

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HOME INDUSTRY.—Mr. Thos. Hughes has just completed for the sugar mill of Jas. Louzada, Esq., of Maui, a Steam Engine, which was shipped on board the schooner Kamaui, on Tuesday last. This engine is about 25-horse power, with a 10-inch cylinder and 24-inch stroke, and is therefore a little smaller than that in use in the sugar refinery building. It is as handsome a piece of machinery in every respect as any that has ever been imported from abroad. The castings were all made here, and the engine having been designed for durability and the parts being unusually strong, it is capable of being worked to double its nominal power. It is a specimen of home manufacture of which Mr. Hughes may be proud, and shows that Honolulu is capable of producing whatever may be required in the steam line on any of our old or new plantations. This engine is to be erected in a locality where ten years ago, any one would have been set down as a fool, who seriously talked of growing cane and manufacturing sugar. Yet every month adds new proofs to the wisdom of Mr. L. in selecting Waikapu as the site of a sugar mill, and indicates that the great will not be found to be one of the best locations on the group.

A pair of Llamas, were imported recently into California by the U. S. ship Cyane, from Callao, and brought by John Parrot, the banker, for \$600. Llamas are used extensively in Peru, as animals of burden, and in the mountainous regions are found quite as serviceable as mules. While referring to Peruvian animals, we would here suggest the importation of the alpaca sheep, if it can be procured. Our mild climate would doubtless prove very favorable for it, and on the mountain sides of Hawaii large herds of them could be kept. If our Minister of Foreign Affairs finds nothing else to write about in his next dispatch to Mr. Eldridge, the Hawaiian Charge at Lima, (and in these dull times we half suspect his excellency's dispatches are very brief) perhaps he can arrange with Mr. E. to procure a pair of these animals and ship them by a whaler to Honolulu. During February and March, whaleships frequently touch at Paita on their way hither, and any vessel would doubtless bring them on. At all events, there can be no hurt in trying to introduce what might become a valuable animal here, and add to our productive capital.

IMPROVED MERINO SHEEP.—We understand that the fine lot of Merino Sheep, consisting of 8 rams and 10 ewes, imported by Messrs. Hoffschlager & Sienpewer from Germany, in the bark Edith, have been purchased by His Ex. R. C. Wylie, Esq., and will be removed to his estate at Princesville, Kauai. Wool is a staple, which, like sugar, always commands a ready market in any part of the world, and like sugar, its value and profit to the producer are increased by attention and care. We hope that these will yet become our most important exports, for they can be produced with less risk than almost any other staples, and are always in demand at fair prices. The sum paid for the above lot of sheep, with one shepherd's dog, is reported to be \$1850.

A LAND OF FAMINE.—There are four things reported as scarce in this market—flour, which is an absolute necessity of life; potatoes, which in the "old countries" are reckoned among the necessities, but here more of a luxury; poi, which just now serves as the Hawaiian fancy stock for speculators with a small capital; and holly, foreign news, without which newspapers are esteemed a bore and odious as candidates for the asylum. For the first three articles named, we can find a good substitute in rice, and so long as that is abundant, there need be no fear of a famine. As to holly, it is not so much a necessity as it is in other countries. But the flour and potatoes, which are so scarce, are not so easy to find a substitute that will satisfy a hungry population. We may get by with a small amount of rice, but it is not so easy to get by with a small amount of potatoes, which are so much needed by our people. We should do this before we are driven to resort to the desperate expedient of eating our own children, a list of all the crowned and uncrowned heads of christian and heathen, as did our contemporary last week. The public would never forgive us.

WE came very near having some news the other day, for a bag or parcel of papers came up from the wharf, supposed to be from San Francisco. It turned out, however, to be a package that had been overlooked on board the Yavake, containing San Francisco dates of March 21, which everybody has seen before. We were to have had a letter from San Francisco, but it was not to be. The only news that we have is that a steamer clipper will bring us a mail or leave us a few papers.

OVERSIDE.—Dr. Hillebrand's report of the Queen's Hospital, will be found on our last page. We hope the glory of that institution will not depart with the worthy doctor who has presided over it. On the same page, is an interesting account of General Tom Thumb's wedding,—one of the most remarkable events of the day, in a small way.

DON'T fail to read the account of the fortifications of Charleston in another column. It will give some idea of the struggle which may now be going on there.

THE HEIGHT OF INFIDELITY.—To us and others, who have not with us returned the favor as it were, there has been small pleasure in seeing both ends of it delineated by strife and faction.

NAVAL.—H. B. M. Steamer Heald, sailed for Sydney on Tuesday last. She will touch at Fanning's Island to take observations and surveys.

The bark Comet sailed on Saturday last, about 11 A. M., taking a heavy cargo and large list of passengers.

THE DANGERS BEFORE US.—The tremendous efforts making by the Lincoln despots East, West and South, indicates a determination to throw us on the die of battles to be fought within the next three months. If ever there was a moment when the Confederate Government should develop and concentrate all its energies, and when their Generals should at once exercise the greatest circumspection and the highest resolve, now is that hour. We are almost in sight of port, but as the coast is more dangerous to the seaman than all the perils of the open sea, and as many a goodly ship has been wrecked upon the breakers which encompass the haven which it was approaching, so we have our greatest hazards to overcome as we draw near the harbor of our independence, and if we relax for a minute our vigilance, or trust to the transient repose of the treacherous elements by which we are surrounded, we may go down and perish just as our hands are almost ready to grasp the glories of the promised land. Each hour that passes over us now is big with fate. Better would it have been for us if the Southern star had sunk upon the bloody field of Manassas than that, full-orbed and approaching the mid heaven, it should suddenly plunge into obscure darkness.

SOLDIERS of the South, the past, the future, memory, and hope—the fame of the dead and the honor of the living—call upon you, in this tremendous crisis, to gird up your loins like men, to be as watchful as you are brave, as prudent as you are resolute, and looking to the benignant Heaven which has so long inspired and aided us, to strike wisely and boldly the blows that are to determine for well or woe the fate of the contest and the destiny of your country.

SALT LAKE AFFAIRS.—It seems that matters at Salt Lake are in an unsettled and uncertain state. Some difficulty has grown up between the Governor, and the United States Judges, and the head of the Mormon Church, which may—though we hope not—terminate in a collision. We never deemed it particularly an act of wisdom to order a single regiment to Salt Lake. It was not needed there for protection, and in the event of a collision was too weak to be of any particular use. We fear, too, that the Governor has been imprudent. The Mormons should, of course, submit to the laws, but laws ought not to be forced upon them which are repugnant to a very large majority of that singular people. A conflict at this time would prove a great misfortune to California, and it would prove a great gain to the Mormons, and hence we reason that they will avoid any hostile demonstrations except in self-defense. The pretty-much-let-alone policy is the one which should be adopted toward the Mormons.—Sacramento Bee.

Rural Sketches Of the Hawaiian Islands.

PORT OF MAKEEA, E. M., April 16, 1863. Having recently returned from a trip to Lahaina, where the exhibition of so much material prosperity produced in me such an exhilaration of spirits, that it took me three days at Waikapu to recover from the effects on my feeble frame, I have therefore been until now, unable to tell you.

What I saw at Lahaina. It is a pleasant trip from our active and bustling port to the "second city of the king," and in the pleasant company one always meets on board the Kilauea, the winged moments fly rapidly. The gentle breezes (1) which always prevail at Kalepolepo furnish food for conversation, a subject for epenetic complaint for invalids, and sundry playful and euphuistic observations on the part of "Charley," the active, energetic and driving second officer. The approach to Lahaina, after you have doubled the point of Malia Bay and passed the spit, reminds one, who has traveled through the Straits of Malacca, of the coast of Pulo-Penang or Prince of Wales Island. As you approach the town, the foliage and trees near the shore and on the flat, bring the reminiscence more vividly to his mind. On arrival, taking one of the pull-away boats, with a young lady in charge, and stopping to receive from the scow, freighted with some of the machinery of the Lahaina Mill Company, my friend Mr. Barnham, the engineer of the Makee Plantation, I landed, not forgetting to make my bow in passing to an old acquaintance, the Lahaina Breakwater.

The last time I saw Lahaina was in Nov., 1861, when Tom M., I mean, S. Long, Esq., was Consul. Being a bold American, with at least half of a large country to boast of, I walked fearlessly into the consul's office, and shook hands with E. P. Adams, Esq., the U. S. Vice Consul, than whom a better fellow don't exist, and who any way, is one of the breed of men that have but few fellows. He's a modest man, and perhaps may feel offended at "praise sung so loudly;" but I can't help it, "myself my sentiments, Mr. Speaker, and they're before the house." (The last is a quotation, not original matter.) From the Consulate, I walked up to the temporary mill, erected by Mr. G. M. Spencer, near the Catholic Church. I found that gentleman busy at work, and the sugar produced, giving, as far as quality was concerned, general satisfaction. I saw here an old acquaintance of mine, Mr. G. H. Ingols, temporarily employed as a sugar boiler. He looked as if he was "limed up" pretty high, and the Marshal Ordinet was talking about the yield of two cart loads of cane being 886 lbs. 12 oz. The Marshal, however, was willing to strike off the 12 oz. rather than dispute the weight. It was from the field of cane near Mr. Ordinet's house, where boarders had been kept awake o' nights by the crackling of the heavy stalks as they were growing!!!!

The machinery for the new mill, engine, &c., was in course of being carted up, but they were waiting for foundation timbers for the engine, mill and gearing. They were expecting them up in the schooner Kekaulahi. Peter H. Treadway, Esq., was sending his indomitable energies to push things ahead; perhaps it was a disappointment to him that he had not the experience of Mr. A. H. Spencer to assist him. When the mill gets a going, although not a stockholder, I think they could not do better than to tender to Peter a public dinner, for the interest he has taken in the company. Two more efficient officers than Messrs. Treadway and Hutchison, it would be difficult to find. The cane looks finely, and there is much more of it than I had any idea of, from verbal descriptions. I should judge they would take off about 200 @ 250 tons this year. What they have taken off is hardly noticeable, although it reached in amount to (so I heard) 50 tons. Mr. W. Barnham of the Makee Plantation, was temporarily superintending laying the foundation for the machinery and putting it up, but I hear he has since left, and Mr. G. Heron, lately employed in putting up the mill, &c., of the Hana Plantation, has been engaged permanently as engineer, and to superintend the erection of the works.

Churches in Lahaina. I found Messrs. Bulles & Co.'s old store had been altered into a "Cathedral," and Sunday morning I attended service. The Rev. Mr. Scott read the service in the native language, which not being thoroughly posted in, I did not understand much of, and employed my time reading the placards in English which adorned the bare walls. Mr. Scott appeared to have an attentive audience, and the house was well filled. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin's and the Catholic Church, I had not time to attend, but presume, under the circumstances, I should have been equally pleased with the performances at both.

Ride over the Mountain. The Makena packet, the Emma Cooke, being detained by unavoidable delays, I rode across the mountain for the first time. It being a pleasant day, the sight from the summit was beautiful. It is rarely the traveler meets with such a favorable opportunity, and I made the most of it. Just in the most poetical part, my saddle turned, and my sylvan-like form might be seen on the edge of the road looking down, down, quite a deep gulch, but with a firm determination not to take a sylvan roll, if I could help it. Firm determination conformed, and regaining my feet, I fixed my saddle firmly, remounted and arrived safely at Waikapu. Had it not been for that dismount, you would have had a high-falutin' description of cerulean azures, tinted horizons, deey clouds, golden yellow, amaranthine sapphires, and the whole "stock" vocabulary of the scene from "thy mountain top, oh Chamounix!!!!"

Advance in Paikalo on Maui. There is quite an excitement among the natives on East and Southern Maui, owing to the great depression in the price of the bundle of this, their favorite esculent. It will make but little difference to the industrious native if the value of his labor has appreciated 25 to 30 per cent, while a combination on the part of "middlemen" has decreased the weight of his bundle of kaho, 37 1/2 to 40 per cent, with nothing to prevent a further decrease. The natives are, however, beginning to canvas among themselves what substitute they can use rather than submit to the imposition. As the cost of feeding laborers is one of the principal outlays on a plantation, this advance of 60 per cent, on the price of the kaho, is a heavy loss, and is being heavily felt by planters, as well as by the natives who have families to support. Some of the plantations on Hawaii are furnished from the district of Waikaloa, where this combination has taken place, and they may be induced to seek other fields of supply, and the monopolizers, or would-be monopolizers, realize the truth of the fable of the "goose with the golden egg." The Rev. Mr. Anthony, some two years since, in a series of letters published in the Christian Advocate of San Francisco, endeavored to show that kaho could be raised in California and exported from thence to the Sandwich Islands at a profit. The suggestion caused smiles to flit over the faces of the shrewd ones of Honolulu, but the person may be right after all, if planters are driven to pay 25 cts. per bundle of 25 lbs. of kaho, by a combination between a Rev. Divine and ex manager of a plantation, to oblige natives to sell and take pay in such trade as the purchasers of the kaho, see fit to give out. The "Alabama flash times" of California potato shipments lay buried in the past, and the unfortunate return of the monopolization of crops at that time, should show those now engaged in the kaho trade, the wisdom of the policy of a begging, and the temperance exhibition in the late decade of the Supreme Court makes it more than probable that molasses will pay better to throw away than to ship to a market,—with these chances, it may be that

"some bright summer morning." RICE AND MOLASSES will be found to be a standing dish on the Hawaiian Table. The sailors of Waikapu, Wahee and Waiehu are becoming encroached upon by the energy of the foreigner in developing their cane bearing powers, or shut in, so that it is impossible to get to the mountains for wood, except through lands which have been leased. The right of way for timber is, in virtually closed, unless the paikalo is sold to the lessee. Does not "custom" allow the native to obtain wood for cooking, where he has always been entitled to it, and also his leaves with which he wraps his bundles, without being clogged with a proviso that he shall dispose of his produce, benefiting one party only? If the question was left to a jury of hungry natives from Waikaloa to Kaupo to decide, it would not be difficult to imagine the verdict. A bundle of 25 lbs. of paikalo for 25 cts.!! Shade of Kamehameha the Great!!!! Tend us!!!!

I got blowing so about the paikalo, that I have hardly left room over to mention what on Friday of this week we are to have a big feast here. Makeea church, through the liberality of James Makee, Esq., has been presented with a new bell. Yesterday, the bell was raised, and clapped, to-day it is swung, to-morrow the bell will be placed within it, and on Friday, we have a feast. I have engaged seats for seven. All the fashion of Makeea will be there, and as it is a secular day, I have no objection if the Rev. Mr. Nueku requests it, to deliver a discourse from the bell, on the "use and abuse of amusements," "the having subscribed to the relief of the 'Lancashire paikalo' for charitable purposes, and only wish I could afford to give more. Poverty is no crime, but it is so inconvenient. If any accident happens in getting up the bell, and any body hurt, I shall be too happy to send you an item.

Rain at Last. We have been blessed with showers, and I "big leave to inform you" we needed them. The drought has been checked, and I wish it were here to remain so. I hear the Makee Plantation for which we are the shipping port, commences to make sugar next week, and that "our wharf" will present in a short time a lively appearance. I made such a fuss about the paikalo in one of my articles, that they have all left the gambol (not gambol) of Lahaina. They appear to know that the "first citizens" are so busy there with their new mill, they won't bother them. Thine, EGOMT.

Foreign Summary.

At St. John, N. H., there are at present 1,267 men employed in twenty ship-yards, in the construction of thirty vessels, registering in gross 28,073 tons.

Of the \$300,000 worth of postage stamps offered for redemption at the New York Post Office, \$20,000 worth were rejected as having been used on letters. Cotton is coming into Memphis (Tennessee) freely, and the price is advancing. One hundred and five bales sold at sixty cents.

Miss Ella K. Hayes, of Great Falls, N. H., on the 21st inst, skated the whole length of Lake Winnepesaukee, twenty miles, in less than three hours.

The January dividends of the two great fire arms companies in Hartford, Colt's and Sharp's—together, amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

Rebel newspapers say that of 10,000 men led from Missouri in April and May last by Price, not more than 2,500 are now surviving and fit for service. Charleston papers say the Indianola and Queen of the West are both in good condition.

A rebel Lieutenant captured near Charleston says that peace negotiations have been progressing for three weeks at Richmond, but the press are not allowed to mention it.

Prentice says "the South is not a howling wilderness, but a good deal more howling there than there was when it was a wilderness."

According to statisticians, the number of rebels killed, wounded and prisoners, is 103,703; Union killed and wounded, 132,810. Total, 236,526.

From the most accurate estimate that can be made from the return of the probate judges and sheriffs of the country, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty thousand.

Letters from England call attention to an immense fleet building in Great Britain for the rebels, and insist upon the necessity of a peremptory demand upon Palmerston to put a stop to this mode of making war.

George D. Prentice says: "Let those who talk of conciliating the South read Jeff Davis's message. They might march toward the South with olive branches enough to be mistaken, like the branches borne by the troops of Meadell, for Barnum forest, and still they would be met only by bullet and bayonet."

The Charleston Mercury states that a great amount of land in South Carolina was planted in corn the past season, and an enormous crop was expected, but a severe drought cut short the yield, and the crop will not be larger than last year. The rice crop has been curtailed by the same cause.

The Difference.—There are two classes of Democrats: those who are determined to save the Union though they kill the party and slavery, and those who are determined to save the party and slavery though they kill the Union. The former are patriots; the latter, covert traitors.

The Navy Department is about to issue an advertisement for sea-going iron-clad vessels, all of a like tonnage, on a new model, to carry ten casemated guns, weighing twenty tons with carriages, iron masts, boats and rigging; to have two masts, and to be fitted with twenty one net draught—proposals to be opened within thirty days. It is contemplated that the nine new Monitor's building will be considerably longer, and they are intended to have twice the speed of those afloat. They are getting along well.

AMONG THE NEGROES.—It is astonishing how rapidly public sentiment has come up in support of the bill to arm the negroes for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. There is a sort of poetic justice in the measure which commends it now to thousands who at first doubted its policy. Even the New York Herald and the World recede from their opposition, and admit that the measure has come to fight rebellion with all the instruments at hand.—Bulletin's Washington Correspondence.

STEVENS' PLATOON GUNS.—This is the name of a war engine that has been invented by Mr. W. X. Stevens of New York. It is a battery of nine army rifles set six inches apart on an iron bed, and mounted on wheels like a piece of light artillery. It is a breach loader, and each barrel carries an eleven pound shell. Metal cartridges are used. A simple mechanical arrangement, managed by one crank, loads and fires the battery, and cleans away the shells of the cartridges. The rifles may be centered at any point or spread in any direction, and the battery can be loaded and fired at the rate of 18 balls a minute. A shield of steel screens those who work the machine. It is evident that this platoon gun can be made to do very effective service.

General Sumner has been appointed to supersede General Curtis in command of the Department of Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The confidence of the Government in the brave and zealous veteran has never been shaken. He was relieved of his command in Virginia at his own request, and for reasons not generally understood. It was desirable to have a general who should be less than a general, and more than a general. Hooker insisted upon having selection of his principal subordinates.

BLACK SOLDIERS.—The work of raising black soldiers and organizing them for service is progressing. Gen. Curtis has organized one full black regiment in Arkansas, and is making progress with another. Besides using them in the suppression of the rebellion, they are being used in naval warfare. In the war of 1812 they were thus employed manning guns by themselves, and all our naval officers of that day bore testimony that none of their guns were made more serviceable than those worked by blacks.

The Comte de Mox—An English correspondent of the New York Times, referring to the manner in which the war has been conducted, severely criticizes some of the Generals in the National Army, and observes:

The man who is to end this war, if it is to be carried to the termination on which the North resolved, two years ago, has yet to be found, and may now be sitting at an editor's desk, peeling cabbages at the bar, or, more probably, serving his time and learning his trade as a subaltern officer. He may be looking about New York, like Napoleon in Paris before the siege of Toulon, or serving in the ranks, like some of Napoleon's Marshals.

A girl soldier has been discovered in the camp of the 10th Ohio Cavalry at Cleveland. She gave her name as Henrietta Spencer, said her home was in Cleveland, and that she was enlisted to avenge her father and brother who fell at Miraflores.

COFFEE ADVERTISING HIS MASTER.—The following unique advertisement appears in the New Orleans Delta:—

Run away from the City of New Orleans—Fifty Cents Reward.—Run away from dischile, and left him alone to take care of himself, after I had done work twenty-six years faithfully for him, my master, Bill Duncan. Massa Bill is supposed to have done one of 'em old deeseeners, for to 'kint for his rights, and I speak he don't got lost. Any person 'turnin' him to me, so that he can take care of me—as he will do—will be paid ten dollars, and I will take care of himself."

N. B.—Persons huntin' him please look in all de 'last ditches,' as I often heerd him speak of goin' into de ditch' business. Specially submitted, Jim.

Charleston. As the first news from America may announce the long-anticipated attack on this city, the following account, written by an officer of one of the blockading ships, will convey some idea of the difficult task in prospect in the capture of this "second Sebastopol."

It seems to be the general impression among those who know nothing of the character or defenses of Charleston, and the immense force at hand to garrison and man it, that it is an easy task to capture the place. There could be no more dangerous error, and a dozen defenses of Charleston are in every way superior and more formidable than those surrounding Richmond, against which our forces have been led in vain. All that science and skill could suggest, and labor and money lavishly expended could accomplish, have been applied to the strengthening of the fortifications about Charleston. New and immensely strong works have been erected, old ones remodeled and increased in strength, and scientific skill has been exhausted in making them complete against every assault.

Our Monitors and our fleet, which are here alone and through the channel, which is not perfectly known—a channel which is covered by a thousand heavy guns. No pilot, whose experience was gained before the war, would undertake to safely convey a vessel up to the city unless he could feel his way in with the lead. No buoy marks the channel, and its frequent shifts have rendered useless all the marks by which the pilot formerly kept the proper channel. The Monitors have no leadsmen, no compass, and no certain pilot. A single swung in the pilot-house would be permitted to carry the vessel up to the guns, and the pilot would be swept from his unprotected post by the enemy's shells. To suppose, under these circumstances, that all the Monitors would escape the shells and middle grounds that abound in Charleston harbor would be a mistake. One might get ashore and serve as a man for the others, and so on, until two or three, or indeed all, would be hard and fast, from the entrance to the channel to the city, helpless and worse than lost to us. We can afford to lose several Monitors, if they are sunk in action and safely to the harbor, but we cannot afford to lose a single one on the beach, where the rebels may capture her, patch up her shot-holes and send her against us. Two of them would be very apt to terminate our possession of the soil of South Carolina.

The rebels with one or two Monitors would be nearly as good as masters of the city, and who could tell what the affair would end? No! If we are not entirely demoralized, no attack will be made on Charleston with less than six or eight Monitors. Certainly with not less than six, and with as many more as can be sent here. When we are sure of victory let us go ahead; but let not affairs be so far gone that we may come out of a disastrous attack short of our peculiar strength. We can afford to wait a little for success.

Three Monitors can, it is thought, when safely past Sumter and Moultrie, capture the city. To get three together we must expect to lose an equal number on the way up. There is too great an expenditure, I am convinced. Besides, we shall find work for them in aiding each other when ashore, and in preventing the unfortunate ones from falling into the enemy's hands. I have but hinted at some of the difficulties to be overcome; but a moment's consideration of these will satisfy any one who will be fully to attempt the great work of capturing the strongest place in America with a few Monitors. We must have six or eight, I must repeat, when we make the attack, or our success will not be so complete as we could wish.

Charleston is a second Sebastopol. It is defended by over one thousand guns, many of them of improved European fabric. Every island, point, river, creek and swamp in proximity to Charleston is commanded by hostile cannon. Fort Moultrie is iron-cased on the harbor front, and the whole work is bomb-proof. The rebels have two rams and one iron-cased battery, the latter mounting eight 100-pounder rifled cannon for the defense of the harbor. The casemated tier of guns at Fort Sumter is clothed in iron armor. Parallel bars of railroad iron traverse this iron coating, perpendicular to the upper line.

The embrasures are protected by massive projections of the same material, preventing cannon balls from striking the gun. The rebel batteries are fully garrisoned. The rebel army now in Charleston and the fortifications here is about thirty-five thousand strong, and this force is being constantly reinforced. The rebels have their military and naval commanders think it will take a large naval and land force, and will occupy a period of six weeks or two months. That it can be captured they have no doubt, notwithstanding its seeming impregnability.

A. F. & A. M.—LE PROGRES DE L'OCEAN-LOUGE No. 24, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, in King Street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend. 349-3m J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

Barrels! Barrels! SUPERIOR FINE BARRELS, NEW, suitable for molasses, syrup, &c., in any quantity, for sale by LEWIS & NOBLETON, Coopers. 1 352-2m

CALIFORNIA Mutual Marine Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to inform that they are now ready to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES on Cargo, Freight and Treasure. H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, April 2, 1862. 358-ly

Hawaiian Mission COLLEGE! NUUANU VALLEY. The Easter Term WILL BEGIN ON APRIL 13.

THE OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE IS TO impart a sound English education, combined with the habits of industry and economy, to the children of a Family School, in two distinct departments. For the present, the course is limited to the English language, and arithmetic, but two experienced governesses are expected shortly from England.

Instruction is given in all the usual branches of English education, with plain needle work and dress-making, and when desired, in French, Music, German, Calligraphy, Dancing, Illuminating, Drawing, Embroidery, and every kind of Fancy Work. Terms—First Department—\$40 per term of 13 weeks. Second—\$25 per term of 13 weeks. Day pupils 25 cents per week; they will receive a plain English education and training in industrial work. Young ladies under 12 years are received as day pupils, at \$3 per term of 12 weeks. A course including English, French, Music, Calligraphy, and Dress-making, \$25 per term. Above 12 years, \$12 to \$35. Special arrangements as to terms made in cases of sisters and all to meet special cases, and as to period of entry. 355-3m

Rags! Rags! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY CASH for Cotton, Yarn, and other articles, delivered at his office, and receive them in payment for the KONA newspaper, at the following rates: Worn Rags—3 cts. per lb. Clean Rags—2 cts. per lb. All rags offered should be clean and free from dirt. Cotton will also be purchased at the following rates: Cleaned cotton (free from seeds) 20 cts. per pound. Unbleached cotton (that with seeds) 8 cts. per pound. Entirely new cotton, with seeds, 10 cts. per pound. In payment for the KONA newspaper. H. M. WHITNEY. 359-3m

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO take Orders for and Photographs—also the Carte de Visite—in a style second to none in Honolulu. He is also prepared to take orders for the Pacific Commercial Advertiser's Office, 257 THURM'S CASH. H. L. CHASE. 359-3m

NOTICE! THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR Mr. W. MEYER'S DAIRY BUTTER, would inform the public of Honolulu, that the undersigned, in order to secure the best quality of butter, have been selected to purchase the same from the factory of Mr. W. MEYER, near Zurich, Switzerland. The undersigned, in order to secure the best quality of butter, have been selected to purchase the same from the factory of Mr. W. MEYER, near Zurich, Switzerland. The undersigned, in order to secure the best quality of butter, have been selected to purchase the same from the factory of Mr. W. MEYER, near Zurich, Switzerland. 359-3m

THE VERY BEST MADE ON THE ISLANDS, Will always be found fresh! HOLT & HEUCK. 359-3m

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European.

The relief ship Schiller, from Philadelphia, reached Liverpool on the 22d February.

A monster meeting at Manchester adopted an address of thanks to America, which was presented to the officers of the George Grinnell with immense enthusiasm.

The London Times announces that the Confederate loan of three millions sterling has been taken by Erlanger & Co. of Paris and Frankfurt.

The sum necessary for the erection of a statue to Prince Albert having been collected in Saxo-Coburg, the Grand Duke has approved of the spot chosen by Queen Victoria for its erection, in the market place at Coburg.

A new and splendid Protestant Church has lately been opened at Havre in France, which was the occasion of much rejoicing among the Protestants and friends of liberty in that empire.

Lord Palmerston had denounced the recruiting of negroes in Egypt by the French to assist in the invasion of Mexico, and stated that France would be called upon to repair the long done. The relations between the French and British Governments have not been cordial since the rupture of the tri-partite alliance in Mexico. The Polish insurrection threatens to bring France and Prussia to an open rupture, in which event, a general war in Europe would follow.

Prussia is sustained by Russia, and Austria could not remain neutral in such a struggle. Meanwhile, the Polish insurgents appear to have the advantage of the Russians.

A recent letter from the U. S. Minister to England states that the relations of the Embassy with the Court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time since the war commenced.

The Pope has decided that the ten thousand Italian priests who signed the memorial requesting him to resign the temporal power, and restore Rome to Italy, are subject to the penalties of excommunication.

When Lord Seymour died in Paris, a short time since, it was found that, by his will, he had bequeathed half a million of francs to one of his mistresses, and an annuity of ten thousand francs to her besides. The availed greatest of the world, such a fortune, is suing in the courts for more, alleging a codicil, and much of the old lord's sad life is delineating those who read the tribunal reports.

The French iron-clad steamship La Normandie—so late Havana advices state—has been sent back to France, as it has been found the crew could not live in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico, owing to the defective ventilation of that ship. This circumstance, together with the fact that the vessel was strained on her voyage out, shows that the French have as much trouble with their iron-clads as have the English or Americans with theirs.

The Polish insurrection has become the leading topic of the day, owing to the interference of Prussia against the Poles. France and Great Britain have protested against the conduct of Prussia. France is particularly opposed to intervention in this case. This trouble at home will serve to divert the attention of the European Governments from American affairs.

The demonstration at Liverpool, in favor of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln, is reported to have been large and enthusiastic. An address to the President was adopted, and to be forwarded through Minister Adams. As an offset to this gratifying expression of opinion, we have reports of many British vessels, including the British Government, preparing to run the blockade. The British Government has been furnished with a list of these vessels by an American official.

CURIOUS FACT.—A traveller has given a strange account of an accident in the Island of Rhodes, which once possessed one of the seven wonders of the world, the passage of a bridge stretching its legs over a harbor, where large vessels could enter. More than 250 years ago, when gunpowder was scarcely known, at least to boys, an immense quantity had been stored away in the vaults of a church for some secret purpose. Though the Turks and the French have occupied the island, and the bridge has been the mine of gunpowder seems to have been forgotten until the year 1857, when it made itself known by a most fearful explosion, blowing the beautiful church to atoms, destroying everything near it, as well as 1,500 people. How few of us ever heard of this bridge, because it had not appeared in the newspapers! It remains to be added that the powder was fired by a flash of lightning, which penetrated the vaults, and in one moment annihilated a monument of ages. Perhaps it was thought impossible for the strange mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre to retain its strength after so long a period. Perhaps, also, the Turks were too lazy to remove it, as they are just the boys to smoke their pipe in a magazine, and trust to Providence, or rather to Mahomet, for safety.

THE OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE IS TO impart a sound English education, combined with the habits of industry and economy, to the children of a Family School, in two distinct departments. For the present, the course is limited to the English language, and arithmetic, but two experienced governesses are expected shortly from England.

Instruction is given in all the usual branches of English education, with plain needle work and dress-making, and when desired, in French, Music, German, Calligraphy, Dancing, Illuminating, Drawing, Embroidery, and every kind of Fancy Work. Terms—First Department—\$40 per term of 13 weeks. Second—\$25 per term of 13 weeks. Day pupils 25 cents per week; they will receive a plain English education and training in industrial work. Young ladies under 12 years are received as day pupils, at \$3 per term of 12 weeks. A course including English, French, Music, Calligraphy, and Dress-making, \$25 per term. Above 12 years, \$12 to \$35. Special arrangements as to terms made in cases of sisters and all to meet special cases, and as to period of entry. 355-3m

Rags! Rags! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY CASH for Cotton, Yarn, and other articles, delivered at his office, and receive them in payment for the KONA newspaper, at the following rates: Worn Rags—3 cts. per lb. Clean Rags—2 cts. per lb. All rags offered should be clean and free from dirt. Cotton will also be purchased at the following rates: Cleaned cotton (free from seeds