COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

THE arrival of the clipper ship *Flying Eagle*, on Monday last, placed us in receipt of San Francisco papers of August 18th and 19th, and New York papers of July 21st. Our Eastern telegraphic advices are to August 18th. Gold had advanced a little and was quoted at 15¼ per cent. prem. The news of the loss of the *Golden Gate* and her treasure, when received in New York, will probably create a still further advance in the premium on gold.

In the Eastern markets, produce ruled at extremely low rates, but there was much speculation in articles affected by the war, sugar, coffee, tobacco, turpentine, &c.

The sugar taken over by the *Speedwell*, (112,000 lbs.) was required by the Collector to be entered under the new tariff, and a deposite made of 5 cents per pound duty; but as no official copy of the tariff had been received in San Francisco, up to the 18th of August, there was some doubt whether it includes the cargo of the *Speedwell*. The point of doubt is said to be whether the tariff applies to foreign goods in bond and on the way to American ports at the *date of its passage* or on the 1st of August, the date when it went into force.

In the San Francisco market quotations, we notice no special changes. Flour was receding and quoted at $6 to $7. Barley 1¼c. Potatoes 1½c.

The *Flying Eagle* sailed again yesterday, for Hong Kong. She did not procure freight, the *War Hawk* having last week taken all that there was ready, including 2400 sacks of superior Hawaiian Flour. We notice that the *F. E.* has also a large quantity of flour on board.

The *Yankee* has hauled up to her berth, and is taking in cargo. She will be despatched on the 13th inst.

The *Speedwell* is looked for about the 8th to 10th.

The schooner *Odd Fellow* returned on Monday from a sealing voyage. We learn that the expedition has not been as successful as was anticipated.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET—July 18.

Our market for Crude Sperm Oil is well sustained at $1 30 ℔ gallon, with sales during last week of 3,000 bbls., commencing at $1 25 and closing at $1 30. There are no holders willing to sell below these figures.

Crude Whale is held very firmly by nearly all holders at 60c. ℔ gallon. A few parties, however, have been disposed to take less, and the sales at 54 @ 55c. foot up about 1500 bbls. It does not appear as though many more orders can be executed under 60c. ℔ gallon.

There is a good fair demand for Whalebone, with sales of about 15,000 lbs. Arctic and Northwest coast on private terms. Holders generally asking for Arctic and Ochotsk from 75 @ 80c.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The ship Henry Brigham has been sold in San Francisco by the U. S. Marshal for $15,250 to U. Simon, Rich and others.

Ship Abigail, of New Bedford, 310 tons, which has been in that port since August, 1860, was sold at auction on 28th July, to Simpson Hart, Esq., of New Bedford, for $6,500. Mr. Hart bought her for Loum Snow and others. She will be continued in the whaling business, and sail on or about the first of August for the North Pacific Ocean, under command of Capt. E. F. Nye, late of the Helen Snow, who is also an owner in the Abigail.

Bark Augusta, formerly of Sag Harbor, and condemned as a slaver, was sold at public auction, by Marshal Murray, on 18th ult., for $2,800. Her cargo—an assorted one—brought about $4,000.

CHINA.—The great increase of American commerce in China, and particularly at Shanghae, has brought out long articles on the subject from the China papers. One of them says:

"Really when we reflect on the increase of American trade in China within our time, we can hardly believe the evidence of our own senses. A quarter of a century ago, the entire American shipping employed in the China trade was below 10,000 tons annually. It now amounts to at least 250,000 tons, and we positively assert that the arms of England effected the change."

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	Aug. 19	London, (papers)	July 12
New York, (papers)	July 2 1	" telegraphic	Aug. 8
" telegraphic	Aug. 18	Hongkong	May 10
Tahiti	May 12	Sydney, N. S. W.	Jan. 13

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Yankee, September 13th.
FOR LAHAINA—per Moikeiki, to-day.
FOR KONA—per Steamer on Monday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 28—Haw. sch Kitty Cartwright, Coffin, 18 days from Fanning's Island via Washington Island, with 2200 gallons cocoanut oil.
29—Sch Kekauluohi, Henry, from Kona and Kau, with 136 bales pulu, 12 bales and 35 bags fungus, 3,703 goat skins, 18 hides, 6000 oranges, 250 cocoanuts, 1 bag biche le mer, 2 pkgs honey, 1 pkg apples. 1 [illegible]
29—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kahului and Lahaina, with a full cargo of flour and wheat—2 cabin and 5 deck passengers.
30—Sch Kalama, Clark, from Nawiliwili and Koloa, with 20 cords wood, 5 tons paddy, 3 brls tallow, 4 kegs butter, 2 bags fungus, 50 hides, 1 brl pork—4 cabin passengers.
30—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Makee's Landing and Lahaina, with 108 kegs and 5 bags sugar, 4 bags grapes, lot native produce, and 20 passengers.
30—Sch Jeannette, Green, fm Maliko, with 242 kegs sugar, 7 bags fungus, and 5 passengers.
30—Sloop Live Yankee, Kapuahi, from Hilo, with 91 bags pulu, 13 bags fungus, 24 hides, 6 bags coffee.
30—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, from windward ports, with 93 bags coffee, 15 do. beans, 110 bags potatoes, 16 hides, 215 goat skins, 2000 oranges, 4 bales fungus, 1 bale wool, 4 bullocks, 20 sheep, 1 horse, 6 hogs, and a lot of native freight.
31—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, from Hilo and other windward ports, with 90 bales pulu, 246 kegs sugar, 12 bags fungus, 5 hides, 1 canoe—3 cabin and 40 deck passengers.
31—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului, with a cargo of wheat and 10 passengers.
Sept. 1—Am clipper ship Flying Eagle, Walden, 13 days from San Francisco, en route for Hongkong, anchored outside. Sailed again on the 3d.
1—Haw sch Odd Fellow, Lawton, 29 days from Aneva Point, with 1800 seal skins.
1—Sch Maria, Crane, from Hilo and Puna, with 110 bales pulu, 200 goat skins, 4 hides—1 cabin and 4 deck passengers.
1—Sch Kamehameha IV, Morse, from Hanalei, with 12 cords wood, and 3 passengers.
3—Sloop Louisa, Sam, from Hana, with 800 awa roots, 7 nets sweet potatoes, 100 goat skins, 5 hides, 2 pigs, 1 bag fungus, and 12 passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29—Am clipper ship War Hawk, Simmons, for Hongkong.
29—Am sch J. B. Ford, Babcock, for Shanghae.
29—Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
30—Haw sch Louisa, King, for Palmyra Island.
30—Sch Kekauluohi, Haley, for Kona and Kau.
Sept. 1—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, for Lahaina, Kona and other windward ports.
1—Sch Kalama, Clark, for Nawiliwili, Koloa & Waimea.
1—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Lahaina & Makee's Landing.
2—Sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, for Lahaina and Hilo.
2—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Lahaina and Kahului.
3—Haw sch Kitty Cartwright, Coffin, for Fanning's Island.
3—Sch Maria, Crane, for Hanalei.

MEMORANDA.

Arrivals of Whalers at the Port of Talcahuano, 1862.

(Reported for the Commercial Advertiser.)

(*Continued from last issue.*)

April 1—Ship Jeannette, Winslow, nothing since leaving San Francisco. Came in to land sick men—took freight for home.
4—Bark Hylaspe, Pope, 200 sp, season; 450 sp, 100 wh, on board. In port—to cruise.
7—Ship Galconda, Green, 160 sp, season; 450 sp, on brd. In port—to cruise.
7—Ship Niger, Allen, 18 mos out, 250 sp. In port—to cruise.
7—Bark Osprey, Stanton, 150 sp, season; 375 sp, on brd. In port—bound home.
7—Bark Lancer, Allen, 800 sp all told. In port—to cr'se.
8— " Edward, Smalley, 400 sp. In port—to cruise.
8— " Mary Ann, Macy, 580 sp, season; 1100 sp, all
9—Ship Congress, Stranburg, nothing since last reports. In port—bound home.
11—Bark Alton, Allen, 200 sp. In port—bound home.
11— " Benjamin Cummings, Briggs, 60 sp, season; 500 sp, all told. In port—to cruise.
11— " Clara Bell, Fisher, 150 sp. In port—to cruise.
11— " Peru, Turner, 650 sp, season; 1300 sp, all told. In port—to cruise.
11— " President, Macy, 1150 sp, all told. In port—to cruise.
11— " Ohio, Baker, 1200 sp, 480 wh, all told. In port—bound home.
11—Ship Pacific 21, Smith, 1000 sp all told. In port—to cruise.
11—Ship Mary Wilder, Cleveland, 120 sp all told. In port—to cruise.
13—Bark Sea Queen, Burdett, 350 sp. In port—bound home.
13— " Alfred Gibbs, Nichols, 1050 sp all told. In port—to cruise.
16—Ship Louisiana, Kelly, 32 sp all told. In port—bound home.
16— " China, Hathaway, 600 sp all told. In port—to cruise.
17—Bark Sacramento, Defries, 850 sp all told. In port—to cruise.
17—Ship J. A. Barker, Swain, 26 sp, season. In port—bound home.
18—Bark Henry Taber, Kirby, 300 sp, season. In port—to cruise.
23—Ship Emerald, from New Bedford for California. Put in for water—reports very rough weather off Cape Horn.
27—Constitution, Winslow.
27—Nautilus, Swain.
27—Hesper, Hamblin.

IN PORT—28 whaleships; 54 arrivals thus far this season, and several more due.

Many of the vessels in port are waiting for a change of wind to go out. At present they are weatherbound. Have had Northerly winds for a week. J. S. VAN INGEN.

PASSENGERS.

From WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, Aug. 30—Prof W D Alexander, wife and child, Mrs Cornwell and 3 children, Mrs Valentine, Mrs Hughson, Miss Siders, Miss Lizzie Wond, Miss Emma Malo, John Lewis, Wm Thompson, Ich Bartlett, James Louzada, Sherman Peck, James Jenkins, 2 Masters Davis—20 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

For WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, Sept. 1—Hon Geo M Robertson, Dr R W Wood, Attorney-General C C Harris, Judge R Moffitt, Judge H L Sheldon, wife and 2 children, Mrs John H Brown, T Metcalf, J O Carter, A Cleghorn, D R Vida, James Louzada—14 cabin and about 80 deck passengers.

DIED.

CORNWELL—At Rose Ranch, Ulupalakua, East Maui, August 26, of inflammation of the bowels, John W. Cornwell, aged 22 years, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell, of this city. [New York Papers please copy.]

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE news from the Seat of War, received last week and this, brings our report down to August 18, but so confused and often unintelligible are the dispatches, that it may be well to glance over the field, and see what is the position of affairs.

All eyes are now turned mainly towards Virginia, for there is pitted the strength of both the federal and rebel forces for a grand struggle. After looking at the six days' battles before Richmond in the most favorable light we can, and after reading the minute and glowing descriptions found in the Eastern papers, there is no resisting the conviction that it was decidedly a repulse of the Union army, overpowered by the greater army brought against it. It was not a defeat, but a retreat, which had already been decided on by Gen. M'Clellan, before the attack commenced, and one of the most successful retreats that the history of warfare will record. The rebels had 185,000 men in action, according to their own accounts, and lost 32,000 men. The Union army consisted of 85,000 men, they lost in the six days' battles 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 3,500 prisoners, making a total of 11,000. This battle of six days before Richmond will constitute one of the most remarkable battles on record. The obstinacy shown in the fighting, the bravery of both armies, and the sufferings of the soldiers form a most heart-rending picture. The rebels fully expected to overwhelm and crush M'Clellan's army by superiority in numbers, but signally failed in the attempt.

The result of the battle so far as the South is concerned, is unquestionably in its favor, and will tend temporarily to increase its hopes of success and inspire its soldiers with new enthusiasm. On the side of the North, it has shown the necessity of a largely increased army, and ere this, there are not less than 800,000 in its service. There can hardly be a doubt that there will be centered in Virginia before the first of October not less than 300,000 Union soldiers. The President has been authorized by Congress to call out at his discretion the *entire militia* of the United States. Tables published in the New York *Herald* of July 21, give some figures regarding the population and militia of the Union, which show the overwhelming strength of the North, if it be all called out:

	Population.	Militia.
19 Loyal free States	19,007,195	2,500,294
5 Loyal slave States	3,244,698	298,119
Tennessee (neutralized,)	826,828	74,252
Territories & Dist'ct	3,572,270	547,557

This is the most concise and convincing exhibit of the relative strength of the two sections that we have seen in print, and shows a difference in favor of the loyal States, in population of 18,668,623; and in militia, of 2,300,856. The great trouble with the North is that its power has not been drawn out—its government has been holding back the people, till now it feels the necessity of calling out more power. On the other hand, the South has been fully roused and has enrolled by force every man from 16 to 40 years old capable of bearing arms. Thus the struggle promises to be prolonged for some time yet.

The latest advices relating to M'Clellan's army, which are very brief and contradictory, report him as having evacuated Harrison's landing and moved his entire forces to Williamsburg on the peninsula, some miles north of Yorktown, and sixty miles from Richmond, as appears by the following telegram:

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing at 8 o'clock this morning, and about the same time McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. The public property was all removed. All quiet.

This is probably correct, but some will question its reliability. If it is true, it will undoubtedly prove to be a ruse to entice the rebels north of Richmond. It will be remembered that there were reports of their evacuating that city and moving south of the James. M'Clellan's movement, it appears to us, may be to draw them North, while he as suddenly moves his forces again south of the James river, perhaps via Norfolk, thence to Suffolk, and thence to Petersburg—all by railway, and takes his position there *south* of the rebel army, cutting off their avenues of retreat southward, as well as their sources for obtaining supplies, and placing them between Pope and Burnside's armies on the North and his own army on the South. If the Union armies already in Virginia are reinforced by the 300,000 soldiers lately called out, our readers can judge of the trap into which the rebels *may be* soon enticed and caught. If however, they should conclude to move south of Richmond, according to the late reports, and occupy Petersburg, it might frustrate M'Clellan's plans. We may be mistaken in the view taken of the singular movements of the army under M'Clellan, but this appears to be a very plausable explanation.

From Central Virginia, the reports say that another battle was likely to occur between Jackson's forces, numbering from 40,000 to 60,000 and Pope's army near Gordonsville. But "Stonewall" Jackson is a very slippery fellow, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of his darting again up the Shenandoah Valley via the Charlottsville and Staunton Railroad, and creating another fever around Washington. It would be a very risky undertaking, to leave Pope's army in his rear, but he appears to delight in such moves. At the latest dates Pope's army was resting on the North bank of the Rapidan stream, some eight miles north of Gordonsville, where the rebels are reported as being in force. As he was expecting to move forward, we shall hear of an engagement or retreat by the first arrival. We cannot learn from the papers the strength of Pope's army, as no reports of it have been allowed to be published; but it cannot number less than 60,000, as it includes Burnside's, M'Dowell's, Bank's and Fremont's divisions, with probably large reinforcements.

From the West, besides the attempt of the rebel Breckenridge (formerly Vice-President of the United States) to take Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, there is nothing very important. In this engagement, an account of which is given in our foreign news column, he is reported to have lost his right arm, and suffered a bad defeat. The following about the Arkansas ram is authentic and settles her fate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A letter from Baton Rogue says the ram *Arkansas* grounded at a distance of six miles from the city, on the 9th, and was engaged by the Federal gunboat *Essex* in a fair stand up fight. Capt. W. D. Porter, commander of the *Essex*, lay three hundred yards distant from the *Arkansas*, pouring solid 9-inch shot into her until a breach was made, when an incendiary shell exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew then left, and she shortly afterwards exploded.

The call made by the President for 300,000 more troops was being responded to with all the alacrity desired, and they were arriving at Washington at the rate of 5,000 per day. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maine had raised their full quotas. Missouri had raised 15,000, which was more than her share. Maryland, Kentucky and Western Virginia all promised their full quotas before the time set for them to report, August 15; and what is more singular, as showing the change of public sentiment, five regiments of volunteers had been enrolled in New Orleans, where Gen. Butler's rule was becoming more popular. The difficulty, which threatened to be an importrnt one between him and the foreign consuls of New Orleans, has been settled and harmony restored. The trouble appears to have been that the representatives of foreign governments there desired to side a little too freely with secesh to suit the General.

The French Princes, who were on Gen. McClellan's staff returned to Europe in the steamer of Aug. 9. Reports have been circulated that their return arose from want of confidence in the cause. But a Philadelphia paper gives the following explanation. "It is perfectly understood that the reasons for the departure of the French Princes and the English officers are entirely personal, and do not relate to the military situation of our army. The representatives of French royalty have been summoned to attend a meeting of their family, to be held in London about the middle of the present month, on business of vital importance to themselves as claimants of the French throne. They had announced their intention some weeks ago, to leave at this time, and have made their arrangements accordingly. The furloughs or leave of absence of the English officers have expired and consequently they return."

The news from Europe is very favorable. Queen Victoria, in her address proroguing parliament, distinctly takes ground against any intervention on the part of England in the American muddle. This is the position which the British Ministry have all along taken, the cry for intervention being raised mainly by the *Times* and its provincial echoes. It is the press, not the government, nor the people, which has been loud for intervention. Russia is as strongly opposed to intervention on the part of any European power as ever, and so long as these two powerful nations preserve the attitude they now do, there is no danger of France carrying out her proposed peaceful "meditation" or warlike "intervention."

Thurlow Weed, in reply to a letter from the New York Common Council, has written a very clear exposition of the present state of feeling in Europe towards the North. It appears from his letter that he was sent by the U. S. Government in the capacity of commissioner to visit the various European nations, learn the state of public feeling and confer with the leading men in their governments. He explains the cause and origin of the prejudice and antipathy existing in Europe against the North, and says that he does not apprehend immediately any intervention on the part of the leading powers. The subject has however been considered by them, but as they determine all questions by military measurement, the success of the United States in the prosecution of this war will give them nothing to fear from Europe. Mr. Weed says that the English Government and people really believed, pending the *Trent* affair, that the Americans desired to embroil themselves with England, and he commends to "the government, the press, and the people of both countries, by enlightened counsels, large toleration, and wise forbearance, to soothe rather than stimulate existing irritations." He asserts unqualifiedly that the Queen and House of Commons "modified harsh dispatches and resisted unfriendly legislation." The real sympathy of the Queen for the United States has been often claimed, and more than one proof has been given of her kindly feelings towards them. Mr. Weed's statement is a valuable corrobation of the fact so generally believed. And we may add that the recent address of the Queen, and the renewed declaration of the Emperor of Russia against intervention sustain the views expressed in his letter. By the latest telegraph advices, we see he has been again despatched by the government to Europe.

☞ Capt. M'Intyre, late of the tug-boat *Pele*, has been appointed a pilot, and Capt. S. James displaced. The latter gentleman has been acting as pilot for the past year under Capt. Howland's commission, and has given great satisfaction to all. Though he long since applied for an appointment to that office, and the Collector formally nominated him to the Minister, yet his claims are now set aside, and another appointed. While we have no fault to find with the new incumbent, we feel it to be a duty to raise our voice against this tyrannical act of the *provisional* Minister of Finance, in thus riding rough shod over the claims of one who has performed the service with the most entire satisfaction, and who justly merits the place.

This is the last official blunder made by a blundering Minister of Finance, who is still permitted to continue his tenure of the office, and perpetrate acts which disgrace the government. How long shall this be permitted? Must the voice of the people be again raised against a public officer, who has been condemned before them, but is still allowed to act with disgrace to his office? Must the people be roused up to other and more effective measures to carry out their verdict, already recorded against him? Let not our government delay too long in cutting off a man whose every act is to harrass the public and weaken the government. Dismiss the Minister at once, and thus remove one of the most irritating grievances existing on the part of the people against the administration. "There is a point beyond which forbearance is a crime."

[Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.]

Fort Street Select School.

Being one that has patronized and watched the progress of the Fort Street Select School, from the beginning, which was established by Mr. Brewster about three years since, as a private enterprise, and had hoped that it would have been more especially commended by some more disinterested observer.

Without asking aid in establishing a school for the education of the younger children of the community, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster and Miss Truesdale their sister, have secured the public patronage, by their superior ability as Teachers and disciplinarians, so that they have now in charge the education of over fifty pupils, whose recent examination at the close of the term, interested and astonished all who were privileged to observe the progress they were making.

Seldom has one, who has been accustomed to attend upon such occasions, been more gratified than on this occasion by the observation of like quiet discipline and thorough drilling in the elementary branches of education, manifested by all the classes.

All of the parents and guardians present were alike gratified, and the children appeared to appreciate the advantages they were enjoying, and to love and respect those who have devoted their time and talents and affections to fitting them for future usefullness.

Not only the teachers, but the scholars under their influence, commended themselves especially to all who witnessed their intellectual improvement and moral deportment, and if the public does not appreciate and value the merit, that has, unaided, established a superior school in Honolulu, the children who have enjoyed its advantages, in future years will honor the memory of the teachers in the Fort Street Select School.

And it is to be hoped that the patronage that has sustained the private enterprise we are commending, will become more general and efficient and that the rising generations may not be deprived of the advantages but few as yet have enjoyed.

A PATRON.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT.—On Thursday last, the remains of His Royal Highness lay in state from 8 A. M. till noon. During the first hour the diplomatic corps and their families visited the Palace, and at 9 o'clock the gates were thrown open to the public generally. The body lay in the Throne Room, and was most beautifully and tastefully dressed in white satin, and the corpse appeared as lifelike as if the child was only sleeping. A constant stream of visitors passed through the Palace during the three hours, and crowds of natives filled the Palace grounds and thoroughfares leading thither, who gave way to their ancient custom of wailing—one of the most affecting exhibitions of sorrow that can be imagined. By the following circular which has been issued, it will be seen that the funeral is to be a private one on Sabbath next at the Palace.

CIRCULAR.—The Ceremony of the Funeral of His late Royal Highness Albert the Prince of Hawaii, will be performed at the Palace, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday the 7th of September, proximo.

The Funeral will be strictly a private one.

By order of the Chamberlain of the King's Household.

PALACE, 29th August, 1862.

DRIFT LOGS.—During the schooner *Maria's* last passage to windward, she passed a large square piece of timber about 30 feet long, and some four feet in thickness, on the 28th ult., about 4 miles to windard of Puna, Hawaii; next morning the same timber was seen again within three quarters of a mile of the shore. On the 29th, another log hove in sight. [illegible] in length and two in thickness, supposed to be the lower part of a tree. These logs, it is probable, are some of those that were carried off during the floods last winter in Oregon and California. A vessel coming in contact with one of these "ocean rovers," when running free, would be very likely to sustain considerable damage if not total loss.

☞ The *Speedwell* will be the next vessel from San Francisco, and as she left there about the 26th, will be due here on the 10th. Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, of this place, arrived at San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, which brought the New York mails of July 21st, and will come on in the *Speedwell*. The new steamer *Constitution*, was expected at Panama from New York via Cape Horn, on the 12th of August, to take the mails and passengers which left New York August 1st. She was looked for in San Francisco on the 26th. It is said that Bishop Staley and family are to come on by her, but we have no confirmation of the report.

A FAMILIAR FACE.—Capt. Walden of the clipper *Flying Eagle*, which touched at this port on Monday, is an old acquaintance of some of our residents. He was here in the brig *Tuskar*, in 1850, which was condemned, and her hull lay for a long while at Robinson & Co.'s wharf. Capt. W. notices many changes in Honolulu during his absence, but a general improvement and growth in the place. We hope he will visit Honolulu again before many months, where he will always be welcome.

PROTECTION H. & L. COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of this company on Monday Evening last, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Foreman—John P. West,
Assistant Foreman—G. W. Houghtailing,
Secretary—C. F. Pfluger,
Treasurer—H. Strehz.

The company at present numbers about thirty active members, and is in a flourishing condition, as the gentlemen connected with it appear to take great interest in the organization.

HAWAII APPLES.—We have received from Mr. S. Lake, a sample of the produce of an apple tree growing near Kealakekua, Hawaii. The tree has borne well this season, for a young tree, producing thirty or forty apples, as fine looking fruit as could be desired. Mr. Lake thinks that this fruit will yet be grown in abundance on that island.

☞ We are under obligations to Capt. Walden of the *Flying Eagle*, for later San Francisco and Eastern papers than received from other sources. On behalf of the passengers of the steamer *Kilauea*, we may also thank him for his kindness in supplying them with papers, a boat from the steamer having boarded the ship on Monday afternoon, off Diamond Head.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—On Sunday last, the Fire Companys (five in all,) turned out in full uniform to attend the funeral of one of their fellow-members, JOHN W. CORNWELL, a member of Company No. 1. The procession was very long, as each company was well-represented, accompanied by a large number of the citizens in carriages and on foot.

☞ Charles Coffin Harris, Esq., has been appointed Attorney General of this Kingdom. He left in the steamer on Monday last, on his first official tour to Hawaii.

☞ A call for a Public meeting at the Court-House, at 12 o'clock to-day, will be observed in the next column. We trust that the meeting will draw out a full attendance.

☞ The Appropriation Bill for the years 1862-3 will be found on our fourth page. The same can be had on slips at our counter.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL.—His Majesty's Government has received WM. WEBB FOLLETT SYNGE, as Commissioner and Consul General to represent the British Government at this Court. Mr. Synge temporarily occupies the residence of Dr. J. Mott Smith on Beretania Street.

☞ We understand that a funeral sermon on the death of Prince Albert of Hawaii, will be preached by Rev. Mr. Damon, at the Fort Street Church, on Sunday evening next.

☞ THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were passed at a meeting of the Hawaiian Cavalry, Aug. 29:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe in his inscrutable and allwise providence, to remove from our midst, our late Corporal, His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Hawaii; therefore, be it

Resolved—That the condolence of the First Hawaiian Cavalry Volunteer Corps, be respectfully and sincerely tendered to Their Majesties the King and Queen, the parents of the deceased, conveying to them our heart felt sympathy in their deep bereavement.

Resolved—That this Corps hold itself in readiness to pay all the last marks of respect to their late beloved Comrade and Prince, as may be designated to us by the General Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved—That the Commanding Officer of the Company transmit to the August Parents of the deceased a copy of the above resolutions, and cause the same to be published in the public journals of this city.

HONOLULU, August 29, 1862.

☞ AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Honolulu Rifle Corps, held at their Armory on Friday evening, Aug. 29, 1862, Capt. Brown in the chair, the following Resolutions were received and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his allwise dealings, to remove by death from this world of cares and troubles, our much beloved, the child of the people and hope of the nation, the Prince of Hawaii; therefore,

Resolved—That the announcement of the death of the Prince of Hawaii, has filled our hearts with great sorrow.

Resolved—That in the decease of the Prince of Hawaii, His Royal Parents have lost an affectionate and much beloved child. This community has lost a hope towards which it has looked with ardent joy, and this Corps has lost a member, from whom at some future time, they hoped to receive counsel and support, and towards whom they expected to show their loyalty and love.

Resolved—That this Corps tender to the Royal Parents their most sincere condolence at this their irreparable loss.

Resolved—That as a token of our sympathy and heart felt grief, this Corps adopt the customary badge of mourning and each member wear the same for sixty days, that the Corps wear crape for the next six successive full dress parades, and that the Armory be dressed in mourning. Remembering that though dead, his memory shall be cherished with us to the close of life.

Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to transcribe these Resolutions in the minutes of this meeting and forward a copy to the Royal Parents, and also request the publication of the same in the papers of the city.

J. A. HASSINGER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BENEFIT UNION.—The Annual Election of Officers of this Association for the ensuing year, will take place on *FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12*, at the Rooms of Mechanic Engine Co. No. 2.

A full attendance is particularly requested, as the reading of Annual Reports, etc., will be brought before the meeting.

GEO. S'LEAN,
328-2t Secretary.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Education for furnishing material and erecting buildings for the Lahainaluna Seminary, according to plans and specification to be seen at this office, until and including the 22d of Sept, inst., at three o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be sealed and marked, "Proposals for rebuilding Lahainaluna Seminary."

It will be at the option of the Board to accept or not either of the offers made.

Also, separate proposals for making sixty single bedsteads and thirty small tables according to specifications to be seen at this office. By order of the Board,

DEPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION, J. FULLER,
Sept. 4, 1862. (328-3t) Clerk.

Public Meeting.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL RESidents, notice is given that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Honolulu, both foreign and native, at the

Court House, This day, at 12 o'clk. M.

to adopt such measures as may be deemed best to express their sympathy with the Royal Family in the recent death of the Prince. Per Order. 1t

NOTICE!

BE IT KNOWN AND MADE MANIFEST to all whom it may concern, that after this date, [illegible] will be the only legal currency in money transactions with the Government of this place.

F. LA CORTE,
Guam, April 19, 1862. 328-6m Governor.

Maps of Virginia.

A FEW LARGE MAPS OF THE STATE of Virginia, and the seat of war for sale, price $1 50.

ALSO—Expected by *Speedwell*, a few of Lloyd's Map of the Southern States, price $1 50

328-1m H. M. WHITNEY.

Dates Received

At the Commercial Adv. Office, Per clip. sh. 'Flying Eagle,' Sept. 1.

HARPER'S WEEKLY—JULY 19–26
N. Y. Herald—July 21
N. Y. World—July 19
N. Y. Ledger—July 26
Vanity Fair—July 19—26
N. Y. Illustrated News—July 26
London Ilustrated News—July 5
London Punch—July 5
Sacramento Union—Aug. 16

—MAGAZINES—

Harper's Magazine—for August
Atlantic Magazine—for August

☞ No San Francisco Weeklies were received, but a few dailies of the 18th of August.

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., } .....Boston.
CHARLES BREWER, Esq., }
H. A. PEIRCE, Esq., } .....San Francisco.
MESSRS. MCRUER & MERRILL, }
CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Esq., }
MESSRS. WM. PUSTAU & Co.....Hongkong.
MESSRS. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.....Manila.
328-1y

SOMETHING NEW

POI MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to make machines for manufacturing POI for home consumption or packing for ships' use. The Poi is made by the machine in such a cleanly manner, that the most delicate person can find no fault.

The price of these machines will be very reasonable. One already made can be seen by calling at my house. Persons wishing to have them made to order will please call on

PETER RICHMOND,
In Alakea St., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Beckley.
327-1m*

A. J. M'KENNEY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
Nuuanu St. above R. Love's Steam Bakery.

MY STOCK IS PROCURed from R. RAMSEY, and warranted. Orders respectfully solicited and attended to with dispatch. 327-3m

Notice!

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF OAHU COLLEGE at Punahou, will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, instead of Sept. 10th. Candidates for admission will be examined on Tuesday, the 16th.

Candidates are requested to present testimonials of good moral character.

In addition to the English and Classical course, instruction will be given in French, in vocal and instumental music, also in drawing and painting. Per Order,

E. W. CLARK,
Honolulu, Aug. 25, 1862. Sec. of Board of Trustees.
327-3t

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Land of Pauhala, Ewa, Oahu.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, will be sold, at public auction, at the auction room of H. W. Severance, in Honolulu, on Saturday the 13th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, the

Land of Pauhala,

Situated in the district of Ewa, Oahu, containing 2,820 acres of Kula Land, well suited for grazing, and 9 acres of Kalo Land. The land is at present leased to Capt. John Meek, and possession will be given on the 1st of January, 1863. Title fee simple. For further particulars, apply to

J. W. AUSTIN,
327-3t Guardian *ad litem* of Kahekili ——.

MELCHERS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
TO ARRIVE!
FROM BREMEN,
THE CARGO
OF THE OLDENBURG BARK,
'SYLPHIDE,'
CAPT. OSSENBRUGGEN.

Dry Goods.

Fancy prints, shirting prints,
Victoria lawns, white moleskin,
Blue denims, blue cottons,
Brown cottons, bed tickings,
White shirting, blue flannel,
Cotton velvet blue and black,
Plain Orleans blue and black,
Figured Orleans blue black and green,
Figured Casimere,
Linen sheeting 108 inches wide,
Cotton towels,
Superior woolen table covers,
White and colored blankets,
Cotton sewing thread,
Linen sewing thread,
Felt saddle cloths,
Bielefeld linen,
Bielefeld linen handkerchiefs,

Silks, Hats, Ribbons, &c.

Black plain silk,
Black silk umbrellas,
Black and colored silk ribbons,
Black silk handkerchiefs,
Gent's felt hats.

Hosiery, Shirts, &c.

Children's socks,
Men's brown, white and mixed socks,
Ladies' white stockings,
Heavy woolen stockings,
French elastic suspenders,
Printed regatta shirts,
Hickory shirts, white cotton shirts,
Red, white and striped undershirts,
Denim frocks and trowsers,
Blue pilot reefing jackets,
Black alpaca coats and sacks,
Black cloth pantaloons,
Assorted woolen pantaloons,
Assorted cotton pantaloons,
Waterproof Coats.

Hardware & Crockery.

Table-knives and forks, Fish-hooks,
Needles, table and tea spoons,
Butcher-knives, 5½—12 inch,
Saw-files, buckles, scissors, screws,
Hinges, brass bolts, Sail needles, iron spikes and nails,
Jewsharps, Drawer looking glasses,
[illegible] looking glasses,
White and blue figured plates,
White and blue figured bowls,
White and blue figured chambers,
White dishes, tureens, fruitbaskets,
Basins, Nappies, &c.

Groceries.

Crushed and powdered sugar in boxes,
Confectionery, chocalate,
Prunes in tins,
Raisins and currants in jars, sweet oil,
Shelled almonds in demijohns,
Walnuts, Sardines, ¼ tins,
Sausages, Swiss cheese,
Westphalia hams,
Carolina rice in demijohns,
Wine vinegar in glass,
Triple vinegar in demijohns,

Spirits, Wines, &c.

Alcohol in demijohns, 95 per cent,
Genuine Holland Gin in cases,
Cognac in cases,
Sherry, Port and Hock wine,
Superior French wine,
Cherry Cordial, Swiss bitters,
Fruit syrups,
Pale Ale, in cases of 4 doz., viz.:
Bass & Co.,
J. C. Marzetti & Sons,
H. Deejen.

Sundries.

Lubin's Extracts, genuine,
Housepaper, borders and corners,
English bar iron,
English sheet iron,
English hoop iron, 1 x 1-18 inch,
Best charcoal tinplates, 14 x 10, 14 x 20,
Sheet lead, lead pipe, ½ and one inch,
Holland chalk,
Stockholm tar,
White and yellow soap,
Black and green oil paints,
Zinc white, white lead,
Lampblack, Grindstones,
Roman and Portland cement,
Water-monkeys, *genuine*,
Stearin candles,
A nice assortment of tea-trays.

TO ARRIVE!
PER
"GALILEI!"
AN ASSORTMENT OF
HEMP CANVASS:
BLEACHED,
CREAM,
STRIPED,
IMPERIAL NAVY.
Twilled Sacking!
HESSIANS!
Seaming Twine, 2 & 3 Thread.