crop of wheat is beginning to come down from East Maui. We have seen but one sample of new wheat, which was not of the best quality. It is held at 2½ cts. per lb. The Mill Co. as we learn have fixed upon $1 as the price per bushel for good wheat at Kahului. Barley and oats have begun to come in also. Held at 4 @ 5 cents per lb.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.—The export of sugar during the past week including what is engaged for the Yankee, will amount to not far from a hundred tons. The price for No. 1 may be quoted at 7 @ 7½ cts per lb. No. 2, 5½ @ 6. The stock of syrup and molasses is large. The former is quoted at 37½ cts. per gallon. Molasses 25 @ 28 cts.

FIRE WOOD.—About 250 cords in the market, held at $14. We notice a sale of 20 cords at $10 per cord, at auction.

OIL.—The stock now held here is not more than sufficient to meet the demands of home consumption till the return of the whaling fleet. The surplus stock was mostly shipped by the S. S. Bishop to New York, and by the Fanny Major and Frances Palmer to San Francisco.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Large importations have recently been received from Puget Sound, and California, and several cargoes are now on their way from the former place. The stock of shingles on hand is estimated at 600,000. We quote shingles at 6 @ $7 per M., and rough pine boards at 4 @ 4½ cents per foot.

POTATOES.—During the past month no shipments of potatoes have been made to California. The new crop of Koloa potatoes we understand are ripe and fit for market, but the low price at which they rule in San Francisco must prevent any shipments thither at present. By the latest advices from that port, we learn that sweet potatoes were dull at 2 and 2½ cents per pound. The Molokai and Niihau potatoes shipped over by recent vessels have proved a failure so far as heard from, while the keeping qualities of the Koloa potatoes are much superior. The Yankee brought several bags of Tombez potatoes which were ordered by the Native Agricultural Society, and the same have been distributed on the different Islands, to improve the crop. We see no reason why by the introduction of proper seed, the best quality of potatoes cannot be raised here. We quote potatoes at $1 00, per bbl at the beach at Koloa.

EXCHANGE ON U. S.—Very limited transactions in Exchange have been made during the past month, and mostly at par. We quote whalers bills at par @ 1 per cent premium. Sight exchange drawn to suit, @ 2 per cent premium. Drafts on San Francisco at par.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	June 4
Panama, N. G.	May 15
New York,	May 5
London	Apr 10
Paris	Apr 17
Hongkong	Apr 19
Sydney, N. S. W.	Apr 5
Tahiti	May 20

SHIPS MAILS.

For San Francisco—Per bark Yankee, Saturday Morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock precisely.
For Lahaina—Per Liholiho, to-day, 4 P. M.
For Hilo—Per Liholiho, to-day, 4 P. M.
For Kawaihae—Per Mary, Thursday, 4 P. M.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS SINCE JUNE 1.

June 2.—Am. bark What Cheer, Baker, 56 days frm Sydney, en route for San Francisco, touched for water and provisions.
9.—Am. ship Humboldt, Newell, 170 days from Boston, via Valparaiso and Tahiti, mdze to B. W. Field.
9.—Br. bark Gen. Wool, Fuller, 61 days from Melbourne, via Tahiti—18 days. Touched for water and provisions.
16.—N. Gren brig Ellenita, Waitt, 16 days from San Francisco, mdze to Messrs Peor.
16.—French Frigate Alceste, Penauvos, 50 guns, 16 days from San Francisco.
16.—Am. bark Yankee, Smith, 11 days from San Francisco, assd mdze to D. C. Waterman.
16.—Br brig Recovery, Mitchell, 20 days from Vancouvers Is. Shingles and Salmon to Hudson Bay Co.
20.—Ham bark Senator, Wessels, 34 days from Puget Sound, put in in distress.
21.—Br bark Agnes Garland, Thomson, 125 days from London, asstd cargo to Hudson Bay Co.
25.—Am ship Daylight, Holbrook, 42 days from Panama, touched for provisions.
27.—Haw schooner Liholiho, Thurston, from Hilo, Hawaii.
27.—Haw schooner Mary, Ellis, from Kawaihae, Hawaii.
29.—Br brigantine Burmah, Churchill, 30 days from Hongkong, touched for water.

☞ We shall hereafter report arrivals and departures of Coasters, as well as foreign vessels.

DEPARTURES SINCE JUNE 1.

June 2.—Haw brigantine Pfiel, Schivenbeck, for Arctic Oce.
4.—Am bark What Cheer, Baker, for San Francisco.
4.—Am schooner E. L. Frost, Hempstead, for Ochotsk.
6.—Am bark Frances Palmer, Stott, for San Francisco.
7.—Br Frigate Alarm, Curry, for San Francisco.
12.—Br bark Gen Wool, Fuller, for San Francisco.
13.—Am clipper ship S. S, Bishop, Lindsay, for N. York.
18.—Fr Frigate Alceste, Penauvos, for Tahiti.
27.—Br brig Recovery, Mitchell, for Vancouvers Is.
27.—Am ship Daylight, Holbrook, for Calcutta.
30.—Peru brig Ellenita, Waitt, for San Francisco.
30.—Brit brig Burmah, Churchill, for Valparaiso.

MEMORANDA.

The Am bark What Cheer, touched on the reef in entering the harbor, but sustained no damage, the steam tug Akamai going out immediately to her assistance.

The French Whaleship Georges, condemned at this port was sold at Auction on the 14th ult. Her hull brought $925. Total sales amounted to $3964. We learn the hull is to be broken up.

The Haw brigantine John Dunlap met a severe squall on her last trip from Kauai, and when near Barbers Point, carried away her fore top and gallant mast, with sails. She has repaired and sailed again last Friday for Kauai.

Per schooner Pfiel from Manila.—Spoke ship Albion of F. H., Hind, Master, N. Lat 34 16, Long 170 29 East, taken one sperm whale since leaving Takahuana, steering North. May 12, spoke ship Jas Maury, Curry, 64 days out, N. Lat 27 6, Long 155 30, West, 70 bbls sperm, bound to Kodiack.

VESSELS IN PORT.—JULY 2.

French brig of War Alcibiade, Marigny, waiting orders.
Am bark Yankee, Smith, up for San Francisco. D. C. Waterman.
Am wh bark George, Downs, (seized by the Marshal.)
Am ship Humboldt, Newell, up for Callao. B. W. Field.
Br bark Agnes Garland, Thomson, up for Vancouver's Island, July 5. R. Clouston.
Ham bark Senator, Wessels, discharging to repair. H. Hackfeld & Co.

COASTERS IN PORT.

Schooner Liholiho, sails to-day for Hilo.
" Mary, sails July 3d for Kawaihae.
" Manuokawai, repairing.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Exports.

Am. ship Herald, Lake, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Allen & Co.
Br. bark Cynthia, Johnson, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Johnson & Emmes.
Br. bark Avery, Jelland, from Liverpool May 1st, assorted mdze. to R. C. Janion.
Am. ship Ceylon, Barrett, from Boston, April 13, ass'td mdze to B. W. Field.
Am. sch Vaquero, Newell, from Sydney to R. Coady & Co.
Am. bark Fanny Major, Lawton, from San Francisco to sail about June 25.
Am. bark Frances Palmer, Stott, from San Francisco, to sail about July 5.
Haw. schooner Maria, King, from San Francisco, to sail about June 18.
Am. sch L. P. Foster, Johnson, from Puget Sound, lumber to Hackfeld & Co.
Am. sch Kaluna, —— from Puget Sound, lumber to Hackfeld & Co.
Bre. brig Oahu, Wohle, from Bremen, Ap. 8, assorted cargo to Melchers & Co.
Ham. brig Emma, —— from Hamburg, ass'd cargo to Krull & Moll.
Russian Steamship America, was to leave San Francisco, for Honolulu, about June 10, under sail,—is therefore overdue.

Movements of Coasters.

Sch Ka Moi, Hobron, sailed June 28, for Kahului, returns about July 5.
Sch Rialto, Molteno, sailed June 30 for Maui, returns July 6.
Brig John Dunlap, Candage, due from Kauai about July 8.
Sch Kekauluohi, sailed June 21, for Kona Hawaii, due about July 4.
Sch Kamehameha, due from Kahului, July 6.

IMPORTS.

San Francisco.—Per Bark Yankee.—10 boxes soap, 12 boxes tin ware, 13 sacks salt, 57 boxes mdse, 20½ boxes mdse, 42 cases 10 matts paper, 12 boxes drugs, 10 pkgs liquor, 4 boxes, and 2 bdls hardware, 2 kegs nails, 20½ kegs mdse, 25 bales mdse, 50 boxes candles, 11bags hops, 13 bags barley, 2 cases shoes, 2 cases hats, 70 cases flour, 6 cases tobacco, 1 case bdkfs, 30 rolls matting, 4 trunks mdse. 1 fire engine and fixtures, 16 bags oats, 34 M Shingles, 1 package specie, 7 bags potatoes, 400 kegs lead, 5 bags turnips.

San Francisco.—Per Ellenita.—174 M shingles, 38 bdles printing paper, 20 cords wood, 1 box mdse, 23 cases Suffolk flour, 100 qr sacks flour, 1 box beef, 1 bag buckwheat, 15 bbls flour, 1 coil India rubber hose, 2 boxes cheese, 1 bbl almonds, 1 box figs, 1 bbl filberts, 2 bbls peanuts, 1 keg nuts, 1 frail dates, 3 cases Boker's bitters, ½ cask brandy, 5 cases brandy, 3 cases claret, 2 casks ale, 2 casks porter, 5 cases gin, 1 case strawberry syrup, 1 case sherry wine, 10 gals bot wine.

Boston.—Per Humboldt.—38 cases mdse, 466 pkges mdse, 5 boxes mdse, 1 gig, 1 boiler, 8 trunks mdse, 156 doors, 1 case mdse, 12 M brick, 10 M feet of lumber, 290 pkgs doors, 1 bbl mdse, 400 casks cement, 100 baskets champagne, 60 casks coal, 163 tons coal, 37 cases boots and shoes, 14 bbl pitch, 1 bbl rosin, 144 bundles pails, 2 reels pipe, 5280 pieces, 105,075 ft lumber, 2 bbls rice.

London.—Per Agnes Garland.—305 cases mdse, 1410 cases mdse, 105 pkgs and pieces machinery, 11 pkgs mdse, 7 kegs mdse, 1 bag mdse, 15 baskets mdse, 99 bdls mdse, 18 chests mdse, 7 jugs mdse, 50 bbls gunpowder, 30 bbls mdse, 4 kegs gunpowder, 161 bales mdse, 11 serons, 4 iron pans, 3 boxes mdse, 6 grindstones, 379 bars of iron, 1 round evaporation pan, 2000 fire bricks, 1parcel mdse, 1 tin can mdse.

Teekalet.—Bark Senator.—59,170 ft lumber, 90 spars and masts.

EXPORTS.

Vancouvers Island.—Brigantine Recovery. 20 M. Manilla Cheroots, 1703 gals. molasses, 1020 bags brown sugar, 5 coils Manilla rope, 5 cases prints, 7 qr. casks sherry, 3 qr. casks port, 120 casks salt, 10 bdls. merchandise, 18 crates do, 6 casks do, 1 box do, 31 cases do, 35 bales do, 7 kegs do, 2 baskets do, 3 jugs do, 1 cart, 2 wheels, 6 cases whiskey, 20 cases old Tom gin, 2 cs. Brandy, 2 cases Brandy bitters.

New York.—Per S. S. Bishop. 635 dry hides, 32 bbls. tallow, 1 chest mdse, 1 trunk do, 57 csks guano, 1 bbl. copper and composition, 6 cases shells and lava specimens, 12,500 goat skins, 10 bags S. I. wool, 14 casks sperm oil, 83 casks whale oil, 15 pkgs. old copper and composition, 1 case clothing, 2400 lbs. pulu, 3 cases Beads.

San Francisco.—Per Ellenita. 225 kegs Sugar, 433 bales and bags Pulu, 106 bags Coffee, 596 bags Salt, 590 Squashes, 79 bags Fungus, 1 case Chinese Shoes, 1 box dried Pumpkins, 5 boxes brandy, 1 and ¼ cask Brandy, 4 boxes Gin, 10 gallons Port Wine, 5 boxes Claret, 1 box Syrup.

PASSENGERS.

Per Humboldt from Boston.—Ma. and Mrs. John Ladd, Mrs. A. Ladd, W. F. Ladd, E. Ladd, Messrs Prummer and Johnson.

Per Yankee from San Francisco.—Messrs Dietz, Fell, Graves, Briggs, Miller, Fitch, Ingolls, Lange, Gallagher, Carr, and Bulger.

Per Ellenita.—Messrs Maul, Van, Dow, Doullon and George

Per S. S. Bishop for New-York.—Mrs. B. F. Bolles, Walker.

Per Ellenita for San Francisco.—Messrs Frank Sheppard, [illegible], Wm. B. Lafferty and L. P. Plank.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, June 28th, by Rev S. C. Damon, Mr. Gustave Winter, to Miss Anna Perizot, both of Honolulu.

In Honolulu, June 23d, by Rev. S.C. Damon, Ashue, a Chinaman, to Kualu, an Hawaiian.

DEATH.

On the 31st of May, in Nuuanu Valley, of Pulmonary Apoplexy, John, youngest son of Richard Janion, Esq., of Rock Savage, near Runcorn, Cheshire, England, in the 31st year of his age.

Business Notices.

☞ A large edition of about 1500 copies of this number of the paper has been struck off, and a copy will be sent to *every foreigner* resident on these Islands, including many who are not subscribers, that all choosing to become subscribers, may do so from the first number.

Terms.—Six Dollars per annum.
Single Copies 12½ cents each.

Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter neatly done up in wrappers at 75 cents per dozen or $1, for twenty copies.

In order to accommodate our native subscribers, six months subscription, ($3) will be received for the Hawaiian Edition.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Lahaina, Maui	C. S. BARTOW, Esq.
Makawao, E. Maui	L. S. TORBERT Esq.
Hilo, Hawaii	Capt. J. WORTH
Kawaihae, Hawaii	Capt. JAS. A. LAW
Kona, Hawaii	THOS. H. PARIS, Esq.
Koloa, Kauai	Dr. J. W. SMITH
San Francisco, Cal	L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. Ex.
New Bedford and U. S.	B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Thank Heaven, the day at length has dawned when the Hawaiian Nation can boast a free press, untrammelled by government patronage or party pledges, unbiassed by ministerial frowns or favors—a press whose aim shall be the advancement of the nation in its commercial, political and social condition. The day that witnessed the abolition by Liholiho Iolani, of the tyrannous system of *tabus*, which had crushed with despotic power, from the most ancient days, the liberties of this people will not be longer remembered than that which witnessed the advent of free thought and free principles throughout this group.

That such a press, truly independent and free, has long been needed here, all must admit; but to establish one on a permament basis, and to conduct it in such a manner as to give general satisfaction and produce good results in a community made up of such various elements as ours, is an undertaking of so great risk that few have been willing to attempt it. It is needed in the family to enliven the social evening circle. It is needed in the counting room of the merchant whose eye glances instinctively to its marine and commercial news. It is needed in the farm house and on the distant plantation to convey thence whatever is transpiring at the metropolis and throughout the kingdom. It is needed by the wealthy ship owner abroad who seeks reliable advices from his cruising vessels. It is needed in the palace and the government halls, that the rulers of the nation may feel the throbbing of the public heart and guide their councils with discreetness. And lastly, it is needed by the intelligent native who is seeking to extend the sphere of his knowledge by the acquisition of our noble mother tongue. We want a medium for the expression of public thought—some mirror to portray our national features—some fit representative to bear to the enlightened nations of the earth the badges of our dignity and worth, not of our ignorance and vulgarity, and that will command from them respect and esteem.

The time has come when the attempt shall again be made, when the reading, thinking laboring portion of the community, who are the life and soul of the nation, shall have an organ adapted to their necessities, breathing their thoughts, carrying the spirit of enterprize to every portion of the kingdom and breaking through the crust of indolence and lethargy which is fast burying this nation and must soon seal it fate, like the mighty stream of lava rolling down the sides of Mauna Loa, which turns the hitherto impenetrable forest into a dreary waste.

We therefore issue this morning, the pioneer number of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," a paper destined, we trust, to exert more than an ephemeral influence on the industrial and social condition of our community and nation. The principal objects of this paper have been set forth in the prospectus issued by the publisher, some weeks since, which will be found on the first page. They certainly embrace a wide field, scarcely occupied at present, which will furnish material to fill the medium sized sheet on which the Advertiser is printed. The main objects of a newspaper should be to encourage every branch of lawful industry—to be the exponent and leader of public opinion on the great questions of the day—to aim to make that public opinion powerful and irresistable—to second the government in all its honest efforts to improve physically and mentally the condition of the body politic—to frown with imperious scorn on every attempt to infringe popular rights and on every act that tends to violate the confidence reposed by the nation in those elevated to authority—in a word *the public welfare*—these we conceive to be the end and aim of a public press.

But in a community such as this, made up of inhabitants from every portion of the globe, from the frozen shores of northern Russia to the most southern portions of Africa, America or Australia, what can be looked for but diversity of thought and opinion on every subject that may be embraced in the columns of a newspaper, whether it be on morals, politics, religion or reforms. One perhaps desires a paper to commence a fierce attack on the government and every member of it; another would have excluded from its columns everything that bears the semblance of the teachings of morality and religion, and devoted wholly to commercial intelligence; while a third would frown on every item that causes mirth and on the notices of public amusements, but would have its columns wholly devoted to morality and religion.

In the outset of our enterprize, we might as well have a distinct understanding with our patrons. To each and all of them we respectfully say, that in the form and style and general management of this paper and its contents, we must be left to our own judgment, to act with entire independence. To commence on any other basis, would be but to render our sheet what every former attempt has been, the tool of a party or the mouthpiece of a minister. Suggestions will always be cordially received; dictation never. [illegible] is all we seek, to show when occasion demands it, that the political wisdom of the nation is not all centered within the radius of the flickerings of the foreign office candle-light, or how far the financial prosperity of the country is dependent on the movements of the Lord Treasurer.

"The days are rapidly passing away," says the London Times, "when any Newspaper of character can avow itself as the unflinching advocate of any party or any person—of anything, in fact, except that which ought to be the object of all periodicals as well as all permanent writing—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. To give a true narrative of passing events and to make on those events just, natural and pertinent reflections, is all to which we aspire, it being a matter to us of the purest indifference what party, what clique, or what individual reputation may be damaged or promoted by our faithful and fearless discharge of the duty we undertake."

This is what we shall aim at—to give a truthful record of the present, and to point out the errors of the past, that they may afford experience for the future. If the policy of the government is clearly detrimental to the public interests, or the acts of its officials open to animadversion or reprehension, the errors of the former will be plainly pointed out, and the shortcomings of the latter fearlessly exposed and condemned.

As this paper is established for the public good, so its columns will always be open to a free and temperate discussion of matters of general interest. Correspondents will always be welcome, but they will bear in mind that brevity will be a chief recommendation to notice. We cannot allow any one to monopolize our columns, however important the subject may be. Neither can personal abuse be allowed by us, nor our paper be prostituted to become the vehicle of petty individual disputes or party bickerings.

Doubts have been expressed to us in regard to the propriety of publishing a portion of our issue for the Hawaiian race. It may be that such a publication is not demanded by them, but we think it is, and are willing at our own risk to make the trial. The truth is, the experiment of a sterling weekly paper, partly in English and partly in Hawaiian, ought to have been made by the Government years ago, instead of wasting its funds in foreign publications of doubtful utility. The intellectual eyes of the native race have been opened for years, but beyond a few elementary volumes, and some charitable attempts to provide newspapers for them, they have been and still are left to grope about, seeking light but finding little or none. There are intelligent natives here and throughout the group, who are desirous of knowing what is transpiring throughout the world, and who, finding their own dialect too limited, are striving to learn the English language. Such are willing to pay for a paper adapted to them, cost what it may. And though the experiment may not return to us its cost, yet, if at the end of the year our native list of subscribers is no larger than to-day, we shall rest satisfied with our effort in their behalf.

This is our little bark launched on the uncertain tide of life. What she is—whether a full clipper of the most approved model, in hull, spars, sails and rigging, whether in short she is such a craft as is needed for the trade, or not, 'tis yours, reader, to judge. It will be yours also to help freight her with the produce, the wares and merchandise which you may have to dispose of. It will be our duty to stand by the helm and ever keep a watchful eye to windward, and with the compass and chart of experience to steer her over the shoals and along the reefs and breakers that may lie in our track. We cannot expect always to sail smoothly under our perpetual trade breeze, with studdingsails set fore and aft. There are often squalls and gales slumbering unnoticed on the horizon of the most tranquil sky, while reefs and shoals are to be met in every voyage.

MARRIAGE
Of His Majesty Kamehameha IV.

This event took place on Thursday the 19th of June, in the Stone Church in this city. The day was fine, and the weather characteristic of our climate, clear, pleasant and warm, but fanned by the cool and refreshing trades, without which life here would have few attractions. The day was observed as a holiday, and flags were displayed from the shipping, consular offices and public buildings.

The church in which the ceremonies were performed had been decorated on the day previous, and graceful festoons of orange boughs, jessamine and evergreen hung from the ceilings, the galleries, and around the columns and pulpit. The front of the building, the spire and the arch entrance to the churchyard were also decorated with flags and evergreens, while the avenue from the church to the palace was strewed with green rushes.

Long before the hour appointed, every seat in the church was taken up. The number inside must have been near 3,000, while as many more natives could not obtain admission. At half past eleven o'clock the procession from the palace entered the church, led by the bride Miss Emma Rooke, who was accompanied by Dr. Rooke, her father, and three bridesmaids, consisting of Her R. H. Victoria, Miss Lydia Paki, and Miss Mary Pitman. Immediately following, came His Majesty accompanied by his father the Governor of Oahu, and numerous attendants, bearing some twenty *Kahili's*, the ancient insignia of royalty.

The Ceremony.—The marriage was conducted after the beautiful form of the church of England, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong officiating, both in the Hawaiian and English language. An altar covered with rich figured silk, with gold trimmings had been erected for the occasion. The service, through entirely new to all engaged in it, was performed with credit to each. The kneeling of the royal bridegroom and his bride before the altar and exchanging their vows before the audience was so different from the simple custom usually observed here in marriage, that it must have left its impression on all. The ceremonies occupied about half an hour.

His Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, was dressed in uniform, with sword, &c. He is now 22 years of age, and in the second year of his reign, it being about eighteen months since he assended the throne.

The Queen.—Emma Rooke, the present queen of the Hawaiian Islands, is the adopted daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, of this city. She is 20 years of age, of chief descent, and has received the best English education to be obtained at these Islands. It is not saying too much that she is probably better fitted and more suitable for the station to which she has been elevated than any young lady in the Kingdom. She will carry to the drawing-rooms of the palace the grace and accomplishments of refined and well educated society. On the occasion of her marriage she was tastefully dressed in the richest white embroidered silk, selected at Stewart's in Broadway, New-York, which with an elegantly wrought bridal veil and a head dress of white roses and orange flowers, gave to her appearance an elegance and beauty to which Parisian art could have added but little.

The Evening at the Palace.—Cards had been issued by the Chamberlain, for the entertainment at the Palace, to all the foreign residents and strangers in the city. The assemblage, however, was not as large as we had expected to see. The broad avenues and walks leading to the Palace, were tastefully decorated for the occasion with lanterns and transparencies. The grounds enclosed around the Palace comprise some thirty or forty acres, densely planted with all kinds of trees, making it at all times a beautiful retreat, but more especially so when illuminated as on this occasion. The transparencies, of which there may have been two hundred, bore on one side K. E. (Kamehameha and Emma,) and on the other, various mottoes, a few of which were: *Iloko o ke Akua ka pono o ke Aupuni.* (In God is the strength of the Kingdom.) *Ua ku paa ke Aupuni mamuli o ka pono.* (The Kingdom is established in righteousness.) *E mau ka noho Alii ana.* (Long live the King.) *E mau ka welo ana o ka Hae Hawaii.* (Long may the Hawaiian banner wave,) &c. &c.

The Palace.—Since the death of the late King Kamehameha III, the Palace and grounds have undergone a great change. The paper hangings, furniture and ornaments are exceedingly tasteful, and give to the interior of the building a rich and gorgeous air, of which it was formerly devoid. Its present appearance is a credit to the King and the nation, and must elicit the admiration of visitors. In the library of His Majesty we noticed a choice collection of some of the most popular English authors—historical and political—and if even the half of them are read and studied by him, the effect cannot fail to be beneficial in his administration. The dwelling occupied by their Majesties, which is a separate building from the Palace, has been recently erected, and is also elegantly furnished and in keeping with the latter.

The Presentation.—At nine o'clock their Majesties entered the reception rooms, accompanied by the bridesmaids and grooms. The Queen and the Princess Victoria, we noticed, were dressed very similarly, in white satin, covered with silver and wrought lace, the former having in addition a profusion of feather ornaments. In the presentation the American and French Commissioners took precedence, (the British Commissioner being absent,) and after them the naval officers, consuls, ladies and gentlemen. About half an hour was occupied in presenting, after which their Majesties led in the dance, which was kept up till about twelve o'clock.

The Tables—which had been spread under [illegible] were liberally supplied and under the [illegible] ment of Mr. St. John. But the principal [illegible] here was the bride's cake, consisting of a [illegible] five cakes, the largest about three feet in di[illegible] and the topmost about twelve inches su[illegible] a statue, the whole frosted and ornamented [illegible] highest style of the confectionery art, for[illegible] rarely seen in this part of the world. Un[illegible] however, for the palates of the curious [illegible] *tabu*—for sight only, not for taste.

On the following day the palace gr[illegible] thrown open to the native population, la[illegible] of whom visited the King and Queen, an[illegible] a luau (or native feast,) prepared for the [illegible] was also served up at the residence of Dr. [illegible]

In conclusion we cannot avoid congratu[illegible] Majesty on behalf of the public and the [illegible] his auspicious union with one so capable [illegible] a new order of things into the routine of [illegible] The day is past when the observance of [illegible] toms or habits can even maintain a footing [illegible] ty with the refinements of civilization, and [illegible] ted to notice the revival of the compulsory [illegible] tion of the military—a relic only of barbarism, and which had the appearance of [illegible] wards.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Review of the Troops—took [illegible] on the plain, under command of Ge[illegible] Their majesties the King and Queen [illegible] course of spectators were present. [illegible] credit for the improved drill of the [illegible] went through their manœuvers w[illegible] precision. The number on review was [illegible]

His Honor Judge Lee with [illegible] Robertson are spending a few we[illegible] residence of R. Moffit Esq., the mo[illegible] of this Island and about 50 mile[illegible] and are engaged in codifying the l[illegible] understood are to be reprinted as [illegible] The laws at present are embodie[illegible] volumes and large portions of the [illegible] The existing laws could be publishe[illegible] if properly prepared.

Hawaiian Steam Nav. Co.—By a [illegible] Polynesian, we see that steps have be[illegible] Crown Attorney to annul the char[illegible] This will only place matters as they [illegible] exclusive privilege was given to [illegible] the coast clear for anybody who ch[illegible] steam navigation among this group. [illegible] that another *exclusive* charter co[illegible] any Company applying for it, a[illegible] will probably hereafter have steamers [illegible]

Boston and S. I. Packets.—Th[illegible] Ceylon which left Boston for Ho[illegible] April with a cargo valued at $12[illegible] H. A. Pierce's Packets, and ma[illegible] make a short passage. She is co[illegible] Field, Esq. the agent for this line [illegible] this Kingdom, requires a regula[illegible] *packets*, and no one is more capab[illegible] the wants of our mercantile com[illegible] Pierce whose residence here and k[illegible] Pacific trade, as well as his ample [illegible] ble him successfully to conduct the [illegible]

Mangoes.—We are glad to noti[illegible] this delicious fruit in our market [illegible] son, although quite high-priced. O[illegible] are becoming aware of the value [illegible] ease with which it can be raised. [illegible] every seed will be saved and plant[illegible] soon may become as plentiful an[illegible] and peaches in the U. S.

Pineapples.—While speaking of [illegible] add that pineapples grow very [illegible] Niihau,—acres and even miles in ex[illegible] with the plants in fruit which are [illegible] but so tedious is the voyage up f[illegible] requiring three to five days, that [illegible] brought thence to our market, and [illegible] to the small supply raised on Oahu.

Trial of the New Fire Engine.—O[illegible] ment received by the Yankee from [illegible] the engine ordered some time since [illegible] tured for them. It has been named th[illegible] and is one of the largest class engine[illegible] very substantial workmanship. A tri[illegible] ties was made on Saturday last at the re[illegible] of our office and it worked to the satisfac[illegible] witnessed it. It threw a stream fr[illegible] nozzle about ninety-five feet in heigh[illegible] however did not stand the test of the tri[illegible] of fifty feet each having burst. The [illegible] have charge of the Kamehameha are [illegible] as even drew an engine and our n[illegible] coast will please take note that o[illegible] serve the purposes of the Honolulu b[illegible]

Earthquake on Hawaii.—It see[illegible] Goddess *Pele* who rules among the c[illegible] is becoming again quite restless. O[illegible] Law of Kawaihae writes to a resid[illegible] that on the night of the 8th ult. at 1[illegible] severe shock of earthquake was fe[illegible] so severe as to crack the walls of th[illegible] and rouse the inmates from their b[illegible] also learned from other sources, that [illegible] new volcano on Mauna Loa, has [illegible] increased of late, but the lava str[illegible] formerly tending towards Hilo has [illegible] and is running to the Southward a[illegible] will be done. We intend to give in [illegible] historial sketch of the present erupti[illegible] a map of Hawaii.

Annual Meeting of the Haw[illegible] This will be held on Wednesd[illegible] July, having been postponed in [illegible] with the native society, which [illegible] meeting for that day. We unde[illegible] W. Hillebrand will deliver the [illegible] before the Society, and the publ[illegible] enjoy a literary treat on that [illegible] afforded in our community.