THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

The Way to say it.

Oh how happy are they
Who the printer do pay,
And have squared up for one year or more;
Tongue can never express,
The great joy of the press
When delinquents have paid the old score.

Printers all the [illegible]
Labor hard for [illegible]
O, that all their hard cash [illegible] too soon—
They have work'd night and day,
And of course want their pay
To buy their sugar, and coffee, and tea.

One would hardly believe,
What few dimes they receive,
For the paper addressed to each name;
Yet, 'tis farther below
Than some people know
Or they'd pay up for fear of shame.

The above is from a paper "away out" in Mississippi. As this little POEM so happily hits off the feelings of a subscriber after having paid up, we insert it.

Biennial Report of Secretary at War.

[Concluded from First Page.]

tion, would it be a credit to me that I had never foreseen such a possible danger, or recommended the Legislature to provide the King with a force sufficient to maintain peace and order within his own capital?

But were such consequences to ensue from a riot among sailors or any other disturbers of the public peace, a still more important consideration is how it would affect the honor and dignity of the King abroad, and the stability of his throne amongst his own subjects. All foreign Sovereigns who have recognized the King as one of their own rank, and made a treaty with his Majesty, presuppose that he possesses the power to support his own authority, execute his treaties, enforce the decisions and sentences of his judges and obedience to his laws, and that he has strength to protect the lives, rights, liberties and properties of foreigners residing within his jurisdiction. Now, if events (the possibility of which no one can deny) should prove that the King possesses no such power or strength, how long would such supreme rulers of foreign nations respect their Hawaiian compeer, as sovereign, semi-sovereign, or any sovereign at all?

But a still greater danger lurks within the Kingdom. According to the great end of all civil government, and what Benjamin Constant and other constitutional writers call the "social compact," which is, that *protection* is the necessary condition of *subjection*, and that the obligation of the latter ceases, with the will or the power of the sovereign to grant the former; such want of protection would loosen the bond of allegiance to the sovereign altogether. By the law of nations, when aliens emigrate to and take up their domiciles in foreign countries, they are admitted by the sovereign of those countries only under the tacit condition of obeying his laws so long as they continue in force, be they good or bad, of paying their just proportion of taxes, of seeking redress for wrongs done them according to the laws and before the judges of the place, and of not seeking it from without, so long as those judges preserve their independence by keeping themselves separate from the Executive and Legislative Powers, and so long as they apply to those aliens the laws (be they good or bad, cruel or merciful) equally and impartially, as they would to native subjects, and not interfering in the Constitution, laws or administration of the Government, be it despotic or constitutional, in any way whatever. But in coming into an independent foreign country with this tacit obligation to respect and obey the authorities and the laws and contribute to the support of the State, so long as they peacefully and quietly fulfill those duties, the sovereign of the country is bound to protect their lives and properties, and their liberty to pursue without let or hindrance their respective trades, professions or other occupations, under no other restriction or limitation than what the laws of the country, or Executive Decrees, having in that country the same force as laws, or treaties, impose upon them.

But if such be the bounden duty of the Sovereign, in what position would he be placed if through the want of an adequate military force, he should, however willing, be utterly unable to grant that protection? Why, the "social compact" would become *ipso facto* dissolved; native subjects would refuse to pay their taxes, which they only pay now as the price of *protection*. Aliens who, for the taxes and duties which they equally pay, are entitled to the same benefit, would seek protection and redress from their own Governments; the latter *would* interfere, and would have the *right* to interfere, for in whatever countries their subjects reside, if the local Government can not or will not protect them, their own Governments will protect them, and exact reparation for whatever wrongs or losses they may sustain, by the application of so much force, or seizure of so much property, as may be necessary for those purposes.

And here let me remark, that even those who most bitterly, and least charitably or justly, oppose the King's Ministers, all profess the utmost affection and loyalty to, as well as confidence in the Sovereign. They cannot be too much commended for that just appreciation of the character and abilities of the King; but what I cannot understand is, that some of the very parties who inculpate the new French Treaty as derogatory to the King in the exercise of his sovereign rights (an assertion which it is easy to make, but impossible to prove by the only just rule, which is the rule of the Treaties which, in analogous circumstances and for similar objects, other Sovereigns have made without any derogation from their rights or attributes of sovereignty,) are the first to argue and contend for such a policy in regard to the King's military force, as would not only be derogatory to him in the eyes of other Sovereigns, but as, under the very possible eventualities before mentioned, would leave him in a state so utterly powerless as to destroy his sovereignty altogether: in justification of which policy they will seek in vain for precedents in history, for examples in any other civilized Governments, for sanction in writers who treat of the science and practice of Government, or even in their own Bibles, all their professed love and loyalty to the King notwithstanding.

Whatever the State Doctors, who impugn the policy of the King's Ministers as faulty and recommend their own as infallible, may say to the contrary, I may confidently assert that the former act conscientiously under a sense of duty, first to God, second to the King, third to his people, and lastly to themselves. Their duty to themselves is, in their official character, to perform their duties by the rule of their solemn oaths, and to serve their Royal Master in the sense of the subjection inculcated by St. Paul in his 13th chapter to the Romans, taking care that He bear not the sword in vain, but with the duty imposed on Him by God and his Constitution, have the power to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. The King cannot possess that power without a military force; and all history, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, proves this fact. Such being the incontrovertible truth, how can the Ministers of the King, however much they may be assailed by popular clamor, ever recommend a policy that would reduce their Sovereign to a nullity, and leave the lives, the liberties and properties of all at the mercy of the bad *from within or from without?* I press this great duty to the King and to the State with the more earnestness, that it is only through the mercy of God that I have recovered (miraculously I may say) from a long and dangerous illness, with which it pleased Him to chastise me during the last year, and it may be my destiny never to address you again. Lest I should never have another opportunity to do so, let me appeal to your loyalty, to your duty alike to God and the King, and to yourselves, not to leave our Sovereign in a position of such physical helplessness, as God never intended any King to be placed in, as our Constitution and laws never contemplated he should be placed in, and as no Government in the universe is placed in; but to fortify his Throne, and provide for your own security under it, either by such a permanent military force as the finances of the country, properly distributed and applied, will admit of, or to adopt the volunteer organization which I have so often recommended, which would indeed be a great saving of the public money.

After submitting to the Legislature of 1854 the Act authorizing the formation of volunteer companies, appended under No. 8 to my Report of that year, it is neither just nor even excusable, that I should be accused, as I have been, of being an advocate for a lavish expenditure of the public money on a "useless military"—"a man of war—a man of the sword"—likely to perish by the sword, as our Savior said to St. Peter (see St. Matthew, 26th chapter, verse 52, which has been quoted as a warning to me.) I thank the *Prophet*, for I am none of those who mistake hasty words for bad intentions; and I presume that all those who take the trouble to *advise* me, be their advice good or bad, really wish me well. But the Minister of a King ought to be faithful, even unto death; and though that doom "by the sword" await me, I must ever, while I hold that responsible office, under a conscientious sense of duty, contend—not for war, blood and rapine—but for such defensive and protective means as will enable the King to prevent such curses to humanity.

If theologians have a right to become politicians, then politicians have some excuse to give opinions upon matters of theology. Availing myself of the privilege of example, I presume so far as to question the correctness of the construction put upon the above text of St. Matthew; and I point with some confidence to the 26th verse of the 22d chapter of St. Luke, and further adduce the fact that St. Peter did not perish by the sword.

I have some faith in the doctrine of St. Peter, declared in the 9th and 10th verses of the 2d chapter of his 2d Epistle, as well as in the 13th to the 24th verses of the 3d chapter of his 1st Epistle. If he was a man of peace—so am I.

In a dispatch, which on the 24th April last, I had the honor to address to Monsieur Alfred Blanche, Councillor of State and Secretary General of the Minister of State of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, amongst other things I said as follows: "You will see by my letter of this date to Monsieur Amand Le Mire, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen (of which letter I take the liberty of enclosing copy,) that I am quite overjoyed with the liberal commercial policy recently declared by your great and enlightened Emperor, and that I expect the most blessed results from it, to the peace, happiness and prosperity, not only of France, but of the whole world.

"Emperor of the French, by the justest of all titles, the free choice of the vast majority of French citizens, his policy of universal peace and love, coming so graciously after his great victories of Magenta and Solferino, must lead to the universal conviction of the French people, that they have consigned their destinies to the hands of the right man—that man—the greatest man in Europe, and of all Sovereigns the most likely to give France and to the world a Millenium of peace and love.

"May the Almighty grant him life to carry out his high destinies, and may the blessings of his wise and liberal policy extend even to the remote dominions of the young and talented Sovereign whom I have the honor to serve."

If the Legislature, in its loyalty to the Throne, and its economy of the King's scanty revenues, should in their wisdom give the force of law to my aforesaid Volunteer Act, doubling the number of volunteers for each island, and if the King and Commander-in-Chief should thereof approve, I see no reason why the appropriation for the military, should not be cut down to say $80,000 for the next two years, exclusive of the $12,129, for the purchase of arms, &c., as particularized at the foot of the estimate marked B. But, in one way or other, we must have some means of defence and protection. But for volunteers to be efficient they must have the best arms that can be procured, and I know of none equal to the Enfield long rifle.

In a former Report, I suggested the importation of gingalls, such as those with which the undisciplined Burmese, in 1824, so well defended their stockades against the assaulting British forces, under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell. Their defence of the Stockade of Kemendine and the dexterity with which the officers, sergeants and corporals were shot down by gingalls will be long remembered.

Since I made that recommendation, the rifled guns of Armstrong and Whitworth have been invented; and in length of range and accuracy of aim are far superior to the gingalls of the Asiatics, or any other field artillery whatever.

You will observe the Prince Commander in Chief, amongst other arms, asks specially for $2,000 for the purchase of guns. If we are to have no regular soldiers, let us at least have good and efficient arms, with all necessary accoutrements and ammunitions, so as that in case of necessity the defence of the State and the protection of life and property may be safely trusted to citizen soldiers, serving without pay.

Our present King, while Commander-in-Chief, in 1853, suggested a very good plan of military organization, requiring an expenditure of only $25,000 yearly, and a militia force of 800 men, with 750 volunteers, for all the islands. (See Schedule C and Table C appended to my Report as Secretary at War for 1853.) On the 8th March, 1853, he reported a force actually accoutred and armed of 750 men. When you consider that the appropriation for the military for the fiscal year 1852 and 1853 was only $10,000, you will allow that no small credit is due to the *then* Prince Liholiho, Commander-in-Chief, for organizing such a force. The late Duke of Wellington calculated that in England each soldier costs £40 per annum, being at 48 pence exchange $200, at which rate the same force of 750 men would cost $150,000 yearly.

Whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, it is indisputable that the military department of the King's Government, relatively to the force kept up for the last 14 years, has been conducted with greater economy than any other whatever. In proof of this, I append, marked C, a Table of the revenue and expenditure, with the special appropriations for public works, the military and police, &c., from the year 1844, to which are added explanatory notes. What indeed are *excessive* and altogether beyond both a just proportion of the whole revenue and the means of the State, present and prospective, are our appropriations for public works. It is altogether impossible that we can continue such public works on our present scale, out of the revenues of the Kingdom, without straining taxation to a degree that would destroy agriculture, annihilate commerce and drive the King's subjects out of the Kingdom. It was a strong conviction of this fact, and a desire that our public works should eventually yield a revenue, in abatement of so much taxation, that led me to recommend to raise a loan abroad, to the extent of $500,000, for 50 years, by the issue of Government bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest annually, to be sold, as the money might be required, to be specially applicable to and secured on public works, and to be guaranteed by friendly Governments, as was done in the Kingdom of Greece. (See pages 5, 6, 9, 10 and 27 of my Report as Secretary at War in charge of Public Works, and see also pages 12 and 61 of my Report on Foreign Relations to the Legislature of 1858.).

Let those who cry out against "lavish" appropriations for the military, and argue that, as a small State, a military force is a costly superfluity, well and impartially consider Table marked C, and Table No. 3, appended to my Report, as Secretary at War for 1856, showing that, by the rule of other small states, relatively to our population, we ought to keep up in this Kingdom a permanent military force of 500 men. If they find that their theories on the subject of a military force are contrary to the example and the practice of all other nations, ancient and modern, Pagan and Christian, Jewish or Gentile, they will perhaps admit that upon that subject the King's Government may be right, and they themselves wrong.

I hereto append that Table No. 3, marked D, that you may calculate for yourselves and not be misled by the clamor of ignorance.

Will any man of sense, having the smallest knowledge of history, Civil Government, or regard for the Constitution and laws under which we live, say that the military force, as shown in Exhibit marked E, hereto appended, is *sufficient* for this Sovereign and independent Kingdom? Surely those who object to such a military force to enable the King to perform efficiently his first duty to the State, are bound to show by what other power, physical or moral, he can be enabled to perform that sacred duty. I respectfully invite them to benefit this Kingdom and the world by making known this newly discovered "*Arcanum*," which, if we may judge from the history of the Jews, was unknown even to Omniscience.

As far *war*, I have ever considered it a BARBARISM, excepting only in a clear case of self defence; and as for aggressive wars, undertaken not in self-defence, but with the view of revenge or self-aggrandizement, I have ever considered that all nations which engage in them are guilty of wholesale murder, and incur an awful responsibility before God in hurrying before His judgment seat the souls of thousands of human beings slain in battle, in the heat of wild excitement, and unprepared to meet their Judge.

The greatest hero, the best man, that the world has ever seen, and the greatest benefactor of the human race, will be the man who may put an end forever to that unphilosophical, unreasonable, unchristian and brutal mode of settling the disputes of nations.

Mr. Leone Levi, Lecturer on Commercial Law, at King's College, London, in his treatise on the "Law of Nature and Nations, as affected by Divine Law," published in 1855, concludes his remarks on the agencies which are preparing the world for the abolition of war and the settlement of all differences by international arbitrators, under an international code universally adopted, in the following words:

"Time was when the mases were lavish of their laurels to the brave; when the canvas only recalled the spectacle of a battle field and exhibited the nodding plumes of some warlike chief; when romance elevated martial life; when sculpture pointed to martial statues as its chef-d'œuvres, and when architecture boasted of structures commemorative of hostilities. A gradual change is visible in the subjects chosen for the exercise of skill in the fine arts.

"The prodigies of science, the blessings of plenty, and the deeds of the philanthropist are now for more frequently the themes of the artist, the scholar, the historian and the poet. It has been properly said that at the present day he is more applauded who crowns a country with peace and plenty than he who covers it with bones and putrefaction—he who has founded a wise system than he who has overturned it—he, in short, whose fame is associated with the happiness of his race than he who has wantonly hurled the firebrand of destruction into the homes of that happiness, though the smoke and glare of its conflagration should reach the heavens, and the crash of its ruins shake the earth to its center.

"From the remotest times the civil condition of mankind has been undergoing a slow but continual change to a state of law and order, and quiet. The same law pervades individuals, communities and nations. Nothing can arrest it. A constant progress is the law of the universe—a progress which will inevitably lead to lasting and universal peace."

In that view taken and declared by one of the greatest lights of the age, on the commercial codes and peaceful relations of all nations, I most cordially concur. If this Report to you begin as a "Minister of War," permit me to conclude it as a *Minister of Peace*, preaching to you a homily on the subject, before he be called hence and be no more.

If he wanted a text, none (out of the Holy Scripture) could be found better than the Proclamation of the late King, of 16th May, 1854, of a policy of peace and fraternity with all the nations of the world, or than our present Sovereign's letter to the Emperor of the French of 30th June, 1856, declaring his desire to pursue the same policy with all nations.

GOD PRESERVE THE KING. R. C. WYLLIE.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 12th June, 1860.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED!
Ex "FRANCES PALMER."
AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,
AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO
Clothing Emporium!
CORNER MERCHANT & FORT STREETS,
THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET,
Which will be replenished by every arrival from San Francisco, as the wants of the trade require.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL SELECTED BY one of the firm, now in San Francisco, with a perfect knowledge of the wants of the Hawaiian Islands and the whaling fleet, and having been purchased at LOW FIGURES, will be sold at much LOWER RATES than have ruled in this market in past years. Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. A. S. & M. S. GRINBAUM.
189-3m Corner Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu.

JUST RECEIVED
From New York, via San Francisco,
AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, one of the CHOICEST and MOST ELEGANT assortments of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Silk Umbrellas** ever imported into the market.
200-3m For sale Cheap, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S.

Paper and Stationery.
JUST RECEIVED, PER LATE ARRIVALS, a large supply of writing paper, comprising over forty varieties and sizes of
Fine white and blue cap paper.
do do do letter paper.
do do do note paper.
Gilt edge letter and note paper.
Thin account current and letter paper.
Envelope and wrapping paper.
Red and white blotting paper.
—ALSO—
100,000 envelopes, government, letter, and note sizes, of all colors and qualities.
☞ All orders supplied, at as low a figure as can be had in this market. Apply to (207-2m) H. M. WHITNEY.

New Goods! New Goods!
E. O. HALL
HAS JUST RECEIVED PER
SHIP "SAMUEL ROBERTSON!"
J. R. TABER, Master,
THE FOLLOWING WELL SELECTED invoice of MERCHANDISE, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited:

Hardware, &c.

Tinned saucepans, waffle irons,
Carpenters' grindstones, family do,
Molasses pumps, guarded red lanterns,
Axe hatchets, round point spades,
Blind fasts, hog seat saddles,
Bakers', masons', gravy and hair seives,
Saddle bags, cone ink,
Hydrant hose and pipes,
Jewsharps, calking mallets,
Iron brazes,
Fish lines,
Bull braces,
Love's extract musk,
Emery bags,
Shaker table mats,
Palm leaf fans,
Dress plus,
Jacket lamps,
Study lamps,
Pen holders,
Japanned, silvered, ivory and bone carriage knobs,
Razors,
Propeller pencils, tweezers,
Silver thimbles, stilettos,
Pepper boxes, spectacles,
Children's I. B. combs,
Window line,
Luttscheit's lead pencils,
Enamelled travelling bags,
Hawll's brazes, with and without bits,
Rubber pocket combs,
Worsted needles,
Hooks and eyes,
Lining nails,
Dress buttons,
Pearl shirt buttons,
Awl, chisel, hatchet, adze and whalers spade handles,
Pastry jiggers, sausage boxes,
I. B. puff combs, do hair pins,
Fine ivory combs,
Machine oilers, dust pans,
Gillott's steel pens,
Iron
pots, griddirons, charcoal furnaces, brass cocks,
Iron clamp screws, hog hoes,
Brass wire gauge, bristle brooms,
Ship scrapers, flag, blind door, chest, wardrobe, western eagle, corrugated night latch locks, brass and iron padlocks, mortise door locks with crank handles, brick trowels, city bolts, large and small rushlites, wood saws, paper weights, common blouton rules, pegging, bead and saddler's awls, scissor sharpeners, wardrobe hooks, slicks, plated match planes, handled smooth planes, enameled dues, toilet and shaving soap, scrub, crumb, hair, paint, W. W. glue, horse and floor brushes, shoe thread, painters' dissers, house bells,
Fore-part irons,
Tray harness, chalkline reels, jog chains,
Iron cart hooks, C. S. garden rakes, meat hooks,
Sand paper, shoe punches, sand stones,
Corner chisels, iron screw bits, counterskins,
Brass screw eyes, brass escutcheon pins,
Cutting nipples, sets firmer and socket firmer chisels,
Shoe pincers, British lustre knives,
Steel shoe nails, Mason's shoeing, French calf skins,
Corna and hook nails butcher knives,
Ivory handle table and dessert knives,
Screw wrenches, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 21 inch,
Harness and bridle buckles, grub picks,
Mattocks,
Soldier,
Coopers' hammers,
Iron and copper rivets,
Plumb bobs,
Jewelers' round files,
Round, square and mill bastard files,
Taper saw files,
Britannia oil lamps,
Charcoal irons,
Wood cards,
Stirrup irons,
Double pointed mattrass needles,
Jewelers' emery pads,
Akins' bradawls, 20 tools,
Silvered call bells,
Stationers' twine,
Cheese jacks,
Shot, Dupont's powder,
Looking glasses,
Bed screws,
Coopers' punches,
Coopers' drivers,
Halter chains,
Brass lamp chains,
Clasps and staples,
Gimlet wrenches,
Britannia teapots,
Iron racks,
Ladies' saddles,
Scribe stones,
Gimp tacks,
Tinned spurs,
Chalk lines,
Mitre planes,
Hein snaps,
Trace chains,
Axle pulleys,
Berch hooks,
Sheet zinc,
Ox bows,
Crowbars,
Window glass, 20x24 to 30x36,
Grindstone cranks and rollers,
House paper and bordering,
Safety fuse, porcelain skins,
Grass hooks, oval tea trays,
Portemonnaies, sermon paper,
Spermakers' drawing knives,
White enamelled paper, blacksmiths' hammers,
Wheelwrights' hollow augers, circular saws,
Enameled glue pots, clothe line castings,
Marble wash-bowls, steel bowed eye glasses,
Brass swivels, lead pipe, horse rasps,
Marine and alarm clocks, cake pans,
Britannia table castors, razor hones,
Iron table spoons, oil stones,
Chain and shutter bolts,
Sheep shears, fret saws,
Ship augers, lead and rabbit planes, coffee pot stands, curtain bands, Britannia swing lamps, riding and carriage whips,
French wash basins, glue, corks, ladies' India rubber back combs, ripping saws, turning saws, memorandum and pass books, agate buttons, bung borers, copperine punches, saddle cloths,
Charcoal tin, 10x14 and 14x20, Manilla cordage, 6, 9, 12 and 15 thread, 1½, 2 and 2½ inch; cut nails and spikes, dold chisels, Gardiners' knives, planes,
Silver table and teaspoons, "pure coin;"
Silver table and dessert forks, "pure coin;"
Silver butter knives, "pure coin;" butchers' knives.

Dry Goods.

Cases Illinois mixtures, cotton flannels, bro. cottons, 9-4 and 11-4 bleached sheetings, Pearl river denims, Ticking, oil carpeting, Russia diaper, linen napkins, Boy's overcoats, furniture prints, worsted curtain bops, French all wool plaids, German twilled drab cloth, White and colored sewing silk, colored taffeta ribbons, Bonnet ribbons, white satin and taffeta ribbons, Velvet ribbons, narrow bonnet, gauze and plaid do, Watered belt ribbons, Brook's spool cotton, Coat's do do, Working, brown Holland, Scotch diaper, French chintz, Brown and white table damask, fleech buckaback, All wool delaines, paper cambric, check crinoline, Red, blue and yellow flannels, Irish diam, wadding cord, White and colored linen thread, white cotton thread, Black bombazine, oil silk, dark prints, rich cashmere, Carpet binding, bed fringe, marking canvas, French dimity, ladies' Lisle hose, boy's brown hose, Ladies' and misses' brown and open work hose, Men and boy's fancy cotton hose, ladies' Lisle gauntlets, Ladies', gents' and children's Lisle gloves, Colored sash fringe, crochet cotton, serpentine braid, Colored girdles, elastic ribbon, real black lace, Marseilles braid and fringe, cord and tassels, Brown sells, mourning collars, silk elastic cord, Hence lacing, mourning leaves, dowas in gauntlets, Cambric edgings, chamois skins, ladies' hooped skirts, French corsets, silk head nets, velvet ribbon, Black silk lace edgings, kid gauntlets, Bay State shawls, Florence silk, black gros d'ai, white marseilles, silk ruches, Boy's check linen, linen tapes, green baize, moravian cotton.

Groceries, &c.

Castile soap, chemical olive soap, S. C. soda, Cream tartar, saleratus, card matches, fine dairy salt, Dried apples, Brazil and Meredith's pearl powder, Bogle's Cayenne fluid, cocoaine, table salt, Cayenne pepper, flavoring extracts, white wine vinegar.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' silk Congress heeled boots, men's Oxford ties, Men's French calf sewed boots, boy's enameled slippers, Ladies' white and black kid slippers, Ladies' plain and beaded slippers and buskins, Ladies' and misses' calf sewed buskins.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Eagle plows, three sizes, handcarts, ox yokes, Coffee and grain mills, Grant's fan mill, Wheelbarrows, hand carts, wheelbarrows, Russell's cast iron corn shellers.

Miscellaneous.

Glass hand lamps, glass preserve dishes, Cut glass salt cellars, solar chimneys, solar wicks, Rockingham spittoons, hanging solar lamps, Castard glasses, cut goblets, W. I. cheese cups, German reading lamps, panel doors, glazed window sash, Window blinds, rolling pins, wash boards, water pails, Cedar and painted tubs, market baskets, mop handles, Toy pails, clay beakers, painted and whitled kitchen pins, Ladies work baskets, covered pails, birch brooms, Corn brooms, covered painted buckets, willow knife baskets, Carpet bags, towel racks, feather pillows, hair seating, High post bedsteads, double and single walnut washstands, Walnut corner what-nots, 5 and 6 shelf, Walnut side what-nots, oak office chairs, Grecian chairs, Pure white lead, extra white lead, whiting, putty, Lamplblack, spirits turpentine, black enamel varnish, Coach varnish, furniture varnish, raw umber, Prussian blue, green, chrome green, French zinc, Chocolate fire proof paint. 210-3m

Advertisements.

For Sale
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
The Cargoes of the British Barks
"HUMPHREY NELSON,"
AND "KATHLEEN,"
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dry Goods.

Blue cottons, white cotton, superfine white cotton, assorted prints, two blue prints, Turkey red and yellow prints, plain Turkey red cloth, gingham, French lawns, muslins, brilliantes, plain and fancy silks, victoria lawns, furniture prints, cotton shirting, cotton handkerchiefs, printed bordered handkerchiefs, Valenciennes and handkerchiefs, Thread red do, WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC handkerchiefs, Joconda riding hats, cotton umbrellas, silk umbrellas, sewing cotton, blue and scarlet serge shirts, pilot jackets, Alpaca coats, Mosquito netting, linen thread, Dod ticks, white tape and binding, blankets, railway wrappers, merinos, alpacas, plain and figured, superfine and common cloths, ladies' straw hats, brown cotton half hose, sewing silk, men's felt hats, silk handkerchiefs, superfine tweed trousers, shepherd's plaid, heavy tweed flannels, blue flannel, white flannel, grey woolen wrappers, men's woolen hose, cotton undershirts, cotton trousers, printed muslins, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware.

Bundles round iron, asstd. flat bar iron, asstd, Spades, shovels, forks, axes and adzes, hand saws, Tenon saws, assorted locks, chisels and files, B. M. spoons, scissors, corkscrews, plated spurs, Butchers' steels, carpenters' adzes, Cast iron pots, asstd. sizes, anvils, anvils, Iron hurdles, 6 ft long, in 4 upright and 4 horizontal bars, Coopers' rivets, brass butt hinges, plane irons, Cut nails, asstd sizes, metal brace bottoms.

Naval Stores.

Tarred rope, asstd sizes, Manilla rope, bolt rope, Whalelines, ratlins, spunyarn, assorted paints, Hamburg tiles, boiled linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, Sail canvas, asstd, barrels Stockholm tar, Barrels pitch, ship scrapers, sewing palms, Bees wax, sand paper, chain hooks, Iron and brass screws, mulskin irons, Redpaths patent pumps, with fly wheel,
ALSO,
Cases sheathing copper, 14 oz. @ 30 oz., Cases composition nails, assorted sizes.

Groceries.

Cases English bacon, do do hams, ex Cheshire cheese, Cases pie fruits, jellies and jams, asstd, Candied orange and citron peel, cases pickles, Sauces, white wine vinegar, mustard, capers, Preserved meats and vegetables, cases macaroni, Vermicelli, tapioca, sago, cloves, cayenne pepper, Ground black pepper, cases patent groats, Patent barley, Scotch oatmeal, almonds, saleratus, Cases preserved ginger in half and quarter jars, salad oil, Mulagatawny paste, stearine candles, Yellow soap, mottled soap.

Liquors.

Cases Genevra, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Whisky, Brown Cognac Pale Cognac, Pale Sherry, Fine Old Port, Claret,
BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,
Hbds Sarle' Ale, hbds. Younger's Ale.

Sundries.

White saltwater soap, perfumery, fancy jewelry, English sadlles, Scotch biscuits, Crates assorted earthenware, Hams and bacon, Assorted iron, Iron pots, tin plates, Cross bars, fencing wire, Small shot, Liverpool salt, English boiled oil, Blacksmiths' coal, Steam coal, Green paint.

SUGAR PANS AND COOLERS,
Hoop iron, 1 case superior assorted English cutlery,
FIFTY TONS RICE, in 100-lb bags.
—ALSO—
Received per bark **SEA NYMPH**, from London, MARZETTI'S ALE AND PORTER,
And per bark **GOMELZA**, from London, an assortment of ENGLISH GROCERIES.
And by the first conveyance from England after the HUMPHREY NELSON, for which vessel they were too late, a beautiful assortment of ENGLISH PRINTS, including pink and yellows, and other choice style Prints.
☞ The designs of these prints, as well as of those received per "Humphrey Nelson," are entirely new, and not copied or borrowed from the old designs of importations by other houses.
189-tf JANION, GREEN & CO.

NEW GOODS!
W. N. LADD
HAS RECEIVED BY THE "SAMUEL ROBERTSON" a large and desirable assortment of
Hardware!
Consisting in part of
Extra quality mortice locks, with white or dark knobs; Elm City and Western door locks, brass hinges and screws, city bolts, assorted sizes; Locks and staples, wardrobe hooks, Escutcheons, blind hinges and fastenings, gilt curtain bands, brass box and chest locks, hair cloth for furniture, leather binding, gutta percha hydrant hose, 3 to 1 inch, gutta percha bath tubs, tin hose pipes, tinmen's solder, sofa springs, butter chalk, wash boards, zebra twine, scrub, marking and white-wash brushes, carpenter planes, panel saws, combination rules, files, brace bits, Iron frames, Hawke's plated braces with bits, lamp hooks, coffin screws, large bullet moulds, Gun tips, 40 to 60 inch smiths' bellows, raw locks, brass wire nutmeg graters, shoe brushes, whitewash, spring balances, barrel screw jacks, G.-F. tin mills, croton lifts, stop cocks, chisels, sadiron bells, Boston spring balances, Charcoal irons, nurse lamps, blacksmiths' vises, spittoons, cutton hoes, tin, brass and copper machine oilers, tea trays, Rodgers's penknives, French pocket knives, Germantown, tinned spoons, hay forks and rakes, grain sickles, scythes and snaths, hoes' axes, lead pipe, sheet zinc, nails and springs for carriages, casters for bars, dolls, assorted sizes, etc. Also,
Eagle Plows, assorted sizes.
☞ To all of which attention is respectfully invited. 211-3m

JUST ARRIVED!
PER CLIPPER BARK
KATHLEEN,
FROM LIVERPOOL,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Consisting in part of
Beautiful New Styles of Prints,
Victoria Lawns,
Coburgs,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Saddles,
Carpets,
Perfumery,
Rice,
Fencing Wire,
Wiltshire Cheese,
Marine White Soap,
Orange Shirtings,
42 inch Bagging,
Liquors
Beer and Porter,
Oils,
White Lead,
And a great variety of English Goods.
☞ Samples of Prints, and other Goods, can be seen at the Store of the undersigned.
200-3m JANION, GREEN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!
BY EXPRESS FROM
NEW YORK,
PER
Clipper Bark "Yankee!"
AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS SUPERIOR white tarlton embroidered collars, ruches, Chenille nets and fancy dresses, opera hoods, Cloaks, elegant ribbons, new style; Bonnet frames, superior English crape, white do, French flowers, mourning do, lace veils, bloomers, Black mantilla lace, spotted lace, riding hats, Black velvets, bonnet velvets, pink do, Tinsel and black radical canvas, tinsel wool, Patterns for same, worsted needles, children's hats, Organdie muslins, dimanche table linen, toweling, Superior bird's eye diaper, plain do, Table covers, ladies' raglans, silk bindings.
And a great variety of Cloths for Gentlemen and Boy's Clothing.
For sale by (207-3m) H. DIMOND & SON.

TO CAPTAINS
OF WHALESHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS.—Wood of superior quality can be had at Kona at $8 per cord; fresh beef at 4 cents per lb; sheep at $3 per head, and goats at $1 50 head. Also, fruits and vegetables of various kinds can be procured at the above named port.
☞ Wood always on hand at the beach in quantities to suit purchasers. (64-tf) GEORGE CHARMAN.

KEGS, KEGS.
1000 5 AND 8 GALLON EMPTY kegs, suitable for sugar. For sale by
211-1q C. BREWER & CO.

IRON.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT PER LATE arrivals. Country orders respectfully solicited. For sale by
(211-1q) C. BREWER & CO.

PLOWS, &c.
OX YOKES, IRON PLOWS, WHIFFLETREES and Chains. For sale by
211-1q C. BREWER & CO.

HERRING.
150 BARRELS IN GOOD ORDER. ALSO,
Half bbls do, half bbls mackerel, kits tongues and sounds. For sale by
(211-1q) C. BREWER & CO.

CEMENT.
300 BARRELS FOR SALE BY
211-1q C. BREWER & CO.

NOTICE!
EXPECTING TO RETURN TO THIS Kingdom by the 1st of November next, I have appointed Mr. A. Funa to act for me under Power of Attorney during my absence.
Lahaina, April 21, 1860. CHARLES LAKE.
206-6m

Advertisements.

B. F. SNOW,
Shipping and Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, the following assortment of merchandise:
White Linen Handkerchiefs,
White Towelling,
Blue Flannel Sacks,
Blue Drills,
Suspenders,
Ladies' Riding Gauntlets,
Blue Bunting,
Boys' Jackets,
RAVENS DUCK,
Britannia Castors,
Table Spoons,
Cut Glasses,
White Water Bottles,
Sets Crockery Ware.

Crates Crockery Ware.
Bay State Lanterns, brass Glass,
Cooking Stoves,
Cream-laid Paper,
OOLONG
TEA,
Dried Apples, China Rice, Carolina Rice,
COFFEE FROM TITCOMB'S PLANTATION.
Extra Prime Pork.
LOAF SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, NAVY BREAD, HAMS
Ground Pepper,
Ground Mustard,
Water Crackers,
Metropolitan Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,
Jumbles,
Lemon Cakes,
Jars Prunes.

MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pocket Knives, Jack Knives, bags Shot, boxes Needles, Silver'd Bits, Measuring Tapes,
SOLAR LAMP CHIMNEYS, Do. LAMP WICKS. Nos. 1 & 2.
Rolls House Paper,
Padlocks,
Pick Axes,
Carpet Tacks,
Assorted Files,
Handcuffs.

Iron Bedsteads. One Cabin Table.
Large Compasses, Copper Pumps, Boat Compasses, Door Mats.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
" GROCER'S "
" COUNTER "
Gunny Bags,
Epsom Salts,
Black Paint,
Green Paint,
Madder,
Lewis & Brother's pure White Lead,
Pacific Co. Extra White Lead,
Keg's Lewis & Brother's Phil. pure Zinc Paint,
Cans Lewis & Brother's Phil. pure Zinc Paint.
Top Sails,
Fore Sails,
Main Sails,
Studding Sails,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS.

BRUSSELS CARPETING.

Oilcloth Carpeting.
One sup. Patent Force Pump,
Mens' Boots,
Brogans,
Baltimore Cane-seat Chairs,
Lasting Gaiters,
Assorted Shelf Hardware.
Ships' Scrapers,
Brand's Whaling Guns,
Lances,
Harpoons,
One Brown's Whaling Gun and Irons, one set iron strap Cutting Blocks, with chain pendants, Mincing Machines, Boat Anchors, Iron Rowlocks, superior New Bedford Whaleboats.

OIL CASKS AND SHOOKS.
Hoop Iron,
Coopers' Rivets,
Oak Plank, 1½ and 1½ inch.
Large assortm't Manila and Hemp Cordage.
Seizing Stuff,
Cutting Falls,
Whale Line,
Try Pots,
Composition Sheathing Nails,
Composition Coppering Nails,
Cut Nails.
MARZETTI'S PORTER, quarts and pints,
FETLEY'S ALE, pints,
SALTS BURTON ALE, quarts and pints,
BALES CURLED HAIR,
Indian Vegetable Bitters,
Cherry Cordial,
Hot Drops,
Essence Wormwood,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Essence Peppermint.
Palm-leaf Hats,
White Straw Hats,
Brown Straw Hats,
Drab Straw Hats,
Children's Hats.
A SMALL INVOICE OF
SUPERIOR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
207-tf &c., &c., &c.

FRESH GROCERIES.
ON SALE BY RECENT ARRIVALS, THE following choice assortment of Groceries,