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Historical Development of the English Language.

(Lectures Delivered before the Honolulu Lyceum, March 2, 1859.—By PROFESSOR W. D. ALEXANDER.)
[Concluded.]

For four centuries the two languages remained side by side. The Norman-French, like an exotic plant, transplanted from its native soil, flourishing for a time then gradually fading away. The Saxon, like the indigenous tree, buffeted by the storms, trimmed and shaped by an unskillful hand, but still retaining its vigor and bearing flowers and fruit. The Saxon had inherent power and vitality which could not be killed. The Norman might enrich and polish, but could not extirpate it. This was partly owing to the comparative numbers. The Norman soldiers were stationed in castles and garrisons to observe the country and overawe the country. These few Normans with their families, immured in castles, and too proud to associate with the Saxon villeins, anxiously kept up their connection with France, and held intercourse, but with their own countrymen. All communication was stopped, when, in the thirteenth century, Philip of France wrested Normandy from the imbecile King John. Then the Norman, cut off from France, began to feel more and more that England was his home and sphere. The Anglo-Saxon, meanwhile, had been guarded and preserved by his people. Persecution had but made it dearer by suffering race. It now rose slowly and imperceptibly, but with unceasing perseverance, from rank to rank, until it finally reached the very court from which it had been so ignominiously driven, and seated once more on the throne of England.

The church contributed its influence to this same result, was the only outlet from bondage. Every young man in holy orders was forever free. Hence the number of Saxon priests and bishops. These were of ardent patriotism, connected by ties of blood with the oppressed race, and they wielded all the power that learning and piety could give them in behalf of their native race and language.

Other class of patriots were the burgesses of towns. Here, the Saxons, denied all hope to raise themselves at court, or in arms, were permitted to enjoy free municipal institutions, and here the sight of the industry and perseverance of their race was probably here that the amalgamation of the races proceeded most rapidly. It was in London, extending from the expulsion of King John in Normandy to the close of the fourteenth century, that that happy marriage took place between Saxon and Norman-French, which we call English language. It was during this same period that the English national character began to assume shape, and the foundation was laid in Magna Charta for that constitutional liberty, and that the Saxon race were transformed into that invincible yeomanry, that won the battles of Crecy and Agincourt. The principal elements of the English language are not only that relation to each other which we expect from their history. We might even expect English history from an analysis of our language. While the basis and framework are all the words of state, of office, of a more cultured nature, all that relate to chivalry or the chase are Norman-French.

Here it is but just that I should acknowledge my obligations to my learned friend, Dr. Frick, to whom I am indebted for many interesting facts in regard to the Norman element of the English language.

Thus the word *king* is Saxon, the words *state* and *general* and *admiral*, *duke* and *marquis*, *count* and *baron*, *chancellor* and *peer*, and the *throne* are Norman. All words relating to the army, navy, military discipline, divisions and titles, are French. So words relating to *judicial* matters, such as *justice*, *judge*, *jury*, *law*, *plaintiff*, *defendant*, *verdict*, etc., are French. The same is true to a great extent of *ecclesiastical* terms.

So of *commercial* terms and phrases generally relating to the French. In all that relates to architecture and domestic life, the superior civilization of the Norman is evident. The limited household vocabulary of the Saxon comprises only the names of the indispensable articles known to an infant civilization. For example, *house* and *hut* are Saxon, while *palace*, *mansion* and *castle* are French. Again, *room* is Saxon, while *parlor*, *chamber* and *saloon* are Norman-French. The necessary parts of a house, as *roof*, *doors* and *walls* are Saxon, while such accessories as *cellar*, *ceiling* and *chimney* are Norman. So of furniture, *bench* and *stool* are Saxon, but *sofa* and *chair* are Norman; *knife* is Saxon, while *fork* is French.

This analysis might be applied to with a result to every department of domestic life, the names of vegetables and animals. As I pointed out in his *Ivanhoe*, the Saxon tends *ox*, *calf*, *swine* and *sheep* appeared on the table as *beef*, *veal*, *pork* and *mutton*.

Illustrate further the fact that all terms relating to graces of life and the manners of chivalry are French, as, after the manner of Prof. De Morgan in his *Comparative Philology*, confine ourselves more to Norman words. Thus—"at *brilliant* and *splendid tournaments*, *collected* the *chivalry*; *magnificent balls*, where *beauty* and *music enchanted* the *assembled nobles*, *splendor* to *society*, *polished* the *manners* and the *admiration* of the *ancient inhabitants*." Every word Norman-French, except the *and*, *the*, *of*, *to* and *at*. But the dominion of the German did not reach the Saxon's *home*. Let our German ancestors for the word! a word translatable into any of the languages of Southern Europe and known in its full beauty and depth of meaning only to the English. It stopped at the threshold of his house. There around the Saxon *fireside* the Saxon *hearth*, he met his kindred, whom he called by the good old Saxon names of *father* and *mother*, *wife* and *husband*, *son* and *daughter*, *brother* and *sister*. The words relating to rural objects and occupations are so purely Saxon, that we can easily satisfy ourselves to that language in describing them. The Saxon's flocks, still grazing in his fields as of yore, gave him milk and butter, meat and wool. The herdsman watched them in spring and summer; the Saxon plowman drew his furrows, followed his harrows, and in the harvest the cart loaded with the fail; the reaper plied his scythe, piled up the sheaves, and hauled his wheat, rye and oats to the barn. Every word Saxon. At other times he launched their ships, which were Anglo-Saxon from keel to deck, and from *stem* to *stern*. The Dane had remained a seafaring people, while the Saxon had neglected navigation from the time of his landing in France. It is from the Saxon then, that nautical vocabulary is chiefly drawn, with some additions from the Dutch and Italian marine. These terms have been adopted by the French for their brevity, and the laconic energy of words of command. The names of the great powers of Nature, *sun*, *moon* and *stars*, *earth*, *air*, *hill* and *stream*, *wood* and *glen*, and many of all the forms of *shore*, as *beach*, *headland*, *reef*, *breaker*, &c., are Saxon.

To compare the number of Saxon and of French words will find at least six-tenths to be Saxon, while the French or Latin, and one-tenth remaining divided among several languages. But this will give an adequate idea of the predominance of the Saxon. The whole grammatical structure of language, the articles, pronouns, particles, all the words which bind the larger together in sense, are Saxon. To such an extent is this that it would be impossible to write an English sence even of ten words only, without admitting a Saxon word, while on certain subjects whole pages might be written in Saxon, without employing a Norman or Latin word. E. G., The Lord's Prayer contains sixty words, of which all but six are Saxon. The first three verses of the 23d Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd," &c., contain forty-one words, of which only *one* is not Saxon, viz.: "paseures." So all those homespun proverbs, which contain so much quaint wisdom, are pure Saxon, such as "Help yourself, and God will help you," "Lost time is never found again," "When sorrow is asleep, let it sleep."

The language of the people, of conversation and of common life. It is the language of passion, of pathos and of poetry. This is remarkably true of our lyric poetry, and particularly the songs of Byron and Burns. And it may safely be said that in the speeches of the great English orators, the most *effective passages*, those which stir the blood and moisten the eye, are just those passages in which the speaker falls back on that homely, but hearty, vigorous, Saxon idiom, which has always been dear to the mass of the people. Not that we would undervalue the French and Latin elements of our language. They are indispensable for science, for all abstract or philosophic thought, and for the arts of a higher civilization.

But we are wandering from our subject. It was during the thirteenth and fourteenth century that the English language began to take its present form. It was then that a national literature began to rise, and of all agencies that can be brought to bear on language none is more powerful than literature. By controlling a hitherto lawless tongue, checking its wild growth, and developing its hidden riches and power, a Dante or a Luther may well be said to have created or at least formed a language. It was not one, but many authors, that formed the language of England, yet the greatest merit in this great work is due to Geoffrey Chaucer, for whom some critics claim, as founder of modern English, the same honor that Germany gives to her Luther. Although a man of the world, a scholar and a courtier, at a time when French was the court language, he chose the humble dialect of the people, in which to write those Canterbury tales, never equaled before or since, for their humor and pathos, their simplicity and picturesque beauty.

He was the friend and admirer of Wickliffe, the first eminent English *prose writer*. And perhaps no class of men did greater service, in preserving the language from foreign corruption, than the Reformers from Wickliffe to Latimer. Sprung as they were from the people, and writing for the masses, they kept their works remarkably free from foreign influence, and did much to preserve the racy idioms of the Saxon. But certainly no single book has exerted such an influence on our language as the authorized English version of the Bible. That translation itself is a proof of the power and beauty of Saxon English. We have reason to be thankful that it was made not by pedants, but by men who understood the genius of their mother tongue. We cannot refrain from quoting in regard to it, the eloquent words of Cardinal Wiseman. "Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country. It lives on the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells, which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities almost seem to be things rather than mere words. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man are hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all there has been about him of soft and gentle and pure and penitent and good, speaks to him forever out of his *Saxon Bible*." Such are the touching words in which this eminent scholar and prelate expresses his deep sense of what he has lost in abandoning the Protestant version. It is not the least of the secondary and incidental benefits of that version to the Anglo-Saxon race, that it has been, as it were, a sheet anchor to the English language, holding it fast to its moorings, amid the winds and currents of innovation, of fashion and pedantry.

And surely such influences as those of which we have spoken were needed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for "the enemy came in like a flood." With the revival of learning, a new element was introduced into the English language, consisting of words imported directly from the Latin, and not through the medium of the French. Such writers as Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne, Cudworth and Barrow, who were recluse men, living far from the world, and writing not for the people, but for the small class of learned men, introduced Latin words, not singly, but by thousands.

It was at this time that the English was enriched with such words as *incommensurability*, *incomprehensibility*, *unintelligibility*, and hundreds of others "of learned length and thundering sound." Surely if divines and pedants could ruin a language, it would have been done then. The reactive powers of the language, however, displayed themselves in throwing off these importations, so that hundreds, if not thousands, of them were rejected.

The Latin words of this age can easily be distinguished from those which came in with the Norman Conquest, the latter having been cut short and moulded to suit the genius of the French language. E. G. *Secure* and *sure* both come from the Latin *securus*, but the latter came secondhand through the French. So *regal* and *royal* are both from the Latin, the first directly, the latter indirectly through the French. *Persecute* is Latin, *pursue* French—*redemption* Latin, and *ransom* French.

Nor have these Latin words ever become so thoroughly naturalized in the language as those which came in with the Conquest. Compare them with their Norman or Saxon duplicates, and you will feel the indifference.

How much more English is the French word *enemy* than the Latin *inimical*! both derived from "inimicus." Compare the Saxon *friendly* with the Latin *amicable*, *burdensome* with *onerous*, *boyish* with *puerile*, *shady* with *umbrageous*, *kingly* with *regal*, and *happiness* with *felicity*. Hence it was not without good reason that Lord Brougham exhorted the students of the University of Glasgow to avoid all words ending in *osity* and *ation*. We cannot therefore overrate the service rendered by the English Reformers, by the translators of the Bible and by such Saxon poets as Spenser and Shakspeare, in maintaining the purity and strength of our mother tongue.

Before the middle of the seventeenth century, the English language became fixed in all its essential features. Though it could not remain stationary, yet its subsequent changes have been comparatively slight.

The restoration of Charles II. brought in a stock of French words and phrases, and this French influence, seen less in *single* words than in the structure of *sentences*, can be traced in most of the writers of the 18th century. But the opening of the present century witnessed a revolution, both political and intellectual. Art, science, literature, all received a mighty impulse. Our language also, shared in the movement, and shook off much of the formality and mannerism that fettered it, and has ever since been growing more simple, direct and earnest. In fact this has been the guiding principle in all its changes. Most of its radical words have been cut down into monosyllables. In this way many letters have become silent, which are still retained in writing, and hence have arisen the hopeless irregularities of English *spelling*. The principle of the language has been to produce the greatest possible effect with the smallest possible means. E. G. Take these lines of Milton:

"They passed * * * * * *
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death,
A universe of death!"

Where is the language that in the same number of syllables can present such a picture of desolation? On the same principle of economy the English language has gradually dropped its inflections, so that of the six declensions and four cases of the Saxon we retain only the ending 's to distinguish the possessive case. So too Saxon adjectives had various endings to express gender, number and case, all of which are now discarded. Once the Saxon, like other European languages, had its arbitrary genders, from which it is now happily free.

Another striking characteristic of the English is its acquisitive and assimilative power. It is aggressive and piratical, like the race that speak it. It seizes on alien words from a hundred sources, strips them of their foreign costume, and bids them appear under its banners as native subjects.

It may be compared to a victorious army, laden with the spoils and trophies of its conquests, in whose ranks are enlisted representatives of every nation under heaven. In its center march the serried files of Saxon foot, with slow step and levelled pikes; on their right ride the Norman chivalry in all "the pride and pomp of glorious war," with plumes and pennons waving and lances in rest; on the left are seen the Roman eagles, borne by the gray haired veterans of a hundred battles, while on either flank and in front are sweeping along a motley host of light cavalry,—here, a squadron of turband Orientals, distinguished by their gorgeous robes and richly caparisoned steeds,—and yonder, the wild Indian from the prairies, side by side with the Polynesian from the antipodes. The trumpets are sounding a charge. Who will stand the onset? Who will stay the progress of that proud and imperial language, which seems destined to overrun the whole earth?

To show that this is not merely an idle boast, let us borrow the words of the greatest living philologist, and a passionate lover of his native German, Jacob Grimm, as quoted by Trench in his *English Past and Present*.

After ascribing to it "a veritable power of expression, such as perhaps never stood at the command of any other language of men," he goes on to say, "Its highly spiritual genius and wonderfully happy development and condition have been the result of a surprisingly intimate union between the two noblest languages of modern Europe, the Teutonic and the Romance. . . . . In truth the English language, which by no mere accident has produced and upborne the greatest and most predominant poet of modern times, as distinguished from the ancient classical poetry, (I can of course mean only Shakspeare,) may with all right be called a world language; and, like the English people, seems destined to prevail with a sway even more than at present over all portions of the globe."

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HAMBURGH-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and about Honolulu.
For particulars apply at the office.
Honolulu, Oct. 11, 1857. MELCHERS & CO. 68-tf

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D,
Late Surgeon United States Navy, Consular Physician to sick American seamen and general practitioner.
Office, corner Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, and residence at Dr. Wood's Mansion, Hotel street.
Medical and Surgical advice in English, French Spanish, and Italian.
Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P.M.; at other hours inquire at his residence. Jy 1-tf

HONOLULU MEDICAL HALL.
DOCTOR MCKIBBIN, Surgeon, &c.,
Has removed to the Store lately occupied by Dr. Lathrop, in Queen Street, where he will be regularly supplied with Medicines, Perfumery, etc., of the best quality.
☞ Family Medicines and Prescriptions carefully prepared.
☞ Medicine Chests examined and refitted on reasonable terms.
Attendance at the office from 8 A. M. till 6 P.M., on week days, and from 8 to 11 A. M. on Sundays. At other times at his residence, Union street. 111-tf

DR. FORD'S
Office and Drug Store, Kaahumanu Street, opposite Makee's block. Ship's Medicine chests refitted, and prescriptions carefully prepared.
☞ Hot, cold, vapor, shower and medicated BATHS, at all hours. 7-1y

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon, office in the new drug store, adjoining the store of H. Hackfeld & Co., Queen-street. Jy 1-tf

J. D. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over H. M. Whitney's Book Store, Honolulu, S. I. 140-tf

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney at Law. Office corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets—up stairs. 109-6m

J. W. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office in Honolulu House, over the Post Office. 65-6m*

GEORGE C. SIDERS,
Manufacturer and dealer in Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper ware, Kaahumanu street, opposite J. C. Spalding's Honolulu, H. Summer Bakers, Tin and Copper Pumps, Bathing Tubs, Foot and Shower Baths, Tin and Zinc Roofing, and a general assortment of Tin ware. Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. July 1, 1-tf

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, opposite the Government House. 41 tf

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Dealers in General Merchandise,
LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits. Good facilities for storage. Cash furnished for bills of exchange. 53-1y

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants and Dealers in General Merchandise, Lahaina, Maui. Whalers furnished with recruits at the shortest notice, in exchange for goods or bills. 54-tf

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, and Lahaina, Maui. 44-tf

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms Bills of exchange wanted. July 1, 1856-tf

S. N. EMERSON,
Waialua, Oahu, Dealer in General Merchandise, Country Produce—such as Corn, Beans, Bananas, Butter, Eggs, &c. 53-tf

S. HOFFMEYER,
Commission Merchant, dealer in Ship Chandlery, and General Merchandise, Lahaina, Maui, H. I. Ships furnished with recruits. Whalers Bills wanted on the U. S. and Europe. Storage. July 1, 1856-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
PER SYREN—CASES 4-4 BLEACHED Sheetings—extra fine quality. For sale by
131-tf C. A. & H. F. POOR.

Real Estate for Sale.

Waikahalulu Water Lots!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agent for the sale and lease of the
Waikahalulu Lots!
begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Speculators and others to this finely situated tract of land which is now offered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenient terms.
Plans may be seen and all particulars learned by application to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings.
N. B.—Early application should be made for choice Lots.
W. L. GREEN,
Agent for the Sale of Waikahalulu Lots.
Honolulu, Oct. 21, 1858. 121-tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale!
THE RESIDENCE OF R. V. SPEIDEN, situated on the Waikiki Road, two miles out of Honolulu. The premises contain about FOUR ACRES of well fenced Land, Dwelling House, and all other necessary out-houses. There is also a great variety of fruit trees—Peaches, Apples, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, Mango, Quince, and a variety of native fruit, Cocoanuts, etc. There are five fish ponds on the premises, containing about 20,000 fish, of which one fourth are fit for use. The ponds are supplied by a never failing stream of mountain water. The land is all in good cultivation, and bounded with Shade Trees of every description adapted to this climate. Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine these premises.
Terms easy. Title fee simple.
For particulars, inquire of R. V. SPEIDEN,
On the premises;
Or A. J. CARTWRIGHT,
114-tf Honolulu.

Coffee Plantation for Sale!
THE CELEBRATED
TITCOMB COFFEE PLANTATION,
AT HANALEI, KAUAI,
Is offered for sale. The Land of the Plantation comprises upwards of 1050 Acres, and has upon it 50,000 Coffee Trees. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane. The estate is unincumbered, and will be sold by Fee Simple Title. For full particulars and terms of sale, inquire of
109-tf B. F. SNOW.

LAND FOR SALE!
AT NORTH KONA, HAWAII—ABOUT 100 ACRES, containing 5000 Coffee Trees and 20 Orange Trees; also, peach, fig, Am. apple, cherimoya and other fruit trees.
The above Land is for sale. Apply to
136-3m* J. M. WHITTIER, on the Place.

FOR SALE.
THE DWELLING HOUSE ON KUKUI street, occupied by Mr. Daniel Foster, opposite the residence of F. L. Hanks, Esq. Apply to
126-tf A. P. EVERETT.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON Waikiki Plains, at present occupied by the undersigned. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office, or to
96-tf JOHN LORD.

CHARLES W. VINCENT,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. The undersigned would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken and fitted up the premises on Fort street, opposite C. Brewer 2d's Store, as a CARPENTER SHOP, and would solicit that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and Contracts, attended to with promptness and dispatch
CHARLES W. VINCENT.
N. B.—DOORS, WINDOW SASH, and all other articles pertaining to house building, constantly on hand and for sale. 93-tf

S. JOHNSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, &c.,
FORT STREET.
RESPECTFULLY INTIMATES THAT he is prepared to execute any work in the above line, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage. 102-tf

NEW COOPERAGE.
LEWIS & NORTON,
COOPERS,
Corner King and Bethel Streets,
THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends, Shipmasters, and the public generally, that they will be happy, at all times, to greet them at their New Shop on corner of Bethel and King streets. All orders with which they may be favored, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO GUAGING. ☜
N. B.—Terms moderate.
JAMES L. LEWIS.
98-tf GEORGE W. NORTON.

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS,
BY
W. J. RAWLINS & CO.,
ARE THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, and are prepared, with their present improvements, to supply merchants and families with hard and soft soap; also, neats foot oil.
☞ And always ready to buy or trade for tallow, slush, and all kinds of kitchen grease. 53-1y

H. C. GRAHAM,
COOPER AND GAUGER.
THE OVERSIGNED having recently purchased the Cooperage formerly occupied by C. H. Butler, corner of Queen and Fort streets, is now prepared to execute with dispatch all orders that he may be favored with at the above named place or at his Old Stand, opposite the "Royal Hotel."
Ship Agents and Masters are respectfully invited to call and examine his large and desirable assortment of Casks, Barrels, Tubs, &c.
N. B.—1000 barrels casks on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms. 69-tf

HENRY SMITH,
SHIPSMITH AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
WOULD RETURN HIS THANKS FOR former patronage received while at his old shop, opposite the Custom House, and at the same time notify Shipmasters and the public generally, that he has taken the stand adjoining Messrs. BURRS & EMMES, shipwrights, formerly occupied by Captain Brown, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line on the most reasonable terms, in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. 76-tf

H. F. LONG,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,
BEGS LEAVE TO NOTIFY THE public that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of COFFINS, and superintend Funerals, at the shortest notice. From the long experience he has had in the business, he trusts that he may give satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call. Ready made pine coffins always on hand, from $4 to $10; cherry and koa do., varnished, $10 and $25; koa do, polished, $25 and $40. Koa Lumber on hand and for sale at his shop, King street, nearly opposite the Seamen's Bethel.
N. B.—FURNITURE made, repaired and varnished, with neatness and dispatch. 118-tf

THOMPSON & NEVILLE,
BLACKSMITHS,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
THE ABOVE HAVING PURCHASED the premises formerly occupied by M. M. Matthews, are now prepared to execute Ship, Carriage and Cart Work, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. 105-tf

UPHOLSTERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING A thorough knowledge of the above business, begs to notify his friends and the public generally of Honolulu, that he is prepared to make to order, on short notice, and in the most thorough workmanlike manner, Spring Lounges, Spring Beds, Hair, Pulu and Grass Matresses. Old Sofas, Lounges, etc., re-covered and repaired with neatness and dispatch. Carpets of all kinds laid in the most thorough workmanlike manner. G. H. INGRAHAM.
129-6m Next door to Geo. Clark, Esq., Hotel street.

CABINET-MAKING.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING