

COMMERCIAL

MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856.

We do not intend to publish in our paper at present a price current, but merely to note from week to week any changes in the leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise or produce. As no exchange exists in our city as in commercial ports generally, it is much more difficult to determine what are the reliable quotations of the various articles in the market. Still in many articles of domestic produce a reliable wholesale figure can be given, based on actual transactions.

During the summer months, or from May to Sept., this market is exceedingly dull for trade of every description as our ports are then almost entirely deserted by shipping, conducting the trade mostly to the few native coasters, and an occasional merchant ship. Hence more business is transacted in October, than during the five preceding months. The importations of late, however, have been quite large, and fully equal to those of any previous year, and it is quite probable, from present advices that they will continue so to the end of the year.

FLOUR.—The market has become quite bare, the late importations having been small, and the stock is principally in the hands of bakers. The Mill Co. will probably commence grinding in a few days, and will more than supply the demands of the trade, provided an article is manufactured equal to last year's product.

WHEAT & GRAIN.—The new crop of wheat is beginning to come down from East Maui. We have seen but one sample of the wheat which was sown of the best quality. It is held at 2 1/2 cts. per lb. The Mill Co. as we learn have fixed upon \$1 as the price per bushel for good wheat at Kahului. Barley and oats have begun to come in also. Held at 45 cts. per lb.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.—The export of sugar during the past week including what is engaged for the Yankee, will amount to not less than one hundred tons. The price for No. 1 may be quoted at 76 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 2, 5 1/2 cts. The stock of syrup and molasses is large. The former is quoted at 37 1/2 cts. per gallon. Molasses 26 1/2 cts.

FIRE WOOD.—About 250 cords in the market, held at \$14. We notice a sale of 20 cords at \$10 per cord, at auction.

OIL.—The stock now held here is not more than sufficient to meet the demands of home consumption till the return of the whaling fleet. The surplus stock was mostly shipped by the S. S. Bishop to New York, and by the Fanny Major and Frances Palmer to San Francisco.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Large importations have recently been received from Puget Sound, and California, and several cargoes are now on their way from the former place. The stock of shingles on hand is estimated at 600,000. We quote shingles at \$6 1/2 per M., and rough pine boards at 46 1/2 cts. per foot.

POTATOES.—During the past month no shipments of potatoes have been made to California. The new crop of Koloa potatoes we understand are ripe and fit for market, but the low price at which they rule in San Francisco must prevent any shipments either at present. By the latest advices from that port, we learn that sweet potatoes were dived at 2 and 2 1/2 cents per pound. The Malaka and Athina were shipped over by recent vessels having failed to sail as heard from, while the keeping qualities of the Koloa potatoes are much superior. The Yankee brought several bags of Tumbler potatoes which were ordered by the Native Agricultural Society, and the same have been distributed on the different islands, to improve the crop. We see no reason why by the introduction of proper seed, the best quality of potatoes cannot be raised here. We quote potatoes at \$1.60 per bushel at the beach at Koloa.

EXCHANGE.—The exchange on limited transactions in London, has been made during the past month, and mostly at par. We quote whalers bills at par 6 1/2 per cent premium. Sight exchange drawn to sight 2 per cent premium. Drafts on San Francisco at par.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes San Francisco (June 4), Panama (June 6), New York (May 5), London (April 19), Hongkong (April 19), Sydney (April 5), Tahiti (May 20).

SHIPS MAILS.

For San Francisco.—Per bark Yankee, Saturday Morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock precisely. For Lahaina.—Per Libolho, today, 4 P. M. For Hilo.—Per Libolho, to-day, 4 P. M. For Kawaihae.—Per Mary, Thursday, 4 P. M.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS SINCE JUNE 1.

June 2.—Am. bark What Cheer, Baker, 56 days from Sydney, on route for San Francisco, touched for water and provisions. 9.—Am. ship Humboldt, Newell, 170 days from Boston, via Valparaiso and Tahiti, under R. W. Field. 9.—Br. bark Gen. Wool, Fuller, 61 days from Melbourne, via Tahiti—18 days. Touched for water and provisions. 16.—N. Gren brig Ellenita, Waitt, 16 days from San Francisco, under to Messrs. Poor. 16.—French Frigate Alcete, Penauera, 50 guns, 10 days from San Francisco. 16.—Am. bark Yankee, Smith, 11 days from San Francisco, and under to D. C. Waterman. 16.—Br. brig Recovery, Penauera, 125 days from Vancouver Is. Shingles and Salmon to Hudson Bay Co. 20.—Haw. bark Senator, Wessels, 34 days from Puget Sound, put in in distress. 21.—Br. bark Agnes Garland, Thomson, 125 days from London, and cargo to Hudson Bay Co. 25.—Am. ship Daylight, Holbrook, 42 days from Panama, touched for provisions at Tahiti. 27.—Haw. schooner Libolho, Thurston, from Hilo, Hawaii. 27.—Haw. schooner Mary, Ellis, from Kawaihae, Hawaii. 27.—Br. brigantine Burmah, Churchill, 30 days from Hongkong, touched for water. 28.—We shall hereafter report arrivals and departures of Coasters, as well as foreign vessels.

DEPARTURES SINCE JUNE 1.

June 2.—Haw. brigantine Piel, Schivenbeck, for Arctic Ocean. 4.—Am. bark What Cheer, Baker, for San Francisco. 6.—Am. schooner E. L. Frost, Homestead, for Oebotsk. 6.—Am. bark Frances Palmer, Stott, for San Fran. 7.—Br. Frigate Alana, Curry, for San Francisco. 12.—Br. bark Gen. Wool, Fuller, for San Francisco. 13.—Am. clipper ship S. S. Bishop, Lindsay, for N. Y. 17.—Fr. Frigate Alcete, Penauera, for Tahiti. 21.—Br. brig Recovery, Mitchell, for Vancouver Is. 27.—Am. ship Daylight, Holbrook, for California. 27.—Peru brig Ellenita, Waitt, for San Francisco. 30.—Brit. brig Burmah, Churchill, for Valparaiso.

MEMORANDA.

The Am bark What Cheer, touched on the reef in entering the harbor, but sustained no damage, the steam tug Akamai going out immediately to her assistance. The French Whaler George, condemned at this port was sold at Auction on the 14th ult. Her hull brought \$925. Total sales amounted to \$3964. We learn the hull is to be broken up.

The Haw brigantine John Dunlap met a severe squall on her last trip from Kauai, and when near Barbours Point, carried away her fore top and gallant mast, with sails. She has repaired and sailed again last Friday for Kauai.

Per schooner Piel from Manila.—Spoke ship Allison of F. H. Hind, Master, N. Lat 31 1/2, Long 170 22 East, taken on sperm whale since leaving Taleahua, steering North. May 12, spoke ship Maury, Curry, 64 days out, N. Lat 29 1/2, Long 155 59, West, 70 blbs sperm, bound to Kiodack.

VESSELS IN PORT, JULY 2.

French brig of War Alcibiade, Marigny, waiting orders. Am bark Yankee, Smith, up for San Francisco, D. C. Waterman. Am wh bark George, Downs, (seized by the Marshal). Am ship Humboldt, Newell, up for Callao, B. W. Field. Br. bark Agnes Garland, Thomson, up from Vancouver's Island, July 5, E. Clouston. Haw bark Senator, Wessels, discharging to repair, H. Hackfeld & Co.

COASTERS IN PORT.

Schooner Libolho, sailed today for Hilo. Schooner Mary, sails July 3d for Kawaihae. Schooner Manokawa, repairing.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Exports.

Am. ship Herald, Lake, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Allen & Co. Br. bark Cynthia, Johnson, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Johnson & Emme. Br. bark Avery, Jelland, from Liverpool May lat, as sorted under to R. C. Jenion.

Am. ship Ceylon, Barrett, from Boston, April 13, as sorted under to B. W. Field. Am. wh. Vaquero, Newell, from Sydney to R. Coady & Co. Am. bark Fanny Major, Lawton, from San Francisco to sail about June 25. Am. bark Frances Palmer, Stott, from San Francisco, to sail about July 10. Haw. schooner Maria, King, from San Francisco, to sail about June 18. Am. wh. E. P. Foster, Johnson, from Puget Sound, lumber to Hackfeld & Co. Am. wh. Kalua, from Puget Sound, lumber to Hackfeld & Co. Br. bark Oahu, Wolde, from Bremen, Ap. 8, assorted cargo to Melchers & Co. Ham. brig Emma, from Hamburg, ass'd cargo to Krull & Moll. Russian Steamship America, was to leave San Francisco, for Honolulu, about June 10, under sail,—is therefore overdue.

Movements of Coasters.

Sch. Ka Mol, Hobson, sailed June 28, for Kahului, returns about July 5. Sch. Hilo, Molteno, sailed June 30 for Maui, returns July 6. Brig John Dunlap, Candage, due from Kauai about July 8. Sch. Kekaula, sailed June 21, for Kona, Hawaii, due about July 4. Sch. Kamehameha, due from Kahului, July 6.

IMPORTS.

San Francisco.—Per Bark Yankee.—10 boxes soap, 12 boxes tin ware, 13 sacks salt, 37 boxes mds, 20 1/2 boxes mds, 42 cases, 10 matts paper, 12 boxes drugs, 10 pkgs liquor, 4 boxes, and 2 bls hardware, 2 kegs nails, 20 1/2 kegs mds, 25 boxes mds, 50 boxes candles, 11 bags mds, 12 bags barley, 2 cases shoes, 2 cases hats, 70 cases flour, 6 cases tobacco, 1 case hd, 30 rolls matting, 4 trunks mds, 1 fire engine and accessories, 10 bags mds, 12 bags mds, 1 package spec, 7 bags potatoes, 400 kegs lead, 5 bags turpentine, San Francisco.—Per Ellenita.—174 M shingles, 38 bls printing paper, 20 cords wood, 1 box mds, 20 cases Suffolk flour, 100 pkgs flour, 1 box beef, 1 bag buckwheat, 15 bls flour, 1 roll India rubber hose, 2 boxes cheese, 1 bl almonds, 1 box figs, 1 bl almonds, 2 bls pecans, 4 iron pans, 3 cases shoes, 3 cases Boker's Bitters, 1-2 case brandy, 5 cases brandy, 3 cases claret, 2 cases ale, 2 cases port, 5 cases gin, 1 case strawberry syrup, 1 case sherry wine, 10 gals hot wine. Boston.—Per Humboldt.—38 cases mds, 466 pkgs mds, 5 boxes mds, 1 gig, 1 boiler, 8 trunks mds, 156 boxes mds, 12 M brick, 10 M feet of lumber, 200 pkgs doors, 1 bl mds, 400 cases cement, 100 baskets champagne, 60 cases coal, 163 tons coal, 37 cases boots and shoes, 14 bls pitch, 1 bl resin, 144 bundles palls, 2 revs pipe, 5200 pieces, 105,075 ft lumber, 2 bls rice. London.—Per Agnes Garland.—305 cases mds, 1440 cases mds, 100 pkgs mds, 1 bag mds, 15 baskets mds, 99 bls mds, 18 chests mds, 7 kegs mds, 50 bls gunpowder, 20 bls mds, 4 kegs gunpowder, 100 bls mds, 11 bags mds, 4 iron pans, 6 boxes mds, 6 grindstones, 379 bars of iron, 1 round evaporation pan, 2000 fire bricks, 1 parcel mds, 1 tin can mds. Tekelet.—Per Senator.—39,170 ft lumber, 90 spars and masts.

EXPORTS.

Vancouver's Island.—Brigantine Recovery, 20 M. Manila Cheroots, 1705 gals. molasses, 1020 bags brown sugar, 5 coils Manila rope, 5 cases prisms, 7 cr. casks sherry, 3 cr. casks port, 120 casks salt, 10 bls. merchandise, 18 crates do, 6 casks do, 1 box do, 31 cases do, 35 bls do, 7 boxes do, 2 boxes do, 3 kegs do, 1 cart, 2 wheels, 6 cases whiskey, 20 cases old Tom gin, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases brandy bitters. New York.—Per Senator.—625 dry hides, 32 bls. tallow, 1 chest mds, 1 trunk do, 57 cks guano, 1 bl. copper and composition, 6 cases shells and lava specimens, 12,500 goat skins, 11 bags S. I. wool, 144 casks sperm oil, 83 casks whale oil, 6 pkgs. old copper and composition, 1 case clothing, 2400 lbs. pulu, 3 cases beads. San Francisco.—Per Ellenita. 225 kegs Sugar, 433 bls and bags Pulu, 106 bags Coffee, 500 bags Salt, 500 Squashes, 70 bags Fungus, 1 case Chinese Shoes, 1 box dried Pumpkins, 5 boxes brandy, 1 and 1-8 case brandy, 4 boxes Gin, 10 gallons Port Wine, 5 boxes Claret, 1 box Syrup.

PASSENGERS.

Per Humboldt from Boston.—Ma, and Mrs. John Ladd, Mrs. A. Ladd, W. F. Ladd, E. Ladd, Messrs. Prummer and Johnson. Per Yankee from San Francisco.—Messrs. Dietz, Fell, Graves, Briggs, Miller, Fitch, Ingalls, Lange, Gallagher, Cary, and Balger. Per Ellenita.—Messrs. Maul, Van, Dow, Doullon and George. Per S. S. Bishop for New-York.—Messrs. F. B. Bolles, Walker. Per Ellenita for San Francisco.—Messrs. Frank Shepard, Van Don, De Long, James Currie, Wm. E. Lafayette and E. P. Plank.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, June 25th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Gustave Winter, to Miss Anna Perizot, both of Honolulu. In Honolulu, June 25d, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Ashua, a Chinaman, to Kuaui, an Hawaiian.

DEATH.

On the 31st of May, in Nuuanu Valley, of Pulmonary Apoplexy, John, youngest son of Richard Janion, Esq., of Rock Savage, near Rumore, Cheshire, England, in the 31st year of his age.

Business Notices.

A large edition of about 1500 copies of this number of the paper has been struck off and a copy will be sent to every foreigner resident on these Islands, including many who are not subscribers, that all choosing to become subscribers, may do so from the first number.

Terms.—Six dollars per annum. Single copies 12 1/2 cents each. Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter neatly done up in wrappers at 75 cents per dozen or \$1. for twenty copies. In order to accommodate our valuable subscribers, six months subscription, (\$3) will be received for the Hawaiian Edition.

Agents for the Commercial Advertiser. Lahaina, Maui, J. S. BARTOW, Esq. Makawao, E. Maui, L. S. TORBERT, Esq. Hilo, Hawaii, J. W. SMITH, Esq. Kawaihae, Hawaii, CAPT. J. A. LAY. Kona, Hawaii, THOS. H. PARIS, Esq. Kailua, Hawaii, DR. J. W. SMITH. San Francisco, Cal., L. P. LINSEY, Esq. Ship List New Bedford and U. S. S. LINSEY, Esq.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Thank Heaven, the day at length has dawned when the Hawaiian Nation can boast a free press, untrammelled by Government or party pledges, unbiased by ministerial frowns or favors—a press whose aim shall be the advancement of the nation in its commercial, political and social condition. The day that witnessed the abolition of Liholho Iolani, of the tyrannous system of tabus, which had crushed with despotic power from the most ancient days, the liberties of this people will not be longer remembered than that which witnessed the advent of free thought and free principles throughout this group.

That such a press, truly independent and free, has long been needed here, all must admit; but to establish one on a permanent basis, and to conduct it in such a manner as to give general satisfaction and produce good results in a community made up of such various elements as ours, is an undertaking of so great risk that few have been willing to attempt it. It is needed in the family to enliven the social evening circle. It is needed in the counting room of the merchant whose eye glances instinctively to its marine and commercial news. It is needed in the farm house and on the distant plantation to convey thence whatever is transpiring at the metropolis and throughout the kingdom. It is needed by the wealthy ship owner abroad who seeks reliable advices from his cruising vessels. It is needed in the palace and the government halls, that the rulers of the nation may feel the throbbing of the public heart and guide their councils with discreteness. And lastly, it is needed by the intelligent native who is seeking to extend the sphere of his knowledge by the acquisition of our noble mother tongue. We want a medium for the expression of public thoughts—some mirror to portray our national feature—some fit representative to bear to the enlightened nations of the earth

the badges of our dignity and worth, not of our ignorance and vulgarity, and that will command from their respect and esteem.

The time has come when the attempt shall again be made, when the reading, thinking laboring portion of the community, who are the life and soul of the nation, shall have an organ adapted to their necessities, breathing their thoughts, carrying the spirit of enterprise to every portion of the kingdom and breaking through the crust of indolence and lethargy which is fast burying this nation and must soon seal its fate, like the mighty stream of lava rolling down the side of Mauna Loa, which turns the hither-to impenetrable forest into a dreary waste.

We therefore issue this morning, the pioneer number of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," a paper destined, we trust, to exert more than an ephemeral influence on the industrial and social condition of our community and nation. The principal objects of this paper have been set forth in the prospectus issued by the publisher, some weeks since, which will be found on the first page. They certainly embrace a wide field, scarcely occupied at present, which will furnish material to fill the medium sized sheet on which the Advertiser is printed. The main objects of a newspaper should be to encourage every branch of lawful industry—to be the exponent and leader of public opinion on the great questions of the day—to aim to make that public opinion powerful and irresistible—to second the government in all its honest efforts to improve physically and mentally the condition of the body politic—to frown with imperious scorn on every attempt to infringe popular rights and on every act that tends to violate the confidence reposed by the nation in those elevated to authority—in a word the public welfare—these we conceive to be the end and aim of a public press.

But in a community such as this, made up of inhabitants from every portion of the globe, from the frozen shores of northern Russia to the most southern portion of Africa, America or Australia, what can be looked for but diversity of thought and opinion on every subject that may be embraced in the columns of a newspaper, whether it be on morals, politics, religion or reforms. One perhaps desires a paper to commence a fierce attack on the government and every member of it; another would have excluded from its columns everything that bears the semblance of the teachings of morality and religion, and devoted wholly to commercial intelligence; while a third would frown on every item that causes mirth and on the notices of public amusements, but would have its columns wholly devoted to morality and religion.

In the outset of our enterprise, we might as well have a distinct understanding with our patrons. To each and all of them we respectfully say, that in the form and style and general management of this paper and its contents, we must be left to our own judgment, to act with entire independence. To commence on any other basis, would be but to render our sheet what every former attempt has been, the tool of a party or the mouthpiece of a minister. Suggestions will always be cordially received; dictation never. To be entirely independent in what we have to say is all we seek, to show when occasion demands it, that the political wisdom of the nation is not all centered within the radius of the flickerings of the foreign office candle-light, or how far the financial prosperity of the country is dependent on the movements of the Lord Treasurer.

"The days are rapidly passing away," says the London Times, "when any Newspaper of character can avow itself as the unflinching advocate of any party or any person—of anything, in fact, except that which ought to be the object of all periodicals as well as all permanent writing—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. To give true narrative of passing events and to make on those events just, natural and pertinent reflections, is all to which we aspire, it being a matter to us of the purest indifference what party, what clique, or what individual reputation may be damaged or promoted by our faithful and fearless discharge of the duty we undertake."

This is what we shall aim at—to give a truthful record of the present, and to point out the errors of the past, that they may afford experience for the future. If the policy of the government is clearly detrimental to the public interests, or the acts of its officials open to animadversion or reprehension, the errors of the former will be plainly pointed out, and the shortcomings of the latter fearlessly exposed and condemned.

As this paper is established for the public good, so its columns will always be open to a free and temperate discussion of matters of general interest. Correspondents will always be welcome, but they will bear in mind that brevity will be a chief recommendation to notice. We cannot allow any one to monopolize our columns, however important the subject may be. Neither can personal abuse be allowed by us, nor our paper be prostituted to become the vehicle of petty individual disputes or party bickerings.

Doubts have been expressed to us in regard to the propriety of publishing a portion of our issue for the Hawaiian race. It may be that such a publication is not demanded by them, but we think it is, and are willing at our own risk to make the trial. The truth is, the experiment of a sterling weekly paper, partly in English and partly in Hawaiian, ought to have been made by the Government years ago, instead of wasting its funds in foreign publications of doubtful utility. The intellectual eyes of the native race have been opened for years, but beyond a few elementary volumes, and some charitable attempts to provide newspapers for them, they have been and still are left to grope about, seeking light but finding little or none. There are intelligent natives here and throughout this group, so are desirous of knowing what is transpiring throughout the world, and who, finding their own dialect too limited, are striving to learn the English language. Such are willing to pay for a paper adapted to them, cost what it may. And though the experiment may not return to us its cost, yet, if at the end of the year our native list of subscribers is no larger than today, we shall rest satisfied with our efforts in their behalf.

Thus is our little bark launched on the uncertain tide of life. What she is—whether a full clipper of the most approved model, in hull, spars, sails and rigging, whether in short she is such a craft as is

needed for the trade, or not, 'tis yours, reader, to judge. It will be yours, also to help freight her with the produce, the wares and merchandise which you may have to dispose of. It will be our duty to stand by the helm and ever keep a watchful eye to windward, and with the compass and chart of experience to steer her over the shoals and reefs and breakers that may lie in our track. We cannot expect always to sail smoothly under our perpetual trade breeze, with studding sails fore and aft. There are often squalls and gales slumbering unnoticed on the horizon of the most tranquil sky, while reefs and shoals are to be met in every voyage.

MARRIAGE

Of His Majesty Kamehameha IV.

This event took place on Thursday, the 19th of June, in the Stone Church in this city. The day was fine, and the weather characteristic of our climate, clear, pleasant and warm, but fanned by the cool and refreshing trades, without which life here would have few attractions. The day was observed as a holiday, and flags were displayed from the shipping, consular offices and public buildings.

The church in which the ceremonies were performed had been decorated on the day previous, and graceful festoons of orange boughs, jessamine and evergreen hung from the ceilings, the galleries, and around the columns and pulpit. The front of the building, the spire and the arch entrance to the churchyard were also decorated with flags and evergreens, while the avenue from the church to the palace was strewn with green rushes.

Long before the hour appointed, every seat in the church was taken up. The number inside must have been near 3,000, while as many more natives could not obtain admission. At half past eleven o'clock the procession from the palace entered the church, led by the bride, Miss Emma Rooke, who was accompanied by Dr. Rooke, her father, and three bridesmaids, consisting of Her R. H. Victoria, Miss Lydia Pahi, and Miss Mary Pittman. Immediately following, came His Majesty accompanied by his father the Governor of Oahu, and numerous attendants, bearing some twenty Kahilis, the ancient insignia of royalty.

The Ceremony.—The marriage was conducted after the beautiful form of the church of England, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong officiating, both in the Hawaiian and English language. An altar covered with rich figured silk, with gold trimmings had been erected for the occasion. The service, though entirely new to all engaged in it, was performed with credit to each. The kneeling of the royal bridegroom and his bride before the altar and exchanging their vows before the audience was so different from the simple custom usually observed here in marriage, that it must have left its impression on all. The ceremonies occupied about half an hour.

His Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, was dressed in uniform, with sword, &c. He is now 22 years of age, and in the second year of his reign, it being about eighteen months since he ascended the throne. The Queen—Emma Rooke, the present queen of the Hawaiian Islands, is the adopted daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, of this city. She is 20 years of age, of chief descent, and has received the best English education to be obtained at these Islands. It is not saying too much that she is probably better fitted and more suitable for the station to which she has been elevated than any young lady in the Kingdom. She will carry to the drawing-room of the palace the grace and accomplishments of refined and well educated society. On the occasion of her marriage she was tastefully dressed in the richest white embroidered silk, selected at Stewart's in Broadway, New-York, which with an elegantly wrought bridal veil and a head dress of white roses and orange flowers, gave to her appearance an elegance and beauty to which Parisian art could have added but little.

The Evening at the Palace.—Cards had been issued by the Chamberlain, for the entertainment at the Palace, to all the foreign residents and strangers in the city. The assemblage, however, was not so large as we had expected to see. The broad avenues and walks leading to the Palace, were tastefully decorated for the occasion with lanterns and transparencies. The grounds enclosed around the Palace comprise some thirty or forty acres, densely planted with all kinds of trees, making it at all times a beautiful retreat, but more especially so when illuminated as on this occasion. The transparencies, of which there may have been two hundred, bore on one side K. E. (Kamehameha and Emma.) and on the other, various mottoes, a few of which were: Iloko o ke Akua ka pono o ke Aupuni. (In God is the strength of the Kingdom.) Ua ku paa ke Aupuni mamuli o ka pono. (The Kingdom is established in righteousness.) E mau ka noho Alii ana. (Long live the King.) E'nau ka welo ana o ka Hae Hawaii. (Long may the Hawaiian banner wave.) &c., &c.

The Palace.—Since the death of the late King Kamehameha III, the Palace and grounds have undergone a great change. The paper hangings, furniture and ornaments are exceedingly tasteful, and give to the interior of the building a rich and gorgeous air, of which it was formerly devoid. Its present appearance is a credit to the King and the nation, and must elicit the admiration of visitors. In the library of His Majesty we noticed a choice collection of some of the most popular English authors—historical and political—and if even the half of them are read and studied by him, the effect cannot fail to be beneficial in his administration. The dwelling occupied by their Majesties, which is a separate building from the Palace, has been recently erected, and is also elegantly furnished and in keeping with the latter.

The Presentation.—At nine o'clock their Majesties entered the reception rooms, accompanied by the bridesmaids and grooms. The Queen and the Princess Victoria, we noticed, were dressed very similarly, in white satin, covered with silver and wrought lace, the former having in addition a profusion of feather ornaments. In the presentation the American and French Commissioners took precedence, (the British Commissioner being absent.) and after them the naval officers, consuls, ladies and gentlemen. About half an hour was occupied in presenting, after which their Majesties led in the dance, which was kept up till about twelve o'clock.

The Tables—which had been spread under a tent, were liberally supplied and under the management of Mr. St. John. But the principal attraction here was the bride's cake, consisting of a pyramid of five cakes, the largest about three feet in diameter, and the topmost about twelve inches, surmounted by a statue, the whole frosted and ornamented in the highest style of the confectionery art, forming a sight rarely seen in this part of the world. Unfortunately, however, for the palates of the curious, it remained tabu—for sight only, not for taste.

On the following day the palace grounds were thrown open to the native population, large numbers of whom visited the King and Queen, and partook of a luau (or native feast.) prepared for them. A luau was also served up at the residence of Dr. Rooke.

In conclusion we cannot avoid congratulating His Majesty on behalf of the public and the nation, on his auspicious union with one so capable of carrying a new order of things into the routine of royal life. The day is past when the observance of ancient customs or habits can even maintain a footing of equality with the refinement of civilization, and we regretted to notice the revival of the compulsory prostration of the military—a relic only of absolute despotism, and which had the appearance of a step backwards.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Review of the Troops—took place on Saturday on the plain, under command of Gen. L. Kamehameha. Their majesties the King and Queen and a large concourse of spectators were present. Somebody deserves credit for the improved drill of the troops, for they went through their manoeuvres with commendable precision. The number on review were about 240.

His Honor Judge Lee with associate Justice Robertson are spending a few weeks at Kahuku the residence of R. Moffit, Esq., the most northern point of this Island and about 50 miles from Honolulu, and are engaged in codifying the Laws, which it is understood are to be reprinted as prepared by them. The laws at present are embodied in eight or nine volumes and large portions of them are repealed. The existing laws could be published in two volumes, if properly prepared.

Hawaiian Steam Nav. Co.—By a legal notice in the Polynesian, we see that steps have been taken by the Crown Attorney to annul the charter of this Co. This will only piece matters as they were before an exclusive privilege was given to the Co. and leave the coast clear for anybody who chooses to undertake steam navigation among this group. We don't think that another exclusive charter could be obtained by any Company applying for it, as the Government will probably hereafter have steamers of its own.

Boston and S. I. Packets.—The new clipper ship Ceylon which left Boston for Honolulu on the 13th April with a cargo valued at \$122,000, is one of H. A. Pierce's Packets, and may be expected to make a short passage. She is consigned to B. W. Field, Esq., the agent for this line at this port. The increasing trade and travel between the U. S. and this Kingdom, requires a regular line of clipper packets, and no one is more capable of carrying out the wants of our mercantile community than Mr. Pierce, whose residence here and knowledge of the Pacific trade, as well as his ample means, will enable him successfully to conduct the enterprise.

Mangoes.—We are glad to notice the increase of this delicious fruit in our market the present season, although quite high-priced. Our horticulturists are becoming aware of the value of the fruit, and ease with which it can be raised. We trust that every seed will be saved and planted, and that they soon may become as plentiful and cheap as apples and peaches in the U. S.

Pineapples.—While talking about fruit, we would add that pineapples grow very abundantly on Niihau,—scarcely even miles in extent are covered with the plants in fruit which are now about ripe, but so tedious is the voyage up from that Island, requiring three to five days, that they are seldom brought thence to our market, and thus we are left to the small supply raised on Oahu.

Trial of the New Fire Engine.—Our Fire Department received by the Yankee from San Francisco the engine ordered some time since to be manufactured for them. It has been named the Kamehameha and is one of the largest class engines, of plain but very substantial workmanship. A trial of its qualities was made on Saturday last at the reservoir in front of our office and it worked to the satisfaction of all who witnessed it. It threw a stream from the inch nozzle about ninety-five feet in height. The hose however did not stand the test of the trial; two lengths of fifty feet each having burst. The company who have charge of the Kamehameha are as fine a corps as ever drew an engine and our neighbors on the coast will please note that only the best will serve the purposes of the Honolulu boys.

Earthquake on Hawaii.—It seems that the old Goddess Pele who rules among the craters of Hawaii is becoming again quiet restless. Our friend Capt. Law of Kawaihae writes to a resident of our city, that on the night of the 8th ult, at 11 o'clock P. M. a severe shock of earthquake was felt at that place, so severe as to crack the walls of their stone dwelling and rouse the inmates from their beds. We have also learned from other sources, that the action of the new volcano on Mauna Loa, has been somewhat increased of late, but the lava stream which was formerly tending towards Hilo has now branched off and is running to the Southward where less injury will be done. We intend to give in a future issue a historical sketch of the present eruption, illustrated by a map of Hawaii.

Annual Meeting of the Haw. Ag. Society.—This will be held on Wednesday the 30th of July, having been postponed in order to unite with the native society, which had fixed their meeting for that day. We understand that Dr. W. Hillebrand will deliver the Annual Address before the Society, and the public will doubtless enjoy a literary treat on that occasion seldom afforded in our community.

Distributor.

Rowing—Hawaiian Rowing Association's annual championships at all kinds of goods at the People's Bargain Store, Progress Block.

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