SPRING FLEET WHALERS, 1862.

ARRIVALS.	SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM.	MOS. OCT.	SEASON'S CATCH. Sp.	SEASON'S CATCH. Wh.	WHERE BOUND.	SAILED.	WHOLE VOYAGE. Sp.	WHOLE VOYAGE. Wh.
March 18...	*Reindeer.....	Raynor.....	Margarita Bay...	17½	....	1125	Arctic	April 14..	100	2925
21...	*General Teste...	Lopes	New Zealand....	17	....	450	"	17..	200	650
25...	*Victoria.....	Dauelsberg....	Ballenas Bay	....	....	450	"	May 1..	....	....
27...	*Harvest.....	Manchester....	Margarita Bay...	35	....	1000	Ochotsk	April 23..	300	1300
April 5...	General Pike...	Fisher	Talcahuano.....	37	125	....	Arctic	6..	375	1800
6...	*Harmony	Meltens.....	Margarita Bay...	....	....	900	*Condemned*.....	.....	....	....
6...	*Kohola	Brummerhop...	Turtle Bay	....	....	700	Arctic	In port ...	....	....
8...	*Emma Rooke...	Wilbur.....	Margarita Bay...	....	....	450	Coasting trade	.....	....	....
10...	Barnstable.....	Brownson.....	New Zealand....	25	....	c'ln	Arctic	April 12..	....	600
11...	*Kalama.....	Kelly	Turtle Bay.....	....	....	600	Coasting trade	.....	....	....
14...	*Comet	Wilhelm	" "	50	....	600	Ochotsk	May 7..	....	1900
15...	Champion.....	Worth.....	New Zealand....	18	105	....	Arctic	April 15..	105	....
25...	C. W. Morgan..	Hamilton	California Coast.	31	....	600	Ochotsk	24..	....	3300
26...	*Maria, (Tender)	Comstock.....	San Diego.....	....	....	....	Coasting trade	.....	....	....
26...	*Ocean	Clark.....	" "	44	....	600	Arctic	In port ...	200	3200
.....	*Zoe, (first time).	Simmons.....	.....	....	....	....	Arctic	May 3..	....	....

Vessels marked (*) entered the harbor. Those not marked, simply touched outside.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

We present above a table of the whaling fleet at these Islands this Spring. It shows a marked falling off from the exhibits of previous seasons. Last year, from February 22 to April 17, including Lahaina and Hilo, there were 47 arrivals of whalers; of these, 44 were foreign, and 3 Hawaiian vessels—30 came into port, and the remainder lay off and on. This year, from March 18 to this date we have 15 arrivals, of which 9 are foreign and 6 are Hawaiian—11 came into port. (5 foreign.) Three schooners engaged in the coast whaling service, have gone into the coasting trade again, and one bark (the *Harmony*,) has been condemned, and is being broken up. Of the arrivals this Spring, 11 are bound North, of which 2 are Hawaiian. The bark *Zoe* has also been dispatched for a trading and whaling voyage for the Arctic, intending to winter there this fall; she will be absent about eighteen months, and has been fully fitted out for the severe Arctic winter.

The bark *Kathleen* has been chartered by Messrs. Aldrich, Walker & Co., and will be dispatched for San Francisco about the middle of this month, in command of Capt. Marchant, late of the *Kekauluohi*. The statement made in the last *Polynesian* that she had been sold is wholly incorrect, but about as near the truth as that journal usually gets.

The *Josephine*, having been ordered by her owners to proceed to San Francisco, will be dispatched to-day. She is a staunch vessel, admirably adapted for a steamer, and one of the fleetest vessels in this ocean. It is probable that she will be offered for sale on her arrival at San Francisco.

The bark *Comet* will be dispatched early next week for the same port.

Since the arrival of the steamer *Columbia* on the 1st inst., we have no further foreign advices. Both the *John T. Wright* and *Yankee* are fully due, and by one or both of them we shall receive later news.

Local news is extremely meager, and business of all kinds dull.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

The oil market continues very quiet, but we understand there is a little inquiry for both sperm and whale oil for home use. In sperm the transactions of the week have been the sales of 420 brls., in parcels, for manufacture, at $1 40 per gallon; and 125 do. do. at $1 41.

In whale oil we learn of the sale of 100 brls., on New York account, at 52 cents per gallon; and 400 do., California grey, at Mattapoisett, at 50 cents do. do.

In whalebone, 12,000 lbs South Sea have been sold on private terms. There have been sal s in New York at recent quotations.—*N. B. Standard, Feb. 27.*

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

A number of steamboats have been sent from San Francisco to Shanghae, and so far as heard from, with extremely profitable results. A number more are now being fitted out for the same adventure, and very many could follow them with abundant profit to their owners. The extent of country drained by the Chinese rivers thrown open to trade, as well as the disposition of the Chinese to hand over their transport trade to foreigners, opens out an amount of employment for steamers which in the future will be only second to that afforded this class of vessels in the Mississippi valley.

In one of the last China papers we note that on the Yang-tse-Kiang there were twenty-four steamers, of which nineteen were English and five American. We have also learned that six are building in England specially for that trade, and that some disposition exists on the part of the English government to avail of the call for steamers in the Chinese market to dispose of some old gunboats.

There are also steamers building in England for a line between Shanghae and the ports of Japan, and for one or more in New York for the China river trade. The following extract will show in a measure the extent of country now open to our trade, and the improbability that by any effort which can be made in the coming year such a trade can be overdone. It is computed that during the rebellion epidemic, now prevailing in China, one million of junks and boats have been destroyed, most of which were on the rivers and canals of that part of the country referred to in the following description and outline of trade, written before these rivers were opened to commerce:

Central China, the flowery land and home of agriculture in that country, embraces about 200,000 of square miles, one-third of which is classed with the best tillage lands of the world. The network of rivers between the Hoanghi and Yang-tse-Kiang connected by the grand canal, affords cs, transport to all agricultural products, when the government of the country is sufficiently strong to prevent the outrages of robbers and the exactions of mandarins. There can be no question on means of transport under a settled government, whenever European factories are established at the cities on the great rivers, which we understand is admissable under the present treaties. These rivers drain a basin equal to 1,500,000 square miles, the Yang-tse-Kiang navigable for boats 1,700 miles, while large vessels can reach 200 miles from its mouth. This country is bare of forests, except on the steepest mountains. Along ridges where other plants will not grow, pines are carefully planted, to le sen the greatest evil in all Chinese economies, the scarcity of wood.

The Chinese are alive to the benefits of river steamers, and to the advantages which shipments on European vessels give in safety and certainty of insurance. Before the pirates made the voyage of the junks almost impossible, the Chinese merchant calculated to lose one venture in three. He now avoids the risk by freighting in foreign bottoms. The opening of the rivers will call for the construction of a fleet of light draught steamers, which California can supply. We have faith the trade may be ours if the effort be made to secure it, and that as our mills increase, and labor decreases in value, we may make steady shipments of lumber to China's great valley, and if we will, that the return vessels may be loaded with a product which will give employment to California looms and spindles, our Northern forests will resound with cheerful industry, and our shipyards give forth the productions of ingenious labor. Youthful California and Oregon will spare to aged China the surplus of their forests for the products of her plains, made bare of wood by the wants of centuries of a dense population.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON; A FIELD FOR A FORTUNE.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* says:—"Few persons are aware of the enormous expense and difficulties attending the importation of Russia sheet-iron into this country, and the quantity consumed, the uses to which this iron is applied are many in the manufacture of stoves, the difference in its favor, in point of durability, being very great. The imitations that have been attempted in this country have been hitherto so unsuccessful that a field of discovery still lies open in this department, in which some future inventor will yet doubtless realize a princely fortune. That much of the *American* Russian iron is sold for the genuine is true enough, the imitation in outward appearance being so close almost as to defy detection by any other than by an experienced judge. The imitation in this respect has been very complete; but the art of making it wear, and not exfoliate from exposure to dampness, is still to American manufacturers a hidden secret. The indestructible quality of Russia-made sheet iron is really extraordinary. We have seen stoves manufactured of it, which had been in use for a period of thirty years, with the sheets almost imperceptibly reduced in thickness. From these facts it is obvious that stoves made of the genuine Russia iron are vastly cheaper, at almost any cost, than those manufactured of the imitations, which burn out in a season or two, and give less heat."

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	0	29 A.	New Moon.....	28	4	55 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco.....April 17		London, (papers).....Feb. 8	
New York, (papers)..March 1		" telegraphic. March 23	
" " telegraphic. Apr. 13		Hongkong.....Jan. 18	
Tahiti.....Jan. —		Sydney, N. S. W.....Jan. 13	

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Josephine to-day, and Comet, early next week.
FOR LAHAINA—per Molkeiki, to-day.
FOR HILO—per Maria, to-day or to-morrow.
FOR KONA—per Kilauea, Tuesday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS

May 1—British steamer Columbia, Shuttleworth, 13 days fm San Francisco, en route for Shanghae—came into port for a fresh supply of coal.
1—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, from Koloa and Nawiliwili, with 141 kegs and 139 mats sugar, 5 brls tallow, 40 tcrs molasses, 7 barrels pork, 14 hides, 2 bales fungus, 645 bullock horns, 62 bdls poi, 10 bags wool, 1 horse, 3 pigs, 5 cords wood—1 cabin and 31 deck passengers.
2—Sch Emma Rooke, Wilbur, from Makee's Landing and Lahaina, with 41 mules and 28 brls molasses.
3—Sch Kalama, Wetherbee, from Kawaihae and Kohala, with 143 brls potatoes, 20 bags coffee, 45 hides, 10 bags fungus, etc.—1 cabin and 23 deck passengers.
3—Sch Odd Fellow, Morse, from Hanalei, with 125 kegs and 450 mats sugar, 47 brls molasses, 7 kegs and 12 brls syrup, 200 bags coffee, horse, 8 cords wood.
3—Sch Jeannette, Green, fm Maliko, with 150 kegs sugar and 30 brls molasses.
4—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kahului and Lahaina, with 44 pkgs sugar, 30 bags corn meal, 2 hides, 11 pkgs mdse—2 cabin and 20 deck passengers.
4—Sch Kamehameha IV, Johnson, from Kalepolepo, with 12 cords wood, 60 mamani posts, 70 bdls poi.
5—Rnse. bark Triton, Lendstrom, 143 days from Southampton, en route for Amoor, anchored outside.
7—Sch Molkeiki, Napela, from Maliko and Lahaina, with 50 kegs sugar, 20 brls molasses, and 6 passengers.
7—Am brigt. Mary Capen, Savory, 22 days from San Francisco, bound to Shanghae with a cargo of lumber. Put in here leaky.

DEPARTURES.

May 1—Haw wh brig Victoria, Dauelsberg, for the Arctic.
2—Brit. steamer Columbia, Shuttleworth, for Shanghae.
2—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Hanalei, Nawiliwili, Koloa and Waimea.
3—Am wh bar: *Zoe*, Simmonds, for the Arctic.
5—Am bark What Cheer, Raymond, for Shanghae, with 100 casks ale and 1 keg whisky, from this place.
5—Sch Odd Fellow, Morse, for Koloa.
6—Sch Kalama, Wetherbee, for Kohala and Kawaihae.
6—Sch Emma Rooke, Wilbur, for Lahaina and Kahului.
7—Oldenburg wh brig Comet, Wilhelm, for the Ochotsk.
7—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Lahaina and Kahului.
7—Sch Kekauluohi, Henry, for Kona and Kau.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Steamer *Columbia*, Shuttleworth—Left San Francisco April 17; had light easterly breezes all the way. Came down under sail and low steam. Arrived outside on the night of Wednesday, the 30th, at 10 o'clock, and came into port next morning for a fresh supply of coal. Reports the steamer Cortes as having left on the 15th for Shanghae.

VESSELS IN PORT—MAY 8.

Am bark Arctic, Hammond, soon for Boston.
Am bark Comet, Smith, soon for San Francisco.
Brit bark Kathleen, Marchant, soon for San Francisco.
Am brigt Josephine, Stone, for San Francisco.
Haw sch Maribda, Copeland.

WHALERS.

Am ship Ocean, Clark.
Haw brig Kohola, Brummerhop.

PASSENGERS.

From LAHAINA—per Emma Rooke, April 2—Dr S Long, wife and child, H Dickinson, and 12 natives on deck.
From HANALEI—per Odd Fellow, April 3—Mrs Johnson, C. Titcomb and son, James Freeland, Jos Ellis, Chas Arms, and 10 natives on deck.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

The opening of Parliament took place on Friday last. The day was pleasant, and an unusually large crowd appeared on the occasion. The hall of the Supreme Court was filled at an early hour, with ladies and gentlemen. Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied with the Prince Royal, arrived in their Carriage of State at 11 o'clock, escorted by the Cavalry Company. The Rifle and Hawaiian Infantry Companies were also on parade.

Their Majesties entered the hall a few minutes after 11, the Queen sitting at the left and the Prince at the King's right. The Nobles and Ministers followed, accompanied with their ladies. The Representatives had entered a few moments prior. Prayer having been offered to the throne of grace by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. L. Smith, His Majesty read the following Address, first in Hawaiian and then in English:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

In convoking you, under the provision of the Constitution, to meet this day for the deliberation and transaction of such business as the permanent and changeable interests of the country alike require to be attended to, I would first of all direct your attention with humility and gratitude to that Great and Beneficent Ruler of Heaven and Earth, whose mercy and bounty have for the past two years been extended over this land and this people.

With all Foreign Nations my relations are those of Amity and Peace. My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the several points of certain questions which have been referred by me to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French for His decision, having every confidence in his honor and justice. I have accredited Sir John Bowring as my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, to other Sovereigns of Europe, and to the President of the United States, with the view of securing the concurrence of them all in a General Political Treaty, by which I hope to derive advantages not at present enjoyed by our existing Treaties.

It is gratifying to find by the Report of the Chief Justice that in the summary of offences there has been a decided diminution. This especially appears to be the case in some localities, of that class of offences which are of a demoralizing nature. There are various causes which have contributed to work out this result. In some cases legislation has been effective, and in others, increased attention to agriculture has aided in the same direction, and in all, an improving education, both moral and religious, of my people, has had a valuable influence. I call your attention especially to the alterations of the Civil Code, which the Chief Justice has recommended in his report, and which are important to be made, in view of our pecuniary condition. I trust that a more mature reflection will decide you to an adoption or revision of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, which were transmitted for your consideration at the last session of your body.

The report of the Minister of the Interior will furnish you with full information in relation to the affairs of his department for the last two years. I specially recommend to your consideration, the views expressed by the Minister relating to the offering of premiums out of the Public funds, for the encouragement of our agricultural interests, and more especially as regards our staple products. In our present state of dependency upon our own Internal Resources, (which I do not regret,) it becomes the duty of the Legislature to foster such enterprises as will conduce most materially to the National wealth and prosperity.

I direct your serious attention to the Report of my Minister of Finance, who is authorized to present for your action a Budget which has been prepared with great care, and which has this advantage, if no other, that the appropriations asked of you to make, are within the estimated receipts of the ensuing fiscal term. The necessities of the country at the present time, are, in my opinion, such as will not warrant the Representatives of the people in making rash appropriations, far beyond the receipts of the Treasury, well knowing that those appropriations will never be expended. I regret that this has been the case in former years, but the easier financial condition of the country at that time may have been an excuse for such legislative liberality, an excuse not now existing, and I therefore enjoy the hope that at the present session, the public weal will be the only guide in making the necessary appropriations.

Appreciating the truth of the above principle and desiring to apply it to the acts of the Executive as well, I have directed my Ministers to make such recommendations only in their several Reports as I think will enable us to live within our income, without impairing the efficiency of the Public service.

The reductions in the expenditures now submitted to you, are made not only with the view of meeting present obligations, but from the conviction that many of our expenses are unnecessary and that the Government could be well and sufficiently carried on with a great reduction in it current expenses, and an amalgamation of several of its offices. The Minister of Finance will lay before you fully, the state of the National Indebtedness and the estimated receipts for the current biennial period.

In regard to our future financial prospects, I have great hopes that in a few years the wealth and prosperity of the country will be placed on a more permanent basis than it has heretofore been, by the greater development of its agricultural resources, aided by a wise legislation.

The Secretary of War will furnish you with the particulars of the Department under his control. The efficiency of this branch of the public service will, I think, be greatly improved by the adoption of the system already recommended by the Prince Commanding-in-Chief, as embodied in the Secretary's Report. This efficiency, however, could not be secured without a slight increase of the former appropriation. As radical changes generally require a temporary outlay only in the beginning, the sum now asked for I hope will not again be required.

The President of the Board of Education presents in his report an interesting sketch of the progress and condition of our schools and higher schools. The importance of substituting English for Hawaiian schools I have already earnestly recommended, and in again bringing the subject to your attention, I would touch upon a matter which I think of equal importance, and that is in raising the standard of elementary education in the Common Schools. This latter object may be secured by the institution of Normal Schools, as recommended by the President; but combined with the teaching of the English as a general thing throughout the Kingdom, it must place the object beyond a peradventure. I regret that there has been but small progress in the institution of schools for the education and moral training of females. This subject ought to be considered paramount to any other in considering the educational necessities of the people. I therefore hope that this Legislature will devise some means for more fully carrying out my views expressed in my address upon this subject to the last Legislature, and in connection therewith, I cannot forego the opportunity, as the head of this nation, to express my acknowledgments and appreciation of the services already rendered to this cause, either by individuals or organizations. While on this subject, I cannot doubt but that you will join with me in the sorrow I feel for the loss which the Government and the cause of education have sustained by the death, since the last session, of Dr. R. Armstrong, the late President of the Board of Education.

Meeting here as we do, for but one object, the welfare and prosperity of this people, I cannot dismiss you to your labors without impressing upon your minds the claim of the "Queen's Hospital" to the fostering care of every Hawaiian Legislature.

Having thus laid before you the most important interests of My Kingdom, I sincerely trust that the All-Wise Ruler of Nations, on Whom Empires and individuals equally depend, will guide you in your deliberations.

The Address was delivered in a clear and firm voice, and was listened to with marked respect by all present. At its conclusion, Their Majesties retired and were escorted to the Palace by the Cavalry, the band playing the soul-inspiring tune "God save the King," as they came out and entered their carriage.

This is the first time that the Queen has appeared at an opening of the Legislature, and the presence of her charming and ever smiling countenance added much to the interest of the occasion. The Prince behaved like a Major, though only ranking as a Corporal, and seemed to take as much delight in the show and feathers as any one present.

The Address will be read with interest by all, and will meet public approval in most of the suggestions made, particularly in those relating to the finances and the efforts to make our public schools more efficient. The declaration "that many of our expenses are unnecessary, and that the Government could be well and sufficiently carried on with a great reduction in its current expenses, and an amalgamation of several of its offices," is but a reflection of the prevailing public sentiment, and in perfect harmony with the position which this journal has long taken and urged on the Ministry. Coming as it now does from the Sovereign of the Nation, we trust that the advice will be followed by the assembled legislature, and that "rash appropriations" will not be made for any object or for any man.

We are somewhat surprised that, directly after calling attention to the necessity of reducing the appropriations, there should be any suggestion to increase the sum voted to the War Department. The subject is touched on very cautiously by the King, nor do we understand him as recommending the increase which will be asked. This item of the supplies of the military has always been a bone of contention between the two Houses, and we deprecate any attempt on the part of the Ministry to renew it at a time when our finances are so low, and when retrenchment in every department should be the standing order. There is clearly no *necessity* at this time for an increase of the military appropriation; while, were the same economical reductions introduced into this department, as are proposed for others, the sum required might be even reduced from that last voted. Until the Government can bring its expenses *within its receipts*, and check the increase in its debt, let it endeavor to dispense with what may be termed the luxuries of the government, and confine the appropriations to its absolute wants.

The House of Representatives.

The Representatives convened, on Thurday last, as directed by the King's Proclamation. There are twenty-seven members, nine of whom are foreigners and eighteen Hawaiians. Wm. Webster, Esq., was chosen Speaker. It requires in this officer a knowledge of both the English and Hawaiian, and though this is the first time this gentleman has occupied the position of Speaker, and is not as yet a complete master of the vernacular, he will undoubtedly prove himself equal to its duties.

In looking over the list, we notice among the members, quite a number (about one-third) of raw recruits in the art of law making. With these the first two or three weeks are taken up mainly in acquiring a knowledge of the rules and tactics of the house—how and when to rise—how to make a bow and address the Speaker,—how and when to make a motion.—how long after 11 o'clock they can go without a lunch, &c.

According to the report of proceedings, a very pious turn came over some of the members on the first day's session, who thought they could do their own praying instead of employing a Chaplain, as has been the custom here and elsewhere, to open the sessions. This might, perhaps, do; but if, as a member of the Ohio Legislature recommended to that body, each member were required to perform the duty in his turn, there might be some hard praying, which would stand in the way of smooth legislation. The sober sense of the majority, however, settled the question by choosing a Chaplain as usual, though cutting off his pay. Now seeing that the honorable house is becoming so very economical in its views that it cannot afford to pay its Chaplain, perhaps it will consent to reduce the salary of members to the same figure, a 0. There would be a large saving, no doubt, and no injustice done to any one. But not so with the servants of the House—"the laborer is worthy of this hire."

As usual, a flood of petitions poured into the House immediately on its opening, from all quarters, Hawaii to Niihau. These petitions embrace every subject and everything, some good, some bad, and some indifferent, and seem to have occupied the petitioners the best part of their time for the past three or four months. They appear to be possessed with the idea that the Legislature, or rather the Representatives, have in their power to "cure all the ills that flesh is heir to," that they are elected for that purpose, and failing to do it, are unworthy of future support or even of the small salary they enjoy. The house usually bears the infliction of these petitions with grace, referring them in items to its various Committees, to report in favor of or against. After the first thirty days of the session, the reception of petitions is restricted to Mondays.

The Committees appointed in the House, will be found in the record of proceedings for Friday. They have a decidedly ministerial caste. For instance that of Finance, is placed in charge of a government officer; the two foreign members on it are also strong supporters of the Ministry, while the gentleman who has, for the last two or three sessions, been the Chairman of the Budget Committee, is excluded from it entirely.

The Committee on Military—perhaps the next in importance of the standing Committees of the House—is composed of a majority in favor of carrying out the War Secretary's ideas. The formation of Committees, however, does not necessarily involve the passage of everything reported by them, without a free and full ventilation of every subject brought up before the House.

And here we may say that all new laws or important changes in existing laws, ought to be laid fully before both Houses, in such a form that each member may examine and study them at his leisure. This can only be done by having the draft of the proposed law printed and furnished to each member. This mode is followed in other countries and should be here. We have had in former years too much *hasty legislation*—laws are framed hastily, and as carelessly enacted, without perhaps one-half of the members knowing what they are voting for. This can be remedied, at least in part, by the mode suggested.

The Government Organ Again.

It is extremely disagreeable to us to be compelled to devote so much of our space to correcting the misstatements and falsehoods of the Government Organ. Indeed so little confidence have we in its assertions and figures, that we never expect them on examination to prove correct. Yet justice forbids that all its errors should be allowed to pass by unnoticed. In the last issue of the *Polynesian*, in some remarks on the post-office service, it has the following:

During the incumbency of the present Postmaster General the Government has been paid out exactly $604 73 per annum for the maintenance of the Post Office, while during the incumbency of the publisher of the *Advertiser* that expense amounted to over $1600 per annum.

Now this statement, so far as it pertains to the publisher of this paper, is a direct falsehood. The following figures, gathered from the Ministerial Reports, will show in separate columns what sums were paid out from the public treasury, what were paid back into it, and the actual cost to the government, during the first five years, or to December 31, 1855. The post office was established December, 1850.

	Rec'd from the Hawaiian Treasury.	Paid into the Treasury.	Balance showing cost to the Government.
Dec. 1, 1850, to March 31, 1852	$337 50	$ —	$337 50
April 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1852	635 41	607 88	27 53
For 1853.....	600 00	466 88	133 12
For 1854.....	1916 00	—	1916 00
For 1855.....	1617 50	—	1617 50
Total.....			$4,031 65

This shows the cost of the post-office to the public treasury for the first *five* years, while under the charge of the publisher of this paper, as having been $4,031,65, or $806,33 per annum, instead of "over $1,600 per annum," as stated by the *Polynesian*. What earthly motive the Government Organ can have for uttering such an unfounded falsehood, when it has the data at its command, to enable it to be correct, we have yet to learn. Unless it be that it has become so confirmed in its untruthful course, that it has now become impossible for it to tell the truth. Indeed the public have come to place so little reliance on it, that when they see any figures in it, an allowance of about one half is made for errors.

The expenses of the Post Office department to the Public Treasury, from April, 1856, (Mr. Jackson took charge of it in June or July of that year,) to April 1, 1862, (a term of six years,) have been as follows:

	Receipts from the Hawaiian Treasury.	Payments into the Treasury.	Balance chargeable to the Haw. Gov't
April 1, 1856, to Mar. 31, 1858..	$5,142 25	* —	$5,142 25
April 1, 1858, to Mar. 31, 1860..	7 207 76	$3,676 32	3,531 44
†Ap'l 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1862..	9,815 97	7,878 11	1,937 86
Total for six years,.....			$10,611 55

Showing that the post-office department has cost the public treasury, during the last six years, a total of $10,611.55 over and above all its payments into the treasury, or an average of $1,768 59 per annum. Mr. Jackson filled the office three years, and Mr. Clark has filled it also nearly three years. What the exact expense has been during the latter term, does not appear; but this we know that neither Mr. Jackson nor the publisher of this paper had the very important aid of *inter-island postage* to reduce the general expenses of the department.

What can be thought of a paper that thus grossly misrepresents facts, and which says that "during the incumbency of the present Postmaster-General, the Government has been out of pocket exactly $604,73 per annum," when the ministerial reports show the annual cost at nearly three times that amount. Is it intentional falsifying, or is it the most inexcusable stupidity, or both?

So much for the *Polynesian's* errors. We may add here some facts regarding salaries which, just at this moment, may be interesting to the public, and of use to the Legislature. During the five years referred to above, (1850 to 1855,) during which the publisher of this paper had charge of the post-office, his entire compensation was $3,677 50, or an average of $735 50 per annum for the five years. During the last six years the Government has paid the incumbents of the same office, (that of P. M. General,) the sum of $13,000 or thereabouts, to say nothing of the "box rents," amounting to six or eight hundred per annum besides, which, for two or three years after the publisher of this paper resigned the office, were pocketed by the P. M. G., but which the former was not shrewd enough to consider as belonging to him.

Whether the labors of the post-office are so largely increased now over what they were in 1855, as to require the enormous expenditure in salaries noticed above, the *Polynesian* can perhaps explain. The general belief is that the labor is considerably less, and that the post-office *ought not to cost the government treasury anything.*

* NOTE.—We do not find any acknowledgement in the ministerial reports of money received from the post-office for these years, and probably no payment was made.

† These data are from the report of the Minister of Finance and Postmaster, for this year.

☞ The steamer *Cortez* passed in sight of Koloa, Kauai, on Sunday, April 27, bound to China. She passed Honolulu during Saturday night, and did not stop at any of the islands.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

RICE VS. TARO.—It is a question yet to be settled, whether taro is not the most profitable crop that our natives can raise. An influential native, who has made an experiment in rice growing at Hana, East Maui, gives us the result of his first attempt. He planted a patch with rice, which turned out well, and, as he supposes, produced an average crop of 200 lbs., which he brought to Honolulu and sold at three cents per pound in the paddy. It was of very superior quality, nearly equal to Carolina. His gross receipts were thus $9, from which he had to pay freight, bagging, his own time down, &c. From this same patch he raised the previous year a crop of taro, which he sold standing for $48 00. The latter took him fifteen months to grow, the former some five months. The result of his experiment is, that taro is by all odds the easiest and most profitable of the two, and he has concluded to plant it, and let others try rice. Taro is unquestionably one of the most profitable crops that can be raised here, and is not unfrequently yields at the rate of over $200 to the acre. Smart foreigners may make rice produce as profitably, but it is doubtful whether natives will.

SHARP SHOOTING.—A correspondent in Kona, Hawaii, writes us an item, which in these dull times may be worth inserting:—"Two of our foreigners were bragging of their shooting qualities. One of them, Mr. B., had an old German musket that he said he would bet high on, and win every time. Mr. Y. wanted to know what he could hit with it. B. told him he would hit and kill a wild bullock every shot at a distance of one hundred yards, and was willing to stake the price of a bullock on it. His offer was taken up, and off they started for the bush, three or four including myself accompanying them, to see the sport. The first game we saw were four wild bullock. As soon as they observed us, they started off and ran like deer. Mr. B. leveled his old musket, fired at them, and *killed two at one shot*, the ball entering the eye of one, and passing through his head, came out under his ear and hit the other bullock about an inch above the eye, and lodged in the brain. Both bullocks dropped dead on the spot. Mr. B. was standing about one hundred and twenty yards from the game when he shot. Mr. Y. gave it up, acknowledged the shot, and paid the bill. That is what we call a shot extraordinary. When it is beat, Mr. B. will try again."

MURDER ON KAUAI.—Another foul murder was committed about the 23d of April at Waipouli, near Wailua, the victim being a boy about 14 years old. The perpetrators are unknown, and if known, nine chances out of ten, would be cleared by a native jury. The Sheriff of Kauai left this city on Friday last, to examine into the case.

— On the 30th of April another case occurred near Hanalei, Kauai, which, though it did not result in murder, shows that the natives are rapidly progressing in all the attendant arts of civilization. A colored man of Wainiha, named Wm. Hodges, and a married man, while lying asleep in his bed, had a lasso put around his neck by his "better half." The end of the rope was then passed through the thatch of the house, and her attendants hauling on it, very nearly strangled the man. Fortunately for him he managed to get free from the noose. What followed we have not learned.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.—Mr. Sullivan writes us from San Francisco, under date of April 14, that Postmaster Parker of that city had assured him that the newspaper mails between New-York and California were hereafter to be sent and received by steamer as formerly, that the contract had already been signed, and the steamers would commence the mail service during April. This will be good news to those who have been compelled to wait until their papers are from four to six months old before reading them. The pressure on Vanderbilt has evidently been so great that, to prevent special legislation against him and perhaps to forestall the new opposition Panama steamship line, he has deemed it best to make some arrangement for carrying the mails again.

MORE NEWS.—The bark *Yankee* is now looked for hourly. She sailed from San Francisco on the 27th of April probably, and ought to bring us Eastern telegraphic news to April 24th, or ten days later than we have now. She ought to bring the New York mails, expresses and papers of April 1. The news will probably be the most stirring of any that has been received for some time. M'Clellan near Yorktown was ready for a hard battle, which was probably fought before the 20th of April. In Tennessee, Generals Buell and Beauregard, with immense armies, were only twenty miles apart, and probably tried their strength again during April.

☞ The *Kilauea* will resume her trips on Tuesday next for Kona and intermediate ports. There has been some change in her ownership. She is now owned by the Hawaiian Government, Wm. L. Green, and one or two others. We are glad to notice by the advertisement, that the trips of the steamer will be so timed as to enable her to arrive at Honolulu on Saturdays instead of Sundays. The sacredness and quiet of the day of rest, have been unnecessarily broken into by the steamer's constant arrival on Sundays, and the change will be approved by the public.

NATIVE WIT.—Those who think that the Hawaiian is a dry, unmeaning language, are very much mistaken. The lively discussions now going on in the native papers on the rum question, and on certain puzzling topics in Bible history, are calling out some of the finest native writers, the language of whose compositions not only affords specimens of pure Hawaiian, but abounds in the keenest wit and sarcasm. Here is an instance in a late number of the *Kuokoa*:

"H—— thinks he speaks the truth. If that is the truth, then the Devil speaks the truth; because they think alike."

THE KEKAULUOHI.—This favorite schooner, which has been newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, sailed again yesterday for Kona and Kau, under command of Capt. Henry, formerly of the *Kaluna*, Capt. Marchant having gone as master of the bark *Kathleen*. We doubt not, from the well-known popularity of Capt. Henry, that he will gain the confidence and favor of both foreigners and natives in his line of business.

FOR THE EAST.—The brig *Josephine*, Capt. Stone, will sail to-day for San Francisco, and take a mail for Europe and the United States. Files of the *Commercial* since the sailing of the *Speedwell*, (three dates) can be had at the counter.

☞ The latest Eastern telegraphic news will be found on our fourth page, with a full account of the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H. R. H.

PRINCE LOT KAMEHAMEHA, Minister of the Interior Department of the Hawaiian Government, I, THOMAS BROWN, Registrar of Conveyances, do hereby appoint JOHN D. HAVEKOST, of Wailuku, Island of Maui, Agent for the taking and certifying the acknowledgement of Deeds for the Island of Maui aforesaid.

THOMAS BROWN,
Register Office. Registrar of Conveyances.
Honolulu, April 30, 1862.
I approve of the above appointment:
L. KAMEHAMEHA.
Honolulu, April 5, 1862. 311-1t

STORE TO LET!

THE STORE AT PRESENT OCCUPIED by Messrs. Segelken as a Tin Shop, in Nuuanu street, next door to the undersigned. Possession will be given on the 1st of June. Enquire of
MESSRS. NOLTE & KRUGER'S,
311-1m Harbor Coffee Saloon.

House and Land in Kona
FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to any one wishing a homestead in the well known, healthy and pleasant district of Kona, Hawaii. The land consists of 58 acres, held under Royal Patent, situated near the upper or Mountain road above Kailua, inclosed for the most part in stone walls, and is good coffee land. Upon it is a new substantial Stone Dwelling House 30x21, with wide verandah and Cook-house attached. The house is divided into rooms suitable for a family. Belongs to a native, who sells because he has removed. For terms, apply to
311 3t H. L. SHELDON, Honolulu.

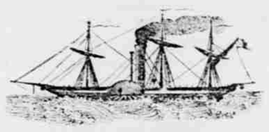
EXECUTION OF GORDON.—Captain Nathaniel Gordon, late commander of the slave-ship *Erie*, was hung in the Tombs in New York, Feb. 21, his execution being the first that has taken place under the laws enacted more than forty years ago, punishing the slave trade as piracy.

Gordon was born in Portland, Maine, about the year 1824, and was consequently thirty-eight years of age. His father, a highly respectable sea captain, was for many years a resident of Portland, in good circumstances. He died several years ago. His widow, the mother of the slaver-captain, is yet living. He leaves a widow and a child, who has almost constantly attended him during his imprisonment. At the final parting on Thursday evening, the grief of Mrs. Gordon was of the most acute description, but he did not entirely loose his self-possession. Early Friday morning after being searched, he was found in convulsions, and a physician pronounced it the effects of poison. He confessed that he took a powder furnished him which he had concealed in a crack under his bench. He continued in convulsions until about 10 o'clock, when the effects of the poison seemed to subside.

Gordon was of slender build, about five feet six inches in height, of dark complexion, dark whiskers and penetrating eyes. From his youth up he has been a sailor, in various capacities, beginning as a cabin boy and working himself up to the position of captain. He made four voyages to the coast of Africa, for negroes to be sold as slaves. Two of these voyages were successful, the negroes having been landed on the Island of Cuba. A third voyage was only partially successful, the negroes having been landed at a Brazilian port. His fourth voyage as a slaver was on board the ship *Erie* with which he, his two mates and crew, were captured on the African coast, off the Congo river, by the United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*, of the African squadron. When the *Erie* was boarded, the United States officers found a cargo of 967 negroes, consisting of men, women and children.

It is stated Gordon was worth $80,000 when arrested, but every cent has been expended in legal proceedings. His wife was so destitute that she was obliged to beg for money to get to Washington.

FOR KONA!



THE STEAMER
'KILAUEA,'
Will leave Honolulu for
LAHAINA,
KALEPOLEPO,
MAKEE'S LANDING,
KOHALA,
KAWAIHAE,
KAILUA and
KEALAKEKUA,
On TUESD