PORT OF HONOLULU, O. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 12—Schr Moi Keiki, Pitt, from Waianae.
13—Schr Jenny, Hatfield, from Kona & Kau, Hawaii.
13—Schr Uncas, Peter, from Kealia.
13—Schr Jenny, Makahi, from Malliko, Maui.
13—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Waimea & Kolos, Kauai.
13—Schr Rob Roy, Jim, from Laie.
14—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaiea, from Hanalei, Kauai.
16—Schr Hokulele, Ahulhala, from Moloaa, Kauai.
16—Schr Manuokawai, Manlica, from Moloaa, Kauai.
16—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
18—Schr Moi Keiki, Patey, from Kahului, Maui.
18—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Moloaa, Kauai.
19—Schr Ka Moi, Davis, from Kahului, Maui.
19—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Moloaa, Kauai.
19—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Waianae.
20—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from Windward Ports.
20—Schr Paauhi, Reynolds, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
21—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, from Koloa.

DEPARTURES.

July 12—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, for Koloa, Kauai.
13—Schr Moi Keiki, Patey, for Kahului, Maui.
13—Schr Ka Moi, Davis, for Kahului, Maui.
13—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Moloaa, Kauai.
13—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Moloaa, Kauai.
16—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Maui and Hawaii.
16—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Waianae.
16—Sloop Live Yankee, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
16—Schr Kitaia, Makahi, for Malliko, Maui.
16—Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.
16—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaiea, for Hanalei, Kauai.
16—Schr Hokulele, Ahulhala, for Moloaa, Kauai.
16—Schr Rob Roy, Jim, for Laie.
16—Schr Uncas, Hatfield, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
17—Schr Isabella, Peter, for Lahaina, Maui.
17—Schr Waiolu, Alapai, for Lahaina & Kaleipelepo.
17—Schr Paauhi, Reynolds, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
17—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Pukoo, Molokai.
19—Schr Moi Keiki, Patey, for Kahului, Maui.

Projected Departures.

For Moloaa—Schr Luka, sails this P M.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U S sloop-of-war St Mary's, Harris.

MERCHANTMEN.

Nor Ger ship Georges, Behrens, discharging.
Am bk Aurora, Ross, loading ballast.

PASSENGERS.

From Hanalei—Per Fairy Queen, July 14th—H Brunn and son, and 2 deck.

From Windward Ports—Per Steamer Kilauea, July 20—Theo. H. Davies and 9 deck.

DIED.

Austin—In this city, July 15th, Mr. James Austin, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged about 60 years. Mr. Austin has resided in the islands since 1834 or 1835, and was first in the employ of the late Governor John Adams Kuakini at Kailua, thirty years ago, and subsequently a store-keeper in Honolulu, of the firm of Austin & Bacle. He was much respected by all who knew him for probity of character.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Publishers' Notice.

We would call attention to the commencement of Volume XVII of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser on July 6th. The subscription price is $6.00 per annum. If paid for in advance, i. e., on or before the 15th of July, for the Island of Oahu, and on or before the 31st of July, for the other Islands, $5.00.

BLACK & AULD,
Publishers and Proprietors.

For ANY one in this enlightened and liberal age of the world to deliberately sit down to adduce arguments in proof of the position that the prosperity, happiness and welfare of the body politic is best advanced and secured by the education and general intelligence of the masses, would, we doubt not, be looked upon as a very superfluous undertaking. For to that educational end are all the tendencies of civilization and Christianity, in free countries. Some of the greatest benefactors of the race that have lived during the past century, have devoted the energies of a life-time to the labor of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the laboring classes, especially of England. It is the general fair education and intelligence of the people at large—those who daily toil for a subsistence—that constitutes the proud boast of America to-day, and the great guarantee of the stability of her political institutions. Doubtless however there is to be found even in enlightened England and America, a limited class which affects to undervalue the idea of popular education. But it is composed of the veriest snobs of society, in Thackerey's severest definition of the term. They will be found on close scrutiny to be,—not among the real aristocracy of England, nor that other aristocracy of America, the high rank of intellect,—but made up almost entirely of men of naturally narrow minds, who have themselves come of humble origin, and by adventitious circumstances got into the possession of ill-fitting power or wealth. These are the men who as employers will be found the most exacting, the readiest to cut down the laboring man's wages and to lengthen out his hours of toil. Beyond his ability to delve long and cheaply to pile up wealth for them, he enters not into their calculations. Any aspirations in which he may indulge of bettering his condition in life, are regarded as presumptuous; a love of books and a seeking after educational advantages, are sneered at as unfitting his "station in life." Keep him down, is the policy.

It is to be regretted that we have among us at these islands something of this snobbish spirit of contempt for the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. It occasionally and ridiculously crops out on general social occasions, where real or reputed wealth is uncongenially brought for the hour on a level with the son of toil. It betrayed its tyrannical, short-sighted policy in the debate which occurred in the Assembly the other day, on the bill to fix the number of hours which should constitute a legal day's work. One of the King's Ministers, (Mr. Harris) in the course of his arguments for the longer time, but re-echoed the sentiment expressed in the *Gazette* last year in an editorial undervaluing the worth and deprecating the privileges of the working classes in the country. His Excellency also availed himself of the opportunity to launch his sneers at those who "prate of improving the mind of the laboring man by lectures." A notable argument brought forward by the ministerial side on this occasion was, that the more hours a day a man was kept at labor the less time he would have to indulge in any vicious practices, such as gambling, etc. The application of this astonishing doctrine would simply reduce the man to the level of the mere brute, who rotates between the field and the manger. And that is plainly the condition to which the snobbish spirit of wealth and power,—a modicum of which we see among us,—would, if it could, bring the laboring man. But we live in too far advanced times, and this is the wrong latitude for such doctrines to flourish. We cannot however but note the fact that they are fondly cherished by some in our midst.

The Currency Question.

The draft of a bill "to regulate the currency," as presented to the Assembly on Wednesday last, does not seem to be just what is required to meet the wants of our community. The bill is somewhat ambiguous in the opening section. By it a person living in the United States and owing a debt here, might, under the terms of this Act, choose to pay that debt in "United States currency," which at present happens to consist of greenbacks. Gold and silver are not now United States currency, and nobody knows that they ever will be.

We would suggest, (with all deference to the wisdom of the Assembly) that the bill be amended so as to make gold the standard as well as silver. The latter is more liable than the former to change in value. When the silver mines of Peru were discovered, the value of gold to silver was as one to ten. Now it is as one to sixteen. Silver is constantly depreciating in value, owing to the large quantities produced, as compared with gold. In New York to-day, silver is at a discount of two per cent. as compared with gold. Consequently, if we make the American eagle and double-eagle our standard coins, we have a safer basis to start from.

We would suggest that the first section of the bill be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1.—The standard currency of this Kingdom shall be the United States gold and silver coins: the gold double-eagle, valuing twenty dollars of one hundred cents each; the gold eagle, valuing ten dollars; the half-eagle, valuing five dollars; the quarter-eagle, valuing two and one-half dollars; the silver half dollar at fifty cents; the quarter dollar at twenty-five cents; and the dime and half-dime, at ten and five cents respectively. The above named gold coins and the silver half dollar shall be legal tender at the above valuations, in all payments to be made in this Kingdom."

Section 2 should commence at the words, "Gold and silver coins," &c., in the first section of the bill as presented; and the words "*Hawaiian Gazette*" be stricken out, and the words "in some newspaper or newspapers published in Honolulu," inserted in their place. Our legislators should be aware that the *Gazette* is not a newspaper established by law, and as it exists only by the breath of Ministers, is not likely to be perpetual.

Section 2 of the bill should be numbered Section 3, and Section 3 as Section 4.

A New Enterprise.

Now that the dull season is upon us in full force, and the erst-while busy merchants, importers, traders, jobbers, agents and capitalists, may be seen yawning together in listless groups, while the drowsy breeze carries no whispers of trade or full freighted ships to our port, we would like to suggest something for our men of enforced leisure to talk about, discuss and figure on, in the hopes that a new and profitable enterprise may be started, a new source of wealth opened up.

We would propose that the growing of Manila hemp or fibre be started here, and we are of the opinion that we can give some good reasons for predicting the success of the undertaking.

In the first place that variety of the banana that affords the fibre known as *Manila*, can be and is grown here with as much ease, and under the same conditions of habit, &c., as any of the many kinds that we cultivate for the sake of the fruit. We use the word "cultivate," because it is a convenient one, and *not* to express the idea of careful methodical treatment of the plant from the time when the young sprout is planted until it matures; for we all know that no care whatever is bestowed upon the banana tree beyond ensuring it a constant, though not necessarily superabundant supply of water.

Now the Manila or "hemp-banana," as we choose to designate it, can hardly be distinguished while growing from other kinds, (we are not writing botanically) but the fruit is not considered edible, simply because the pulp is filled with black seeds and the flavor is not liked so well as that of other kinds; but the valuable part of the plant is in the fibrous structure of the layers of leaf stalks that form the trunk or body of the tree. This is the same as we see it in all other varieties, but in the case with which the useful portion of the "hemp" banana is separated from the glutenous part, lies the superiority of this variety over others. From our experience in growing this kind of banana we are of the opinion that the parent tree, upon arriving at maturity, is more prolific in throwing up shoots than are the edible varieties. Whether this is so or not, we have been surprised to see how many young plants will cluster around the main trunk, and we are satisfied that a very few plants to begin with would soon grow into a large plantation.

The young plants should be set out so that the surface of the ground immediately around it is sunken a little, say six inches, below the general level; in other words a hole should be made in which to plant the sprout, and when set, the hole should not be filled up entirely; thus the young plant is protected somewhat from strong winds and less liable to be uprooted. The plants should be at least eight feet apart each way to allow the young sprouts to come up freely, and it is a good plan to always transplant the shoots, as they do better by being moved from where they first saw the light of day.

The plant matures in less than a year and when the fruit is fully ripe, the tree is ready to be cut down. Although the fruit, as we have said, is not much liked, when we can get any other kind, still it is very fattening for hogs, and need not be altogether thrown away. After the tree is cut down even with the ground, the head should be cut off so as to leave nothing but the compactly rolled leaf-stalks that form the body. These should be unrolled, and passed between heavy rollers, to press as much of the juice out as possible. It will naturally suggest itself to those who have access to the rollers of a sugar mill to use them for this purpose,—the pans arranged under the rollers to catch the cane juice could of course be temporarily fixed to carry off to waste the moisture from the leaf stalks—and their guage set so as to dry the hemp without injuring its fibre. When the stalks have passed through the rollers they are laid out in the sun to dry, and when thoroughly dried are beaten over a frame in a manner very similar to the Chinese method of thrashing rice from the ear. This treatment frees the fibre in a great degree from the worthless husk, and leaves it ready to bale for shipment to the manufacturers of cordage.

From first to last it will be seen that the growth of the plant and its preparation for the market is simple in the extreme, too simple we are afraid to ensure the experiment being tried by some who cannot appreciate the value of cheapness.

But the fact that any one who chooses to try the experiment, even on the smallest kind of a scale, can do so without any very great outlay by procuring a sprout or two and setting them where they will grow and wait for them to mature, should induce some to try it; and in this connection we would say that we will be happy to furnish any of our readers with information as to where the young plant can be obtained, if they will but ask us to do so.

With the question as to what is the yield in pounds per plant, we would say that we believe ten per cent. of the gross weight of the newly cut trunk to be marketable fibre, and from the *British Trade Journal* we find that the price is from $225 to $230 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Now every one can make his own estimate of the cost of cultivation and manufacture, and we presume that they will see in them a fair margin for profit.

The discussion of the subject of preparing the marketable Manila fibre leads us naturally to enquire if we could not go on and manufacture the cordage as well? The question involves the important one of whether we could get the requisite skilled labor at prices that would enable us to compete with others in the business.

From actual experience we know that horse rope can be made with the common spinning jenny used on whaleships for making spunyarn, &c., and we opine that the large quantity of expensive rope now imported for horse ropes would be replaced by that of home manufacture.

We have plenty of time to undertake the manufacture of cordage, even if we wait to start a factory with the profits from the sales of the raw fibre.

The science of medicine—of curing or alleviating the thousand ills that flesh is heir to—is even yet in its infancy. As with others, so with this science, it is constantly learning something new in the art of curing or healing. Every now and then we hear of some new medicine, or some new method of treatment, that obtains a share of popularity with the doctors. It was but last year we read in a London publication the frank statement by a physician that "Medical practice is getting out of the old groove; is still wandering in a sort of maze and in chaotic confusion, awaiting, seeking, searching for a new path." There is so much disagreement among doctors that the old adage about hope for the patient when doctors disagree, is no longer applicable. We cannot wonder at any amount of scepticism respecting medical men when so much scepticism exists among themselves. The great public can rarely see safe ground in medical controversies, and they even grow hopeless of obtaining such ground when they observe in how bigoted and intolerant a way even scientific controversy can be carried on.

We have seen something of this difference of opinion, on a small scale to be sure, and unaccompanied with public controversy, on these Islands, in connection with the disease known as the leprosy. Many and various have been the different theories as to its cause and treatment, while most, but not all, have regarded it as incurable. The name by which it is known among the natives—*mai Pake*, or Chinese disease—is evidently an erroneous one, and probably was applied by some one who had seen the similar disease which is known to exist in China and other parts of the East Indies. But the more generally received opinion and the one that under all the circumstances appears the most reasonable is, that leprosy, as known in these Islands, is a disease predisposed at least by syphilis. Allowing this view of the subject to be the correct one, we are led to inquire, through what mode is it that leprosy has become so prevalent? And we think we find the answer in one word—*vaccination*. It will be remembered that previous to the year 1853, when the small pox raged so destructively here, the disease now known as leprosy was seldom seen, and comparatively unknown. In that year a very general vaccination of the people was accomplished with the best of intentions by non-medical men. This, owing to the universal fear of small pox which prevailed, was done in a very hurried and frequently careless manner, with little or no regard to the condition of the subject from whom the vaccine matter was taken.

In an essay recently published in New York, on "Vaccinal Syphilis," by G. Lanoix, M. D., of Paris. "Chief of the 'Service des Vaccinations' of the Hospitals of Paris, Physician in Chief to the small pox Hospital," &c., &c., we find it laid down that there are two species of vaccinal syphilis, viz.: 1st, Evoked vaccinal syphilis; 2nd, Inoculated vaccinal syphilis. The distinct characteristics and course of each is stated and illustrated in the essay in a brief but conclusive manner, that can leave no doubt on the mind even of the unprofessional reader, of the fearful consequences which *may* result from human vaccination. And when we remember the rush for vaccination in 1853 in these Islands, we are led to the belief that to that source we owe the prevalence of the disease now known as the leprosy.

Legislative Jottings.

Formerly, and perhaps at the present day, speech-making used to be a regular trade in London and Washington. Men of education and talent made a good living by manufacturing the speeches supposed to have been delivered by members of Parliament or Congress. The speech delivered by the member on the floor of the House, when it appeared in the newspaper, was not recognizable, for however crude, stammering, loose and shambling when it struck the ear in the first place, the printed affair showed none of these defects, but was polished to the highest pitch. Country constituencies were amazed to find what an extremely clever man they had in Parliament. These thoughts very naturally occur after reading in the last *Gazette* the "Remarks of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Resolution to censure the Minister of Finance."

The interpolations by "Ed. Gaz.," we think need noticing. Who is Ed. Gaz? We know the Gazette's foreman Ed. Bush, but it can't be him. Nobody dreams of the Editor of the *Gazette's* presuming to shove in his oar—or scull—when C. C. H. is talking, and so unless the writer of the speech was the interpolater, we look to see His Ex the Minister of Foreign Affairs hunting round for the guilty one. We wish him success, and advise him to go direct to Ed. Gaz., and not risk beating around the Bush.

In the Assembly on Saturday, one of the Maui delegation (Mr. Nuhi) endeavored to procure the passage of a resolution recommending to the "Board of Health" the relaxation of the tabu on inter-island travel. But Honorable members are not quite ready to go home yet, and probably expect the rule to be rescinded by the time the Assembly adjourns, and so the resolution was rejected without discussion. On Tuesday also, the subject came up again, in the shape of a petition from some forty or fifty people of Maui, who asked that a provision be made to pay their expenses while detained here by the action of the Board. The petition was tabled without remark, the Representatives of the people thus submitting without a murmur to the unlawful exercise of authority by the so-called Board of Health, and treating all complaints with indifference—the result, probably of insufficient information on the subject.

On Tuesday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs met with his first real defeat in the Assembly during the session, and it did not set well on him. His philosophy is extremely thin, and he very palpably shows vexation at defeat. It was all about a bill of the member for Honolulu, (Mr. Carter) fixing the hours of labor under contracts at nine instead of ten, as the Minister desired. The majority against him was large, the vote standing 23 to 18, in spite of a set speech which he made as a last effort, imploring members to stand firm. And so they did—but not on his side. His Excellency, in his published speech on the resolution of censure, traveled out of his way to accuse those who voted with the Honolulu delegation of "following blindly their lead," and sneered at the ideas of what are the "obvious and important subjects of Legislation" in the minds of those "six or seven" followers. On that vote, the "six or seven" swelled to thirteen, and on the question of nine hours, there were twenty-three of these "blind followers."

There are twenty-eight representatives in the House. On several occasions during the past week, the vote against the ministry has been more than a majority of the representatives present; thus showing most clearly that the voice of the people is practically dumb in the Assembly, under the present one-House system.

Several bills are before the Assembly, introduced by Hon. Mr. Carter, the object of the whole collectively being the amendment in one way and another of that part of the Civil Code commonly known as the "Masters and Servants Law." While we do not agree with the Honorable member to the full extent of his opposition to the law, we must concede that he has ably and temperately urged his view of the questions presented, and has succeeded in rather unexpectedly gaining a fair vote on his side.

Yesterday, the Appropriation Bill for the ensuing two years was finally passed. It foots up the sum of $1,130,244, being $1,092 less than the original bill as presented by Ministers. To meet those regular appropriations, there are two bills to authorize loans, one of $116,000 for the Hotel, and another for general purposes, of $250,000, and the estimated revenue, amounting to $852,700,—so that by the figuring of the Ministers we shall have a surplus of $88,456 more than we need. Happy Hawaii!

Nobody was disappointed yesterday when the Ministry succeeded in killing the nine hours bill. They made good use of the time that elapsed after the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the result was some very funny and complete summersaults on the part of Hon. gentlemen who had been earnest and eloquent for the bill when it first came up.

There are about twenty more bills now on the file, and with industry, there is no reason why the Assembly may not be ready to adjourn on Saturday next.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mail from the East.—The *Queen Emma* is fully due, and we look for steamer *John L. Stephens* on Thursday next.

Sensational.—The report prevails on Hawaii that the small pox is raging extensively in Honolulu, with numerous deaths every day.

Parlor Entertainments.—We learn that the popular elocutionist, humorist and reader, Mr. C. B. Plummer, will favor the public with one of his "Live Entertainments," on Thursday evening next, the 25th inst., at Buffum's Hall.

The Queen Emma.—We reported in Saturday's issue, the *Queen Emma* as being 44 days out from here instead of 34, while the last *Reliable* has improved on the blunder by reporting her only 32. She sailed for San Francisco on the 8th ult., and is therefore now due.

The Theatre.—Mr. Barry O'Neil had an excellent house at his benefit on Wednesday night last, and everybody was more than pleased. The Company perform again to-night, and next week will close their engagement here.

Accident on the Wharf.—Wednesday morning, a native stevedore employed on the bark *Aurora* was struck on the breast with a falling spar and knocked senseless, severely but not fatally injured. He was removed to his home where he was attended by a surgeon.

Small Pox.—No further cases have been reported since the last bulletin from the Clerk of the Board of Health. The tabu on inter-island travel still continues however, much to the inconvenience of many residents of the other islands who are thereby imprisoned here.

He Mele Lahui Hawaii.—We have received from the publisher Mr. H. M. Whitney, the music and words of the Hawaiian National Anthem, composed by the Hon. Mrs. Dominis. The music is very fine and has already become a favorite. The *Mele Lahui* should be in every parlor.

Luau.—A luau will be given at the new church building at Waikiki on next Thursday afternoon, July 25. An opportunity will be given to those desiring it, to assist in paying off the remaining debt on the new church. We would be pleased to see as many of our readers there as can possibly attend.

Sickness Among Children.—The coughs and colds among children, alluded to in our last, has since become extremely prevalent in this city, and there is scarce a family that has not one or more affected. In some cases the complaint is aggravated by the accompaniment of the whooping cough, and more or less fever is always present. Great care and good nursing are more to be relied on for a cure than much medicine.

Who is He?—We noticed several months since, a story in a San Francisco paper about a "Prince" from the Sandwich Islands, who was said to be on his way to the Eastern States to be placed in a Jesuit College. In a late New York paper we find the following:

O Why?—Prince Kamehameha, of Owhyhee, Hawaii, is coming to matriculate in the Jesuits' College at Utica, and his prospective subjects ask O why he goes Hawaii from them?

Special Sale.—We are informed that Mr. Bartow will sell at the Hawaiian Hotel, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,—for the Rev. Mr. Williamson, who is soon to leave the islands—some valuable articles of furniture, including a splendid harmonium, and a cabinet piano almost new. Both instruments are in fine order, and superior ones of their kind. Many other articles will be offered for sale, amongst which is a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

Sad Accident.—Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, a native who was fishing at the wharf near the old Custom House, discovered the body of a white child on the bottom. It proved to be a little son of Mr. S. Magnin, store-keeper, about 8 years of age, and was quite dead when found. The child had been missed from his home about an hour, and it is supposed fell in accidentally and was unable to swim. All parents should consider it a duty to see that their children early learn the very necessary art of swimming.

A Surprising Affair.—A few evenings since, a young man living in town, who had been enjoying himself at the theatre, returned to his lodgings feeling somewhat indisposed. He went out upon the balcony, thinking the night-air would have a cooling and beneficial effect, and while leaning over in a contemplative mood, lost his balance and fell a distance of several feet. Instead of feeling any inconvenience other than surprise at the unexpected manner in which he reached the side-walk, he was around town the next morning, none the worse for being disturbed in his moonlight reveries.

Lin Hing Nar.—These cabalistic words mean nothing worse than a Chinese band of music. Last Tuesday evening we, in common with a good many others, were attracted to the neighborhood of the Canton Hotel restaurant, on Hotel street, by the unusually loud strains of Chinese music. The occasion was the celebration of the birth-day of a somewhat prominent Chinaman, Mr. Ahloo. The "band" is composed of six performers, on instruments lately received from China, and while the tunes were certainly queer enough to "barbarian" ears, the tones were pleasing and the time perfect. We understand that this band is to be a permanency, and that additions will be made to the number as soon as new instruments which have been ordered are received from China. When the band is full—say twenty-six pieces—we hope to see it invited to give the public a treat on Emma square.

A Moonlight Incident.—A well-known and much respected individual of rather corpulent dimensions, while coming down town the other evening, created no little surprise among several persons who witnessed the affair, by the very careless manner in which he dropped in a rather undignified attitude on the side-walk. Before assistance reached him, he recovered his feet with the aid of a stout cane which he carried, exhibiting an agility in doing so that would hardly have been expected of so heavy a person. As he was known to be a prominent G. of Ohoto, those who witnessed his sudden collapse were charitable in their surmises. Although rather choice in his usual expressions, our heavy friend muttered several startling imprecations, as he turned the corner, in behalf of those who exhibited so much confidence in human nature as to allow grindstones and other hardware to remain exposed on the side-walk all night.

Repairing Ships.—It was only a few years ago that the American ship *Lorenzo* arrived here in distress in a much worse condition than the British ship *Devonshire*, which arrived a few months since and was condemned. The former vessel, although inferior in many respects, obtained repairs and proceeded on her voyage with a valuable cargo. So might the *Devonshire*, had she been uninsured like the other, as there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds on hypothecation, as some suppose was the case. Instead, however, she is now being broken up for firewood in the same vicinity where the brig *Francisco* shared the same fate a short time since. The *Devonshire* was built in Maine about forty years ago, and was originally a New York and Liverpool packet. Judging from the solid appearance of her frame and timbers, she would, with less repairs than many ships have received here, have been a serviceable ship for many years longer. The German ship *Georges*, now discharging for repairs, is about the same age as the *Devonshire*, and for many years was a New York and Hamburg packet, for which purpose she was built at the latter port. With the aid of our ship carpenters, she will be able to resume her voyage, at a very moderate cost, considering the nature of her repairs.

The National Exhibition of Commerce and Industry, to take place in Vienna in 1873, promises to surpass anything of the kind that has ever been undertaken of late years. From the Vienna *Exhibition's Chronicle*, that we have received, we gather the following facts: The building will be something over half a mile in length by nearly 700 feet in width. Every arrangement is being made to make the Exhibition a magnificent affair, and to this end, new dwellings are being put up in the city, new bridges and streets planned to accommodate the expected increase in transportation of passengers and goods. The attention of builders is particularly called to the opportunity afforded of exhibiting, and practically testing the value of iron buildings, particularly dwelling houses. The journal spoken of remarks. "In order that the empty skeletons may be made somewhat attractive, and also to show *materfamilias* how a cold looking iron structure may be made an elegant and cheerful home, arrangements are in progress to have the houses furnished throughout, * * so that they may be inhabited, and the curious and sceptical may have an opportunity of testing their advantages." We sincerely wish that some of the textile growths of the islands could be exhibited at this time, as we are well satisfied that in their cultivation lies a source of great wealth to the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Rev. Robert Bayard Snowden, of Montville, Conn., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture in the Congregational church, on Tuesday evening, on the subject "Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands." The lecture comprised a brief historical sketch of the Islands, a delineation of the manners and customs of the natives, a sketch of life in Honolulu, the principal city, and graphic descriptions of the craters of volcanoes on the island of Hawaii, giving the audience as good an idea of these most wonderful physical features, as it is possible to convey in words. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Orleans Library Association. The same lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, at Provincetown, and on Thursday evening at Wellfleet. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our friends in other towns on the Cape to the merits of this lecture, hoping that they may be thus induced to secure Mr. Snowden's services; information in regard to which may be obtained by addressing him as above.—[*Cape Cod Telegraph.*

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT as *Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.*, of New York for the Hawaiian Islands, I am prepared to settle with all parties having any insurance business with the former agent. mh20 SAM'L G. WILDER.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE.

The Australian
COMBINATION STAR COMPANY!
WILL APPEAR EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
IN THEIR
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Operatic & Serio-Comic
ENTERTAINMENTS
Entire Change of Programme Every Night!

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Parquette, 75 Cents; Pit, 50 Cents.
☞ Box Plan for Reserved Seats at the Hawaiian Hotel. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

OAHU COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next.

Classes will be formed in the common English branches, Higher Mathematics and languages, as the advancement of the pupils may require.

Candidates for admission will be examined on Monday and Tuesday preceding the opening of the term. Applicants will be required to pass examination in Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Elementary English Grammar, and in Practical Arithmetic as far as to common fractions.

Tuition for all common branches will be one dollar per week. Drawing and vocal music are taught without extra charge. French, instrumental music and painting, are extra. No deduction will be made in tuition for absence of less than half a term, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Two Omnibuses will run between Punahou and Honolulu for the accommodation of pupils—half a dollar per week.

The Boarding Department in connection with the institution is open to pupils of both sexes, having the requisite qualifications. Good rooms are provided, to be furnished by the occupants.

S. P. CHURCH,
S. C. DAMON,
S. N. CASTLE,
W. FREAR,
Com. of Trustees.

Honolulu, July 20, 1872.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR Mills, Boilers, Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings. MACHINERY of every description, made to order.

Particular Attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing.

☞ Job Work executed on the shortest notice. jy20 1y

TO LET!

THE DWELLING HOUSE IN NUUANU Valley, close to the first bridge, now occupied by Mr. F. Banning. Possession given on or after October 1st.
jy.0 1m Apply to F. A. SCHAEFER.

WANTED!

ALL BILLS OF MORE THAN THREE months standing to be paid before the first day of August; if not, they will be left with an attorney for collection.
Honolulu, July 19, 1872. (jy20) IRA RICHARDSON.

A STORE TO LET. THE STORE ON Corner of King and Fort Sts., from the 1st of October next. (jy20 3m) Apply to J. O'NEILL.

TO LET

IF DESIRED IMMEDIATELY, THE Dwelling House on Beretania Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Ritson, apply to
jy20 B. F. EHLERS & CO.

POUND NOTICE.

THERE IS IN THE GOVERNment Pound at Panoa, Honolulu, three head of Cattle that will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday, July 23d, at 10 o'clock noon, unless previously called for. There are also other Cattle and Horses in the Pound. The following is a description of the brands and marks; one Black Steer, one ear split, brand KURL left side; one black Heifer, ear cut short, K on the right, D on the left, and D on the fore shoulder, another brand indescribable on the left; one Calico Heifer, ear slit, brand faint and indescribable; one black mooley Cow, white back and white tread, brand JAO left, the right JAO on foreshoulder; one Black Horse, WC brand on the right side indescribable; one poor Bay Horse, one hind fetlock white, brand on the left side indescribable; one Bay Mare, white forehead, rope around the neck, all four feet white, brand HIK on the left flank, HI on right fore shoulder. The owner of the above described Horses and Cattle are notified to call and reclaim their property before they are sold.
1t P. KAAIAHUA, Pound Master.

JARVES' HISTORY
—OF THE—
Hawaiian Islands.

THE NEW EDITION OF THIS POPULAR HISTORY, revised and enlarged, will be
Issued Early in August.

A Few Advertisements will be Inserted at the close of the Book, at the extremely low rate of
TEN DOLLARS A PAGE!

Those wishing to secure this rare opportunity, will hand in their notices at once. H. M. WHITNEY,
jy20 1m Publisher.

HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD

Hubbuck's Zinc,

HUBBUCK'S BOILED OIL!

FOR SALE CHEAP

jy20 1m WILDER & CO.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE!

A GOOD DOUBLE SEATED CARRIAGE, suitable for family use.
jy20 3t Apply to W. R. SEAL.

For Molasses or Tallow.

1200 NEW TIERCES SUITABLE for Molasses or Tallow, for sale by
F. B. SWAIN, Cooper and Ganger,
jy20 4tw 2t s-w Queen Street.

W. R STEWART. A. C. GARRICK. JOHN CARPAR.

STEWART, GARRICK & CO.
MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
27 Macquarie Place, SYDNEY, N. S. W., and 31 St. Swithins Lane, LONDON, ENG.
jy20 3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

MR. J. G. OSBORNE OF HONOLULU, Mason and Builder, having made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, for the benefit of his Creditors; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to send the same in to me without delay, and all persons indebted to the said J. G. Osborne are requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.
Honolulu, July 8th, 1872. EDWARD PRESTON,
jy9 5w4tkw2t No. 10 Kaahumanu St.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator pro tem. of the Estate of Captain N T Bennett, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present the same for settlement, and all parties indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to I B Peterson, Esq., at the office of A W Peirce & Co., Honolulu, who is authorized to receipt for the undersigned.
JAMES MAKEE,
Administrator of Estate of Capt N T Bennett, deceased.
Ulupalakua, Maui, June 28, 1872. jy6 4t

RESIDENCE FOR SALE!

THE PREMISES BELONGING to the undersigned, situated in Nuuanu Valley, between the residences of Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Harris, are offered for sale at a very low figure. Any one wishing to secure a desirable dwelling house and lot, with a good pasture of about 3 acres, will do well by applying to
jy29 tf W. DUNCAN, Esplanade.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween *AH CHUEN* and *AHLOK*, Retail Storekeepers and Rice Cleaners, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, having expired on the 14th day of December, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he is not responsible for any debts contracted by said Ahlok. AH CHUEN.
Honolulu, June 25th, 1872. jy29 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the 14th day of December, 1871, *AH CHUEN* and *AH SOW* entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the general Retail and Rice Cleaning Business, at the store, sign *GNEE HOP*, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
AH CHUEN,
AH SOW.
Honolulu, June 25th, 1872. jy29 1m

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL! | New Cigar and Tobacco Store.

HAYSELDEN BROS.

ARE NOW OPENING NEW GOODS

Consisting in part of the Following:

Rich Black Glace and French Gross Grain Silks. Also, One Piece Very Elegant Black Lyons Silk, A Very Beautiful Night Shade in Blue, and
THE LATEST SHADE IN BROWN FRENCH SILK!

A VERY PRETTY AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH REPPS!
Dolly Varden Repps, Plain Repps, Plain Satin Cloth, Figured Satin Cloth, Poplinette and Tartan Plaid, French Mohairs.

ALL COLORS IN REAL FRENCH MERINOES!
Black Paramattas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Italian Cloths, Baratheas and Crepe Goods.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MUSLIN DRESS GOODS!
A few Real Lace Collars and Chemisettes,
Real Valenciennes, Maltese, Guipure, and other Laces, Plain and Fancy Linen Setts, Ladies' Balbriggan Hose in assorted sizes, Lisle Thread Gauntlets and other Gloves.
The Largest and most Varied Assortment of Patterns in WHITE PIQUES in the City.
White Book Muslins, Lawns and Lace Checks, Ladies' Chenille Opera Cloaks, Summer Costumes, latest style, Cashmere Shawls, Ladies' French Cambric Robes, (unmade.)

In Mourning Goods we have Opened:
BLACK SILK GRENADINES, BLACK ERNANI, AND STRIPED GRENADINES.

BY THE NEXT STEAMER FROM CALIFORNIA WE HOPE TO RECEIVE
SIXTY DOZEN
Ladies' Assorted French Kid Gloves!
In the Latest Styles and Shades of Colour, and NEW SILKS, &c.

Our Manchester Department is replete with every requisite for House Furnishing, and our
FANCY AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT
CONTAINS A NUMEROUS VARIETY OF ASSORTED COLORS IN
Satin and Silk Buttons, Pearl, Pique and Agate do., An elegant lot of Black Silk, Plain and Heavy Silk Bullion Fringes, White Silk Fringe and Colored do., assorted Silk and Satin Trimmings, in colors and black; Boys' Straw Hats, Ladies' assorted Silk Umbrellas, Infants' Long Robes and Ladies' Underclothing, Nottingham Net Curtains, &c.

HAYSELDEN BROS., CRITERION HOUSE,
jy13 C. E. WILLIAM'S BUILDING, FORT STREET.

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
Under the Odd Fellow's Hall,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE.

LOCKS, Door of all kinds, Padlocks, brass and iron, from 1 to 4 in.; Cupboard, brass and iron, 2 to 4 inch; Drawer and Till, Chest and Trunk, Dog Collar.
DOOR AND GATE LATCHES. DOOR BOLTS—Spring and Chain, Square and tower, wrought and cast, brass and iron.
HOOKS—Hooks and Staples, Hooks and eyes, Brass and iron screw hooks and eyes, Cloth hooks, Picture hooks, Curtain Hooks, Hasps and Staples. KNOBS—Door, Picture and Curtain.
BUTTS—Iron, fast and loose; cast and wrought, from 1 to 4½ inches; Brass, 1 to 4 in.; Ship Butts and Back Flaps, sad.
Hinges, T and strap, 4