COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

VERY little has transpired during the past week, worthy of note, and as many of our merchants are out of town, business has been very quiet.

Just after our last paper was put to press, the ship *Morning Light* was telegraphed which brought a week later news from San Francisco and the East. Below, will be found the principal changes in the markets there.

An important topic of discussion has risen during the week, in regard to the propriety of commencing a paper currency. The bill now before the Legislature will be found reported in our editorial columns, and should be read by all interested in the matter. It will and ought to open a full discussion of the utility or danger attending the issue of paper currency.

Besides heavy purchases for the fall trade, made by one of our heaviest jobbing and retail houses, understood to amount to ten or twelve thousand dollars, we hear of no special transactions. From present indications, the fall trade will be good, perhaps not fully equal to that of former years; but for staples, there is and will be a steady and increasing demand.

The bark *Robert W. Wood*, now nearly due from Bremen, will give us the first assorted fall cargo. Considerable sales to arrive have already been effected from her.

From New Zealand, we have a report of whalers up to the middle of March, which will be found in our shipping memoranda. Most of the vessels reported are Southern and sperm whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our reports of the market are to July 7. Some change is noticed in pulu and rice:

PULU—During the week a sale of 250 bales pulu has been reported at 8½@9c; the details thereof have not transpired, but the rate being considerably under the current rate, many parties in the trade are disposed to believe that some ulterior object is in view, by its general promulgation just on the eve of the *Morning Light's* departure for Honolulu.

RICE—Advanced. Sales of 500 mats Siam, 5¾c; 300 mats No. 1 China, 6c.

LUMBER—75 M feet Mendocino redwood, $19 for rough, and $28 for dressed; 215 M Oregon, assorted, at $18 per M.

OIL—1500 galls Crude oil sold at 35c.

COAL—4650 tons Sydney, at *Isle of France*, sold on private terms, understood about $11.

HAY—Sales of good new, $9@$10 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—Very dull. Sales of China No. 1 at 75c; S. I. quoted at 90@92½c; Eastern crushed, 1½c.

MOLASSES—No change from former rate, 26c.

FLOUR—Domestic California, $5@$5.

REAL ESTATE SALES—Frame house and lot, situate on the south side of Clay street, 68 feet east of Jones street, fronting 23½ feet by 60 feet deep; house two stories, and contains four rooms—$700.

Homestead on the north side of Minna street, 275 feet east from Second street, fronts 37 feet by 80 deep; house two stories and basement, contains 10 rooms, with closets; Belsley water and gas throughout—$3,500.

House and lot on north side of Green street, 49 feet west from Mason street, fronting 29 feet by 68½ feet deep. Two-story house, containing 6 rooms and kitchen. There is a small house in the rear of the lot—$1,125.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	July 8	London, (papers)	May 29
Panama, N. G.	June 15	" telegraphic	June 2
New York, (papers)	June 5	Paris	May 30
" " telegraphic	June 16	Hongkong	May 1
Tahiti,	Feb. 4	Sydney, N. S. W.	March 17

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in August.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
Full Moon	1	7	2 M.	New Moon	16	11	48 M.
Last Quarter	9	10	52 M.	First Quarter	23	2	18 M.
				Full Moon	30	10½	26m. A.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Yankee, Wednesday, Aug. 8.
FOR SYDNEY—per Kathleen, Saturday or Monday.
FOR LAHAINA—per Kamoi, to-day.
FOR KATAI—per Kilauea, Friday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 26—10 o'clock A. M., Am clipper ship Morning Light, Johnson, 17 days from san Francisco, on route for Baker's Island.
27—Sch Mary, Berrill, fm Kawaihae, with cattle.
28—Sch Excel, from ports on Kauai.
29—Sch Kamoi, Wetherbee, from Kaululi and Lahaina.
28—Sch Maria, Molteno, from Lahaina.
29—Sch Nettie Merrill, 66 hours from Hilo.
30—Sch Kekauluohi, Marchant, from Kona, Hawaii.
Aug. 1—Sloop Emma, Sic'north, 10 days from French Frigate Shoal via Honolulu 16½ hours.
1—Steamer Kilauea, Beak, from Hilo and Lahaina.
1—Sch Makalei, from Kaululi, with sugar and molasses.

DEPARTURES.

July 27—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, for ports on Kauai.
27—Sch Moloolai, for Lahaina and Kaululi.
27—Sch Go-ahead, White, for Hanalei.
28—Am clipper ship Morning Light, Johnson, for Baker's Island.
28—Sch Kalama, M'Gregor, for Lahaina and Hilo.
30—Am sch Samuel Robertson, Tatter, for M'Kean's Island.
30—Sch Maria, Molteno, for ports on Maui.
Aug. 1—Sch Kekauluohi, Marchant, for Kona.
1—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, for Hilo via Lahaina.
1—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.
1—U. S. sloop-of-war Levant, Hunt, for Lahaina.
1—Sch Emma Rooke, Chadwick, for Lahaina and ports on Hawaii.

MEMORANDA.

SYDNEY, April 7.—The *Flying Dragon*, Capt. Watson, put in here this morning, leaking badly. She is from Baker's Island, with guano. She put in at the Friendly Islands and discharged, or rather threw overboard, 600 tons, and then came on here.—[*Extract from Cor.*

☞ The British bark *Isle of France*, hence May 26, arrived at San Francisco, July 4th, after a passage of 37 days.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AGAINST SHARKS.—The bark *Kingfisher*, which arrived at this port on the eighth week from a sealing voyage, is to be fitted for a cruise of five or six months in the Atlantic, a similar voyage to that of the *Scotland*, noticed a few days since. She is to be commanded by Capt. Edna Russell, of this city, late of bark *Peri*, a veteran in the service.—*N. B. Paper.*

Arrivals at Bay of Islands, New Zealand.

Jan. 18—Japan, Grant, 7 months out, with 450 bris sperm oil.
22—Harvest, Manchester, 8 months out, with 200 sperm.
22—Florida, Williams, 16 months, with 800 wh oil, 10,000 lbs bone. This last season on the Arctic.
27—Swift, Worth, 30 months, with 1150 sperm.
31—E. L. B. Jenny, Marsh, 28 months, with 1100 sperm.
Feb. 2—Sea Gull, C. Nichols, 20 months, with 900 sperm.
19—Cornelius Howland, Dougherty, of New Bedford, 16 months, 500 sp, 50 wh.
23—Canton Packet, 22 months, 1250 sperm.
March 4—Hudson, Fish, 8 months, clean.
6—Gazelle, Baker, 22 months, 1450 sperm.
6—Connaut, Hopkins, 22 months, 400 sperm.
7—Polar Star, Weeks, 40 months, 600 sp, 1800 wh.
8—R. Shell, Ware, 40 months, 800 sperm.

SAILED.

Jan. 28—Narragansett, Gardner, for the United States.
30—Mount Wollaston, Coffee, for the South Seas.
Feb. 1—Japan, Grant, for the South Seas.
2—Harvest, Manchester, for the North Pacific.
5—Florida, Williams, for the North Pacific.
20—Swift, Worth, for the South Seas.
29—E. L. B. Jenny, Marsh, for the South Seas.

WHALERS IN PORT—Feb. 28.

Ships Sea Gull, Nichols.
Petrel, Fuller.
E. Corning, Reith.
Robin Hood, McGenley.
James Arnold, Sullivan.
Andrews, Norton.
Cornelius Howard, Dougherty.
Canton Packet, Allen.
—*Southern Cross.*

VESSELS IN PORT—AUGUST 1.

Am bark Yankee, Lovett.
Am bark Zoe, Bush.
British bark Kathleen, Wilkinson.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

The clipper ship Polynesia, chartered to load at Baker's Island, is expected to leave San Francisco for this port about the 20th to 25th July—due here Aug. 5th to 8th.
American bark-rotine Jenny Ford, Moore, with cargo of Lumber from Port Townsend, will be due after August 1.
Hawaiian brig Mary Ellen, Bennett, from Portland, O. T., will be due after August 1.
Am ship Hadaga, Burdett, sailed from Boston May 16th, with assorted cargo to C. Brewer & Co.
Am bark Comet, Smith, would leave San Francisco for this port, about July 28—due Aug. 10 to 15.
Haw bark R. W. Wood, Oberken, (new) sailed from Bremen April 6, with cargo to H. Hackfeld & Co.—due Aug. 10th to 20th.
H. B. M.'s ship Calypso, Montrezor, sailed from Panama via Tahiti, for this port.

IMPORTS.

FROM FRENCH FRIGATE SHOAL—per sloop Emma, Aug. 1—600 lbs sharks' fins, 20 bris seal and shark oil.

EXPORTS.

FOR FANNING'S ISLAND—per Matilda, July 24—3,111 galls oil casks, 30 porter casks, 7 boxes plants, 4 bndls hoop iron, 2 bales denims, 2 do. cottons, 20 boxes soap, 6 do. tobacco, 1 bale gunnies, 1 case chalk, 25 sheets yellow metal, 1 case hardware, 20 cans paint, 1 case turpentine, 5 kegs nails, 10,000 ft lumber, 2 bris whisky.

FOR M'KEAN'S ISLAND—per Samuel Robertson, July 30—1 ton hay, 14 bris potatoes, 3000 lbs bread, 1 bri pork, 4 bris beef, 4 bris flour, 3 doz shovels, 150 lbs Manila rope, 5 bris fish, 24 bris pot, 220 bris cooks.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

For M'KEAN'S ISLAND—per Samuel Robertson—6 native laborers.

For BAKER'S ISLAND—per Morning Light—Wm Kinney.

For FANNING'S ISLAND—per Matilda—J M Brownson, Z Bent and wife.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Morning Light—S Miller, J P Hinchsiter, G Kilim.

COASTWISE.

From HILO—per Kilauea, Aug. 1—Mr and Mrs J W Austin, child and servant, Mrs G T Lawton, Miss Lawton, Dr Wight and child, Master and Miss Bond, Geo Wood, M D Myers, Mr Acton, Miss Acton, H McIntyre and two daughters, Capt Hackfeld and wife, C A Williams, Capt J M Green and wife, F S Pratt—23, and 155 natives.

From KAWAIHAE—per Mary, July 27—J Irwin, Dr Kennedy, Geo W Macy.

For KATAI—per Odd Fellow, July 27—Mrs Irwin and child, Mrs Pogue and son, Capt Lambert, and two others.

For KONA—per Kekauluohi, August 1—Lemuel Blake, J R Mitchel, James Strong.

For HILO—per Nettie Merrill, August 1—Llewelyn Zublin, M Segur.

LOST!

A METAL CAP TO A CARRIAGE SHAFT. The owner will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. 218-1t

VOLUME 5.

THE number for July 5th commenced the FIFTH VOLUME of this paper. Subscribers, whose term of subscription has expired, are respectfully requested to continue the same. We shall be happy to receive any orders for copies to be forwarded to foreign countries.

TERMS—$6 00 per annum.
7 50 when sent to a foreign country.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

THE last issue of the government journal affords a beautiful illustration of the squeaming which usually takes hold of delinquent officials, when brought in close contact with the people, to whom they are responsible. It is a curious specimen of bilious excitability, and from the first line of the leader to the close of its items, it is filled only with pitiful moans and whining and execrations against the Representatives who have had the independence and manliness for once to assert their voice, and express themselves boldly against official prodigacy. The first beneficial effect of their action has been to bring the head of the bureau back to his office and his chair, which has so long been vacant. "Disappointment and sorrow," "paying dear for its whistle," "drunkenness and prostitution," "diagnostics and anodyne," "another imp of that ilk," are some of the choice phrases to which his quill gives utterance. If the Director's berth has become a bed of torture, as he leads the public to believe it to be, he himself has made it such.

Let us submit the case as it now stands: the Legislature propose to vote to the bureau the following items:

	One year.	Two years.
Director's Salary	$2,000	$4,000
Printers' Wages	6,500	13,000
Materials and incidental Expenses	1,500	3,000
Making a total of	$10,000	$20,000

The sum asked by the Director, for the *two years*, was $23,088, the difference being mainly in the "incidentals." But the chief object with the representatives, as we understand it, was, after allowing whatever might be absolutely *necessary*, to carry on the office, *to limit it to a definite expenditure*, so that, at the end of two years, some approximation may be had to the *actual expense* of the bureau—the public generally, believing that its cost has been during the past two years, about $40,000. (see the details given in the *Commercial* of May 10.) while the Director contends it has not cost much over half that sum. The sum voted by the Representatives is very liberal, and the total is *amply sufficient* to conduct the government office so as to do *all the work required* by the government, provided reasonable economy is practiced in it. The *Commercial* establishment's expenses average less than $8,000 per annum, and considerably more work is done in it than in the government office. Why then cannot the latter be conducted for a like sum? We have the answer in the fact evolved by the committee of investigation, that the sum of $5,527 43 was spent, we will not say squandered, for service for which, though more faithfully done, the *Commercial* cannot afford over one-third that sum. The *Polynesian* says:

> "With regard to the newspaper we could say a great deal, but the simple fact is this, that the editor will be obliged to work it single-handed, for the idea of paying reporters is scouted by the House. No sinecure man has time or strength enough to supply all the information now found in our columns. He cannot be every where watching the markets, preparing tables, looking into all the occurrences and events of the town, and doing, in fact, all the out-door business of a paper, even to collecting accounts, and at the same time fulfill all the in-door duties of his office. The journal so conducted must soon fall into the background, and the advertising patronage of public and private offices and their patronage on a paper conducted under happier auspices."

Without wishing to make any boast in the matter, but merely to show what is done, we will state that the publisher of the *Commercial* has been compelled, during the past fourteen months, with the exception of a few weeks, during the "busy season," to perform, besides his numerous other engagements, all the above work which the government editor thinks such a herculean task. This has been done more from necessity than choice—a necessity created in part by the lavish expenditure of government funds, and the unfair competition arising therefrom. If the director and editor of the government press thinks himself *incapable* of performing the service expected of him, it is fully time he resigned his position. There are plenty of persons, equally ignorant of the printing business, but capable of holding a goose quill, who would be glad to take the place and fully perform the service required.

But says the editor, speaking of this $5,527, "those gentlemen [the Representatives] did not see fit to recognize another fact, that the expenditure of that money made the *Polynesian* what it is to-day." As the government editor has his hand in statistics, we propose the following for his solution: if it requires an expenditure of $5,527, in editing the *Polynesian*, to make it what it now is, a third-rate journal, how much money will it require to make it a first-rate concern? Perhaps the Minister of Finance, who is "some" on figuring public debts, can help him to an answer. The editor has a very good opinion of his bantling paper, an opinion not so generally entertained by others, if we may judge from its enormous subscription list, numbering 147 copies. As an index of what is thought of it abroad, we have now before us a letter received by a recent mail, giving the opinion of one of the most respected and influential of the public functionaries of His Majesty, expressing surprise that the Hawaiian government should issue such a useless publication, while the *Commercial* affords a happy illustration of the progress of civilization in Polynesia, compared with which the *Polynesian* was only a miserable rag. Perhaps, if the Foreign Secretary knew the low estimate in which the ministerial journal is held abroad, he would be less anxious to cumber his foreign official correspondents with what they consider only trash, not worth the postage; or at least would accompany his messages with copies of a paper which affords a more sure index of our political, social, and commercial advancement. Even during the past few weeks that the Legislature has been in session, which paper, we ask, has done the country and even the government, the most service? We have gone to the expense of issuing in full *all* the state reports presented to the Legislature, with reviews of some of them, while the *Polynesian*, the avowed government organ, *has not published a single ministerial report*. We have done this without pay, while the public funds have been wasted on our contemporary.

A word now about the *actual value* of the government printing. No matter what the *cost* or *loss* may be, whether it be $10,000 or $20,000 a year. The publisher of the *Commercial* proposed to the last Legislature to do the *whole work* required by the government for $3,800 per annum. As that tender has never been accepted or published, we take the liberty to print it here in full, simply to show what the government printing *can be done for*, about which so much has been said:

To the Honorable the Nobles, the House of Representatives, and the King's Privy Council of State.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully represent to your Honorable body that he is fully prepared to execute the Public Printing at a cost, which is confidently believed to be much less than the same is now executed for and by the government.

That he is prepared to execute, by contract for a term of five to ten years, or otherwise, all the ordinary printing required by government, including the

Printing of all laws and resolutions passed by the Legislature;
All reports of the various departments, with their accompanying documents;
All blanks required in the business of the said departments;
All legal notices and decisions issued by any of the Courts of Law;
All proclamations and other notices of Authority;
And any and all printing required by the government, including the materials, and all necessary materials for his office; applying for that purpose the moneys, from time to time, appropriated by the Legislature, provided, however, that if the amount appropriated by the Legislature be not sufficient for the employment of operatives, and to provide the necessary materials for his office, he shall have the power to pay for the same out of the receipts of his office—rendering therefor a detailed account to the Minister of the Interior.

It seems somewhat singular, when every other department of the government is limited so closely to definite appropriations, that the bureau of the public press alone can be allowed to appropriate public funds to an indefinite amount. The King and Royal Family are not permitted to draw a dollar over the sum expressly voted, but the public press can spend ten thousand dollars over the sum voted, if the Director so wills it. It is full time that his hands were tied "in two ways at once," and full time that such a blot on our statute book were wiped off. This is one of the reasons why there has been such a reckless, devil-may-care expenditure in that bureau for for the past few years, simply because there has been a loop-hole through which the public funds could be obtained almost without limit, and all this whining of the government press is because the Legislature now propose to shut up the gap and stop the leak.

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law."

☞ A bill has been brought before the Legislature to authorize the issue of bank notes, and to make such notes, when issued, legal tender throughout the Kingdom. As this is a matter of great importance, we have requested a copy of the bill for publication, it will be found below. It is brief, and perhaps not so explicit or full in all its details, as it should be. It proposes to grant Bishop & Co., the right to issue Bank bills, of the denomination of one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollars, for the term of *twenty-five* years, that right not to be canceled or annulled during that period by any counter legislation. It also proposes to make the paper issue perfectly secure by making a deposit of Government stocks at the treasury to the full amount of the bills issued.

On the desiderableness of a paper currency there is much difference of opinion: but if any system can be devised rendering the bill holders at all times *perfectly secure against loss*, it may be that the issue of bills may be politic. Whether the law as framed, and printed below, fully guards the interests of all, is what we are not prepared to decide, but it should be carefully and fully considered before being enacted. There *is* a basis of paper currency which is perfectly safe, and that is to compel hard coin or its bona fide equivalent to be kept at all times ready to redeem all such bills. This is the system on which the bank of Venice is conducted, which has stood for 500 hundred years, unmoved by any of the commotions and wars around it. The following act, it should be stated, has not yet been passed.

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BANK BILLS FOR CIRCULATION AS MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED, &c.

SECTION 1.—That authority is hereby granted to Charles R. Bishop and William A. Aldrich, now doing business as Bankers, in the city of Honolulu under the firm name of Bishop & Co., and to those whom the said Charles R. Bishop and William A. Aldrich may hereafter associate with themselves in the said business of banking, and to their Legal Representatives and Assigns, doing business as Bankers, under the same name and style, to issue Bills for circulation as money in this kingdom, under the limitations and restrictions hereafter expressed:

1st. Previously to the issue of any Bills as above provided, the said Bishop & Co. shall deposit with the Minister of Finance, Hawaiian Exchequer Bills, equal in amount to the sum for which they may desire to issue their own Bills; for which said Exchequer Bills, the Minister of Finance shall give a receipt. And the said Exchequer Bills shall be held by the Minister of Finance as security for the payment of the amount of money represented by the said Bank Bills, to the holders thereof. And in case that payment of any of the said Bank Bills be refused by the said Bishop & Co., the Minister of Finance, shall forthwith apply, as much of the securities deposited with him, as may be necessary, to the payment of the Bills, so refused.

2d. The said Bills shall be payable in specie, on demand, at the banking house of Bishop & Co., at Honolulu, shall be signed by the firm name, and countersigned by the Minister of Finance. And the said Minister shall, if requested, return to the said Bishop & Co. of their securities deposited with him, a sum equal in amount to whatever Bank Bills, may, at any time be returned into the Treasury Office, cancelled.

3rd. The amount of Bills issued shall at no time exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and the Bills shall be of the denominations of one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollars.

4th. No Exchequer Bills lodged by the said banking firm, with the Minister of Finance, as security for the said Bank Bills, shall draw a larger rate of interest than ten per cent. per annum, and if it should happen that any Exchequer Bills, so deposited should upon the face of them bear higher interest than ten per cent. per annum, yet the depositors shall receive at the said rate of ten per cent. per annum, in full payment of the interest accruing on the same, during the time that the said Exchequer Bills may thus remain on deposit.

SECTION 2.—*Be it further enacted*. That the Bills of the said Bishop & Co., secured and countersigned as in the preceding section provided shall be deemed, and the same are hereby declared to be Legal Tender in payment of all debts, dues and demands in this kingdom, any enactments to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 3.—*And it is further enacted*. That the authority herein above granted shall be continued to the said Charles R. Bishop and William A. Aldrich, their Associates, Legal Representatives and Assigns, for and during the period of twenty-five years, from and after the passage of this Act. But if they shall at any time refuse to redeem any of their said Bank Bills, on proper complaint being made by the Minister of Finance to the Supreme Court, the privileges and authority granted to the said Bishop & Co., may be declared revoked, by the said Supreme Court.

SECTION 4.—*And it is further enacted*. That if the said Firm of Bishop & Co. shall wish, at any time before the expiration of the said term of twenty-five years, to withdraw from circulation *all* the Bills, which they may have issued under authority of this Act, they shall advertise for three months in a newspaper printed at Honolulu in the English language, and likewise in one printed in the Hawaiian language, for all Bills issued by them to be presented for payment; and having paid all the Bills presented, and cancelled the same, in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the said Minister of Finance shall return to them all the Exchequer Bills for which Bishop & Co. may hold the Minister's receipt.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE SHIP "BLACK SEA."—In a previous issue, we reported that this ship had been forced to put into Sydney. By the last mail we have received letters relating to the accident, which state: "Our ship, which has hitherto been very tight, commenced leaking on Sunday Jan. 29, the thirtieth day out from Honolulu. The cause of the leak has not been discovered, and it is probably in the bow and near the keel. Feb. 8d, the leak increasing, the crew came att in a body, and refused duty, unless the captain should put into some port for repairs. They were unwilling to proceed, in the present condition of the ship, around Cape Horn. The Captain had been hesitating what course to take for the last day or two, but this decided him, and the ship was put about heading north, to get out of the variables as soon as possible, and then steer for Tahiti or Sydney. Three ports were open to his choice, Valparaiso, Tahiti, and Sydney. The first it would be hazardous to attempt to reach with the prevailing head-winds and rough weather of the coast; Tahiti could have been reached soonest, but in case the ship were condemned there, little hope was left of getting the cargo or passengers on without much delay. He therefore decided to go into Sydney, as affording the best facilities for repairs, and for getting his cargo on in case of the ship being condemned. The distance was 2600 miles and with a fair wind most of the voyage, she reached Sydney on the 24 of March." At the latest dates, April 7th, the ship had discharged her cargo, and gone on to the railway slip, for examination, but the result of the survey had not transpired. It is probable that she was condemned as unseaworthy; in which case, another vessel would be chartered to take on the cargo and passengers to their destination.

THE STEAMER.—The *Kilauea* returned on Wednesday morning from Hilo, having been absent seven and a half days, of which she lay in Hilo four and a half days. During her stay there, her passengers, a party of 17 foreigners, visited the crater, and spent a day and night there, three of them, more daring than the rest, sleeping down in the crater itself on the warm lava crust, exposed to the sulphurous blasts. They say they *slept*, but you might as soon expect to find a coon asleep in a cornfield. The party enjoyed the trip much, the steamer working admirably and to the satisfaction of all. In returning, she made the run from Kohala point, under steam and sail, to Makee's landing, about 55 miles in *four hours*. She brings a good number of passengers and freight. She leaves for Kauai on Friday, and probably for windward again on Monday.

—The following is the time made by the steamer during her trip to Hilo. From Honolulu to Lahaina, 14 hours, thence to Makee's landing, 2½ hours, thence to Hilo, 27 hours. In returning from Hilo to Kohala point, 6 hours; from Kohala to Makee's landing, 4 hours, thence to Lahaina, 2½ hours. From Lahaina to Honolulu, 8 hours.

BIRDS AGAIN.—By the *Yankee* the R. H. Agricultural Society received between sixty and seventy Linnets, which is much the largest number yet received at one time, part of them have been sent to Lahaina, others to the Society's garden in Nuuanu, and the remainder were set free in Honolulu, where they may be seen and heard daily in all parts of the city. The Society is under great obligations to those who have interested themselves in procuring these fine little birds, and especially to the Rev. Mr. Walsworth, of Marysville, Messrs. M-Ruer & Merrill of San Francisco, Messrs. D. C. Waterman & Co. of Honolulu, and to the Captain and Officers of the *Francis Palmer* and *Yankee*, none of those gentlemen having made any charge for freight or services. We learn that the quails imported some time ago, are breeding well and give promise of becoming numerous.

SHARKING EXTRAORDINARY.—The sloop *Emma*, formerly the *Splendid*, has just returned from a cruise around French Frigate Shoal, where she has been to obtain shark's fins and seal oil. During her cruise she has taken about 800 sharks, some of monstrous size, with jaws large enough to swallow an ox whole. Several encounters were had with their savage shirkships, during one of which, a shark bit a piece out of the sloop's side larger than a man's head. On another occasion, two sharks which had been caught, actually towed the sloop several miles to leeward, though she had both her anchors down at the time. These fins, which the sloop has been in search of, are eaten by the Chinese, with whom they constitute a choice delicacy.

THE VERY BEST.—Our friend Mr. Oudinot, who lives under his own "vine and fig-tree," in the quiet suburbs of Lahaina, and who knows how to do the thing handsomely, has placed us again under a load of thanks for a most liberal supply of grapes, which he tells us are "the Simon pure" article. The sight, as we opened the box and eyed its contents, filled with monstrous fat grapes, more like ox-heart cherries than any thing we have seen for many a day, was one not often enjoyed. Long may the Marshal live to trim the vine which can produce grapes rivalling those of the Valley of Eschol, and may his and *its* shadow never be less.

WHERE'S CAPT. COFFIN?—"Steamer days" are coming, and with them, we need their usual accompaniments of carriages, express wagons, and baggage carts. Passengers are always anxious, after a sea voyage, to get home as soon as possible, and carriages will usually find customers. At all events, let it be tried. By the way, would it not be better for the interests of all concerned, if the steamer started from the foot of Fort street or Market wharf, at least for the present, while steamboat wharf is so cumbered up with "infernal improvements," that one can only get down there at the risk of broken shins, &c.

U. S. SHIP LEVANT.—The U. S. sloop of war *Levant*, Capt. Hunt, having yesterday afternoon received on board the Hon. James W. Borden, U. S. Commissioner, under the customary salute, left for Lahaina at 4 P. M. We understand that the Commissioners have completed their duty of examining into the affairs of the U. S. Consulate and Hospital here, and will probably be detained some two weeks or more at Lahaina making similar investigations there. The *Levant* will then proceed to Hilo upon a similar duty, but before finally leaving this group, will probably return to this port. During the absence of Judge Borden, the U. S. Legation will be left in charge of Mr. Frederick L. Hanks.

HONEY.—We are pleased to notice this delicious article coming more freely to market. The *Kekauluohi* brought down from Kona, Hawaii, at out 100 pounds. We learn that the hives on Molokai, are doing finely, and that there is a prospect of an increase to fifty or a hundred hives in a short time, as the bees are found to swarm or colonize very rapidly, when good care is taken of them. There are five thriving hives now on that island.

NEXT MAIL.—The *Comet* had not arrived at San Francisco up to the 9th of July—16 days out. The *Polynesia* would leave from the 20th to 25th of July, but can hardly be looked for before the 5th of August. She may bring the New York mail of June 20.

NEW ROYAL STANDARD.—A new royal standard was yesterday displayed on the Palace flag-staff. It is a pure white, with the royal insignia in the center, and makes a very beautiful ensign.

FOR THE EAST.—The *Yankee* will sail on Wednesday, August 8th, taking the regular American mail. Our paper for the 8th will be issued in season to forward by her.

☞ The convicts in the prison at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are fed on poi and salmon. The latter is rather expensive eating in these parts—of the former we have no experience.—*Portland Transcript.*

As there is no probability of our cotemporary's having an opportunity to test practically the price and quality of poi in the above institution, we will inform him that its price is about a cent and a half a pound, and a glance at the robust condition of the prisoners who compose the chain-gang is enough to satisfy the most skeptical that it is the healthiest food in the world.—*Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Commercial Advertiser.*

Very good; but why don't you tell us what it is? As the word stands it has half a look of pot-son.—*Transcript.*

As Webster's "great unabridged," pictorial edition included, does not condescend to notice our vernacular, we will endeavor to enlighten our cotemporary. *Poi* is the principal article of the food of Hawaiians—their "staff of life." It is made from the root of the taro plant (arum esculentum,) which resembles, in its leaf and root, the wild turneps of the swamps in the United States. To produce *poi*, the root is thoroughly cooked, then pounded with a stone pestle into a pulp, during which process water is mixed with it, and when of the consistency of hasty pudding, it is put into calabashes for food. When first made, it is sweet and quite palatable to a foreigner's taste; but the natives prefer to let it stand a few days till it begins to ferment and becomes more or less acid. As an article of food, it is exceedingly nutritious and healthy, and no Hawaiian is content when deprived of his national dish. If our cotemporary wishes to taste the article, we will cheerfully treat him to a mess of the Hawaiian *ne plus ultra*, provided he will delegate one of his assistants to come over the "big pond" and try it. "Ethan Spike" will, no doubt, be a good judge of its quality.

PIT OUT THE LIGHT.—Among the items on the Appropriation bill, as reported to the Honorable House of Representatives by its Finance Committee, was one of $1,800 for a light house or beacon at Honolulu harbor. One would have thought that a subject of so self-evident utility and necessity, one so nearly concerning the safety and accommodation of every class of the constituents of that Honorable House, would have met with no opposition whatever, &c.

The above is from the *Polynesian*, and is a fair specimen, of its dog-in-the-manger barking. It knows as well as any one that the sum named is insufficient to put up a substantial light-house, or any structure more durable than the famous "hippograffes" which formerly graced the harbor entrance. So long as $10,000 a year, is voted for such "beacons" as the *Polynesian* light-house, which resembles the light of a tallow-candle, so long will "every class of our constituents" have to go without the more necessary light "over the dark waters of Honolulu." In this view of the case, the course of the "member from Makawao" must meet general approval.

HAWAIIAN CONSULS.—We cheerfully give His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, credit for effecting some good by the appointment of consular officers abroad. When the ship *Black Sea* put into Sydney in distress, she was immediately visited by the Hawaiian Consul, Mr. Williams, and the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. Charles St. Julian, who made themselves acquainted with the ladies on board, and offered every assistance that they might require, in case the vessel was condemned. Mr. St. Julian has long maintained a high reputation, wherever he is known, and the recent expression of kindly sentiments and assistance to Hawaiians will not be soon forgotten.

STEAMER TIME.—The competition in the coasting trade has set some of our schooners to making quicker trips than formerly. The *Kekauluohi*, on her last trip to Hawaii, was absent but eight days, during which she went to Kau, and touched as usual at all the ports along the Kona shore, showing that she *can* sail equal to the best clipper in the fleet.

JULY 31ST.—The anniversary of the Restoration of the Sovereignty of the Kingdom, occurred on Tuesday and passed off very quietly, with the usual display of flags, salutes at noon from Punchbowl and from the U. S. Sloop of War *Levant*. Numerous feasts among the native population, during the afternoon, with the usual amount of horse racing, closed the events of the day.

ECLIPSE.—According to the almanacs, a partial eclipse of the moon, took place yesterday morning at four o'clock.

AT THE OLD STAND.—Mr. J. F. Colburn has resumed his old auction stand, in the large building adjoining Melchers & Co.

[Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.]

Fourth of July on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

SOUTH KONA, July 10, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—While *millions* of people, all over the habitable globe, have recently manifested their love of Liberty, Freedom and Independence, by celebrations, orations, bonfires, illuminations, feasts, dances, and a thousand other jubilees, a party of us, "took it into our heads and hearts," to celebrate the glorious Fourth on the top of Mauna Kea, the highest mountain on Hawaii. We did so. The party consisted of Messrs. Cumings, Travis, Hall, Barrett, Sherwood and Mott. Our attendants were, "*Joey*" the cook, a *Celestial*, who, by the by, was the most useful '*ombré* of the party—and a quarter of a score of kanakas, who took charge of the pack-animals, supplies, baggage, &c. We started our animals a day in advance of us, and overtook them near the eastern base of Mount Hualalai. One of our party shot at a wild goose while at the spring near the new lava flow, making the feathers fly beautifully, but, unfortunately for our craving stomachs, and, fortunately for the poor goose, the body accompanied the feathers. We crossed the recent flow on horseback. It was attended with no little danger, as deep and yawning cracks were to be met every few feet. We encamped on the "*climpers*" the first night out, some two miles north of the new flow. Near this spot a company of natives, who were in our rear, lost a fine pack-animal. The poor beast made a misstep, tumbled down the rocks into a deep ravine, baggage, pol and all! The poor thing survived the shock but a few moments. It was soon disrobed of its hide, and a favorite steak brought into camp, which Joey served up to the full satisfaction of the party. The next evening found us encamped on the western declivity of Mauna Kea, and early on the following morning, three of our party and myself went in pursuit of wild hogs. Our route was a winding N. E. ascent of the mountain. After going about two miles our dog bayed about twenty fine hogs. I killed one of the finest of the lot, half of which was as much as two natives could carry at once to our camp. We saw several wild cattle, but too far off for our guns.

From the north flank of the mountain, we had a beautiful view of Waimea and the country far around. The following morning we packed our animals and journeyed around the southern declivity of the mountain; climbing up peaks, going in and out of extinct craters; clambering over the rolling and rough "*climpers*," until, after some six hours' travel, we reached the plain on the south. Here we pitched our tent, and from this point on the following day, a portion of our party succeeded in reaching the summit of the highest peak of Mauna Kea. On the previous afternoon we went again in pursuit of wild hogs, which we found very plentiful, and killed a boar, said by the party, to be the largest they ever saw. One of his tusks, measured seven inches in length! Soon after, we succeeded in hitting and wounding another, which furiously gave chase to one of the party, who shouting at the top of his voice for help, made tracks at a "2.40" pace, for a neighboring tree, but before reaching his place of refuge the poor "*grunter*" abandoned the chase and took to *his* heels in an opposite direction. We found water very scarce. Deep and dry ravines were formed in the mountain sides, leading to the plain at its base. Boulders or oval shaped rocks, many of them weighing twenty or thirty tons, have been washed down the mountain side, and are scattered in every direction on the plain below. But four of the party attempted the ascent of the mountain; and to make sure of his ascent, one of them selected a fresh jack. Poor Jack concluded Mauna Kea was "a hard road to travel" for the purpose only of celebrating "The Fourth," and hence, he concluded to "*play possum*" before we had got three miles up the ascent. In the deepest humility he prostrated himself, as much as to say, "I am your *humble* servant, but pray don't attempt to force me to the top of this high mountain." Could the poor ass, like Balaam's, have spoken, he would, no doubt, have used similar language and for a similar reason. But the beast was mum, and neither by stripes, lashes, kicks, threats or coaxings, could he be made to budge one inch further. Our friend, after addressing a short but animated *oration* to him for his indisposition, returned with much chagrin to the camp.

The limit of vegetation, we found to be about four miles below the summit. Travelers can ride to the very summit of the highest peak, but the animals are generally left, as were ours, about a mile below. Situated at the base of several high peaks, is what we took to be the lake, said to have been seen by former visitors. It is now "*dried up*." On reaching the summit of the highest peak, to our astonishment, we found a human skeleton, and the carcase of an ox! Do you, Mr. Editor, or any of the readers of your paper, know anything of the history of the person whose bones now lie bleaching on the top of Mauna Kea? Or has any traveler to this mountain been missed? The spot where the skeleton lies is 14,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It was with great difficulty, we could breathe at this height. Our voices seemed to have a dull, hollow, unnatural sound, and it required much effort to converse. There seemed to be a heavy outward pressure in the head, attended with giddiness and nausea, not unlike sea-sickness. What was more remarkable, in attempting to give a "national salute," we were unable to fire a pistol or make a cap explode, even after repeated trials. I left the same caps upon my revolver, and, on reaching the encampment at the base of the mountain, and trying them, every one exploded and discharged the pistol! Here is a question for Punahou students, Why would not the caps explode on the top of the mountain? No animal or vegetable life, not even a fly, was to be seen, for some distance below the summit. In every direction, except south of the summit of Mauna Loa, the vast ocean expanse loomed up