THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, August 8.

Reading of the minutes and prayer.

Mr. Webster, from the Select Committee, to whom the bank act was referred, report a bill as amended, (see bill in another column). The report was received by the House, and referred to the Committee of the Whole to-day.

Mr. Widemann reported from the Committee on the Bill to protect varying grounds by an amended bill; made the order of to-morrow.

The school bill, and the bill to authorize the Minister of the Interior to take lands for the use of the water works of Honolulu, passed to their third reading, and were finally passed and ordered to be engrossed.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to prevent married people from deserting each other was taken up. Mr. Green in the chair. After a short debate, this act was referred to a Special Committee.

The bill to regulate names was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Nahiolo in the chair. This bill was discussed for some time, some of the members objecting to it because there was no penalty attached to a violation of the law; but it finally passed.

The bill to protect grave yards was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to amend Chapter — of the Penal Code was read for the third time and passed. Adjourned.

Thursday, August 9.

Mr. Maheo read for the first time an act to amend section 1001 of the Civil Code.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The act to confiscate all stills and distilling apparatus was read for the third time, and finally passed.

In Committee of the Whole, the act to allow Bishop & Co. to issue bank bills was taken up, Mr. Kalilhou in the chair. Mr. Kamakau moved to table the first section; Mr. Chamberlayne moved to table the whole bill; Mr. Baldwin moved to postpone indefinitely; Mr. McCully thought that the House should give this subject a fair deliberation, and not be too hasty in deciding this question; Mr. Chamberlayne made a long and telling speech against the bill; Mr. Nalupakai followed in the same strain; Mr. Dowsett spoke against the bill so far as it might confer a monopoly; Mr. Green also spoke against the bill; Mr. Ukeke moved to amend the act by providing that the bank bills be *stamped on leather*—or if the House did not agree with him, dogs' teeth, the former currency of these Islands, be permitted, as they were more substantial than paper. Mr. Webster supported this bill. Mr. Green moved that the ayes and nayes be called. Mr. Widemann moved that the Committee rise; motion lost. Mr. Widemann said that rather than have this question go to vote, he would talk all day, and that they could keep the House as long as they choose. Adjourned.

Friday, August 10.

Mr. Dowsett gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to promote the health of the public in Honolulu.

Third reading of the bill to regulate names, and the bill finally passed. Third reading of the bill to amend Chapter 42, relating to stills and distilling apparatus. This finally passed.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The bank bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Aholo in the chair. The first section was read. Mr. Green moved to table this bill; motion carried. Committee rose, and Mr. Kipi moved to reconsider the action of this House on this bill; the motion was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

As there was no other business before the House, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Dowsett read the bill of which he gave notice this morning, to promote public health. This bill is to regulate prostitution in Honolulu. Mr. Green moved to refer to Special Committee; motion withdrawn; the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole to-day. Mr. Maheo moved to postpone indefinitely, and he supported this motion by a long speech. Mr. Dowsett advocated the bill. Mr. Green agreed with Mr. Dowsett, that this was a great evil, but he thought that this law would not correct the evil. Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the bill, as did Messrs. Widemann, Kalauna and Nalupakai. Mr. Green's motion to refer to a Select Committee was carried; this committee consisted of Messrs. Dowsett, Webster, Widemann, Kipi and Nalupakai.

Mr. Kaulia moved that the rules be suspended, and that the Committee on the Bill to provide for an Attorney-General for these Islands make a statement. The Committee had not been able to agree, and the bill was made the business of to-morrow. Adjourned.

Saturday, August 11.

Mr. Kaulia read a resolution authorizing the Clerk to draw the pay of the members for this week. The resolution was tabled, as the money appropriated for the pay of the members was exhausted.

The Speaker gave notice that the appropriation bill had been amended and passed by the Nobles; the Clerk read the different amendments—(see A). On motion of Mr. Kalilhou, the appropriation bill was made the business of Monday.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an Attorney-General for this kingdom was taken up. Mr. Kamakau moved to pass this bill; Mr. Baldwin moved to postpone indefinitely; Messrs. Dowsett, Kinimaka, Webster, Widemann, Chamberlayne, Ukeke and Maheo opposed it; Mr. Kalauna was in favor of the bill. The members handled one member of the Honolulu bar without mittens for having sent this bill to this House, with no object but to obtain the removal of the present District Attorney. Mr. Naipuhaa made a long speech in favor of this bill, and was followed by Mr. Kamakau. It was indefinitely postponed—the vote standing 19 to 5. Adjourned.

Sugar, Molasses and Rum.

MAKAWAO, August 6, 1860.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR:—Though not an advocate for the manufacture of rum, I think it but fair that matters should be fairly stated on both sides. The distillation of rum is a process of which I know nothing, but I was much surprised at seeing P.'s statement in your last issue that 14 gallons of molasses were required for the production of one-half gallon of rum. The statement seemed, to me, so evidently incorrect that I looked for further information on the subject. On referring to "Porter on the Sugar cane," (which is considered one of the most reliable works on the subject,) I find in chapter 8th, the following in relation to the formation of the "wash:" "A very usual mixture is 10 gallons molasses, 20 gallons lees, 30 gallons scummings and 40 of water; the proportion of saccharine matter being, therefore, 15 per cent." And, in the same chapter, in reference to the result, "it is usual to obtain about 113 gallons proof rum from 1200 gallons of wash." This does not seem to agree with P.'s statement, and it seems to me so absurd that the W. I. planters should sacrifice 28 gallons molasses to produce only one gallon of rum, that I think P. must be mistaken.

Again, Mr. Pennie, in his first letter, states, if I remember rightly, that in no country are the skimmings from the clarifiers used in the manufacture of rum; but, in the before-named work, same chapter, I find it stated, "molasses, *scummings from the clarifiers* and evaporating coppers, and sometimes even raw cane-juice purposely expressed from the cane, are the matters subjected to distillation."

In reference to the above I wish to observe, that all who write on either side ought to be careful not to make rash statements, as by so doing they are apt to do injury rather than good to the cause they wish to advocate. The arguments against the manufacture of rum are sufficiently abundant without making inconsiderate statements.

P.'s observations on sugar boiling are also contrary to all practical experience. The proper point to which solutions of sugar ought to be boiled is that at which the greatest proportion of sugar may be obtained consistent with the formation of a perfect crystal. This point is indicated by taking a drop of the boiling sugar between the thumb and forefinger; on drawing them a part, observe the thread formed between; if, on breaking, it assumes the form of a spiral thread or corkscrew, the sugar is properly boiled. If the boiling is carried beyond that point a greater weight will be obtained, but the crystallization is not so perfect, and a great part of the increased weight is derived from molasses adhering to the crystal. All sugars boiled so high will "drain," especially, if sent to a warmer temperature than the place of manufacture. P.'s statement that the sugars are boiled so high in the West Indies that they may stand the voyage to England is contrary to the whole theory of crystallization, for it is well-known that the more perfect the crystal, the drier the sugar may be made, and the longer they will keep without draining or suffering deterioration in any way. Let the sugars be boiled to the above point as rapidly as possible, without slacking the fire, if the flues are furnished with a damper, and, when that point is reached, close the damper and bail out the sugar. If no damper is provided, slack the fire some minutes before that point is attained, and, when the spiral thread is about to form, put out the fire and remove the sugar as rapidly as possible. If the boiling is carried beyond this point the appearance of the boiling liquid will render it evident to the most inexperienced eye that a great chemical change is rapidly going on. The spiral thread will form at different temperatures, ranging, in the common run of juices from 230° to 236° according to the purity of the juice, some very pure juices reaching much higher. It is this fact that renders the thermometer an unreliable guide in sugar boiling, otherwise that instrument would be a perfect guide. The molasses from sugars boiled to the above point will bear re-boiling, which they will not if carried much beyond it, (unless they are re-boiled in vacuum) and a profitable proportion of sugar may thus be obtained. The whole amount of sugar thus obtained will be *much larger* than can be produced by once boiling, *however high the concentration may be carried*. I do not intend to deny that the West India planter boils or did boil much higher than the point I have mentioned, but I merely say that his motive for so doing was not to make his sugars fit to "stand the stormy passage home to England." The laws for the protection of the refiners in the mother country were such that he was not allowed to export to England an article superior to common Muscovado sugar. His aim therefore was to produce as large a proportion of that article as possible, and, adopting the very mistaken idea that he could obtain as large a yield by boiling once to a high degree of concentration as he could by boiling somewhat lower and re-boiling his molasses, and also imagining that he by that means saved fuel, he boiled as P. has stated. To corroborate this assertion I can only, at present, refer to Evans' *Sugar Planters' Manual*, a careful consideration of which work shows that in this and many other respects the West India planters have set examples to be avoided rather than followed.

In my former letter I omitted to mention that the vacuum apparatus to which I alluded, in addition to working over all the molasses made on the islands, could also manufacture all the refined sugar used here, and might thus be made a medium for converting into a saleable article the poorer qualities of sugars produced on the plantations, for which it is at times so difficult to find a market. The prices paid by the English refiners for the W. I. molasses range from 12 to 19 shillings per 112 lbs. (all molasses are, in England, sold by weight, not by measure,) these prices represent from about 28 to 44 cents per gallon. At these rates they make a profitable business of it, and I cannot see why it should not be so here. There being able to pay such prices for the article is, in my opinion, sufficient evidence to prove that an establishment of the kind on these islands could afford to pay a good price to the planters for their molasses, and remove all desire on their part for the permission to erect distilleries.

Labor is cheaper here, the only skilled laborer required being the boiler, who usually in the English refineries acts as manager of the establishment. Fuel and containers are the only things that would cost more. Animal charcoal could be made here at a lower rate than the home refiners pay for it, and, taking all things into consideration, I do not consider that the cost of refining could exceed the cost of the same work elsewhere. I would rather own such an apparatus than the best plantation on the islands.

In conclusion, I will observe, that I will be happy to furnish a full description and all necessary information on the subject of the apparatus to any of our capitalists who may desire it. Such description, &c., would probably take up too much of your space, and might also be unsuited to your pages, as I could not clearly convey the idea without also furnishing diagrams of several of the parts of the apparatus.

I am, yours respectfully,
ALEX. E. MCGREGOR.

Sugar Plantation.—The Cause of Failure.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—Itinerant China sugar planters having come to these islands some twenty odd years ago, to cultivate the sugar cane, they followed the same practice here that they were accustomed to in their own country and at Manilla, viz: they got hold of a piece of land here and there, and with trypots, wooden mills, and thatched buildings, costing but little, put the whole of their land under cultivation as fast as possible. The consequence of which was, that in the course of six or eight years the canes run out, and having no fresh land to plant, their plantations had to be abandoned. But that was of no consequence to them, they were accustomed to it, they knew of nothing else, having seen nothing else, and no one could tell them anything better then what they knew themselves, and their manner was to look for new land in another place, doing the same thing over again, and with the same results. Other persons following in their footsteps, and with the same object in view, knowing but little about cane cultivation, and pretending to less, except what they might have read of in books, (not always a safe guide,) or copied from their neighbors, (still worse,) followed the practice of John Chinaman, and as a natural consequence, plantations broke down in the same way, and from the same cause, and had to be abandoned; and there is hardly an instance of plantations being worked for fifteen or twenty years, except where they have large tracts of land for fresh cultivation, after carting the canes from an immense distance, that could be done without. Such a mode of proceeding might answer very well, (for ought that I know to the contrary,) where the outlay of capital had been but trifling, but where many thousands of dollars are laid out for machinery, buildings, &c., upon starting a plantation. Surely it ought to be the aim and object of the proprietors to make it last, so that the crop, twenty or thirty years hence, may be as good as the first, second or third. For this, it merely wants system and proper arrangements. P.

HILO, Hawaii, August 4, 1860.

Foreign Summary.

Thomas Corwin Hunt, late receiver of public monies at Natchitoches, Louisiana, is a defaulter to the government for $85,000.

Lord John Russell has formally accepted the invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit New York.

The number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* is daily increasing at reduced rates. They now exceed 6,000 daily.

Hicks the pirate, was executed at Bellows Island New York, July 12. A large number of persons were present.

At New York, on the 11th July ex-Councilman Kerrigan attempted to shoot Alderman Genet in the City Hall Park, for attempted violence on the person of his (Kerrigan's) sister.

During the last year, says *The Lancet*, the women of Great Britain have borne above 2,000 children a day, 796,190 in the year; but death struck down above 1,300 a day, 503,002 in the year—and reduced the natural increase of population to little more than 700 a day.

THE JAPANESE AND THE HERALD FAMILY.—On the 20th the Committee received an invitation from Mrs. and Mr. James Gordon Bennett in New York, requesting the honor of the ambassadors' company to a matinee at Fort Washington on the morning following. The Japanese accepted the invitation and visited the splendid mansion of the Editor of the *Herald*.

A young girl eighteen years of age, was struck blind on the 31st ult, in the city of Baltimore, under singular and awe-inspiring circumstances. She had been accused by her aunt of falsehood, which she positively denied, calling upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after she lost her eye-sight and confessed her guilt.

A correspondent in Florence writes as follows, concerning the personal appearance of Miss Evans, the author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss":

"She would be called 'ugly' by thoughtless persons, but the more discriminating pronounce her intelligent and interesting in appearance. Miss Evans is a woman of forty (probably), tall in stature, large in build, of fair complexion, golden hair, fine teeth, light eyes, long nose, and the face is altogether long. In the heaviness of jaw and highness of cheek-bones, she greatly resembles a German. The expression of her face is gentle and amiable, while her manner is particularly timid and retiring."

DOUGLAS WILL NOT DECLINE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 29th June says: A movement has been on foot for the last three days, by the respective friends of Douglas and Breckinridge, among whom were several men in high position, to get them both to withdraw from the field, with the view of putting some unexceptionable man in the ring against Lincoln. Douglas and his friends positively decline any such arrangement. The "Little Giant" says he has enlisted for the war, and will not leave the field. This course will lose him many friends.

NEW OIL LAMPS.—The merchants of New Bedford have lately held a meeting to devise means by which more whale oil shall be used. Lard, camphene, coal, and lastly, subterranean oil springs, make such a vigorous competition with the town, in the great interest to which it owes its chief wealth, that there is danger of its decline in commercial rank. There is obviously nothing to be done, but to make a whaling pond of one of our mighty lakes. By introducing the sperm of the whale into it, a source of supply may be created to compete with the Western hog. The quality of the oil might be improved by feeding the whales on hogs; but there is no apparent way of getting rid of the coal mines and springs. Premiums for new lamps have been offered to the extent of some five thousand dollars.

THE HAMBURG SWANS.—A feeling of deep grief, akin to that which is experienced on the death of a human being, in whom we have had a sympathetic interest, was spread over New York City, by the announcement that seven of the twelve Hamburg Swans, at the Central Park, died suddenly. The natural supposition is that they ate something poisonous. It is incredible that any person could be either so thoughtless or so cruel as to give poison to those birds knowingly. It is said that visitors have been in the habit of throwing food to them, which leaves room for the suspicion that they have died by poison given in that way.

AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAWS EXTENDED TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Among the acts passed by the late session of Congress, was one to carry into effect certain stipulations in the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Persia, Tripoli Tunis, Morocco and Muscat, by which our laws in criminal and civil matters are extended over American citizens in those countries; also the common law of equity and admiralty. Ministers and Consuls have full judicial powers, and can punish according to the magnitude of the offence.

The President is authorized to appoint seven Marshals to execute processes; one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey. Murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the Government of either of said countries, with the intent to subvert the same, are made capital offences, punishable with death. Consuls and Commercial Agents on islands not inhabited by any civilized people or whom we have not recognized by treaty, are also empowered to exercise judicial functions over American citizens.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. C. F. Hall set sail from New London May 23, upon the whaleship *George Henry*, Capt. Buddington, bound for the Arctic seas. He expects to land somewhere in Fox Channel, and to search for survivors of the Franklin expedition. The *George Henry*, is owned by Messrs. Williams & Havens, who generously offered Mr. Hall a free passage for himself and outfits. The expedition consists only of Mr B. F. Hall of Cincinnati, and his Esquimaux guide, Cul-la-ja-ah. Mr. Hall, who lately resided in Cincinnati, designs to leave the vessel in which he sailed at Sussex Island, taking with him a large boat, which has been constructed expressly for him, and with which he designs to make explorations in the region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. A crew of five Esquimaux, which he will select at Sussex Island, will assist him in his researches. Mr. Hall hopes to obtain further traces of the party which went with Sir John Franklin. Mr. Cornelius Grinnell of New York, Mayor Harris of New London, and some of the prominent citizens of that place, went down the harbor with Mr. Hall, and returned on the tug which towed the vessel to sea.

THE FIRST WHALEMEN.—In an article on Whales and Whalemen in Chambers' Journal, the question is put, as to "Who were the first Whalemen?" In answer to this, it is stated, not the ruling Britton—not the hardy Dane—not the steadily-enduring, amphibious Dutchman—not the bold Norwegian, child of sea kings. No. The Spaniards—Biscayans and Basques—first dared attack Leviathan on the high seas, so early as 1575. True, some have tried to prove the Norwegians were first in the field, but they have not made out a clear case. It was probably the narwhal, grampus, and other small versions of the great whale they hunted. The old ninth-century navigator, Olithere, the Norwegian, whose wonderful adventures were taken down from his own lips by no less a man than our King Alfred, speaks of having slain sixty whales in two days. Flatly impossible, if right whales had been in question. Thus much is certain; the first whalebone which ever found its way into England was picked up from the wreck of a Biscayan ship in 1594; and when, at the close of the sixteenth century, the English first began to fit out whale-ships, they were obliged to call in Biscayans, both to direct them in their preparations and to fill the more important offices in the ship.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Special Notices.

FANCY BALL!—It having pleased God to restore the health of His Royal Highness, Prince Kamehameha, Mr. Wyllie has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have condescended to accept his invitations to a FANCY BALL, that (D. V.) it will take place at ROSEBANK, on the 31st of this month, at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN, being expected to be ready at that hour to receive the congratulations becoming on the anniversary of the great event to be then commemorated. 221-3t

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED IN HAWAIIAN HISTORY.—The undersigned, on the 27th June, 1859, received a letter from James Jackson Jarves, Esq., dated Florence, 7th April, same year, stating that it was his wish to publish a new edition of the History of this Kingdom, and requesting for that purpose bound volumes of Hawaiian newspapers, Ministerial reports, &c., from the year 1845 down to the latest possible date. All these *data* have been forwarded to him, excepting only the reports to and the proceedings of the present Legislature. The intention is to give to the world a true and impartial history of this kingdom, from the earliest records down to the prorogation of the Legislature now in session, illustrated by engravings of Kings Kamehameha I., II., III. and IV., and so far as possible, of all the men who have assisted them successively in the conduct of public affairs, with a brief biographical notice of each. Mr. Jarves wrote to the undersigned on the 23d February last, from the same city, that it would be necessary to secure to the publisher the sale of 1200 or more copies. With this view, the undersigned, believing the publication of the proposed new edition to be an object of national importance, respectfully solicits that all parties (Hawaiians and foreign residents) who may desire to possess copies thereof, state to him in writing how many copies each will take, the undersigned having the intention of, thereafter, giving his personal guarantee for such an amount as will secure the publication of such new edition, in a style worthy of the literary fame of the author and of this nation whose historian he is. R. C. WYLLIE.

Rosebank, June 28, 1860. 215-tf

OAHU COLLEGE.—The next term of this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 22d inst., temporary provision having been made by the Trustees for sustaining the department of instruction until the arrival of the new President elect, the Rev. C. T. Mills, who it is expected, will arrive in October.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
219-3t R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED, Ex "COMET!"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
CANS EXTRA LARD,
Bolts Cotton Duck, No. 9 and 10,
Bales Hessians, an extra article for packing Pulu, Fungus, &c. For sale by
221-4t C. BREWER & Co.

NEW RAISINS! NEW RAISINS!
JUST RECEIVED Ex "R. W. WOOD."
Boxes and half boxes very sup. MALAGA RAISINS. For sale by (221-3m) S. SAVIDGE.

FOR SALE!
Ex "MARY ELLEN," from Oregon.
35 M FEET BOARDS,
Scantling.
3 M feet, 1 x 3.
7 M " 2 x 3.
11 M " 2 x 4.
9 M " 2 x 6.
4 M " 3 x 4.
2 M " 4 x 4.
Plank.
6 M feet, 2 inches.
4 M " 1¼ "
Pickets.
1600 4-feet pickets.
Laths.
10 M laths.
Shingles.
100 M cedar shingles.
Ash and oak plank,
Bags No. 1 Oregon flour,
Oregon hams and bacon.
For sale by
220-3t THOMAS SPENCER

JUST RECEIVED!
EX "COMET."
AND FOR SALE AT THE "FEED STORE," at the lowest possible rates—wholesale or retail.
150 SACKS CALIFORNIA "BODEGA" POTATOES, 2c. per ℔ per sack.
50 SACKS CALIFORNIA ONIONS, 3c. per ℔ per sack.
10 SACKS CALIFORNIA TURNIPS, 3c. per ℔ per sack.
100 BALES CALIFORNIA OAT HAY, 1½c. per ℔.
150 SACKS CALIFORNIA OATS, (superior) 2½c. per ℔.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
220-1m Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

NOTICE!
WHEREAS MY WIFE HARRIET HAS this day left my bed and board, I hereby caution the public that I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting after this date. M. HERING.
Honolulu, Aug. 6, 1860. 220-1m*

TO LET!
A MOST DESIRABLE COTTAGE OPposite the Methodist Church, in Kaiui street. Apply to J. T. WATERHOUSE.
220-1m

NOTICE!
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Firm of McGilgan & Campbell, will please call and settle their accounts and those having claims against said firm, will send them in, as soon as possible, as one of the firm intends to leave the Kingdom. 218-1m

Fancy Goods!
A SMALL INVOICE, CONSISTING OF—
Valenciennes, Sets and Collars,
French muslin Collars,
Embroidered Collars,
Artificial Flowers,
Ladies' Bonnets,
Ladies' Mantillas,
Ladies' Silk Dresses,
Ladies' Bonnet Ribbons,
TO ARRIVE PER "RADUGA."
For sale by
218-3t J. C. SPALDING.

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

Shipping.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I., AND PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE BRIG
Mary Ellen,
BENNETT, Master.
Having a part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 15th instant. For freight or passage, please apply to
220-2t THOS. SPENCER.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
BY THE REGULAR PACKETS BETWEEN HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.
For the speedy and safe conveyance of Merchandise, Coin, Letters and valuable parcels, to all parts of the
UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE.
The Agents at Honolulu sell Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on Wells Fargo & Co., San Francisco or New York. Also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s franked U. S. Government envelopes, which pass free over the California and coast routes, and over the Atlantic route from San Francisco to New York.
Commissions and collections promptly attended to.
Oct. 1, 1859-tf. F. L. HANKS Agent.

Freeman & Co's TREASURE, FREIGHT, PACKAGE & LETTER EXPRESS.
On the 5th and 20th of each Month,
TO ALL PARTS OF THE
United States, South America, Canadas and Europe.
CONNECTING IN NEW YORK WITH THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANY TO EUROPE.
GOLD DUST, COIN AND BULLION FORwarded and insured on Open Policies, held from the best Insurance Companies in New York and London.
Packages, Parcels and Letters forwarded Semi-monthly, via Panama and Nicaragua, in charge of Special Messengers.
A Special Express is made up by us for Panama, Callao, Lima, Valparaiso, and all the principal ports of the west side of South America, which is promptly forwarded by the English Steamers leaving Panama on the 14th and 29th of each month.
☞ Collections made, and all others points visited on a legitimate Forwarding and Express business, attended to with dispatch.
Principal Offices.
A. P. EVERETT, - - - - HONOLULU.
124 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
32-tf

EXPRESS WAGONS!
TWO LIGHT EXPRESS WAGONS, received per "Samuel Robertson," and for sale by
216-3m A. P. EVERETT.

Hawaiian Soap Works.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO fill all orders for Soap that he may be favored with by the business men of these islands. His establishment is at Lelea, Honolulu. Any and all orders sent to him will be attended to with dispatch and much pleasure.
WM. H. HUDDY, Proprietor.
P. S.—Soap grease always wanted. 216-3m

FIREWOOD! FIREWOOD!
THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS ON HAND a full supply of firewood, which will be sold at the lowest rates. (216-1q) H. W. SEVERANCE.

OREGON SALMON.
SALMON IN BARRELS, DO. IN KITS, Sound salmon, No. 1 mackerel, tongues and sounds. For sale by (216-1q) H. W. SEVERANCE.

Lumber!
211,356
Feet of as Handsome Lumber
AS EVER CAME TO THIS MARKET, now landing from the bockentine *Constitution*, consisting of
100 M feet tongued and grooved boards, 1 and 1¼ inch.
80 M feet 1 inch boards.
60 M assorted scantling.
12 M 5 feet pickets.
10 M laths.
80 M shingles.
All of which is for sale in large or small lots, at a price to suit the times. Call before you buy, and take a look, for they do say that "GEORGE G. HOWE can sell a little lower than any other dealer. 214-3m

Groceries! Family Stores!
C. BREWER & CO. HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand, and offer for sale,
CASES ROAST TURKEY AND CHICKEN,
CASES BOILED DO. DO.,
CASES MUSTARD,
CASES FRESH APPLES,
CASES SALERATUS,
CASES GREEN CORN,
CASES SOUP AND BOUILLIE,
CASES LOBSTERS,
CASES PEACHES,
CASES GREEN PEAS,
CASES PRESERVED MEATS,
And a great variety of **Preserved Vegetables** and **Fruits.** 211-1q

JUST RECEIVED!
PER "SAMUEL ROBERTSON,"
AND FOR SALE BY B. F. SNOW,
1 Holmes' Anchor, 4,150 lbs.,
1 Iron Stock Anchor, 2,344 lbs.,
1 1¼ inch Chain Cable,
1 1 7-16 inch Chain Cable,
4 Smooth-bottom Whale Boats,
Casks Blacksmiths' Coal. 218-tf

NEW COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENCY.
207 Duane Street, New York.
M. D. MYERS,
HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS a General Commission and Purchasing Agent, would respectfully informs the Merchant and Public generally of the Hawaiian Islands, that he is prepared to receive orders for ANY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE, to which he will give personal and strict attention in PROMPTLY attending to at a very low commission. Having made arrangements with Dealers in New York, he is prepared to send orders, however small, consisting of Hardware, Dry and Fancy Goods, Books, Music, Musical Instruments, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c., &c., at wholesale prices.
Goods received in Honolulu by W. H. Dimond, who will also receive and forward orders.
Remittances should accompany all orders. Persons sending orders will please state the route by which they wish their goods shipped; also if they wish an insurance effected.
REFERS TO
A. P. EVERETT, Honolulu, G. P. JUDD, M. D., Honolulu,
F. L. HANKS & CO., " H. M. WHITNEY, "
E. O. HALL, " B. PITMAN, Hilo, Hawaii.
Office, 207 Duane Street, New York. 218-1y

Something New for the Ladies!
The LATEST STYLE
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Dress Goods,
Just received by Express from the East per "YANKEE," and for sale low by (218-tf) CASTLE & COOKE.

CHEAP FOR CASH!
I WILL SELL NORTH WEST BOARDS and SCANTLING for
2 1-2 Cents per Foot!
In small or large quantities, at the
NEW LUMBER YARD,
Opposite the Residence of C. R. Bishop, Esq., King street.
☞ Office on Fort street. ☜
216-3m C. H. LEWERS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE CONTRACTED debts to the Estate of R. H. Robinson, deceased, previous to the 12th inst. are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned, and all persons having demands against the estate will please present them without delay. J. S. WALKER,
Honolulu, July 25, 1860. (218-1m) Executor.

NOTICE!
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of John H. Lord, deceased, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned. And all persons having demands against the Estate will please present them without delay. RICHARD B. NEVILLE,
WM. R. WRIGHT,
Honolulu, July 25, 1860. (218-1m) Executors.

SEEDS!
FRESH FLOWER SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS and GRASS SEEDS, just received.
Among the Seeds will be found:
Red and Sugar Beets,
Long red and round Radish,
Cabbage, Turnips,
Sweet and table Corn, Tomato,
Beans, Peas, Onions,
Cucumbers, Carrots,
Water and Musk Melons,
Egg Plant, Celery,
Spinach or Greens,
Squash, Sage,
Salsify, Lettuce,
Osage Orange,
Algerobs, &c., &c.
217-1m H. M. WHITNEY.

Advertisements.

NOTICE!
H. W. SEVERANCE IS AUTHORIZED to act as our Attorney in our absence.
218-2m D. C. WATERMAN & CO.

Green Corn, &c.
GREEN CORN IN TINS, HAMLEN & Baker's oysters, English pickles, Sperm candles, Adamantine candles, Fine black and green teas, pickles and preserves. For sale by
216-1q H. W. SEVERANCE.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!
100 COILS 9 AND 12 THREAD MAnila cordage. For sale by
216 1q H. W. SEVERANCE.

Cordage.
HEMP CORDAGE, FROM 1 1-2 INCH TO ⅞ inch, cordage, from 4 inch to 3 inch, Cutting falls, 3½ inch, lanyard stuff, Rolling, 9 thread, 12 thread, manilas, Seining, 6 thread to 12 thread, seamline, Houseline, spunyarn, oakum, cotton and hemp twine. For sale by
216-1q H. W. SEVERANCE.

Crockery! Crockery!
BOWLS, PITCHERS, MUGS, CUP PLATES, Soup plates, dinner plates, tea sets complete, Dessert plates, salad bowls, salt cellars, Soup tureens, butter dishes, cream jugs, Molasses pitchers, castor frames and bottles, Pudding and bake dishes, vegetable dishes, Sugar bowls, milk pans, meat platters, etc. For sale by
216-q H. W. SEVERANCE.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!
A Substitute for Ice.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the Sole Agencies of Wm. Rooney, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is now prepared to serve them with a genuine article of LEMON AND SARSAPARILLA SODA, in any quantity and at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Any persons having Soda Bottles about their premises, will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
211-3m Nuuanu Street.

Just Received!
EX "GRECIAN," FROM LONDON.
200 VERY SUPERIOR YORK HAMS.
For sale by
214-3m S. SAVIDGE,
Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
New Crop 1860.
NOW COMING IN FROM THE BREWER Plantation, Makawao, East Maui, and for sale by
214 1q C. BREWER & CO.

Percelain, White Granite, and Glassware!
Ex "Frances Palmer," from San Francisco.
A WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF White and Ice Sets, and a large variety of other articles.
ALSO—An assortment of Cut Glassware. For sale at low prices, by G. F. PFLUGER,
214-3m Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Streets.

PAINTS AND OILS.
ENGLISH BOILED OIL,
White lead,
Zinc paint,
Tins of putty,
Tins of verdigris,
Tins of chrome green,
Tins of Prussian blue,
Ultra marine blue,
Chrome yellow,
Venetian red in oil,
French yellow in oil,
Japan, turpentine,
Varnish, black paint,
Lamp black. For sale by
216-q H. W. SEVERANCE.

Notice!
A Good and Rare Opportunity
FOR INVESTMENT IN A
Lucrative Business.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his entire business at Hilo, Hawaii, with or without real estate, or with any part thereof that might be required. Aside from the whaling business, the subscriber enjoys a large and profitable native trade.
The stock on hand is comparatively small, all of which is desirable, and in good order. Hilo has a producing country around it, and in this particular, has the advantage over other ports of entry in this kingdom. Apply to
219-tf B. PITMAN, Hilo.

P. C. JONES, JR.,
A complete assort'm't of mdse. for the city and country trade, consisting of prints, muslins, delaines, denims, moleskin, toweling, brn. drilling, blue flannel, hats, boots and shoes, paper cards, epsom salts, sugar, tubs, leather, whips, carpet bags, looking-glasses, paint oils, glass axes, shovels, Berlin wool, alpaca, ticking, plaids, shirting, monkey jackets, alpaca coats, shirts, coats, pantaloons, one superior harness, chairs, hose, saddles, prints, indigo blue, salt, ox bows, handkerchiefs, fans, rice, bedspreads, chalk, hardware, soap, ribbons, clocks, tobacco, nails, oysters, clams, hoes, ink, lobsters, &c., &c. necktes, &c.
"STAR STORE,"
Fort Street, Honolulu,
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND OFfers for sale at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES*, an assortment of
HATS,
STOVES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
STATIONERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing of all descriptions.
And a variety of merchandise too numerous to mention.
214-3m

WINES, SPIRITS & MALT LIQUORS,
FOR SALE BY THE
Undersigned, (in Bond.)
46 CASES VERY SUPERIOR HONEYsickle Hollands gin, 5 cases absynth,
10 quarter casks Harmony sherry, (pale,)
5 qrs. and 8 eighth casks Marc Hennessy's brandy (dark,)
13 eighth casks J. & F. Martell's brandy, (dark,)
20 cases Wolf's schiedam schnapps,
55 bels Bourbon and old Monongahela whisky,
50 half barrels Monongahela whisky,
17 cases W. Washington's pale London dock brandy,
11 eighth and 1 qr. cask Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s pale brandy,
10 cases alcohol, (10 gallons each,)
8 barrels pure Jamaica rum,
8 quarter and 7 eighth casks P. Riviere brandy,
Malt Liquors, (in store, duty paid.)
200 dozen J. Jeffrey & Co.'s pure India pale ale,
800 " R. B. Byass' " " "
500 " J. W. Bridge's " " "
800 " Byass' and Bridge's London porter.
—ALSO—
25 cases Jaquesson & Fils champagne,
250 boxes champagne cider,
25 cases currant wine, (for communion purposes,)
Cases Madeira, Amontillado sherry, ginger wine,
Catawba wine and old Sachem bitters,
Cases Malaga sherry, port wine, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES!
216-q J. C. SPALDING.

DRUG STORE!
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING purchased by the last vessel from the United States and Europe, a new and large assortment of **Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles,** now offers them for sale. Being supplied from the best sources, first rate articles will be sold at less prices than heretofore.
Physicians and others will have their orders promptly filled at satisfactory prices.
Prescriptions made up accurately and from the best materials, partic