COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

We understand that the Mill Co. have stopped the buying of wheat on Maui, and that the wheat planters are *pickin low* in consequence. We are not informed of the reason for this step, but presume it is because the company cannot affort to keep on hand so heavy stocks as heretofore. The suspension in purchasing, will, we hope, be but temporary, as a large number of those engaged in the raising of wheat are entirely dependent on the sales from season to season to meet their liabilities contracted. There are few planters but what have to run in debt to get their crops out of the ground, and almost all residing at Makawao are more or less directly interested in the receipts for the crop. In some instances, a man may have about enough of his own to sow the first time, but the worms destroy it. He tries again, offering to pay, for such wheat, two bushels for one, it is cut off again; once more he makes an effort, and borrowing some money on his crop, he puts in the seed the third time. The worms spare it; it grows up, a good crop, and now stands in the ground for the want of means to rent and gather it. It was reported at the beginning of the season that twelve thousand bushels would be wanted, and but six have been bought—thus leaving a large surplus in the hands of the farmers.

There has been very little doing in business circles during the past week. The arrival of the ship *Polynesia* on Thursday last and the ship *Hindostan* on Tuesday, places us in receipt of later advices from San Francisco. The latter vessel reports having sailed in company with the ship *Harriet & Jessie*, which has on board our Eastern mails of July 1 to 10th, which may be in before we go to press.

In departures we have nothing to notice. The brig *Mary Ellen* and bark *Jenny Ford* are both loading for Victoria, to sail on Saturday or Monday. The *Comet* is up for San Francisco to sail on or about the 1st of September, but very little, if any, freight is as yet offering.

The market advices from San Francisco are of the same tenor as those previously received, reporting all kinds of island exports as flat, with no prospect of relief. This must tend in a measure to depress our trade during the fall.

For export to Victoria, we notice a few sales:

SUGAR—The brig *Mary Ellen* takes upwards of 100,000 lbs., purchased at from 6 to 7c per lb. according to quality, which are the ruling rates.

MOLASSES.—The same vessel takes some 10,000 gallons of molasses. We quote at 18 to 20c.

EXCHANGE.—Consular bills, par. Bank rates, in sums to suit, 2@2½ per cent premium.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	Aug. 6	London, (papers)	June 10
Panama, N. G.	June 15	" telegraphic	July 14
New York, (papers)	July 2	Paris	June 10
" " telegraphic	July 12	Hongkong	May 24
Tahiti	Feb. 4	Sydney, N. S. W.	April 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	dy.	10h.	26m. A.			

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, about Sept. 1.
FOR VICTORIA, V. I.—per Jenny Ford, 25th inst.
FOR HILO—per Kalama, to-day or to-morrow.
FOR LAHAINA—per Kalama, to-day or to-morrow.
FOR KAUAI—per Steamer, to-day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16—Am clipper ship Polynesia, Morse, 13 days from San Francisco. Sailed on the 17th for Baker's Island.
17—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, from Lahaina, with wheat.
17—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, from ports on Kauai.
17—6 P. M. sch Nettie Merril, Borres, from Hilo.
18—Sch Maria, Moitono, from Lahaina.
20—Sch Excel, from ports on Kauai.
21—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, from Lahaina.
21—Am clipper ship Hindoostan, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Calcutta—did not stop.
21—5 P. M., sch Kalama, from Hilo, Hawaii.
22—Steamer Kilauea, Bush, for Hilo via Lahaina and intermediate ports.
22—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, from ports on Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina.
18—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, for ports on Kauai.
20—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, for Lahaina and Hilo.
21—Sch Maria, Moitono, for Lahaina.
21—Sch Excel, for ports on Kauai.
22—Sch Moikeiki, Wetherbee, for Kahului, E. Maui.
22—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina.

MEMORANDA.

Bark *Kamaaeka*, of Greenport, 250 tons, built in 1847, lately returned from a whaling voyage, was sold at auction on the 30th of June, to Lewis A Edwards, of Orient, and a Mr Nelson, of New York, for $1,950, to be put into the West India trade. The sale of this vessel closes up the whaling business of Greenport, which was commenced in 1828 or '29.

VESSELS IN PORT—AUGUST 23.

Am bark Comet, Smith.
Haw. brig Mary Ellen, Bennett.
Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Moore.
Steamer Kilauea, Bush.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Danish clipper ship Triton, ———, sailed in July from Liverpool, with mdse to Janion, Green & Co.
Am. bk Frances Palmer, Paty, would sail from San Francisco about Aug. 18, due Sept. 1.
Am ship Sheta, Rice, sailed from Boston June 13, with assorted cargo.
Am brig Josephine, Stone, from Baker's Island, will be due early in September.
Am brig Morning Star, Gillett, from Micronesia, will be due in all September.
Am ship Kalooa, Burdett, sailed from Boston May 16th, with assorted cargo to C. Brewer & Co.—due Sept. 20 to 30.
H. B. M.'s ship Calypso, Moursner, sailed from Panama via Tahiti, for this port.

IMPORTS.

CARGO

Of ship Siam, which sailed from Boston June 13, for Honolulu.

Ag. implements, pkgs	11	Iron, bdls	50
Apples, hf bbls	20	Lanterns, case	1
Books, box	1	Lead pipe, reels	9
Barrels, rnets	168	Lead sheet, rolls	4
Blinds, doors, &c	200	Lac or polos, bdls	3
Bonds, pkgs	4	Looking glasses, cases	3
Boots & shoes, cs	37	Linseed oil, gals	500
Bread, casks	118	Matches & blacking, cases	8
Boards, feet	9050	Misc. Goods, pkgs	17
Brushes, pkgs	1	Oakum, bales	30
Blocks, box	1	Oars	465
Beef & pork, tcs	171	Paint, kegs	402
Beef & pork, bbls	100	Paint, pkgs	41
Butter, casks	6	Pres. meats, pkgs	55
Cheese, boxes	3	Pitch, bbls	40
Cordage, coils	273	Provisions, bbls	560
Carriages, &c., pkgs	2	Piano fortes, pkgs	2
Carriages, boxes	3	Preserved meats, boxes	85
Chandlery & hardware, pkgs	60	Preserved meats, cases	118
Coopers windlass	1	Paper, pkgs	16
Clothing, pkgs	28	Rosin, pkgs	2
Coal, tons	597	Rubber shoes, case	1
Copying press	1	Rice, bbls	10
Cars boxes, pkgs	3	Sugar, hf bbls	20
Cart spokes, pkgs	5	Spirits turpentine, boxes	34
Composition nails, kegs	10	Steam boiler	1
Cards, case	1	Sails, pkgs	3
Domestic, pkgs	38	Salt, bbls	303
Furniture, cases	4	Salt, cases	4
Furniture, boxes	9	Split peas, kegs	10
Furniture, pkgs	2	Saleratus, hf bbls	5
Furniture, pkgs	22	Saleratus, cases	10
Fire brick	500	Straw goods, cases	2
Fish, hf bbls	10	Sheathing metal, cases	20
Fish, bbls	20	Soda, bbls	10
Figs, casks	6	Shooks	100
Fish, boxes	15	Ship chandlery, pkgs	12
Fire engine, &c, pkgs	7	Tar, bbls	20
Flour, bbls	100	Trunks, trks	16
Glassware, pkgs	8	Tobacco, cases	18
Gangers tools, crt	1	Tobacco, boxes	46
Groceries, pkgs	4	Thread, &c, pkgs	22
Gunwale boats	4	Twine, bale	1
Hardware & saddlery, pkgs	57	Varnish, bbls	4
Hardware, boxes	10	Whale boats	6
Hardware, pkgs	64	Water rams, boxes	2
Hats, cases	14	Wagon	1
Hats, P. L., cases	5	Wine, baskets	6
Hand cart	1	Zinc, cask	1
Iron pumps	2		

PASSENGERS.

FOR LAHAINA, KAWAIHAE & HILO—per Steamer, Aug 16—Mrs Lieut Reynolds, Mrs C R Bishop, Miss L Paki, Miss Elz Leanui, Daniel Foster, wife & child, Mrs Capt Clark, F Spencer, wife and children, Tom Spencer, Capt G T Lawton W L Green, G W Macy, M M Brown, J G King, D M Weston, Capt P S Wilcox, Prince William C Lunalilo, H M Whitney, Mr Grinbaum and 60 deck passengers.

From LAHAINA—per Kamoi, Aug 17—Prof W D Alexander and wife, H M Whitney, Master Dimond, and 40 deck pass.

From NAWILIWILI—per Odd Fellow, Aug 17—Mrs J F Pogue, Miss Harriet Pierce, Messrs Pfluger Ross, Howard, Frazier, and Pardon.

For KAUAI—per Odd Fellow, Aug 18—H A Widemann, G Reisers, Messrs Howard and Ross.

From HILO—per Steamer, Aug. 22—Capt Lawton, Capt Spencer, A S Grinbaum, Capt Wilcox, L Zulein, Wm Smith, Master Lyon, 2 Misses Lyons—and 80 deck passengers.

From LAHAINA—per Kamoi, Aug. 21—G C Siders, Wm Duncan.

THE SCANDINAVIAN KING.—Charles XV., the new monarch of the united Kingdom of the North, has already been crowned at the Swedish capitel, but his coronation as King of Norway, to take place in July, is to be a ceremony of far greater interest, from the circumstances under which it is to take place. It is to be performed in the grand cathedral of Trondhjem (the ancient Nidros,) the largest church in Scandinavia, and rich in historical reminiscences. This building had become much dilapidated in the lapse of ages, leaving but little trace of its pristine grandeur, except the altar; but it is be restored as much as possible for this special occasion.

A FAMOUS DIVIDING LINE.—The little "Rubicon," immortalized in history by its connection with Cæsar's fortunes, now separates the dominions of the Pope from those of the King of Sardinia. Which of these two potentates will first "cross the Rubicon?"

A Grand Cock Fight is announced to take place in Washington, for $1000. The combatants on the occasion will be no others than "Gen. Concha," a red cock of the Spanish breed, and "Gen. Ortegn," a Spanish cock.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourns Saturday, after a session of three months, having assembled on the 23d of May. Consisting, as it must necessarily, of a mixed assemblage of foreigners and natives, its business cannot meet with that despatch which might be expected, were the Houses composed wholly of foreigners. Yet, barring a slight attempt to practice the tactics of the prize ring, which is said to have occurred in the Lower House, after the heat of an exciting debate, some two weeks since,—the session has passed off harmoniously, especially as between the native and foreign members. The former look up to their associates as tacitly-acknowledged superiors on most questions of discussion, yet the pertinacity with which the natives stick to or contend for their opinions on some occasions, is only equaled by their vacillation on others. The action of the Lower House on the prostitution bill affords an example of this. On Friday, that body, in all its votings on the bill stood firm—14 in favor to 13 against. The next day, after a little lobbying against the bill, we see it indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 15 to 11; and still later on Monday, that vote was reconsidered, and the bill taken up and passed by a vote of 16 to 11.

The Hawaiian Nation affords a most happy illustration of the success of a mixed government. This mixture pervades every branch of it, not simply the Legislature, but the Judiciary, Ministry, Tax-Collectors and Assessors, and other subordinate officers—each department or branch has representatives of the native race working side by side with foreigners, and thus the former receive that practical knowledge, information and experience which, were it left to its own judgment, would fail in being exercised, but which, under the present wholesome operation, only tends to promote the prosperity, harmony and growth of the whole country. A system which has such results, can well be relied on for the future. A law, however, requiring that every foreigner employed in government service should be able to speak and write fluently the Hawaiian language, would still further promote the working of this system, and it ought in justice to the native race, to be enacted. It might at first be found a harsh one, but would soon work to the advantage of the whole country.

The present session of the Legislature has not been without some good result, though much more was expected and might have been done. We will glance over the acts passed, briefly noticing the contents of each:

1.—A JOINT RESOLUTION, appropriating $8,000 for the current expenses of the Legislature.

Like the rest of frail humanity, our Solons sought, very wisely no doubt, to provide for food and raiment first, for "a man who provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." Next we find passed:

2.—AN ACT to amend section 529 of the Civil Code.

This law amends the present port regulations so as to allow whalers to visit *any port* for procuring refreshments, on obtaining a permit from any collector of customs.

3.—AN ACT to amend the law in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes.

This law is intended to improve the present assessment and tax law, by defining more clearly the duties of the tax officers and creating a board of appeal. The Civil Code tax law was very loosely drawn up, and caused general complaint, as we have had frequent occasion to show, and if that now provided removes the difficulties, it will effect a good purpose.

4.—AN ACT to amend the law relating to murder and manslaughter.

in cases of murder and manslaughter, and is called into force to prevent the exculpation of offenders, in similar cases to those which occurred here during the past year or two. Whether it will have the desired effect, remains to be seen.

5.—AN ACT to amend the law in relation to masters and servants.

This law empowers masters to imprison runaway servants, or persons bound to service, for a term not exceeding three months. It is intended principally to protect planters and manufacturers.

6.—AN ACT to amend section 401 of the Civil Code.

This law alters the Civil Civil, so as to exempt whaleships or other vessels not coming from a foreign port, from the operation of the post-office law, which has been found very obnoxious to whalemen.

7.—AN ACT in aid of the Queen's Hospital.

This law appropriates fort or other government lands to the extent of $5,000, for the exclusive use and benefit of the hospital. It is virtually a bonus of that sum to the institution.

8.—AN ACT to amend section 624 of the Civil Code.

This relates to deserters from ships, and provides that the ship pay one dollar per day for keeping such deserters, while they remain in charge of the local officers. It simply corrects the existing law, which was found a little defective.

9.—AN ACT to amend section 620 of the Civil Code.

This law merely alters the hour at which seamen shall return on board at Lahaina, and changes the signal from a drum to a bell.

10.—AN ACT to amend section 881 of the Civil Code, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court.

Under this law the Circuit Courts of the kingdom are permitted to try "crimes punishable by death," which have heretofore been restricted to the Supreme Court at Honolulu; but justice or its officers have here become so lax as to call for the change, which will no doubt be productive of good.

11.—AN ACT to extend the civil jurisdiction of the District Justice of North Hilo.

This enactment is of a local nature, regulating the jurisdiction of the above court.

12.—AN ACT to amend section 509 of the Civil Code.

The alteration made by this act is simply a verbal one, by which, Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo are brought under the same regulations in respect to the pay of tax-collectors.

13.—AN ACT to amend section 482 of the Civil Code.

Under this amendment, all carts or wagons used for labor, are exempted from taxation. The old law made no distinction between carriages and other vehicles, each being subjected to the five dollar tax. Now the tax applies only to "carriages or wagons used for the conveyance of persons." The amendment is a very just one, but it should have gone further and exempted from taxation all horses used in such carts or wagons for labor purposes only.

14.—AN ACT to authorize the Minister of the Interior to grant a coasting license to the steamer *Kilauea*, and to amend the act of 1859, to promote inter-island navigation.

This law amends the charter of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, by extending the limit of the term given it to introduce a steamer, from fifteen to twenty-four months; and also to enable the steamer to run in the coasting trade without changing her register, for a term of six months; provided at the end of the term, and before withdrawing, the government shall have the privilege of purchasing her. It is under the privileges of this act, that the steamer is now coasting with the American flag.

15.—AN ACT to repeal section 502, and to amend section 503 of the Civil Code.

By this act, foreign goods or spirits, exported in original packages and from the Custom House stores, are exempted from all transit or other duties. The law is intended to invite foreign merchandise to this port, but is rendered almost null by the increase of import duties under the Civil Code from *five* to *ten* per cent., which latter must have a greater effect in keeping surplus foreign merchandise away, than the repeal of the transit duties can possibly have in enticing it hither. Still, as a *step* in the right direction, in making this a *free port*, the law is a salutary one; and will we trust, we followed at the next session of the Legislature by a return to the old rate of *five* per cent. duties, which is unquestionably the highest rate that can be imposed here without detriment to our foreign commerce, and the highest rate calculated to produce the largest revenue. There *is a boat*, beyond which, if we go, in restricting or taxing trade, it will suffer, unless we possess immense resources to fall back onto, which, we do not, as every one knows.

16.—AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of Police and District Justices.

The old laws limit the jurisdiction of these courts to all cases involving sums of not over one hundred dollars. The amendment is intended to remove the restriction, so that in any violation of the license laws, the case can be heard and tried by these courts, without regard to the amount involved.

17.—AN ACT to facilitate the arrest of criminals.

A warrant of arrest issued by a District or Police Judge, under the old law, held good only in his district. This law amends the statute so that such warrant on being countersigned by the Circuit Judge, can be served in any part of the island in which it may have been issued.

Other more important laws follow the above, a notice of which we must defer till another issue.

☞ By reference to the proceedings of the Legislature on the next page, it will be seen that, after considerable manœuvering, a bill has been passed, purporting to attempt "to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution." As is well-known, the Ministry have been clamorous during the past few months to initiate some measure on this subject, and the result of their efforts will be found in the bill which is reported in another column, as passed by the Representatives. It matters little where the bill originated—whether in the editorial sanctum of the *Polynesian* office or in the cabinet councils. It possesses no virtue worth boasting of, and can only be regarded, so far as its operation is concerned, as an innocent and harmless enactment, passed to flatter the vanity of a few who would be esteemed as salvators of the Hawaiian race. The provisions of the law are briefly these:

THE PREAMBLE recognizes prostitution as one of the sources of the decrease of the Hawaiian race, and that as it cannot be "suppressed," its evils ought to be "mitigated."

Section 1 compels every "common prostitute" to be registered by the sheriff.

Section 2 provides that every such female not registering herself, shall be imprisoned in the jail 30 to 60 days.

Section 3 provides that such registered females, shall be examined by a physician once in two weeks, free of charge.

Section 4 provides that any such registered female refusing to submit to an examination or following the directions of the physician, shall be imprisoned 30 to 60 days.

Sections 5, 6, 7 provide for the compensation of the physician, the duties of the Sheriff in the matter, and when the law shall take effect.

We have heard much on the subject of legislating on morals, and there is, and has always been on its propriety an honest difference of opinion. Some would abrogate every law touching the moral duties of man. They would annul all laws pertaining to the Sabbath, to adultery, and kindred vices. Others would have a law to meet every offense—they would advocate a law on every moral obligation. They would *compel* erring humanity to walk in the paths of rectitude and virtue as *they* believe to be right. But beyond the simple indication by statute what is right and what is wrong, and clearly defining the penalty for the wrong, it is questionable whether the statute should go farther and *compel*, or attempt to compel, a compliance with preconceived notions of moral rectitude.

Let us now look at this law. It points to a class of abandoned women, and tells them, we recognize your profession, but as you are supposed all to be infected with disease, you must go and be registered and doctored. Failing to do that, you must take up your abode in yonder jail. [illegible] it is presumed that the physician must grant a health certificate, which may be used to further her calling, proclaiming to all whom it may concern that all is right. Now has the state the *right* to step in here and regulate the health of this or any other class of our population? Has it any *right* to compel females to undergo the provisions of this statute, or suffer the penalty of a refusal? If it possesses such a right, (and we by no means say it does not,) then it has the right and is bound to regulate matters in respect to males—to compel every sailor or stranger who comes here to first visit the prostitute physician, and receive his certificate or take 60 days' lodging in the stone house. The advocates of the measure will look with holy horror at any such extension of the provisions of the law.

But, like many of our acts, this is in advance of our wants. We have a law on our statute book now, (*vide* Civil Code, Sec. 1004) making it the duty of the Sheriffs to remand naughty girls to their mamas or other guardians, whenever they find them going astray. But this statute remains to this day a dead letter, not because there are no abandoned women or girls, to whom it is applicable, but because it does not meet the necessities of the case. So also with the law under discussion; it must, in its operation, lie a dead letter on our statute book, not because it can not be carried out, but because public opinion will never sustain its operation. It is not the duty of the State to *compel* the cure of any disease, fancied or real, at the penalty of imprisonment. It must be a voluntary act on the part of the person diseased. The State may and ought to provide, at the public expense, hospitals for the sick, and invite them thither, but when it seeks to *compel* the sick there, it exceeds the power vested in it. An act compelling all consumptives or rheumatics to resort to any appointed physician, and to follow his prescriptions under the penalty of imprisonment, would be a manifest violation of private rights. Is it any the less so, when the same principle is applied to prostitutes? Their disease is no more contagious than many other human ailments. It becomes contagious only by a *voluntary* act on the part of the person to whom it is conveyed. Whoever, therefore, becomes diseased, becomes so knowing his risk, and at his peril, as every person may contract any other disease by imprudence on his part.

Although the principle on which this law is founded is manifestly unjust, and an unwise one to adopt in our legislation, we believe the law will be found inoperative, and consequently harmless, doing neither hurt nor good. It will neither lessen the amount of prostitution, nor is it calculated to abate the evils which flow from it. All admit that it is an evil, and the source of many others; but like drunkenness and other kindred evils, no laws can cure or even alleviate it, and the less the law meddles with it the better. We would all scorn a law *compelling* every habitual drunkard to be registered at the Sheriff's office under a penalty of 60 days (though practically most of them are "registered" by that official,) and then *compelling* him to proceed to a physician, who fancies he has found the panacea, by means of which, his disease can be cured, and there submit himself to medical treatment. Such a law, the apologists of the present act would perhaps contend might promote the health and industry of the country, and therefore it ought to be tried—all very true, perhaps. But would it be *right?* Would public opinion sustain it? No! never! The public say, inasmuch as the evil is a voluntary one, you can incur it or you can avoid it, just as you please; and being a voluntary evil, voluntarily contracted, you have your own remedy. The same reasoning applies with equal force to prostitution, and those who become subject to its influences.

More might be said on this subject, but we deem it unnecessary. It is somewhat singular, however, that those who have heretofore been the loudest to condemn the introduction here of the policy of all christian governments in imposing fines or imprisonments for moral offenses, should be the first to resort to imprison weak erring humanity, for no offense whatever, as this bill contemplates. It illustrates the rank hypocrisy of the advocates of the measure.

☞ THE House of Nobles, after the session of the Legislature has nearly terminated in an amicable manner, with concessions on the part of the Representatives never before equalled in any session we can recollect, on Monday last, set itself up in an attitude of avowed hostility to the lower branch of the Legislature, because the latter did not choose to accede to every demand made by the former in the appropriation of monies. The items in dispute are, of course, the War Department and the Government Press. The Lower House had voted $40,000 for the army, but the Ministers suddenly found they wanted $49,000. The Representatives then compromised on $45,000, and also yielded some two or three thousands more to be thrown away on the Government Press. But the Ministers now stand up and say, we want everything we ask for, or nothing, and thus the matter now stands.

This is simply an old trick of the Ministry, which they have before resorted to, to brow beat the Representatives, who appear determined to stand by their rights, and not submit to the dictation of the Ministers. This is the spirit that appeared unanimous in the warm debates on Tuesday, and the whole country will approve their stand in refusing to vote money to be *thrown away* on such worthless objects as the "incidentals" of the Government Press and the "et ceteras" of the War Department, even if the result of the contest is a dissolution of the Legislature, a step which nothing but the obstinacy of the Ministry and Nobles can bring about, and which all would regret to see taken place. If the Representatives have any rights, let them enjoy the privilege of exercising them. They believe the *Polynesian* a worthless excrescence, whose maintenance only results in increasing the public debt, and they are right in restricting it to economy. And the public will sustain them unanimously. If the Nobles desire harmony, themselves must yield.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.—Our "picker-up of trifles," while wandering around on the wharf for an item, had his attention called by one of our downtown merchants, to a picture gallery opened under the building on Charlton wharf. On the walls can be found evidence that we have an artist among us whose illustrations would improve Frank Leslie's or the Messrs. Harper's papers. 1st, can be seen various circus sketches, some of the feats there pictured seem almost incredible; 2d, The Heenan and Sayers fight; 3d, A capital picture of the Nettie Merrill; 4th, The Jenny Ford; 5th, A vaquero lassoing a wild bull; 6th, Nettie Merrill again; 7th, The U. S. Ship Levant; 8th, The Francis Palmer; 9th, The Yankee; 10th, The Pele towing; 11th The Steamer Kilauea; 12th, The Moi; 13, Nettie Merrill; 14th, Emma Rooke. On the other side, is the funeral procession of General Washington, which pictures Mrs. W. in hoops following the body weeping. Following the hearse are some of the most important officers of State, (caricatures of local personages, we judge.) Those who have not seen, them, should call and examine the progress of the fine arts in Honolulu. It will be five minutes well spent.

TITCOMB'S GOLDEN SYRUP.—This superior article of extra Hawaiian syrup, manufactured at Hanalei, Kauai, may be found retailed at Savidge's, or in 5 [illegible] pronounced decidedly superior to the best East Boston syrup. Aside from the larger amount of sugar which it contains it has this advantage, that it has not been in the pine containers long enough to give it that turpentine taste which is often imparted to the Eastern syrup by the kegs after a sea voyage. We rather think a keg of it might sweeten the disposition of our sour-looking neighbor who presides over the Government printing office. If that fails we are not sure that even a demijohn of aqua-fortis would improve his temper.

HOUSE MOVING.—Honolulu has already acquired a reputation in this branch of business, second to no other place. The large two-story frame building, 20x40, recently standing opposite the French Hotel, and occupied by Mr. Lewers, was moved under the superintendence of Mr. Vincent, to Queen street, near the market. The building, having been raised by jack-screws, was set on broad cast-iron wheels, and thus drawn by oxen, a distance of about one quarter of a mile. The time occupied in moving it, after being fairly started, was only about four hours, and it was set down in its new location, in as good a condition as when taken up. We understand that its present owner intends to fit it up as a vegetable market for the use of the natives.

☞ The *Commercials* of last week were sent up by the steamer and distributed to subscribers in Lahaina at 6 A. M., on the morning of publication (Thursday) before they were circulated in Honolulu. Subscribers on East Maui, Kohala and Kawaihae also received them on the day of publication by the same conveyance, and copies were delivered in Hilo the day following, (Friday.) By a schooner leaving for Kauai Wednesday evening our subscribers on that island also received their papers almost as soon as those in Honolulu. Probably newspapers have never been so rapidly circulated here before, which is due to the introduction of steam

NUUANU BRIDGE.—This structure, which has been some months in process of erection, is now nearly completed. Unlike the former bridge, it is built of wood, and though sufficiently strong for all ordinary purposes, will not last one third as long as a stone bridge would have done, though the cost is about the same as that of the latter would have been. The bridge has a higher floor than formerly, which is an improvement; and if the road from it to the top of the hill is raised and well graded, it will improve the ascent very much. The cost of the bridge has been, we believe, about $4,000.

QUICK TIME.—It is not often that passengers have the opportunity to visit Lahaina and return to Honolulu, all in 36 hours, as was the case last week with us. Leaving in the steamer, we arrived at Lahaina at 5 o'clock A. M., spent the day there, and returned in the *Kamoi* the same evening, arriving here at day light the next morning.

REMOVED.—Mr. W. A. Aldrich has just removed into the premises formerly occupied by the Hudson Bay Co., which have been refitted so as to make it one of the most commodious stands for business in Honolulu. Besides his general assortment of merchandize, Mr. A. continues the agency of the Lihue and Metcalf Plantations.

☞ We understand that Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii, will leave in a few days in the steamer, for Hanalei, Kauai, accompanied by Her Excellency Mrs. Gregg and His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—We understand that the Monthly Concert of the above society will take place on Tuesday evening the 28th instant, at the residence of Dr. Judd.

☞ On Monday last, Venus was seen very distinctly about 2 P. M., the sun also appearing at the time unobscured. Early in the morning, she appears exceedingly brilliant, and early risers cannot fail to recognize her.

☞ The steamer leaves for Kauai to-day and will leave again for Lahaina and Hilo on Wednesday next

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—Agreeably with instructions from the home directors, the agency of this company has been closed, and Mr. Bissett, the agent, takes his departure in the *Jenny Ford* for Victoria, V. I., on Saturday next. During his stay here, Mr. B. has won the confidence and esteem of our business community and all others, to a degree seldom enjoyed by any person, and in leaving, he, and we may be pardoned in adding, his estimable wife, will bear the heartfelt and kind wishes of all.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—Thieves are beginning to practice their trade now that the tax collectors are about. A saddle was stolen on Sunday last, from a horse hitched in the yard of the Fort Street Church. On Wednesday the sleeping room occupied by a gentleman at Little Britain, was entered, and all his best clothing stolen.

PACIFIC.—We are assured that a female Hawaiian, living at Lihue, on this island, last week gave birth to her *twenty-third* child. This is an instance of fecundity, rarely met in the present condition of this race that it ought to be rewarded. Such rewards would do more to perpetuate the race, than a dozen hospitals.

FURNITURE SALE.—An auction sale of furniture and the usual house keeping et ceteras, takes place to-day at the residence of Mr. Bissett in Nuuanu Valley.

DEFERRED.—We have received a communication on the *Polynesian's* position in regard to prostitution, but are compelled to defer it till next issue.

MAIL DUE.—The ship *Harriet & Jessie* sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Aug. 7, with the New York mail of July 11, and may arrive any moment. She is bound on to Hongkong.

OUTSIDE.—A communication on teaching English to Hawaiians, and various other miscellaneous news.

(Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)

Waifs from the Bay State.

WESTBORO', June 18, 1860.

Twenty-five days from Honolulu to Boston! What do you think of that, my dear *Commercial?* Time and space are being annihilated, and "ye Athens of America" is being brought within the very clutches of "ye cannibals." Verily the *Yankee* is a go-ahead individual, (and so is our old friend Jim Smith,) and what with the *Yankee*, the *Comet*, and the *Pony Express*, the *weeks* once required for intelligence to reach us, are now reduced to *days!* A marvelous change truly since I first visited the islands, when, a year from the time I left Boston, my friends heard the news of my arrival, and that I had been a fortnight on shore without having been eaten, or even tasted! Indeed, my greatest danger in this respect had been from my own countrymen on the passage, where, from the niggardly supplies of the owners, starvation began to stare us in the face, and in the possible alternative of being reduced to *fried passengers*, the *leanest* rejoiced, and the *less lean*, (there were no *fat ones* under that regimen,) which made the alternative so much more disagreeable trembled in view of their respective conditions. I wonder in what terms Rev. T. Starr King, who has shown up the treatment of passengers by Vanderbilt's line so vividly, would have characterized that fearful passage. Even his powers would have failed him in view of the untold and untellable horrors of that never-to-be-forgotten voyage. By the way, speaking of Mr King it may interest some of your readers to know that America-Hawaiians had some influence in inducing that talented man to take up his residence on the Pacific coast. On one of his lecturing tours last winter, he was our guest, at a time when several of our island friends were visiting us, and he was the only one of the party of *seven*, who had not lived at the islands. Finding himself surrounded by "ye cannibals," he communicated to us the fact of his having received an invitation to settle in San Francisco, which he still had under consideration, though he seemed disposed to decline it, knowing how much [illegible] stored in people of men of his stamp, and how fully his great abilities would be appreciated by the hungry souls out there, we used all the arguments and eloquence we could command, and availed ourselves of all the information we possessed to induce him to accept the invitation; and meeting him some weeks afterward, he informed us that he had made up his mind to go, and that he received his "decided impulse" from his "night among the Heathen" at Brook Farm. He furthermore promised to visit Hawaii, and if you denizens of that group desire a rich intellectual treat, you will not fail to remind him of his pledge. He is an enthusiastic lover of mountain scenery, and you have doubtless read his *White Hills*. But you can show him mountain glories and volcanic wonders, which will throw into the shade all he has yet witnessed, and his description of which will be a feast to which we look forward with impatience.

Spring, that most delightful season in New England, (so far as *nature*, not *climate* is concerned) has left us, and summer, with all its glories, is treading close upon its heels. Of all the many charming aspects which nature wears in different regions, I know of none so enchanting as that of a New England Spring, when the forest trees first put forth their fresh and delicate foliage, and the orchards, with their profusion of white and pink blossoms look like vast flower beds, filling the air with the choicest of perfumes. There is nothing in a tropical climate that can compare with this delightful scene, and it is but right that New Englanders should have *large* compensation for the villainous climate, which spring always brings with it, and which I cannot think of without a shudder. That it is a compensation, even to some who were born in the tropics, I have the testimony of one of my young friends, (of that class of Hawaiian born youth now completing their education here, of whose high standing and solid acquirements, I have spoken in a previous letter,) who writes "this glorious spring is almost enough to banish all remembrance of a dreary winter. Every green thing stands forth as fresh as though new-created. I cannot but often compare the changes in nature which belong to this climate, with the mild sameness of my native country, and I find the balance of enjoyment to be against my tropical home. I think that half the poetry in the English language, which is at all descriptive, depends upon these varied phases of nature in the changing seasons, which thus become sources of the most powerful as well as beautiful illustrations of higher truth. Yet there are thousands who would be glad to go where the Priest King is a myth, and Fall a misnomer." Very true, friend Robert, and when the East winds are chilling me to the very *marrow*, as they often do in the spring season, you may count me in with that party.

Speaking of *parties*, they are raging here just now with great virulence, and as the crisis will not be reached till next November, we are likely to have a *pestilential* time of it for the next four months. I have not yet caught the infection, and hope to escape, though as I was invalidated with politics in the Hawaiian Legislature, I shall probably have the disorder mildly, if I do catch it. There appear to be four or five "Richmond's in the field," and all sorts of claptrap are resorted to to attract recruits to their various standards. The Republican candidate, Lincoln, having in his youth made fence rails on one or two occasions, fence rails are exhibited at political gatherings to attract the "bone and sinew" of the country and secure the votes of the mechanics and farmers, and the most prominent agitators are looking for good posts in case of the success of the party, while their opponents find in Lincoln a good cause of a fence (or offense) and take every opportunity to *rail* at both party and candidate. The "Union party" having nominated Bell and Everett as their candidates, have had an immense *Bell* cast, covered with suitable inscriptions, which is mounted on huge wheels, and is to be dragged through the country with a view to *ring in* the voters where *Everett* goes. Gen. Houston of Texas is running as an independent candidate, and the democrats, who broke up in a row on the Slavery question in their convention at Charleston, are now just meeting again at Baltimore, where the same result is anticipated. Douglas, the "little giant" of the north-western wing of that party, is very obnoxious to the south, to whom his name has as many terrors as it ever had of erst along the Scottish border. American politics and American patriotism seldom meet now a days. Spouting and spoils, orations and offices, appear to be the great aim and end, and too often in our larger cities, the ballot box and bully seem to be indissolubly connected, and voting and villainy to go hand in hand. If it were not for the independent yeomen of the rural districts, the mass of whom are intelligent thinking men, our country would soon be at the mercy of these unprincipled demagogues and their satellites.

Have you seen the *Enterprise*, a juvenile monthly paper issued in Charlestown, Mass., at 25 cts. per annum, of which Master Jas. A. Thompson, a native of Honolulu, of fourteen summers, is Editor, Publisher, Proprietor and Printer? His lamented father, the late popular Auctioneer of Honolulu, whose genial temper and mirth provoking powers made him a general favorite, will be well remembered by most of your readers, and his son seems to have inherited a good share of his fathers talents. The paper is a very creditable one, and your own juvenile's most worthy pater-familias would be the gainers, were you to offer an "Exchange" The industrious young editor does himself great credit, and adduces another argument in support of my theory of the superiority of Hawaiian born youths.

The *sanitary movement*, of which I have spoken in a previous letter, has resulted in a national convention which is now being held in Boston, for the purpose of discussing this important subject. Had there been time, I should have suggested to my friend His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Hawaii, whose interest in that subject has been often manifested, that your humble correspondent be clothed with full powers as a delegate from the Hawaiian Islands. The proceedings of the convention will doubtless be published, and will contain some valuable information on that great topic.

The ships *Raduga* and *Siam*, which sailed recently for Honolulu, have on board the machinery for the new sugar plantation of the Haiku Sugar Company. This is the most complete steam apparatus for sugar manufacturing ever sent to the islands, combining several valuable improvements. The grinding, cl