COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

The bark *What Cheer* arrived on Saturday P. M., 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Shanghae. She brings some 200 tons of freight for this port, 100 tons of which consists of coal for the steamer *J. T. Wright*, shortly expected. Her cargo for this port was reported in full in our paper last week. Regarding the San Francisco markets, we notice no great change in prices. The emigration to British Columbia continued undiminished, which will probably create a favorable demand for our island produce in that quarter. We find the following review of the San Francisco market in the *Mercantile Gazette* of April 9:

"The leading speculations of the fall and winter are, just now, terminating with considerable losses to operators. Candles purch sed at 21c @ 25c, are selling at 17c @ 18c. The most important sales, perhaps, of the last ten days have been disposed of in small jobbing lots at 22½c, and the market is not firm.

"Rice is not buoyant, though without nominal change of price; large offerings have been made at auction, a portion of which withdrawn, being held above the market. Sugars of all kinds have been inactive, except Sandwich Islands, which are in favor and command full rates. Choice Eastern butter remains steady and is scarce; inferior grades have declined. Teas are quiet, small sales of jobbing lots at our quotations. Coal are lower, with the exception of Cumberland, which is more firm. Eastern meats, which, at the date of our last review, had shown indications of improvement, have since relapsed, and the market is quite heavy. Neither foreign nor domestic spirits have been in demand; the latter may be quoted a trifle lower. Pig iron has been sold at a small advance upon our last quotations, and we observe some indications at the East of a better feeling in regard to other descriptions, but no change is visible here; supplies ample. The price of Manila cordage is firm at the improved rates, with a better inquiry. The dry good trade is beginning to show signs of animation. Large offerings of boots and shoes have been made at auction, but though some improvement in the jobbing trade is noted, the general condition of the market is deemed unsatisfactory."

From the *Mercantile Gazette* we also take the following, regarding steamers sent to China:

"In this connection, we may properly allude to the transfer of a portion of our steam tonnage to China waters. During the quarter just closed, no less than five steamers have changed hands or been chartered for that destination. The opening of the ports and navigable streams of that rich and populous empire, until recently almost sealed against the enterprise of the world, is attracting attention in other countries besides our own. Ship builders and owners, both in Great Britain and France and in our Atlantic ports, are hastening to secure for themselves the first fruits of this great movement. Our closer proximity and easier intercourse present advantages which should not be suffered to pass unimproved. The untold productive wealth of that nation, which has enriched the commerce of all others, even when stinted in its outgoings, is apparently about to yield that full contribution to the enterprise and progress of the age, for which cabinets and diplomatic skill have long been seeking."

The ship *Syren*, which arrived last evening from San Francisco, sails to-day for Manila.

The bark *Arctic*, which is on the berth for New Bedford and Boston, has secured a full freight, consisting of oil, hides, skins, &c., and has commenced taking in cargo. She will take a portion of the *Ocean's* cargo of oil.

The *Comet* is loading for San Francisco. The *Kathleen* has also been laid on for the same destination.

The schooner *Matilda* arrived on the 26th, with a cargo of cocoanuts, which has been sold on private terms for export.

The schooner *Maria*, which returned from the coast whaling ground, on Saturday, has been re-purchased by her former owner, Capt. King, for $5,000, and will resume her place as a coaster, under command of Mr. Crane, now first officer of the *Nettie*.

Regarding the *Kilauea's* movements, nothing definite has transpired.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in May.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
First Quarter	6	4	53 A.	Last Quarter	20	5	8 M.
Full Moon	13	9	29 A.	New Moon	28	4	55 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	April 15	London, (papers)	Feb. 8
New York, (papers)	March 1	" telegraphic	March 23
" " telegraphic	Apr. 9	Hongkong	Jan. 18
Tahiti	Jan. —	Sydney, N. S. W.	Jan. 13

Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco—per Comet and Kathleen soon.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS

April 24—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, from Hilo and Lahaina, with 660 kegs sugar, 38 bales pulu, and a large lot of native freight.
25—Haw sch Marilda, Copeland, 11 days from Fanning's Island, with about 11,000 gallons cocoanut oil.
25—Sch Manuokawai, Haley, fm Kau, Kona & Lahaina, with 32 bales pulu, 5 bales and 9 bags fungus, 960 goat skins, 350 pumpkins, etc., and 20 passengers.
26—Haw sch Maria, Comstock, from San Diego. She was Tender to the ship Ocean.
26—Am bark What Cheer, Raymond, 16 days from San Francisco.
26—Sloop Emma, Rye, fm Waialua, with 220 bags corn, 2 brls tallow, 30 hides.
27—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kahului and Lahaina, with 8 kegs, 10 brls potatoes, lot melse, and a quantity of native freight.
28—Am wh ship Ocean, Clark, from San Diego, 600 brls (21 whales) this season.
29—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului and Lahaina, with 100 hides, 1 cabin and 10 deck passengers.
30—Am clipper ship Syren, Green, 14 days from San Francisco, en route for Manila—anchored outside. She sails again to-day.
30—Sch Kekauluohi, Marchant, 30 her from Kona, Haw.

DEPARTURES.

April 24—Am wh ship C. W. Morgan, Hamilton, for Ochotsk.
24—Sch Emma Rooke, Wilbur, for Lahaina.
25—Sch Odd Fellow, Morse, for Banalei.
25—Sch Kamehameha IV, Johnson, for Lahaina and Kaleipoiepoi.
25—Sch Kalama, Molteno, for Kohala and Kawaihae.
28—Sch Manuokawai, Haley, for Lahaina, Kona & Kau.
29—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Lahaina and Kahului.
30—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Lahaina, Kahului and Maliko.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Ship *Ocean*, Clark, reports—What d in the bay of San Diego all the season, and took 21 whales (600 brls.) Found whales plentiful, but had bad weather most of the time, with large quantities of snow. Left San Diego April 10, and arrived at Honolulu on the 28th.

☞ Schooner *Marilda*, Copeland, reports—Left Honolulu Feb. 14, and arrived at Fanning's Island on the 23d, after a run of nine days; carried the N.E. trades all the way down. Sailed again for Honolulu April 14, and had N.E. winds as far as lat. 14° N., when we fell in with southerly breezes, which lasted to the islands. Came into port morning of the 25th, after a passage of eleven days.

VESSELS IN PORT—MAY 1.

Am bark Arctic, Hammond, soon for Boston.
Am bark Comet, Smith, soon for San Francisco.
Am bark What Cheer, Raymond, soon for Shanghae.
Brit bark Kathleen, ——, soon for San Francisco.
Am brigt Josephine, Stone, uncertain.
Haw sch Marilda, Copeland.

WHALERS.

Am bark Zoe, Simmonds.
Am ship Ocean, Clark.
Oldenburg brig Comet, Wilhelm.
Haw bark Harmony—*condemned*.
" brig Victoria, Danielsberg.
" brig Kohola, Brummerhop.
" sch. Maria, Comstock.

PASSENGERS.

From Hilo and Lahaina—per Nettie Merrill, April 24—Mr and Mrs Waller, Miss Elliot, Miss Allen, H R Hitchcock, W F Conway, Dalevic, R K Chamberlayne, S Kipi, Daniel Ely—10 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

From Lahaina—per Kamoi, April 27—J W King, H L Chase, D Baldwin, Governor Nahaolelua, J McCandless, Mr Andrews, one other—7 cabin and 29 deck passengers.

From Koxa—per Kekauluohi, April 30—Judge H L Sheldon, J S Travis, Wm Johnson, Mrs John Davis, Chas Hall, H Nolte and wife, Wm Irwin, and 56 on deck.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lahaina at 10 minutes before 7 A. M., April 22d, which lasted for about 20 seconds. A correspondent at Ulupalakua, who views everything in a philosophical light, sends the following relating to it:

"On Tuesday morning last the 22d, about 7 o'clock, we had a sharp snake of earthquake. It lasted from 20 to 30 seconds, rattling the dishes violently, and the noise from the kitchen resembled very much that of a factory, in which steam was the motive power, and innumerable spindles at work. Our party, among whom were several Honolulu people, were at breakfast, and one of our number a young lady, was so overcome by a feeling resembling seasickness, as to be obliged to leave the table. Your 'fat friend,' as Beau Brummell spoke of George IV., was considerably affected that way himself, and thought of a good many sins he had committed in years gone by, but which had until this time wholly escaped his memory. Seriously, it was a terible shake up, and there was without exaggeration, 'some ground and lofty tumbling' of old mother *Terra*, pretty near here, to produce the effect it did."

Another correspondent writes from Makawao:

"Just at 7 o'clock this morning, April 22, we were shaken up by an earthquake as we have never been before since my residence on Maui. The morning had been foggy, wind light from the south, but it became still, and the sun broke forth giving promise of a pleasant day, when we were surprised by the severe trembling of the house. It seemed to me to be of much longer duration than the one of December 5th at Honolulu, though perhaps not more severe. It being in the day time, most of the natives about us observed the phenomenon. About 2 o'clock, P. M., it began to rain and it poured most of the afternoon. There has been no lack of rain since the year came in; wheat looks very well, not greatly injured by the pelua."

CHIME BELLS.—On Sunday evening last, the church bells, four, all rang at the same time, 7½ o'clock. As the separate sound of each bell greeted our ears, we could not help thinking of the merry chime-bells of the mother country.

☞ King, the Artist, has returned from *Haleakala*, and is prepared again to take portraits with the additional experience acquired in copying from nature during his visit to the celebrated, "House of the Sun."

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

"KE KUMA MUA ANO HOW, I HOONANUA I NA KII MAIKAI. NA J. PELA I KAKAW. Bosetona: Ma Ka Hale, Paipalapala O Bazin & Ellsworth. 1862. pp. 48.
This is one of the most beautifully illustrated little books we have seen. We suppose it to be a school primer for use in the schools of Honolulu. If our supposition is correct, the boys and girls of that far distant region will have the delight of learning their liquid language from just as charming a book as can be obtained by the best children in the Yankee land. We give a specimen of the text. Beneath a spirited picture, representing some boys and dogs, who are having a grand time with a truck, is the following:
Huro! Huro! Holo maoli na kamalii. Aoaoa! aoaoa! Hahai aku na ilio i na kamalii, me ka leo oluolu.
He lealea kupono no na keiki kula, i mea e oluolu ai ka manao, a e ikaika'i ke kino.
What in the world this means, we do n't know; but we suppose the young heathen in Honolulu will understand it."

We find the above notice of a new elementary school book in the Massachusetts Teacher, a monthly periodical published in Boston. The title is copied as it is given in that journal. It has either been printed wrong in the periodical from which the notice is taken, or in the book itself. It is a primer in the Hawaiian language, prepared in the style and with the same cuts as are in the Progressive Primer now in use in the schools here, the text having been prepared by Mr. J. Fuller, and the work published by the same publishers who issue the English primer referred to. We have not of course received a sample of the book, but suppose that a supply of them is now on the way out.

We rejoice in every effort that is made by the government to improve and facilitate the educational interests of this people. One great help towards this is the preparation of *attractive* school books; and one great want in our present school system, is the entire lack of them, in an age when other countries are enjoying them in abundance. Education, at all times a difficult task, is rendered in these days *comparatively* easy, by reason of the improved methods of imparting instruction now in use. For instance, the illustrations in elementary books help to impart instruction to the youthful mind, which as yet may have no comprehension of the ideas which it must acquire, and which the old books took a much longer time to impart.

But while we are glad to witness these efforts to improve the books used in our schools, we cannot approve of the plan of having the printing done in foreign countries, whenever the work can be executed just as well here. In all cases, (and perhaps the primer referred to with its choice illustrations may be an exception) this cannot be done, but where it can be, a preference should be given to domestic industry. It may be said, we are personally interested, and so we are; but it is the same interest that favors the home production of our own rice, sugar and wheat, in preference to sending funds abroad to obtain these products produced by foreign capital and labor. That printing *can* be done here just as well, though perhaps not quite so cheap, as in other countries, there are evidences enough. The *Niele*, a little work of 220 pages recently printed and bound here, affords the most satisfactory proof of this. And why should it be otherwise, when we have the same presses, the same types, and the same paper, and quite as good workmen as in Boston or elsewhere? All works got up abroad for our schools—and we wish they were more in number—should be stereotyped and the plates sent here, so that in future editions, the printing can be executed here under the supervision of the government.

To-day the Legislature meets, and it is not improbable that some changes may be proposed before this body regarding our public school system. This system is not perfect, none ever was, and no amount of tinkering and changing can make it perfect; and though some improvements can doubtless be effected in it, yet it probably comes as near the present wants of the people as anything that can be prepared. What is wanted is, not a new system, but a head to the department—one that will carry out the system we have, whose influence will impart vigor, order and system to our public schools, who will take a personal interest in the progress of each school throughout the kingdom. This is the great necessity now. Since the death of the late President of the Board of Education, Rev. R. Armstrong, the department has been nominally under the charge of Governor Kekuanaoa. However well qualified His Excellency may be for the gubernatorial duties required of him, the schools appear to have suffered in efficiency since the death of Mr. Armstrong, and all that is left to us now is a system without a head. It it is desired that the rising generation grow up in ignorance, a continuance of the present state of things is all that is required to bring that about.

It is well known that Mr. A. and his efficient assistant Mr. Fuller, had a plan of Normal Schools ready for introduction here—similar to that which has been introduced with such wonderful effect into the New York, New England and some of the European school systems, and which would undoubtedly give a great impetus to education here, and with like results as in the countries where it has been introduced. But the death of the President of the Board prevented the adoption of this system, and since that event nothing has been done towards it.

The suggestion was thrown out not long since, by a correspondent in the *Polynesian*, we believe, that His Excellency PRINCE LOT should be appointed as the head of this department. That would, no doubt, be an improvement over the present. But the main point is, that an executive head is wanting, some one capable of imparting vigor and system to every branch of our educational interests, watching them as with a fatherly care, that they may always be progressing, instead of retrograding as they now are. On the education of the rising generation, hang the hopes and destiny of the Hawaiian race. The next twenty years will decide what they are to be, for all future time—a race of intelligent, industrious capable freemen, or a race of ignorant, lazy drones, hewers of wood and drawers of water. If, then, the issue is so important, why will not our government awake to the fact, and place the department on such a basis, that while it answers the expectations of those interested in it, will at the same time be a blessing to this people, which requires every incentive, both moral and physical, to save it from retrogression into that state from which the benevolent efforts of forty years have raised it.

NEXT NEWS.—The next mail will probably be brought by the steamer *John T. Wright*, which was to leave San Francisco about April 20, and to touch at this port for 100 tons of coal brought by the *Whatcheer* for her. She will be due by Saturday or Sunday. The *J. T. Wright* is the old *Sea Bird* rebuilt. It will be remembered the latter vessel once visited these Islands, and engaged for a short time as a coaster. Some three or four years ago she was burnt in Puget Sound, and from her frame and engines the *J. T. Wright* was constructed. She is really a new vessel, and said to be a very superior sea-boat. She measures 570 tons, and cost the present owners about $65,000.

— There were also two clippers—the *Magnet* and *Eagle Wing*—to sail about the same time, but we cannot learn that either of them intended to touch at this port.

State of the War.

The war news, coming as it does in brief disjointed telegrams, is more difficult than ever to collate so as to exhibit just what progress is made in each quarter. One fact is patent to all, that the Union cause is steadily moving forward, and that the complete extirpation of the rebellion is now a certainty and only a matter of time.

The most important item by the *Whatcheer* is the capture of "Island No. 10,"—an important stronghold of the rebels in the Mississippi River, just opposite the southern boundary line of Kentucky. As usual, the prisoners, cannon, and munitions of war are so numerous as to be almost a burden to the victorious army. This clears the way for the progress of the government forces down the river, and no serious obstructions will probably be met till they arrive in the vicinity of Memphis, located in the southwest corner of Tennessee. Even there we do not expect to hear of much fighting.

Beauregard was concentrating all the rebel forces that could be mustered, at Corinth, a small town in the northeast corner of the State of Mississippi, on the line of the railroad running from Memphis to Georgia and South Carolina. One report states that he had deemed it prudent to fall back or southward even from this favorable position. Regarding this movement, however, there is some uncertainty, and it is more probable that he will hold it until at least the approach of the troops under Gen. Buell, stationed at the latest dates south of Nashville.

In Virginia, it is difficult to tell the precise position of the Union army, owing to the surveillance exercised over the telegraph and public presses by the government. There is a general retreat giving on of the rebel forces towards Richmond, and a corresponding advance of the government troops, which, owing to the nature of the country, must move on cautiously, and not become so divided as to be exposed to any sudden attack and defeat. M'Clellan's policy appears to be to allow the rebels to retreat quietly, in order that the sacrifice of property by burning or otherwise may be less than it would be if each large town or city was made a battlefield.

In Congress, the bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 14. This, coupled with the movement in Delaware to abolish Slavery in that State, is a favorable omen. Although Congress has clearly no right, under the Constitution, to meddle with Slavery in any *State* belonging to the Union, the question whether the obligations of that instrument are binding when applied to revolted States, which by their own acts have thrown off and denied the authority of the Constitution, is one not so readily determined. We notice in our exchanges that the conservative view of the subject is held by the President and by a majority of congressmen, *i. e.*, that Congress has no right, or rather, perhaps, that it is not *prudent*, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the revolted States as they return into the Union; and that all that can or ought to be done by Congress in the matter is embraced in the resolution proposed by the President himself, and almost unanimously passed by that body, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt the gradual abolition of slavery, giving to each State pecuniary aid to be used at its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences caused to public and private property by such change of system.

We question whether this will satisfy the North, which has already been taxed $500,000,000 and more to support this war of Slavery, or that they will settle down on anything short of some definite plan by which the slavery question will for all future time be placed beyond the peradventure of again fomenting such a rebellion and such a civil war. It is contrary to human nature that the victors should sue for terms from the vanquished, or permit the firebrand to lie unextinguished beneath their dwellings, when humanity and the laws of self-protection call for its extinction. If *Slavery* is the cause of this costly, bloody and useless internecine war, let it be now and forever wiped out from the pages of American History.

The news brought by the *Syren* last evening, was the most exciting we have yet had from America. Owing the lateness of the hour at which it was received, we can only give a short outline of the great battle, which will be found on the next page.

THE NEWS.—Our dispatches, says the *Alta* of the 15th, although of delayed dates, present a mass of very interesting intelligence, prominent among which is the whereabouts of Maj. Gen. McClellan, of whose movements little has been heard of late. He is in command of the new column of the army, of which we had previous advices of assembling at Fortress Monroe, and had advanced as far as Yorktown, on the York river, memorable as the scene of Cornwallis' surrender to the combined forces of Washington and Rochambeau. This town he had invested, and a battle was momentarily expected, as the rebels had a force of 30,000 men under the notorious John B. Magruder. This movement on the part of General McClellan is the opening of a new line of operations against Richmond. During his absence the command of the central forces between the Rappahannock and Washington devolves on Gen. McDowell. The rebels are also said to have made preparations to attack Gen. Burnside at Newbern, but we are inclined to doubt the statements made of their strength. Our fleet in the North Carolina waters has not been idle, for Commodore Rowan had captured Washington and Kingston Court House. A change of command has ensued at Port Royal. General Butler's forces had landed at Biloxi, and by this time are ready for action. Gen. Heintzelman's Brigade is *en route* for New Mexico. The campaign in Virginia is slowly but surely drawing to a decisive blow, and the whole public attention necessarily centres on the movements of our young Commanding General, in whom are reposed the hopes of the nation. The troubles of Mexico are not over yet, as some difficulties have occurred between the diplomatists of the country and those of the allied interveners, which may put an end to the negotiations being made to secure peace. The war cloud also over-shadows Europe. Garibaldi is once more in the field and threatens his old enemy, Austria.

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS.—Of all the crawling, despicable reptiles in human shape which sometimes infest a community, there are few more loathsome than that species of scribblers, dubbed by courtesy as "Correspondents," who seem to take an equally malicious pleasure in abusing the confidence of their employers and traducing, in foreign journals, the country and the people on which they have fastened. Would they only show some regard for the truth of the facts which they sometimes pretend to narrate, one might overlook the mud and the malice with which these pretended facts are covered, but when they invent facts that never had a shadow of foundation in order to display their scurrilous ribaldry and impotent malice, and by so doing poison the opinion of foreign readers, who have not the means of judging for themselves; then contempt grows very much akin to indignation, and we think it becomes the duty of the home journals, whose country and people are thus shamefully traduced, to expostulate with their contemporaries abroad for admitting these anonymous correspondents to their pages who display such wanton disregard of truth and decency, such want of judgment.

We have several times noticed correspondences, dated from Honolulu, in some of the San Francisco journals, which in lying, pure and simple, and the more elaborate art of distorting facts, are difficult to be beaten even by men the most totally lost to shame and the demands of character.

The foreign correspondents of first class journals are generally men of character as well as ability. They never sneak into print under an *alias*. They are known and respected for honesty in their literary dealings and candor in their descriptions, even when the facts they reveal, or the opinions they utter, may be unpleasant to the amour propre of the people among whom they are temporarily residing, and about whom they are writing. The very fact that they come thus known and accredited to a community, invests them with a responsibility which they are not prone to forget, opens the way for them to the best circles and the best sources of information in the country where they stop, and is a guarantee to their foreign readers of the reliability of the facts they narrate. If the San Francisco journals deem it worth their while to keep "special correspondents" in Honolulu, to inform them of current transactions here more minutely than the local papers give them, let them employ respectable men of known and reliable character, unconnected with local politics or local quarrels, and with a strict regard for truth and the exigencies of common propriety. If they do not, if they admit every scurrilous communication that is dated from Honolulu, without some voucher for the accuracy of the facts and the credibility of the narrator, they will continue to be as grossly imposed upon themselves, as the *Bulletin* and the *Herald and Mirror* have been of late.

We have thus, in a friendly manner, pointed out to our contemporaries across the pond what we conceive to be a defect in their organization, in so far as it touches us, hoping that they will remedy it at the earliest. We shall be loth to believe that truth and courtesy are at a discount with the San Francisco Press, especially towards a country and people with which they have had none, and can have none, but the most friendly and mutually advantageous relations.

Most heartily do we say *Amen* to the above paragraphs quoted from the *Polynesian*. The remarks seem to have been specially called out by a letter in the *Herald* and *Mirror* of the 4th of April, written by one Eldy, who is well known from his connection with Capt. Gibson the Mormon, and which consists of little else than low gossip and falsehoods, if not of libels, written in a style which would do no credit to a school-boy. This is the same person whom the *Bulletin* not long since published as an impostor, and who gives every evidence that he is such. The stories told by him concerning the Chinâmen at Hilo are both incorrect. A laborer was whipped on one of the plantations, it is true, but the fine of $500 imposed by the court *was paid*. The other story of a laborer having had his fingers mashed to a jelly by his employers, as a punishment for some offense, is entirely false and without any foundation.

A letter also appears in a late *Monitor* (Catholic paper,) of San Francisco, which endeavors to exhibit our Sovereign in an odious light abroad, as well as the American Commissioner, and which appears to have been written by some malicious, evil-disposed person, whose only object is to vilify and abuse others, under the mask of an anonymous correspondent. We agree with our cotemporary, that if the San Francisco papers wish to have special correspondents here, they should take the pains to secure respectable men, and not pick up straggling beach-combers, whose only motive in writing is to gratify personal malice, or abuse those whose hospitality they enjoy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR.—We publish on our fourth page a most graphic account of the recent naval engagement between these two vessels—the first trial ever made with armored war vessels, (we can hardly call them *ships* of war.) France and England have already constructed several huge steel-clad *ships*, costing $3,500,000 each; but it is still an open question whether two or three smaller vessels like or a little larger than the *Monitor*, will not do more service than one such ship like the *Gloire* or *Warrior*. However, this is a new field for naval skill, and all that has been done so far may be regarded simply as experiments, excepting the fact which this first sea fight between iron-plated vessels has demonstrated, that no wooden ship-of-war can ever successfully cope with them. Take the largest wooden ship in any of the European navies, and the *Monitor* or *Merrimac* would sink her in ten minutes, putting one of their heavy 300 pound shots or shells through her hull, and sending her to "Davy Jones' locker," while *her* shots would only rattle like "hailstones" on her antagonist's roof. This engagement will result in entirely revolutionizing the navies of the principal powers, substituting iron-clad for wooden vessels. The cost of the *Monitor* is stated to be less than $500,000.

— While speaking of this fight, we may remark that the arrival of the *Monitor* was singularly providential, for had she not arrived, the *Merrimac* would undoubtedly have cleared Hampton Roads of every Union ship, then quietly steaming round to Washington, shelled the city, driving the President and Congress out of the place, then proceeding to New York, shelled and destroyed that large and wealthy port. This is what she might have done, if the *Monitor* had not opportunely arrived and driven her back to her secure quarters at Norfolk.

THE PREVALENT SICKNESS.—The sickness and deaths among the natives continue fearfully frequent. One day last week there were *nine* deaths in one neighborhood in Fort street; and scarcely a day passes without numerous deaths. The sickness appears to begin with influenza or colds, followed with fever. Those who are called to visit sick natives, cannot but be pained with the sight of the discomforts of their tenements. Many of their thatch houses are so ragged and exposed to the elements, that the patient is hardly any better off inside than were he left in the open air. And yet they appear to prefer these discomforts, followed by inevitable death, to the accomodations of the Hospital. When asked why they do not go there and be healed, they say they are afraid to go. And so it probably is in many cases. But cannot something more be done to stay this plague or to alleviate the sufferings and check the decrease of the native population?

THE STORY OF UMI.—In the last number of the *Kuokoa* the publication of the *History of Umi*, one of the celebrated ancient Kings of Hawaii, was completed. It was written by one of the most intelligent and capable of the natives, partly from printed accounts and partly from original sources, and may be studied by foreigners, as affording to learners of the vernacular, some of the purest Hawaiian. For the beauty and purity of its language, and on account of the celebrity of the King whose biography is recorded, it will rank as one of the finest Hawaiian stories, and a valuable addition to our literature. We shall at no distant day give the story of Umi in English, somewhat abbreviated perhaps.

HISTORIOGRAPHIC.—The *Friend* of to-day, (May 1,) contains an interesting and important Catalogue of books and other publications pertaining to these islands, prepared by Mr. W. Harper Pease. The Catalogue is a valuable one, embracing, as it does all Works of Travel and History, that refer to this group, as well as all newspapers and other publications that have been issued here. We hope that the Legislature will act on the suggestion of the editor of the *Friend*, and take some measures to secure the valuable library of Mr. Pease. If purchased and placed under similar regulations as apply to the law library of the Supreme Court, it would serve the public, and be an honor to the Government.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A singular specimen of natural deformity was exhibited at Dr. Hillebrand's drugstore on Sunday last. It was a deformed pig, with *three* eyes, two located in the usual places at the sides of the head, and the third directly in front on the forehead. It had also *eight* legs, four ears, and two tails. The mother had killed it, by biting it, having probably been disgusted with the result of her labors.

☞ The Legislature has been convoked by Royal Proclamation to meet in this city to-day, and will be formally opened by an address, from His Majesty at the Court House, at 10½ A. M. Nearly all the representatives are in, but several are still to arrive by the *Kekauluohi* and *Excel*. The exercises to-day are open to the public.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have had occasion, much against our wishes, to call attention to the irregularities so very frequent in our inter-island postal service. That a screw has been loose somewhere is evident. Last week, we had a number of copies of the *Commercial Advertiser* returned to us from a post-office on Hawaii, which had been properly mailed to subscribers residing at Koloa, Kauai. Accompanying the parcel was a letter from the postmaster there, stating that these papers had been received in the last mail from Honolulu, and that there was hardly ground to wonder that complaints should be made by subscribers concerning their papers when sent such a roundabout road to their destination. Here were several copies of papers, *with their addresses each clearly printed in large type*, directed to Kauai, but sent to Hawaii! So far as we could see, it was a case of the grossest and most inexcusable negligence; and as in duty bound, we had to lay the matter before His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, for his cognizance and action. Following so soon after our having called public attention to mail irregularities, we could hardly credit the facts. But the evidence is so clear that the fault is solely in the Honolulu post-office, that His Excellency promptly took steps to investigate the matter, and will no doubt take such action as may prevent their repetition. We have already lost *two* of our subscribers on the other islands on account of these irregularities, and there are others who still wonder why their papers are from two to four weeks getting from Honolulu to them. Our postal service is not what it ought to, considering the amount expended for it. Better to abolish it altogether, and return to the old mode of letting papers and letters reach their destination as best they can, without the formality of a post-office. The government might thus be spared a heavy bill of expense, and those who have correspondence to send, can look out for it themselves, and have no one to blame if it is not carried straight.

— The complaints referred to are not confined to our mail matter, but are shared by the public generally. A letter sent from the Department of Public Instruction, covering an order to a gentleman at Hilo, was *six weeks* reaching its destination, though mailed about the time the sailing of the Hilo packet. Where it went to nobody knows. Several important letters mailed at Honolulu within the past few months for the Sheriff of Kauai, we are informed, were only received by him, after a voyage to Hawaii or elsewhere. These are some of the most *recent* eccentricities of the mails.

EXHIBITION AT LAHAINA.—On Friday evening last, an exhibition of the pupils in the English school of Mr. D. D. Baldwin, was held in the church at Lahaina, which, we are informed by a gentleman present, went off very creditably, both to the teacher and pupils. The songs and declamations were all in English, and elicited much applause from the audience.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The March number of this sterling monthly is received, and fully maintains its position as the prince of magazine literature. The following commendatory notice of it, appeared recently in one of the Philadelphia papers:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Readers and correspondents have often asked our opinion and advice upon the subject of Magazines—What is the best Family Magazine? What the most attractive, readable, and useful? What answers the greatest variety of purposes, intellectual, economic, ornamental, combining solid interest and permanent value with the largest diversity of elegance, humor, and illustration? —and we have invariably answered, "HARPER." Indeed, Harper is the People's and the World's Magazine, supplying the greatest range of taste and readers. Like our own great Republic, it gives the largest good to the largest number—at once a Novelist, a Biographer, Poet, Artist, Literateur, Traveler, Engineer, Antiquarian, Naturalist, Journalist, Humorist, Modist, Historian, Essayist, Adviser—a Cyclopedia of Universal Learning and Amusement—a Wonder of Cheapness and Worth. It may be new to some of our readers to state that Harper has not an equal or a rival in the World. It is the only magazine of a great kind, and it answers the widest popular demand, governing all its great variety with a pure literary taste and high moral tone. We do not know what class of readers it could not be recommended with benefit. To those of cosmopolitan tastes it is always invaluable; and to the historical student, the patriot, the war reader, it is more than ever necessary as a strict and faithful chronicle of the times. We can cheerfully recommend Harper to everybody everywhere.

☞ So anxious was Mr. Sullivan to furnish us with the account of the great battle, that the San Francisco weeklies were sent down with only *one side printed*. They contained the full news, however.

☞ The next news by the steamer *J. T. Wright*, will probably give us the details of McClellan's battle at Yorktown, Virginia, probably fought about April 6.

☞ We are indebted to Well's Fargo & Co's Express for late paper.

PETRIFIED INDIAN EYES.—We have recently received through the kindness of a friend at Arica, Peru, a quantity of Petrified Indian Eyes taken from the Indian burying grounds in that neighborhood, which are probably as great a curiosity in their way as has ever come to light. The ball of the eye is exceedingly perfect, displaying the pupil and other parts so distinctly as at once to strike the observer. It is apparently of a hard, horny substance, and peels off in thin transparent flakes. The face of the eye present a reddish hue with yellow circles, and when reflected in the light it becomes brilliantly illuminated. The back part is of a bright glossy tinge, looking much like damaged pearl, but when the outer flakes are taken off, the entire eye becomes the color of bright amber, which it is easily mistaken for. These eyes are found at times loose inside the skulls, and at other times on the ground of the cave or grave, having fallen out after becoming dried up.—*Panama Star.*

Dates Received

At the Commercial Adv. Office, Per "Syren," April 30.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Dec. 14—21—28—Jan. 4—11—18—25—Feb. 1—8.
N. Y. Times, Oct. 26.
N. Y. Ledger, Dec. 28.
London Illustrated News, Sept. 28—Dec. 21—Feb. 21.
London Punch, Sept. 28—Dec. 21—Feb. 8.
N. B. Mercury, Jan. 17.
N. B. Shipping List, Feb. 25.
S. F. Bulletin, April 11—19.
Alta California, April 11—19.
Sacramento Union, April 12.

MAGAZINES.

Leslie's—for Jan.—Feb.

J. O'NEILL,
PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.
Opposite Lewis & Norton's Cooperage, King st. 308-3m

Currant Wine.
A SMALL LOT J. F. B. MARSHALL'S Superior Currant Wine, ex *ARCTIC*. For sale by
308-4t ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Fire Proof Roofing.
FIRE PROOF ROOFING FROM THE New England Roofing and Manufacturing Company. For sale by
308-4t ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Red Wood Lumber.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF RED WOOD BOARDS. For sale by
308-4t ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

WHALING CRAFT AND GEAR.
Coopers' Tools,
Patent Blocks,
Tarred and Manila Cordage.
Hunting Powder, in ¼ and 1 lb. tins.
Linseed Oil, in Demijohns.
For sale at (308-3m) MELCHERS & Co.'s.

1 LARGE FIRE PROOF SAFE.
Two small Fire proof Safes.
One Iron Money Chest.
For sale at (308-3m) MELCHERS & Co.'s.

WHISKY, in 10 gallon kegs.
COGNAC, in 10 and 18 gallon kegs,
JAMAICA RUM, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs,
PALE ALE—Bass & Co.'s, in quarts,
J. C. Marzetti & Son's, in quarts,
H. Dectjen's, in quarts,
ALCOHOL, 96 per cent., in demijohns.
For sale at
308-3m MELCHERS & CO'S.

Notice!
THE UNDERSIGNED LONG RESIDING on these Islands, and whose health has of late become so much impaired as to render him unable to perform any arduous duty, would make known to his friends, that he will undertake the posting of books, making out bills and accounts, the copying of deeds, leases, surveys, or any other document, with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable charges.
Orders left at the store of A. D. Cartwright, Esq., will meet with immediate attention.
309-1m JAMES C. HADLY.

NEW GOODS!
Ex Arctic & Other Late Arrivals.
FANCY CASSIMERE, SCOTCH TWEED, *BROWN LINEN DRILL*, White Duck and Drill, White Marseilles and Fancy Marseilles Vesting—all of which will be made up to order, at *REASONABLE PRICES*.
A. CAMPBELL, Tailor,
309-1m Fort street, makai the Black Horse.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD Respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in his trade as
Painter, Paper-Hanger, &c.
He hopes, with capability and attention, to give satisfaction.
J. O'NEILL.
☞ Paint-Shop opposite Lewis & Norton's Cooperage, King Street. 308-3m

NOTICE!
F. S. PRATT BEGS RESPECTFULLY to announce to his friends and the public that he has this day commenced the *WINE & SPIRIT* business in the store at the head of Chaddon's Wharf, adjoining the Auction Room of H. W. Severance, Esq.
He intends to keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of **Wines Spirits and Malt Liquors,** imported direct from the English and American Markets.
Great care will be used in the ordering and selection of none but the best articles in his line, and he trusts by attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage.
The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of
F. S. PRATT & Co.
—Who beg to refer to—

C. BREWER 2D, Esq.	Honolulu
Messrs. WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.	"
" C. A. WILLIAMS & Co.	"
A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.	"
Messrs H. WEBSTER & Co.	San Francisco
" J. D. RICHARDS & SONS	Boston
J. SPALDING, Esq.	Salem

Honolulu, May 1, 1862. 310 2m

FOR SHANCHAE!
THE STEAMSHIP
J. T. Wright,
Due from San Francisco to-morrow, and will have quick dispatch for the above port. For passage or freight, or treasures, apply to (310-1t) ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE CLIPPER BARK
KATHLEEN,
Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged,
Will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
310-2t ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE, EX WHAT CHEER, Rosendale Cement,
"Golden Gate" Superfine Flour,
Redwood Boards.
310-1m

ART UNION PICTURES!
A SET OF FIVE OF THESE MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, for sale, single or together.
Apply to H. M. WHITNEY.

BACK AGAIN!
HAVING RETURNED FROM HIS TRIP to the Windward Islands, the undersigned will be happy to supply his Friends and the