thing of life.' So '*i*' being here like the Latin '*i*' in '*eo*'—to go—'*wai i*' may be translated, the space, or the body that goes or flows—water.

An interrogation is put, partly by the accent of the voice and partly by some conventional arrangement of the words. Should a person put his head into the door of a house, and cry out, 'Any body here?' he would be understood to be asking a question. In the Polynesian idiom it is not 'any body here,' but, 'any body goes,' *wai* being space, or what fills space, as matter or body, and seeming at the early stages of the Polynesian language to have been used as we use 'body' for person. 'Wai,' therefore, is equivalent to 'any person goes,' the form being, however, '*o wai*,' and thus, as it seems to me, it is that water and the interrogative pronoun have, in Polynesian, the same form. Now, not having the authorities by me, I cannot speak with certainty; but through many, and I believe through most of the Indo-European languages, the two words expressing *who?* and *water*, run with all the look of being first, second or third cousins. Thus we have in Latin, 'quis,' 'quæ' and 'qua'—who, or *owai*; and 'aqua'—wai, water; in Scotch, 'wha' and 'whae'—owai—('water' equal to 'wai;') in Danish, 'wie'—owai; and Saxon, 'waes'—wai; &c., &c. Now whence shall we take a common progenitor, for them, if not in the Polynesian? I believe no other can be found.

B. Another word to express a fluid, and so to denote water, was found in the connection between milk and the female breast; and hence a set of correlative terms running through various languages.

U—the projecting nipple of the female breast; hence
U—milk; and hence
U—to be damp or wet, and moisture.
Ulu—wetted, (Hawaiian)
Ua—the action of wetting—rain.

Uda—Sanscrit, wet; Latin, udus—wet; uveo, old verb—I am wet; uvedus, &c.

From *u*, the nipple, comes *Uma* (N. Zealand)—the female breast—that is both the *u* and the broad seated gland or organ which supplies the secretion.
Umauma (Polynesian)—the two breasts—that is, the whole front of the chest in man and woman.

Uo ue, uei, I rain, he rains, it rains. That *u a* was in the original root, appears probable from the compounds 'ualos'—glass, from its transparency, and 'uades'—the watery stars Hyades.
'Huetos'—wet; 'Hudor'—water.
'Hydra'—water-serpent.
'Hygros'—wet, &c., &c. Latin, *udus, uciduus*, &c.

The Greeks and Romans rejecting the *u*, took *mamma* for the fleshy substance, and *mazos* for the breast in woman; the *u* remained for the inferior animals. Sanscrit, *udara*; German, *uder*; English, *udder*; Latin, *uber*; Greek, *outhar*, &c.

N. B. I find that this analyzing of each word is more tedious than I thought it would be; I shall therefore confine myself to putting down the words with only a few notes.

CLASS III.—WORDS RELATING TO AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND, CONNECTED PRIMARILY WITH EXTERNAL OBJECTS.

A.
Ike, he saw, or he knew.
B.
Manao, I think.
C.
Noo, I perceive at a distance, or I endeavor to see at a distance.
Noonoo, the habit of reaching far in thought; wise, prudent. As a verb and a noun, the signification is similar.
Noonoo ole, without sense.
D.
Oiaio, truth.

Ide (Gr.), he saw, or he knew. *Vidit*, (Lat.), he saw.

Mnao (Gr., obsolete form), I think.
Sanscrit, *Man*, I think.
Mnaomai, (Gr.), I think.

Noos (Gr.), judgment, discretion, sense.
Gnoeō (Gr.), participle *gnous*; the Latin *noveo*, the French *connoître*, and Eng. *know*, seem all to come from this root.
Pareki noon (Gr.), without sense
Oiomai, *Oio*, } (Gr.) I believe it true.

CLASS IV.—WORDS RELATING TO SPEECH.

A.
Leo or *reo*, the sound of the voice.
B.
O, a single utterance of sound, by the voice, a shout, as at night on hearing this shout one might say, 'Oh, that is a Kanaka passing, I know his O.'
C.
Orero or *olelo*, a continuous speech, or to speak continuously.
D.
Kala, I strain my voice that the will of the chief may be known—I proclaim.
E.
Kalanga or *karanga*, is used in N. Z and Rorotonga for 'olelo,' a continual speech.
F.
Kani and *kukani*, to make a sharp sound, to play on a musical instrument, to sing.
G.
Mele, a chaunted poem.

Reo, (Gr.) old form, I speak; changed afterwards to *ero*, I speak, hence 'rhetoric,' &c.

Os (Latin), genitive, *oris*, the mouth.

Oratio (Lat.), a speech; *oro*, I speak continuously, I entreat.

Kala kalare (old Latin), hence the 'kalendar,' calling out by the priests of the feast days.
Kaleo (Gr.), I call; Sanscrit, *kal*; Swedish, *Kalla*; Dutch, *kallen*, &c.

English, *harangue*, Spanish & Portuguese, *arenga*; Celtic, *harenog*.

Latin *cano, cecini*, to make a loud noise, to play on a musical instrument; hence 'canto,' to sing frequently, and *our cant*.
Tu mel- (Gr.) lyric poetry, especially choral songs.

I said I would attempt no further analysis of these words, but leave them to speak for themselves' I must however make a partial exception as to one of them, *oiaio*, as I see it will enable me to illustrate two or three points. The first of these is, that no syllable in the Polynesian language is superfluous, but that each, by its peculiar force, contributes to give its proper significance to the term. In fact, if we consult the real genius of the language, what we call a word ought rather to be considered as a short sentence descriptive of the idea which it is desired to indicate. Hence natives, even those who have been most carefully instructed to model their writing after our system, seldom write a page without grouping some syllables after a fashion that we think faulty; and those who have not been so taught, seem to have no other rule as to the syllables that should be united to make a word than the idea uppermost in their minds at the time of writing.

My analysis of the word must be partial—even that I fear will be tedious. If we make a verb of it, it appears under the form *hoioioai*, to testify. Now a European, on looking at it, would be apt to think it altogether barbarous, and that such an assemblage of vowels can have been only put together to make a sort of cry that might give strength to the affirmation by sheer noise. On the contrary, each of the eight vowel syllables has its own force, and helps to point out the full image. To see this we must begin at the middle, at the second *i*. I must therefore give you some such partial explanation of its force and of that of the accompanying *o*, as may lead you to apprehend the part they play here.

In uttering the *i* (the same sound as *ee* in *bee*) the breath is compressed into the smallest and seemingly swiftest current possible. It represents therefore a swift and what we may call a sharp movement.

Of all the vowels *o* is that of which the sound goes farthest. We have it therefore in most words relating to distance, as in *holo, lo, long*, etc.

In joining the two, the sense is modified by their position. If we write *oi*, it is an *o* going on with an *i*. This is exemplified in *oi*, lame. Observe how a lame man advances. Standing on the sound limb, he puts the lame one leisurely out and sets it to the ground: this is the *o*. But no sooner does it get there, and the weight of the body begin to rest on it, than, hasting to relieve it of the burden, he moves the other leg rapidly forward, lessening the pressure at the same time by relaxing every joint he can bend, and thus letting his body sink as far as possible: this rapid sinking movement is the *i*.

Again, *oi*, a passing in advance, excellency. Here, *o* is the general advance, *i* is the going ahead of some particular one.

If, again, we write *io*, it is an *i* going on with an *o*. That is to say, it is a rapid, penetrating movement—*i*, and that movement long continued. Thus we have in Hawaiian *io*, a chief's forerunner. He would be a man rapid in his course—*i*, and of good bottom—*o*. In Greek, *ios*, an arrow, and *Io*, the goddess who went so fast and far. Hence *io* is anything that goes quite through; that is *thorough*, complete, real, true. Like Burns, 'facts are chields that winna ding,' that is, cannot be forced out of their course. Hence *io* is flesh, real food, in distinction to bone, etc., and reality, fact, or truth generally.

Ia is the pronoun that, analogous to Latin *is, ea, id*. Putting together these we have *io, io, ia, io*—Oh, that is fact. Prefixing the causative *hoo*, we have 'make that to be fact;' affix *ai*, completion of the action, and we have, 'make that completely out to be a fact,' that is testify to its truth.

It is to be remarked that the stress of the voice is loud on the second *i*, the *oia* being pronounced very lightly, and that in Greek the *i* is always strongly accented, a mark of the contraction the word has suffered.

AN ADDRESS TO RAILWAY PORTERS.—The *Gloucester Journal* has the following: A wag, who sent a cask per railway, a few days ago, and who had heard something of the propensities of railway goods porters, added the following caution upon the address:

"Ye railway chops perhaps may think
This cask is beer—taste not—'tis ink!"

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

☞ The *Advertiser* is evidently angry, and of course uncivil, because the other day we did an act of justice to the efforts of Capt. Gibson to improve the condition of the little village on Lanai, in which for nearly a year he had been residing. As it evidently was not our object to discuss Mormonism, nor yet the antecedents or the future prospects of the doughty Captain, but simply the little episode in a clever man's checkered existence, comprised within his sojourn on Lanai, and that more in regard to its influence upon his fellow-beings, than as affecting himself, we are somewhat unable to divine what has caused the muddy stream of our contemporary to foam and overflow, to the great annoyance and scandal of a large majority of its "600 paying subscribers." Has the *Advertiser* fallen so low, even in its own estimation, that we cannot comment favorably upon any particular pursuit of this or that man, but what it straightway must construe it as a reflection upon itself, and resent it as an insult? What business have we or it (the *P. C. Advertiser*) with a man's religious opinions or professions, whether he intends to go to heaven by this or that gate, or does not intend to go there at all, so long as he has done good in his day to his fellow-men? Why should we deny or obliterate from the record the good this man has done on Lanai? He may remove or perish, but he cannot remove the improvements of the land or the habits of industry and thrift which he has awakened among those over whom his influence has been exerted. He may have the most Utopian and unpracticable schemes for his own aggrandisement in Malasia; all we know so far is that his schemes on the island of Lanai have resulted in much practical good to that place. He may be a secessionist and traitor to his native country; still we have yet to learn that political refugees are to be hunted down by the periodical press of the country where they have taken refuge. He may be "a sham" from the top of his hair to the end of his toe-nails, but the work he has done, the industrial stimulus he has imparted, are realities. We spoke not of what he had been, or what he intended to be; we spoke of what he had done in and for the village on Lanai. Be it the *Advertiser's* part to unveil "the sham;" be it ours to record the reality. "Simile similia petit."

The *Advertiser* makes it out, much to its own satisfaction, that the redoubtable Captain is concerned in treasonable designs against this Government; and it adduces in proof a deposition made by one H. B. Eddy to the Commissioner of the United States. If anything could be singular in the career of the *Advertiser*, it is that, only a few months ago, it took some pains to publish that individual as an imposter and a perverter of truth, yet now it welcomes the evidence of that very man to help prove the Captain's treasonable designs against this Government. As for the facts presented by that deposition, remarkable for nothing else but its platitudes and expletives, we doubt if any jury in Christendom could build a verdict thereon convicting the Captain of treason to this Government. The Captain however is a comparative stranger in this country, and must take his chance of public opinion, endeavoring, as others have done before him, to live down calumny. We have commended him for his efforts to improve the condition of the people where he has been living. Beyond that, we know him too little to be either his accuser or defender.

The *Advertiser* intimates that our readers need not be surprised if we "should write a turgid panegyric on the Devil." There is more truth than it can comprehend in that saying, and it has unwittingly paid us a compliment. If ever that gentleman "in black" should come under our editorial cognizance for having improved the industry and contributed to the comfort of any portion of the Hawaiian people, we should undoubtedly commend him therefor instead of setting the dogs upon him. Or if, at the same time, which is perhaps full as likely, the *Advertiser* should for once write a decent article, devoid of personality, scurrility and infamous insinuations, we should feel that charity ought to "begin at home," and we would give it (the *P. C. A.*) the preference to the D——l.

Our contemporary concludes its tirade against us for having placed Capt. Gibson between the wind and its nobility by saying:

"Can it be that the editor is prepared to play traitor to his King and adopted country? Can it be that he has come to any understanding with Capt. G., on a matter of private speculation, in which he is to play fiddle and organist to the "Knight errant," for value received? It may not be amiss for our authorities to enquire into these matters a little. It won't hurt anybody, and may throw some light on the wire pulling which politicians and traitors sometimes resort to, to carry their ends.

We might forgive, we might expostulate, we might scorn to do either, had the insinuation come from any one of its "600 paying subscribers," but we have not even scorn for the *Advertiser*.

Dispensaries.

We publish to-day, under the head of "By Authority," the appointment of a number of medical gentlemen, charged with the institution of Dispensaries in the various islands. So far as it goes, that act is one of the few bright leaves with which the last Legislature adorned their brows; and we hail it none the less as another step in a right direction, because the parsimony of the Legislature limited its present utility to so few places. We have full confidence, however, in the Board of Health, its intelligence, freedom from prejudice, and good disposition, to make the most of the small fund placed at its disposal. Knowing well the immense benefits which the Dispensaries in Honolulu have conferred upon the indigent sick of that locality, we naturally feel the greatest desire that those institutions should be raised up in every district of the country, to check the depopulation of the nation by providing medical attendance for the poor, and also to break down the iniquitous system of native empirics, which through ignorance and mismanagement sends so many to an untimely grave.

The well known ability of the appointees, their long residence in the country, their perfect knowledge of the character and wants of the people, inspire the fullest confidence that they will succeed; and from the promptitude with which the Government has bestirred itself in the appointment of the Sanitary Commission and the formation of these dispensaries, we augur well for the Hawaiian people. Let the Hawaiian journals take the subject up in the right spirit, to enlighten, admonish and encourage, and the land shall again be blessed with a redundant population, abounding in that physical health which precludes despondency and buoys the soul upward with visions of greatness, with hopes of achievement.

Harbormaster.

We observe in the "By Authority" notices, that Capt. John Meek has been appointed Harbormaster for the port of Honolulu, *vice* Capt. H. J. H. Holdsworth, who has left the country. Assuredly "the right man in the right place" this time. When we have said "Capt. Meek," we need not add another word, for the man is known from Cape Horn to Bhering's Straits, from Panama to Hongkong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* states in the issue of October 2d, that rice could not be sold at any price, following up his general course to discourage every attempt to ameliorate our social, political and industrial status. Some time ago, poi was more profitable than rice; then natives were so awfully blockheaded that they never could succeed raising rice; then the yield was but twelve hundred pounds per acre; and now rice cannot be sold at any price. Well, sir, there is no mistake, the *Commercial Advertiser* is a most valuable paper, a real godsend to these islands. If rice cannot be sold at any price, it would be an act of folly to go on raising rice, and expend money, time and labor on such unprofitable business. As rice culture is the bantling whom I have fathered upon these islands, it is but natural that I should encourage him in his growth, and take up his defence against the repeated attacks of the *Commercial Advertiser*; and therefore I beg a place in the columns of your paper for this communication. Then let the public judge for themselves. I must premise my communication with the question—"Is free labor or slave labor the most profitable?" The answer has been invariably in favor of free labor. I believe it is an established fact. The next question is—"Is our rice equal to South Carolina rice?" This has been conceded by every letter from California, and by the price current. The South Carolina rice is of a peculiar quality; and our seed, the long golden, the best of all Carolina rices—even now so. The difference in the South Carolina market being one cent advance over all the other varieties.

This long golden grain we raise on our islands with complete success. The conclusion therefore is that we come in competition with the slave labor of South Carolina, and with the quantity produced in South Carolina—quality being par.

Now, let us take a glance at the rice product of the United States, as far as my statistical references will reach, always keeping in our mind the fact *that all the* rice raised in the United States is raised by slave labor.

In 1839, the rice produced in the United States was, in round numbers	90,000,000 lbs.
In 1847	103,000,000 "
In 1849	216,000,000 "

Out of this, South Carolina alone produced in 1849 over 60,000,000 lbs, and in 1849, 159,930,613 lbs.

South Carolina is therefore most prominently the country with which we have to compete, and we may as well inquire what becomes of her rice besides what is used and consumed in the United States and California coast. I have no other statistics on hand but those of the port of Charleston of 1849 ("Patent Office Reports"), when the following quantities were shipped to foreign ports:

	Rice—Tcs. of 600 lbs.	*Paddy—Bush. of 70 lbs.*
To Russia	1,353	89,043
To Sweden	457	59,889
To Holland	4,608	70,543
To Denmark	....	400
To Belgium	2,835	235,216
To England	11,721	.....
To Scotland	7	.....
To Gibraltar	260	.....
To British West Indies	1,011	16,000
To Germany	12,789	21,721
To France	4,027	.....
To Honduras	19,940	.....
To Buenos Ayres	453	.....
	58,541 Tcs.	492,812 Bush.
	600	70
	35,120,600 lbs.	34,496,840 lbs.

Here are 70,000,000 pounds of rice and paddy exported to foreign countries from one port alone in the one year of 1849! What may it have been eleven years later, in 1860, the year before the war, we can hardly conceive. But what is it now, and what will it be, when the war is ended, and every slave shall be a freeman, who owns no land of his own, or won't work neither out of gratitude for past favors nor for love or money, in the swamps of Carolina, where a white man—not even a overseer himself—dares sleep one night exposed to the deadly miasma. If South Carolina produces in 1869 as much as she produced in 1839, it will be more than any man of common sense will admit; and there can be not the least doubt that our 25,000,000 lbs. of rice, raised in 1869, will be but highly welcome in the foreign market, and even in the northern markets of the United States, to stop the leakage of the 100,000,000 or 150,000 000 lbs. of the same long golden seed that formerly were raised on American soil. I think nobody will take the *Adeertiser's* word for it, that our rice cannot be sold at any price.

Now, let us have a look at the prices of rice: In 1848 sales of the long golden in South Carolina, on plantation, ranged from $3 50 $4 per cwt.; while the other kinds ranged from $2 87 1-2 to $3 18 3-4 per cwt. In the New York "Shipping List" of May 24th last, I find that 75 tierces of South Carolina rice sold, for shipment to Havre, at $7 25 and $7 50; and two dollars at least higher than any other variety of rice in market, an argument in favor not only that the long golden is acknowledged the best, but that the market of the world will have it and must have it, at even double price, if it cannot be had otherwise; and as it is but reasonable to suppose that the shipper to Havre expects to make a profit over and above expenses on his shipment, it is just as reasonable to suppose that the golden seed is worth more in Havre than $7 50; and that our golden seed may find as good prices in Europe, although the *Advertiser* asserts that it cannot be sold at any price.

After having taken a glance at the prices of slave-labor rice, we will look at the produce of slave labor. According to Allen, page 155, the rice crops on the lower Mississippi produced about $75 worth of rice per acre. According to Wilson's table, page 500, the average product per acre of rice is 25 bushels, of 70 lbs., equal to 1,750 lbs. The United States produce only one crop annually, and we may take either of the above as a standard for the product per acre from slave labor, acknowledged to be more expensive and less profitable than free labor; and in the face of this expensive slave labor, and in spite of the single annual crop, the rice culture in South Carolina made some pretty good incomes. Allow me to annex a list of a few plantations on the river Waccamaw, and their net incomes in 1848, when rice sold for $3 50 to $4 per cwt.:

Prospect Hill, net income	$24,000
Springfield	13,264
Brook Green	28,260
Longwood	19,021
Alderly	8,851

Nice and comfortable net incomes from rice plantations worked by slave labor. Now, what can we do to compete with South Carolina? We raise our rice by free labor against slave labor; we produce two crops annually, to their one, and the yield of each crop is twice as much as theirs, if not often more. Our nearest market is California, Washington T. and British Columbia. Birds that just are fledged fly to the nearest branch, but what will hinder us from flying farther, when we have the strength; that is when we have instead of 1,000,000, 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 lbs. to export. The markets of Europe and the world are as open to our rice, if of the same quality as the Carolina, as to the Carolina itself; and if the market of California cannot consume all we can produce, I think it is a blessing to these islands to have the article that will not only introduce us to the ports of the world, but will be the ready cash for us wherewith to purchase and enlarge our commercial relations, instead of crawling eternally around the next-door seaports of California and the North. If rice raised by slave labor at $3 87 to $4 per cwt., can make South Carolina wealthy and rich—so rich that it has become sick of being rich, and commenced the rebellion to feel the sweets of poverty, for a change—free labor certainly ought to do as much for us; the more so as we have so long felt the sweets of poverty, and are by no means averse to have a good one, and a long one and a strong pull altogether at the bitterness of riches. But still the prices are not so low yet as $3 87 or $4. The present price in New York is $7 25 and $7 50; and there it will stay probably a few years longer—perhaps many. It will take more than our islands can produce to lower the price. South Carolina and its golden seed rice is crippled, and if the war settles the question of abolition or Lincolnization, it is crippled forever; and we may as well give a cheer and a "tiger" over the downfall of the great rice monopoliser, that gives us so fair a chance of success and inheritance, if we only go to work with all our energy to fill her place as much as we can. If the South Carolina planters became rich on four cents per pound, we certainly can thrive on seven to eight cents per pound. About this in my next. Yours,

HOLSTEIN.

☞ We publish, in another column, the Port Statistics of Honolulu for the third quarter of 1862, compared with previous quarters of this year, and the corresponding period of last year. Taking the exports of a country as the measure of its productive development, the account of this year shows a favorable advance upon that of the last. The Domestic Produce exported as cargoes for the nine months just ending is $394,777 63 against $299,297 03 for the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of $95,480 60, principally derived from Sugar, Corn, Coffee, Hides, Goatskins, Pulu and, last though not least, Rice. In other respects also, our tables show a considerable advance upon the last year, and to the thoughtful reader can not fail to prove interesting.

☞ An extra, containing the news received per "Comet," for gratuitous distribution to our subscribers, will be issued during this A. M.

By Authority.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH have appointed the following gentlemen as Medical Attendants to the Dispensaries in their several Districts, for the indigent sick:

Maui.—Dr. McDougall for Makawao, Dr. Rae for Hana.

Hawaii.—Dr. Wetmore for Hilo, Dr. Herrick for Kona, and Dr. Wight for Kohala.

Kauai.—Dr. Smith.

KOBERT M'KIBBIN, JR.,
Secretary of the Board of Health.

Office of the Board of Health, 7th October, 1862.

JOHN MEEK, Esq., has this day been duly appointed and commissioned to be HARBOR MASTER for the port of Honolulu, in place of H. J. H. Holdsworth, who is about to leave the Kingdom.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, October 8, 1862.

Decisions in the Department of Finance.

OCTOBER 1.

1. The salary of the Governor of Oahu for the last biennial period is subject to no retrenchment in consequence of legislative action. He has been paid properly as Governor, and his salary as President of the Board of Education is not to be considered as affected by the appropriation act of 1862. He will not be required to refund to the Treasury, as the law gave him a clear right to his salary as Governor of Oahu.

OCTOBER 1.

2. All such officers of the Government as were in commission up to the 30th of June, 1862, were equitably entitled to compensation at the rates of the appropriation of 1860, their claim is only equitable, and the Minister is not allowed to make payments beyond the terms of the Appropriation Act of Aug. 23, 1862. He can only pay for the fiscal period, the sums designated by legislative action, unless otherwise compelled by *mandamus*.

OCTOBER 1

3. There is a provision for paying the salary for *one Circuit Judge of Oahu*. Two Judges are in Commission. The salaries of both are prescribed by law as the Constitution requires. Yet the legislative wisdom has ignored this provision which is in accordance with the Constitution, and only given to the Department the means of paying a single Judge. In pursuance of proper advice no payment of salary will be made to either of the Judges, without a sufficient judicial order.

OCTOBER 1.

4. There being three Circuit Judges of Hawaii in commission, no difficulty exists as to their compensation. Each of them is entitled to a salary at the rate of $600 per annum. Should one of them go out of office, there would be, by law, a salary of $900 per annum for the others.

OCTOBER 6.

5. The Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, whoever he may be, can only be paid a salary of $2,000 per annum. The Legislative appropriation of $4,000 per annum, is inoperative and void for want of conformity to the Constitution.

The compensation of Judges must be fixed by law. An appropriation act is not a law within the meaning of the Constitution, for the purpose of establishing judicial salaries, and this Department cannot so regard it.

OCTOBER 8.

6. The legislative appropriation for a District Judge for Ewa, Waianae and Waialua, cannot be carried into effect. There is no such district recognized by the laws of the Kingdom. In the territory included in them there are two Justices, duly commissioned, who have an equal right to claim compensation. Neither of them will for the present be paid at this Department.

OCTOBER 8.

7. The old Districts of Koolauloa and Koolaupoko are in the same condition. The Legislature, in its wisdom, has provided for a single Justice, without passing any law to consolidate the Districts.

These Decisions are made in pursuance of the formal opinions of the proper law officers of the Crown, and they accord most fully with the judgment of the head of this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, October 10, 1862.

Window Glass.

WINDOW Glass—16×12;
17 × 13;
18 × 15;
20 × 16;
24 × 20;
30 × 24;
40 × 30;
48 × 36;
Just received per "Thames," and for sale at
18 3m MELCHERS & CO.'s.

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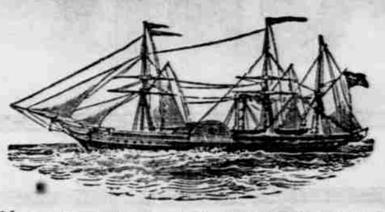

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HENRY ..... Master,
WILL SAIL FOR
MAUELE, Lanai,
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KALEPOLEPO,
ULUPALAKUA,
HONOIPU,
KAWAIHAE,
KAILUA & KEALAKEKUA!

On Monday, - Oct. 13,

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D. McCARTY, Master,
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KING BARBER!
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WHEN you with a Pleasant Shave,
As good as Barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my Saloon,
Rosy morn or busy noon,
Or any time when you can stay
Or on the morn of Sabbath day.
My room is neat, my towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen;—
And everything I think you'll find
To suit your taste or please your mind;
And then I move as true a hand
As any artist in the land;
And all my art and skill can do,
Just call on me and I'll do for you.
WILKERSON, Merchant Street,
Nearly opposite the Merchant's Exchange, where he is prepared to attend to his friends in a satisfactory manner.
24 1m

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE
FOR SALE!

A VERY SUPERIOR WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, with all the modern improvements, can be purchased reasonable if applied for soon.
N. B. If required, any one purchasing the same will be thoroughly instructed in its use.
☞ Address, Post Office Box 59. 24 tf

The New York Agricultural Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, WHO FOR THE last twenty years have been engaged in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, offer to those interested in the Sandwich and other Pacific islands, the largest assortment in the United States, among which we mention the following, as indispensable to the proper cultivation and preparation for market of the Cereals, Sugarcane, Cotton, Rice, &c.

PLOWS of more than one hundred varieties, with Cultivators, Harrows, Horse Hoes, &c., &c., &c.
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, with every description of Harvesting Tools.
Threshing Machines, with horse powers, complete.
Fanning Mills, Winnowing Machines, Grain Scoops, &c., &c.

The attention of SUGAR PLANTERS is particularly called to our new STEEL HALL'S SUGAR PLOWS, expressly adapted to the heavy soils and work of Sugar Estates; also, to our CANE ROW MARKERS and PLOW CULTIVATORS.

Our new *PORTABLE CANE MILLS* and *BOILERS* are cheap, simple and easily taken apart for transportation. They deserve the especial notice of owners of small estates, who cannot afford the heavy and expensive machinery heretofore deemed necessary.

For COTTON PLANTERS we offer COTTON PLOWS and SCRAPERS, GINS, for the long and short staple Cottons, Baling Presses, Hooks, &c.
SELECTED COTTON SEED of our best growth.

For RICE ESTATES we furnish Rice Trenching Plows, Threshers, Hullers, Polishers and Winnowers.

Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers and Improved Live Stock of every kind.

☞ Particular attention given to Drawings and Descriptions of new Machinery, and estimates carefully and promptly prepared.
☞ Price Lists and Catalogues furnished on application.
We refer by permission to ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Honolulu; JOHN CRYDER, Esq., City of New York.
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
Successors to R. L. ALLEN.
24 3t 189 and 191 Water St.

Kona Coffee!

A SUPERIOR article of Kona Coffee, in quantities to suit. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Butter!

A GOOD article of Eastern Butter, in 100 lbs. packages. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Beef.

AMERICAN BEEF in barrels and half barrels, for sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

SALMON!

BEST RED SALMON, in bbls. and half bbls. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

KOA LUMBER!

KOA BEDSTEAD Posts and Lumber. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Cotton Duck.

A SMALL Invoice of Cotton Duck. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Cordage.

RUSSIA HEMP ROPE, from 5 to 10 inch. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Doors.

SASH and Plain Doors. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Leather.

A VERY superior lot of Sole, Rigging and Harness Leather. For sale by
24 1m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the late General Wm. Miller, are requested to lodge the same with the undersigned on or before the 1st of November next.

WM. WEBSTER,
Attorney in fact for the Executor.
October 10th, 1862. 24 tf

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

C. BREWER & CO.!

ARE SHORTLY EXPECTING

The Cargo!

OF THE AMERICAN SHIP

"RADUGA,"

BURDITT, Master,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

BALES BURLAPS, bales of Amoskeag Denims,
Bales Manchester Denims,
Bales Ticking,
Bales Brown Drilling,
Bales Brown Shirting,
Bales Shirting Stripe,
Cases Blue Cottons,
Bales of Bags,
Cotton Duck, assorted sizes.

CASES SADDLERY.

Agricultural Implements,
Steel Plows, assorted sizes,
Plows, assorted sizes,
Horse Hoes,
Planter's Hoes,
Spades,
Shovels,

Iron Axles.

800 bdles Hoop Iron, assorted sizes,
Assortment of Bar, Round and Flat Iron.
Sheet Iron,
Boiler Iron,
Iron Wire, galvanized.

NAILS.

Cut Nails, assorted,
Clinch Nails do
Spikes, assorted,
Rivets, assorted.
Yellow Metal Sheathing and Nails.

GROCERIES.

Bbls Pork,
Hlf bbls Pork
Qr bbls Pork,
Bbls Vinegar,
Boxes Yeast Powders,
Tobacco,
Currants,
Cassia,
Chocolate,
Hams,
Lard,
Soap,
Sago,
Tapioca,
Mackerel,
Codfish,
Boxes Soda,
Boxes Saleratus,
Sage,
Curry Powder,
Ketchups,
Sour Syrup,
Mace,
Corn Starch,
Cheese,
Nutmegs,
&c., &c., &c.

Ship Chandlery.

Oars,
Oakum,
Pitch,
Tar,
Rosin,
Sheathing Boards,
Buoys,
Boats,
Glue,
Black Paint,
Verdigris,
Chalk,
Cordage,
Sail Twine.

Stoves.

An excellent assortment to be sold at reduced rates.

BRICKS.

Common Brick,
Fire Brick,
Arch Brick,
Cement,
Kaolin,
Pipe Clay.

SUNDRIES.

Clocks,
Brooms,
Wood Saws,
Pails,
Covered Buckets,
Lanterns,
Cumb. Coal,
Matches,
Paints,
Brushes,
Pine Plank,
Shingles,
Oak Plank,
Wedges,
Treenails,
&c., &c.
24 3m

Per "Raduga."

SHORTLY Expected from Boston direct, a good assortment of

Solar Lamps!

selected expressly for this market.
Hanging Lamps,
Platform Scales,
Palm Leaf Hats,
Solar Wicks.
---ALSO---
1 case superior Toys and Fancy Articles.
For sale by [24 2m C. BREWER & Co.

Sewing Machines.

TO ARRIVE per 'Raduga' a few more of those favorite, inexpensive, reliable and indispensable, double thread Sewing Machines. For sale by
24 3m C. BREWER & Co.

Gunny Bags! Gunny Bags!

A FEW Bales to arrive per 'Raduga.' For sale by
24 3m C. BREWER & Co.

Doors! Sash! Blinds!

A SELECT Consignment, direct from a favorite manufactory, and consequently for sale reasonably.
24 3m C BREWER Co.

Shooks! Shooks!

BARREL SHOOKS and Keg Shooks, at Low rates if delivered from the Wharf, to arrive per "RADUGA." For sale by
24 tf C. BREWER & CO.

For Rent!

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR of the STONE BUILDING, occupied as Store and Office by the undersigned. The location is central; the rooms receive light and ventilation from all sides and are otherwise convenient for offices. Rent low.
For terms apply to CHAS. F GUILLOU, M. D., or
24 tf J. W. AUSTIN.

To Let.

TWO COMMODIOUS COTTAGES, with yardroom and water privilege, in a pleasant situation on Alakea Street, suitable for a small family, at a very reasonable rent. Apply to
24 tf H. HACKFELD & CO.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the public that the

BARREL MANUFACTORY,

established on the premises of Mr. C. H. Lewers, will be conducted from this day forward for their account and under their responsibility. Any orders addressed to them will be promptly executed, and at lower cost than what they can be imported for.
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.
Honolulu, Oct. 7, 1862 24 3t

NOTICE!

To all Whom it may Concern!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his intention to leave this Kingdom for a while, to visit the U. S. A. Any person or persons having claims upon him, are requested to present them for adjustment immediately.
LUTHER R. MACOMBER.
Waiohino, Kau, Hawaii, Sept. 28, 1862.—24 1m

WHISKY in 10-gall. kegs.
COGNAC, in 10 and 18-gall kegs.
JAMAICA RUM, in 5 and 10-gall kegs.
PALE ALE, Bass & Co.'s in quarts.
J. C. Marzetti & Son's, in quarts.
H. Deetjen's, in quarts.
ALCOHOL, 90 per cent, in demijohns.
For sale at
18 3m MELCHERS & Co.'s.

Pilot and Navy Bread

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, FRESH BAKED Pilot and Navy Bread; Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, in any quantity and at the lowest rates.
☞ Parties providing their own flour, will have it baked up on the lowest terms.
☞ Ship bread re-baked.
MILLER'S BAKERY,
21 3m Corner Queen and Richard sts.

Belgian Wrought Iron!

NAILS & SPIKES 2½—6 inch;
French Nails, 1—3 inch;
Sheet Zinc, 36×72 inch;
Just received per "Thames," and for sale at
18 3m MELCHERS & CO.'s.