COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862

THE steamer which we noted in our last as having passed the port under canvas, proved to be the *Thames*, 213 days from London, en route for Victoria, with a portion of her cargo for Honolulu. She mistook the port, and only discovered the error after rounding Barber's Point, from whence she steamed back, arriving at 2½ P. M.

Late on Saturday afternoon, the bark *Kathleen* arrived from San Francisco, bringing no mail, and only about two-thirds of a cargo of assorted merchandise.

Early on Monday morning, the *Storm King* anchored in the roads, and landed the Eastern mails and expresses. She lay at anchor till Tuesday afternoon, having taken on board a small freight, consisting of 12,316 lbs. fungus, &c. Our business community are under many obligations to Capt. Callaghan for his politeness in offering to bring our Eastern mails—a service which we hope may some day be accompanied with a more substantial reward than public thanks. He is one of the many commanders to whom we are under obligations for similar favors, who are justly ranked as Nature's noblemen—a rank quite as honorable as that of admiral or flag-officer.

The commercial news at hand by these vessels is unusually interesting. The general tax-bill, and also the Pacific railroad bill, are now laws, having received the signature of the President. The tax bill, it is thought, will yield $100,000,000 to $115,000,000, and the tariff, which has been amended, $70,000,000 more. By the latter, the duty on rice and paddy has been raised. Paddy is to pay ¼ of a cent a pound, (formerly ⅓c.,) and rice 1⅓c. per lb., (formerly 1c.) The warehouse privilege has been extended for one year. It was proposed to reduce it to three months, but the proposition met with great disfavor.

The ship *Raiduga* arrived at Boston from New Bedford June 1, and would sail for Honolulu with a full cargo June 15. She ought to arrive here before the close of October, her usual passages being about 124 days.

A quantity of damaged goods, landed from the steamer *Thames*, will be sold on Friday next. The list, which will be found in our auction columns, embraces some staples worthy the attention of traders.

There have been no foreign clearances the past week, excepting the *Storm King* on Tuesday.

An auction sale of staple goods was held on the 16th, at which the attendance was good, and prices realized were fully up to expectations.

EASTERN SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Bark Seine, of New Bedford, 281 tons, has been purchased by John P. Knowles 2d, and will be continued in the whaling business from that port, under the command of Capt. Edwin, A. Luce, of Holmes' Hole, late of bark Columbus, lost on the coast of Peru, in 1861.

ARRIVALS.—Tuesday last May 20, was quite a lively day—seven whalers and one merchantman having arrived, viz:—ships Chandler Price, James, Petrel and Montreal, barks General Scott, Belle and Morning Light, all whalers, and the ship Radaga, (of Boston), from Honolulu with oil and bone on freight.—*N. B. Ship List.*

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—It is estimated that over five hundred vessels sailed for the Southern ports by the first of June. There will be at least two hundred clearances for cargoes of ice.

A MAMMOTH MONITOR.—Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron twenty-four inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1,600 pounds in weight, (says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.) Two, at least, of these formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron-clad floating things yet tested.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in July.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
First Quarter..	4	0	19 A.	Last Quarter..	18	6	42 M.
Full Moon.....	11	3	7 M.	New Moon.....	26	10	34 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco.....	July 5	London, (papers)....	May 24
New York, (papers)...	June 9	" telegraphic...	June 14
" " telegraphic..	July 2	Hongkong.....	May 10
Tahiti.....	May 12	Sydney, N. S. W....	Jan. 13

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, soon.
FOR LAHAINA—per Moikeiki, Friday or Saturday.
FOR KONA—per Steamer, on Monday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 17—Brit steamer Thames, Echte, 213 days from London, with asstd. mdse to Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst.
17—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului, with 300 bags wheat, 16 bags bran, and 4 passengers.
17—Sch Maria, Crane, returned to port, having carried away two of her fore port and one of her starboard chain plates, when about 6 miles to leeward of Lanai, on the night of the 16th inst.
19—Hawaiian bark Kathleen, Marchant, 16 days from San Francisco, with asstd. cargo to Aldrich, Walker & Co.
19—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, from windward ports, with 25 head cattle, 60 sheep, 92 brls potatoes, 5 bags coffee, 5 do. wheat, 3 pkgs honey, 400 cocoanuts, 1000 oranges, 7 boxes grapes, 4 bags limes, 2 do. 3 bags fungus, 1 brl fish.
19—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from windward ports, with 40 hds., 152 horns, 11 bags rice, lot fowls, and 40 deck passengers.
19—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kahului and Lahaina, with 10 sheep, 4 hogs, and a large quantity wheat.
19—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, from Koloa and Nawiliwili, with 25 hides, 18 goat skins, 6 horses, 4 pigs 5 brls tallow, 2 kegs butter, 13 cords wood—1 cabin and 39 deck passengers.
19—Sch Manuokawai, Haley, from Kona and Kau, with 40 bales pulu, 7 do. fungus, 1000 goat skins, 50 hides, 100 pine apples.
20—Sch Kamehameha IV, Morse, from Hanalei, with 13 cords wood—1 cabin and 4 deck passengers.
21—Am clipper ship Storm King, Callaghan, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Hongkong, anchored outside. She sailed next day, with lot fungus, &c., and 4 Chinese passengers.
23—Sch Warwick, Bull from Molokai, with 20 sheep, 9 hides, 100 pumpkins, 6 pigs, and 33 passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July 16—Am bark Speedwell, Con. Paty, for San Francisco.
18—Sch Maria, Crane, for Lahaina, Hilo and Puna.
18—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kahului.
21—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, for Lahaina, Kona and other windward ports.
21—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Lahaina, Kaupo and Kohala.
21—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, for Lahaina and Hilo.
21—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.
22—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Lahaina and Kahului.
22—Sch Manuokawai, Haley, for Kona and Kau.
23—Sch Kamehameha, Morse, for Hanalei.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Steamer *Thames*, Echte—Left London Dec. 15, and was detained two days at Falmouth. Crossed the Line, Atlantic side, long. 26° 17 W., Jan. 26. Touched at Monte Video Feb 23d, for water, and delayed there five days. Entered the Straits of Magellan March 24, and came through April 10. Touched at Coronell, Coast of Chile, April 29, and left again on the 8th of May. Crossed the Line, Pacific side, June 9, long. 109° 11 W From lat. 7° to 10° N., long. 107° to 120° W., was becalmed from the 16th to the 20th June; took the N.E. trades on the latter date, and carried them to within two days of the islands, when the wind set in from southward and eastward. Sighted Hawaii July 15, and came into port on the 17th, after a passage of 213 days. Had one birth on the 4th of June. Passengers and crew arrived all in good health; no accidents or deaths during the voyage.

☞ Bark *Kathleen*, Marchant, reports—Cast off from the wharf in San Francisco at 5 P. M., July 3d, and towed out to the Heads. First 24 hours had strong winds; since then, experienced light, steady breezes and fine weather. Took the trades in lat. 27° N., long. 136° W., July 9. Sighted Maui at 3:30 A. M. on the 19th, and came into port same day.

IMPORTS.

FROM LONDON—per Thames, July 16—400 bills hoop iron, 414 casks, 97 boxes, 87 cases, 70 kegs, 58 pkgs, 29 hhds, 5 bales, 1 truss and 1 sample case unspecified merchandise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per Kathleen, July 16—9 boxes toys, 20 brls lime, 29 M brick, 25 kegs nails, 25 doz pails, 50 boxes saleratus, 12 bars iron, 1 case shot, 3 bales sudsers, 10 brls turpentine, 10 do. oysters, 10 iron axles, 207 bdls siding, 5 cs dry goods, 1 cs books, 1 doz shirts, 1 hat, 34,716 ft redwood boards and plank, 200 M shingles.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Speedwell, July 16—240 bags paddy and 32 bags rice, (29,121 lbs.) 565 bales pulu, 45 do. fungus, 862 kegs sugar, 79 pkgs molasses, 5 bags coffee, 645 sacks corn, 33 brls and 19 boxes guava jam, 7 brls and 2 boxes tamarinds, 1 box opium, 250 hides, 7 pkgs goat skins, 570 pumpkins, 5000 limes, 1 box remains.

FOR HONGKONG—per Storm King, July 22—181 pkgs (12,316 lbs) fungus, 1 case sharks' fins, 3 boxes merchandise, 1 pkg specie ($700).

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, July 19—Miss Mary Cooke, Miss E Armstrong, L L Torbert, J S Lowe and wife, and 93 deck passengers.

FROM LAHAINA—per Kamoi, July 19—M B Beckwith, Miss Goodale, O B Merrill, Mr Sharrot, one other, and 6 passengers on deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, July 21—Mrs T King and child, Mrs T R Foster, Mrs Tait, L L Torbert, H H Parker, A S Cooke, T Sorrensen, Wm Cloud—9 cabin and about 80 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT—JULY 24.

Am bark Comet, Smith, for San Francisco.
Hamburg bark Boreas, Nagel, loading oil for Bremen.
Haw. bark Kathleen, Marchant.
Brit. steamer Thames, Echte, for Victoria, V. I.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

The American War.

To say the least, the news received by the *Storm King*, on Monday, giving us advices from Washington to July 2, and from the various seats of War to June 30, wears a somewhat unfavorable aspect. There has been, however, no *serious reverse* to the Union cause, in any quarter, if we may credit the latest official telegrams from Washington, and yet the public mind, both in California and the Eastern States, is evidently very restless. This arises perhaps more from the fact that Gen. McClellan has suddenly, and without any public anticipation of the movement, changed his position before Richmond. His forces up to June 25, extended from Hanover Court House, a village a few miles due north of Richmond, thence along the Chickahominy stream to about where the West Point and Richmond Railroad crosses that stream—thus holding the Northeastern side of the city. A large portion of his army being located in a swampy district, (the White Oak Swamp,) he determined to change his position and move to the south of the city, where he was at the latest dates, occupying from the James River to the Chickahominy, a distance of 5 to 10 miles from the city. His depot for stores is now on the James River at a point called Key Bend, or Holly Camp, having been removed from White House, on the railroad between West Point and Richmond. By this change he secures the co-operation of the gunboats on the river, the *Galena* having ascended to within three miles of Richmond. The river was reported clear of obstructions up to the city.

Whether these movements and changes made by McClellan were voluntary, or whether he was forced to them by the enemy, is not clear, and this is what has created so much doubt and anxiety in the public mind. The change of the position of the army cost an immense sacrifice of life on both sides—the telegraph says 10,000 in the Federal army alone; but, like most first reports, this is doubtless exaggerated. The battle of the 26th and 27th of June appears to have been a most terrible one, and to have extended across the whole front line of McClellan's army, but was most severe on his right near Hanover Court House. The separation from the main army and retreat of Gen. Stoneman's division to West Point and Yorktown, show clearly that the rebels not only were in sufficient force to carry their end, but to follow the retreating brigade and occupy White House, which is nearly in McClellan's rear. Whether he has been seriously lamed in his movements by this hard battle, or whether he has gained a better position by the change, remains to be seen. But we may expect to hear by the next arrival of more severe fighting, for if the rebels really gained, they will follow up their advantage by rapid movements, inasmuch as everything with them depends on celerity of action, and it is not every day they have a victory to inspire their men. On our last page will be found the *Bulletin's* version of the position of affairs before Richmond.

As near as we can gather from the information at hand, the repulse of the Federal forces on James Island before Charleston was no serious affair, and will not impede the movements of Gen. Hunter. The troops which landed on the island, endeavored to drive off the rebel forces, but the two divisions into which the Union forces had been divided, having failed to unite, the rebels repulsed the single division they found. If there is no other way to manage the rebels of Charleston, the city can and will be shelled by Dupont's fleet.

The report is brought by this arrival that 200,000 more troops are to be called out by the government. Their services will probably be required if the war is to continue any great length of time. One thing, however, is becoming more evident, viz: that the sentiment of the North is slowly but gradually settling down to a conviction that peace cannot be restored while slavery exists. It is being looked upon more and more as *the sole* hindrance to a restoration of peace, and if the war continues, without signs of cessation, to the opening of 1863, mark our word for it, the mercy and forbearance which has thus far been shown on the part of the government will be put an end to, slavery will by act of Congress be declared forever terminated within its territory under certain provisions, total confiscation made of rebel property of all kinds, and the destruction of their ports be permitted, which is now prevented solely by the power and forbearance of the government. As we read public opinion at the North, these results will inevitably follow a prolongation of this civil war. Here is a letter written by a leading Democrat, who has been high in office and a warm friend of the South. We find it in Forney's *Press*:

"The leading article of the *Press* this morning speaks the language of truth and necessity. You remember it was my policy from the outset—'no more legislation, no more talk, no more *compromise or conciliation*.' The Government must show sterner stuff. We must treat these heaven-daring and hell-deserving offenders, these highwaymen, these assassins and pirates, as the worst of foes. Mercy to them is cruelty to the civilized world, which, in its broad expanse, is more or less interested in the maintenance of this Republic in all its integrity. Our Government should and must '*press them to the wall*,' follow them up on their way, defeat them until they are dispersed, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, are subjugated, or exterminated. We must decide at once and sternly—no indulgence of domestic traitors in our midst. We must imitate Baltimore everywhere, all over our country, and drive traitors and their treason from our streets. No mere talk of the ties of consanguinity, affinity, or sacred friendship with barbarians and assassins. They dissolve in thin air before the true patriot, who must bury the recollections of all ties in the proud consciousness of duty to God and his country, from which source he will be sure to receive his reward. For God's sake, urge, by all possible means at your command, the necessity of the most stringent measures; nor hope for peace or restoration of the Government by other means. You are doing much; persevere, call men and things by their right names, and let our thoughts turn to subjugation, or, if need be, extermination. America and Christianity demand it."

"Democrats" were formerly the staunchest defenders and sympathizers of the slave-holders, but, singularly enough, they are the warmest supporters of this war, and the above is a fair specimen of the growing sentiment of the North on the war question.

From the West, the news is quite meager, and aside from the report that Pillow and Bragg have concentrated at Vicksburg 30,000 of the runaway troops from Corinth, we see nothing of much importance. With the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi and Halleck's forces on land, they will have something to do if they hold that position long.

Fremont has tendered his resignation—one of the most sensible things he could do. If he now retires to take care of his ranch in Mariposa, the Union cause will no doubt be the gainer.

From Europe, the telegraph reports no news, excepting the determination of the British Government to aid in reviving the Atlantic cable.

The Legislature.

The Lower House has not done much this past week. A bill has been passed by them providing for commissioners to settle the boundaries of lands, where such bounds are not defined in their titles. This is an important measure, and must tend to place our land titles on a more definite basis than they now are.

Last Thursday, the Representatives passed resolutions—requesting the attendance of the Minister of Finance, before the House, to explain sundry discrepancies in his report, which have not been explained satisfactorily, though the House have been asking for information several weeks. As yet, the Minister has not consented to make his appearance, but has replied that as the investigation has been carried on so far by correspondence, it had better be continued in the same mode, thus showing an unwillingness to comply with the constitutional power of the Representatives to call him before them for explanations.

The Nobles are still, or were up to yesterday, on the Appropriation Bill. We regret to see that they ignore altogether the right of the Representatives to originate or frame the bill. The action which they have taken lately in regard to that document, savors more of the spirit of opposition than that of promoting the true interests of the country—more for the sake of making needless show and talk against the Constitution, than for the purpose of harmony. We have not seen the Appropriation Bill as passed by them, as they furnish no report of their proceedings except to their own organ. We learn, however, that they have made changes in it, which neither the Lower House can adopt, the King approve, nor the people sanction. If the Nobles, or rather the ministry, are bent on raising a popular demonstration, to determine how far they can resist or overturn the acknowledged rights of the people, who alone furnish the means for the support of the government, the steps which they are taking bid fair to put the question to a speedy test.

[Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.]

The Agricultural Society's Garden.

MR. EDITOR:—From most respectable sources, I have received the information that, in the present emergency of the country, it is not only wisdom to abrogate and destroy the labor of years, and the only establishment that has existed to experiment on and develop the agricultural resources of these islands, to wit, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society's garden, but that the successful efforts of one of the most humble subjects in the introduction and development of what appears to become one of the most remunerative and beneficial resources of this country is questioned. Against the last, justice to myself compels me, by your permission, to enter my protest, and in doing so, I beg to insert the following history of rice-culture on the Hawaiian Islands:

Previous to 1857, some slight efforts at rice-culture had been made on these islands, but were given up. In 1857, the *Polynesian* contained an article advocating, as a means to give employment to the numerous Coolies, to provide them with land for cultivating rice. Shortly after, His present Majesty offered liberal grants of rice-land, but without any result. In the same year, the R. H. A. Society imported a large quantity of China rice-seed and offered the same for distribution—also without any result. In 1858, when I undertook the charge of the Society's grounds, I planted the first field of rice with marked success, the rice ripening in 112 days, and yielding ¾ lb. to the square yard; and on September 11th, I wrote my first communication to the *Advertiser*, advocating the culture of rice, followed during the following years by a number of communications on the same subject, that appeared in the *Advertiser* and *Polynesian*.

In 1859, I again raised about three-fourths of an acre of the same China rice, yielding 2800 lbs. Out of this, I sent 800 lbs. to the Honolulu flour-mill, and the balance in auction. The result was, that China rice was not a marketable article. Rice-culture appeared to be a failure. Still, not content with the result, I procured, direct from South Carolina in the following year, 1860, two pounds of the most approved South Carolina rice; planted on August 11, of the same year, one pound and a half, and harvested December 29th, 40 lbs. In March, 1861, Dr Ford received from me four pounds, and before the end of November, 3800 lbs. of seed-rice were received from this garden; and it is but a fair estimate to suppose that the 1½ lbs. sown August 11, 1860, will yield by August 11, 1862, over a million pounds of superior rice.

Mr. Editor, I have given you, in the above, a concise history of rice culture on these islands. Wisdom or Vandalism may uproot every tree that this hand has planted, throw to the East and West and North and South the plants that have been collected from every quarter of the globe, destroy the work of years of hard labor, I must be silent, because nothing is my own; but neither Wisdom nor Vandalism can, in justice, deny that the successful introduction of rice-culture, the employment of hundreds of laborers, the rise in the value of worthless lands, are due to me. This, at least, must be left to me.

Respectfully, HOLSTEIN.

The Lahainaluna Seminary.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent loss which the public have sustained in the destruction by fire of the Seminary building at Lahainaluna is a serious one, more particularly at this juncture, when the government finances are in such a condition as they now are. It is a national loss, and the nation must repair it. Allow me through your medium, to throw a few hints, which may or may not be of value; and if considered in the last category, may undoubtedly be improved upon.

Let the House of Representatives, now in session, pass a resolution, recommending their constituents to subscribe liberally for the purpose of rebuilding the Seminary, and at the same time pledging themselves to forward such subscription, by all means in their power, in their several districts.

I have no doubt that such an appeal will be met in the same spirit as similar appeals for almost as worthy objects have heretofore been met by the Hawaiian people and the public generally.

Let the Seminary, when rebuilt, be placed, not in Lahaina, Honolulu, or Hilo, but in some *kuaaina* spot, beyond the contaminating influences of "beer" and its adjuncts.

Let the new school be started with the understanding by the Board of Education and the people, that the English language is to be *the* language taught. No argument, I think, is needed in this proposition.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by a

HAPAHAOLE.

Honolulu, July 22, 1862.

☞ Although there is much anxiety to hear further news from the seat of war, we have no advices of any vessel to arrive before the *Yankee*. If the news is very important, the Captain of the bark *Delaware* may have been induced to promise to touch here and leave our mails or expresses. She will pass the port en route for Shanghae, about the 31st of July.

☞ The Bethel will be re-opened for Divine service next Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Damon being expected back in the Steamer on Saturday.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FIRE AT LAHAINALUNA.—We regret to announce the burning of the Seminary at Lahainaluna, which occurred on Friday morning last. The building destroyed is the large three-story one surmounted with a belfry, and with it were consumed the two wings used for sleeping, cooking and dining apartments by the students. The dwellings of the teachers and also a building used for dormitories for some of the students, which are all located some distance from the seminary, remain uninjured. We have letters giving an account of the fire, both from the President of the institution and from Mr. Ouinot. We insert the latter, which is dated Friday, July 18:

"MR. EDITOR:—This morning about half past one o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out from the roof of the Lahainaluna Seminary, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that some of the scholars had barely time to save themselves, but have lost everything including their clothing. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, though no suspicion rests on any one as yet. Mr. Sam'l Alexander went the rounds of the buildings at 9 P. M., as usual, and the native luna also at 10 P. M. All lights were out and everything secure. This fire is most unfortunate, especially just at this time, as it was but two or three months ago that some 8 or 900 dollars were expended in repairing the building, which is now but one mass of ruins, with only the bare walls standing. Nothing of any account was saved; the large bell that was in the cupola is melted, and the philosophical and other apparatus, maps, &c., all destroyed. It will take not less than ten or twelve thousand dollars to replace the buildings as they were before. Messrs. Pogue and Alexander are doing everything to get the boys of the school places to sleep, as there are a large number now attending the school."

The Lahainaluna Seminary was built in the year 1831, at a cost of $12,500, including the dwellings, and has ever since been in active operation as a high school for natives, affording to them the highest and best education to be had at the islands. It commenced with 25 scholars, but during the past few years has had nearly 100 each year, which is as many as it could accommodate. About 1850, it was transferred to the Hawaiian Government by the American Board, with the provision that the government was to sustain it. The rebuilding of the seminary, though no decision has yet been made respecting it, will probably be ordered. As lumber and materials now are, a building, affording the necessary space and accommodations, ought not to cost over six to eight thousand dollars, if the lumber required for it is ordered directly from the mills.

EASTERN MAIL MATTERS.—It is extremely annoying to have to submit to the mail (American) irregularities which have continued for the past year, by which letters and papers have not only been delayed many months in their passage, but large quantities are lost altogether. Nearly all the newspaper mail matter which left the Eastern States during February, March and April is still missing and will never come to hand if there is any truth in the following extracts from the overland correspondence of the *Alta*:

We understand, but not from any official source, that immense quantities of locked mail bags are scattered along the entire route from Fort Laramie to Salt Lake City. At Fort Laramie there is a large corrall full of locked mail bags, which have been stored there since the first interruption on the overland route.

At Julesburg, or Overland City as it is called, a small warehouse is packed full of letter mail, and at every station stable between that and Sweet Water bridge, there is a greater or less accumulation of mail matter, while between the latter place and Fort Bridger, nearly all the mails have been destroyed. At Sweet Water, thirty-nine bags of United States locked mail, and seven sacks of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express matter, on the first interruption of the stages, were burned. Subsequently these bags were dug up, cut open, and the station was knee-deep with loose and opened letters.

The above is certainly not a very pleasant picture to look at in this the nineteenth century, and under the administration of the most civilized nation in the world. We trust the experience of the past year will put a full stop to the overland mail experiment, when so prompt and efficient an alternative, as the steamers afford, is open.

— Some weeks ago we were informed that orders had been issued on the part of somebody, that all letters and newspapers destined for these islands, with the American postage on them unpaid, were to be detained at San Francisco until the postage due was paid. This regulation was so opposite to the practice which has always held, that we doubted its correctness, and addressed a line to Postmaster Parker of San Francisco, inquiring whether any mail matter addressed to us, (of which we have great quantities still missing,) was detained in his office, and whether any such new regulation had been put in force. By the *Storm King*, we received the following reply:

POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, July 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of June 12th is just received. In answer, allow me to say that all of your papers arriving here have been properly forwarded under the direction of Mr. Sullivan; much printed matter has been lost on the overland route. But all will come by steamers hereafter, so that you will have no trouble hereafter. Your Postmaster has notified me that he will not pay postage on printed or other matter as formerly on way bills, so that I shall not forward the unpaid matter as formerly done. Yours truly,

S. H. PARKER, P. M.

P. S.—There is a large quantity of newspapers in my office which I do not forward, because your Postmaster refuses to pay the postage as formerly. None of them for you.

S. H. P., P. M.

Mr. Clark says that no such instructions have been given by him, but there is evidently a screw loose somewhere. Mr. Parker would not refuse to forward all our mail matter, as formerly, unless he had been refused payment, or received some instructions to do so. Whether simply a misunderstanding or a new rule, it shows some mismanagement, which needs to be explained. It is not enough that the overland mails should be six months in getting their precious freight through to San Francisco, but on reaching that point, our mail matter must be stopped by some new order, of which *no public notice has been given*. No matter who the letters or papers may be for—His Majesty, or His Majesty's Ministers, or any of our business men—all are served alike, if their correspondence or papers chance to be *unpaid*. The rule heretofore has been, *to forward all mail matter for the islands, paid or unpaid*, and the department will run the risk of collecting the postage. It is true that all the postage cannot be collected here, from a transient population, but it is so in every part of the world, and the Post Office must run the risk of not being able to collect every cent. All our people should not be made to suffer because the postage on a few letters or papers is lost. If this state of things is to be continued, every man in business here must have his agent to look after his correspondence at the coast, and our office may as well be shut up. We recommend that a purse be raised to send over and free the mail matter that is now detained at San Francisco, that it may reach its destination.

☞ By a letter in the *S. F. Bulletin* from Colima, Mexico, dated June 25, we see it stated that one of the British war vessels stationed there had sailed for Honolulu. She ought to arrive erelong.

☞ The London *Illustrated News* of July 24 contains a beautiful colored view of the International Art Union Building and a full map of London. This number consists of *four sheets*.

☞ Harper's *Weekly*, of May 17 and 24, contain maps of the vicinity of Richmond, which should be referred to in reading the account of the battle.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Thomas G. Harding, formerly Road Supervisor for this island, died recently in London, England. We have received no particulars of the occurrence.

☞ Capt. Marchant will accept our thanks for a file of San Francisco papers received by the *Kathleen*.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. J. Hiller, for a copy of the latest San Francisco papers received by him from Capt. Callaghan of the *Storm King*, which enabled us to issue the news in an Extra on Monday last, expressly for the steamer and other packets sailing that day for all parts of the group. Washington news was thus scattered throughout this group only twenty days old, having been delivered here in Honolulu, nineteen days old. So we move along.

SLOOP MISSING.—On the 26th June, three natives, (two men and a woman,) left here for Molokai in Mr. Sumner's sloop, known as the Plunger. She was seen next day, the 27th, between Molokai and Lanai; that night the weather became very thick and squally, and since then she has not been seen or heard of. It is naturally supposed, however, that she got caught in a squall, and was upset. We have been informed that the boat went on a fishing excursion.

FROM HILO.—The dedication of the new Catholic Church at Hilo, took place on the 9th inst. A large concourse from all parts of the group were present, and it is said that 100 converts were baptized and twenty couple married according to the forms of that church. After the dedicatory service, a grand feast was served up, and in the evening a display of fireworks, &c.

— The 4th of July was celebrated in Hilo with the usual spirit, though owing to the absence of "the Captain," the military were quiet. The day was spent as a holiday both by natives and foreigners, flags and salutes having been liberally provided, and during the afternoon and evening there were several balloons sent up with fireworks attached to them.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Mr. Chase, who has been very successful in his photographic improvements, is now prepared to take *cartes de visite* (likenesses on cards.) Those that we have seen are very well executed. Nothing is more common now a days than to enclose one of these remembrances, when writing to distant friends.

CHOICE VINEGAR.—We have received from Mr. George Morris of Kalihi, a sample of vinegar made from the *banana* fruit. Its quality as compared with the same article produced from cider and white wine, is very superior, and we doubt not it will be preferred by all who use it to any imported vinegar. Though the discovery of the adaptedness of this fruit to the manufacture of choice vinegar was purely accidental, it certainly merits a patent. And as Mr. M. has gone into the manufacture of it quite extensively, we trust he will be able to dispose of all his product. Besides this article, he is largely engaged in the manufacture of Tomato Ketchup, as we noticed in a previous issue, which we are glad to hear, is considered by good judges far superior to the best imported. Mr. S. Savidge is agent for these articles.

SHERMAN PECK, Honolulu. H. A. P. CARTER, Honolulu. CHAS. H. LUNT, Boston.

C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
—REFER TO—
JOHN. M. HOOD, Esq.....New York.
JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., } CHARLES BREWER, Esq., } .....Boston.
H. A. PEIRCE, Esq., }
MESSRS. MCREER & MERRILL, } CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Esq., } .....San Francisco.
MESSRS. WM. PUSTAU & CO.....Hongkong.
MESSRS. PEELE, HUBBELL & CO.....Manila.
278-1y

Pure Vinegar.
PURE VINEGAR IN QUART BOTTLES, made from Bananas, by Mrs. Morris, Kalihi.
TOMATO KETCHUP, in qt. BOTTLES, Made by Mrs. Morris, Kalihi, for sale by S. SAVIDGE.
N. B.—The Ketchup and Vinegar, made by Mrs. Morris, are much better than any imported. 322-2m

B. F. SNOW!
OFFERS FOR SALE
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE:
HEMP AND MANILA CORDAGE.
Cutting Falls, Whale Line, Marline, Bone Yarn, Ratlin add Seizing Stuff, Spunyarn, Cutting in Blocks, Patent and Bushed Blocks, assorted, Mincing Machines, Try Work Gear, Try Pots, Coolers, Gog Irons, Lances, Copper Pumps, Sheives, Brand's Whaling Guns and Lances, Ship and Boat Compasses, Signal and Boat Lanterns, Ships head and Tank Pumps, Large and small Force Pumps, Topsails, T. G. Sails, Royals, Spanker, Staysail, Two gangs Lower and Topmast Rigging, nearly new, Chain Cables, Flake and Fin Chains, Head Straps, Hoop Iron, Coopers Rivets, Hammers and Drivers, Coopers' & Carpenters' Tools, One new Whale Boat, Anvils, Cabin Table, Hooks and Thimbles, Can and Boat Hooks, Jib Hanks, Composition Nails, Rigging Screws, Boat Grapnels. 321-3m

Notice.
CAKES, AND PASTRIES!
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEGS LEAVE TO inform the public of Honolulu that he is, from this day, prepared to execute all orders for *WEDDING* and *CHRISTENING CAKE*; also, Parties, Balls and Private families will be supplied on most reasonable terms, with all kinds of French, German, English, and American *PASTRIES* in great variety. Every order will be promptly attended to by F. HORN.
Corner King and Maunakea streets.
N. B.—Bitter Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Bananas and Pohas bought. 321-3m.

TO BE LET!
Dwelling Houses!
SUITABLE FOR LARGE FAMILIES!
AMERICA HOUSE ON BERETANIA Street, lately occupied by Captain Green and his family, with or without the two cottages in front.
—ALSO—
The spacious House on Waikiki Plains, lately occupied by Mr. Jarrett, with its out-houses and large enclosures.
Entry immediately. Apply to C. C. HARRIS, Attorney at Law.
321-5m

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 (321-3m) 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
321-3m MELCHERS & CO'S.

FRESH GROCERIES, &c.
Hams! Hams! Hams!
SOME VERY CHOICE CALIFORNIA and Billings Hams, just received per "Comet," and for sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Teas! Teas! Teas!
A SUPERIOR SELECTION OF TEAS, via California—
"Comet" Oolong,
"Comet" Choicest Breakfast Souchong,
Superior Oolong Pouchong,
Choice Basket Tea, 1-lb. baskets.
A variety of good Cheap Teas,
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!
CHOICE CALIFORNIA CHEESE, PER "Comet" at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Crackers! Crackers! Crackers!
PICNIC,
Wine,
Milk,
Soda,
Boston Crackers,
Jenny Lind Cakes,
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store,
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Oysters! Oysters!
HAMBLEN & BAKER'S OYSTERS.
Tomato Ketchup,
Sago, &c., &c., per "Comet,"
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
321-3m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED!
From San Francisco!
NEW LAYER RAISINS, half & qr. boxes.
Hamblen & Baker's Oysters,
Fresh Macaroni,
" Ground Pepper, in glass,
" California Mustard,
" French Mustard,
" Zante Currants,
" California Lard, 10-lb. tins,
" Mackerel, No. 1, in kits,
" Picnic Crackers,
" Wafer Bread,
" Jenny Lind Cakes,
" Cream Tartar, in bulk.
For sale by
321-1m S. SAVIDGE.

Co-partnership Notice!
MR. H. A. P. CARTER HAS BEEN THIS day admitted as a partner in our house.
C. BREWER & Co.
Honolulu, July 1, 1862. 321-3m

For VICTORIA, V. I.
THE FAST SAILING AMERICAN BARKENTINE
JENNY FORD,
Now fully due, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. Has good and commodious accommodations for passengers, is A 1, and insures at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
322-3t H. HACKFELD & Co.

CHARLES O'NEILL,
Cabinet Maker, Undertaker, and
UPHOLSTERER,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above line of business, and therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
Furniture of all kinds made, and old furniture repaired or cleaned.
Undertaking attended to with dispatch.
French and Varnish Polishing done in the best style.
ALSO—On hand
GOLD & KOA MOULDINGS,
Suitable for picture and other frames.
322-3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Just Received ex "Comet!"
And for sale at the Lumber Yard
....OF....
S. H. DOWSETT,
TONGUED & GROOVED BOARDS,
ROUGH RED WOOD BOARDS,
SURFACE BOARDS, AND
SHINGLES.
322-2m

JUST RECEIVED!
....EX....
"Thames!"
AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.
ALLSOP'S ALE,
In pints and quarts.
JEFFRIE'S ALE!
In quarts.
Victoria Stores Porter,
In pints and quarts.
LAGER BIER,
In quarts.
GERMAN ALE,
In quarts.
And for sale by (322-3t) GODFREY RHODES.

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.
Have Just Received per bark
"KATHLEEN!"
THE FOLLOWING GOODS WHICH WILL be disposed of at a small advance:
Bleached cotton,
Hickory stripe,
White blankets,
Blue blankets,
3 hoop pails,
Saleratus in 12 lb. boxes,
Hamblin & Baker's oysters,
California lime,
Redwood dressed siding (superior article,)
10 M redwood shingles, " "
Turpentine,
Grey flannel overshirts,
Reefing jackets,
Hickory shirts, 322-4t

SAUERKRAUT, SAUERKRAUT.
Sauerkraut For Sale!
IN ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT PURCHASers, and of superior quality, by
G. WILHELM,
322-3m Corner Hotel and Maunakea Streets.

Proposals Wanted!
THE UNDERSIGNED, IN BEHALF OF the Honolulu Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Co., will receive proposals for furnishing the said Company with Firewood, at the rate of 15 cords per week, delivered on the premises, or the wharf adjoining the old Custom House in Honolulu.
Proposals for