

PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

(Translated from the "Kuokoa.")

Acioy Y. M. to A. M. Kuhele.

Sir:—In your letter of 25th Feb., 1863, inserted in the Hoku o ka Pakipaha, you represent Catholicism and Calvinism, as if they were two "thieves," and in the passage of your English church between those two "thieves," you find, it appears, the shield of "truth," in medio tutissimus ibis. That may be so. Catholicism is, however, somewhat gratified in its coming down "direct from the Apostles to this day," by the admission, in the same number of the Pakipaha, of A. M. K.; but what about Calvinism? It is not a "thief" thieving in the "right." It is likened, by this A. M. K., to Presbyterianism, Unitarianism, Methodism, Universalism, Friendism, Quakerism and Mormonism, among false prophecies and heresies. They (the Calvinists) will perhaps look out for themselves; and if they wish to contend with you, my friend, they will not, in my opinion, be defeated.

Do not deceive yourself: I have read the history of the Church by Ven. Bede, from Vol. I. to Vol. V.; and in Vol. II. Chap. II. of that history, it is seen that "seven Bishops came to meet St. Augustin under an oak tree," and I highly prize the accuracy of your reference. But why that? Has it any connection with Faith? Does it prove the genuineness of the Religion of Peleua? Were those seven Bishops right in being unwilling to observe "Easter" as the majority of other Bishops observed it? Do the Bishops of England at present observe "Easter-day" in accordance with the computation of those? Has not that computation been rejected by all the learned? Yes, it has; and your English Bishops now observe the Feast of "Easter" according to the computation of the Pope. In vain do you refer to those seven Bishops; they were, for their obstinacy and disobedience, truly guilty, and for that guilt, Ven. Bede informs us in that very chapter, that they were, as St. Augustin had foretold them, awfully afflicted by God.

You refer again to John I. The Pope's foot, it appears, was not put on his head, as you had first stated, but "that John was forced to kneel in the presence of the Pope's Legate." I deny this also: he was not "forced to kneel." He however kneel, as Catholic princes always do in accusing themselves of their sins; but he did not kneel by command of the Pope; he did so by his own free will. Do you imagine that the authority of kings is abased by their kneeling? If you think so, you mistake, for in kneeling they kneel to God and not to man.

You state that, according to your historians, the supremacy of the Pope commenced A. D. 600. That has been often refuted; see my answer to A. M. Kuhele, in the Kuokoa of Feb. 7, 1863; and I repeat that the "supremacy of the Pope did not commence A. D. 600," but it "commenced," and was given without limitation, by the words of Jesus Christ to Peter: "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it—feed my lambs—feed my sheep—I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven—whosoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in Heaven; and whosoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in Heaven—I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren." That was the time the "supremacy" of the Pope commenced, and not in the year 600.

You also state, "the history of all the Kings of Europe proves the rejection of the supremacy of the Pope, from William of Normandy, in 1066, to John I. in 1200—and thence to the reign of Henry VIII." Yes, this may be so with respect to the history issued from the inkstand of your historians; but it is not so with respect to history founded on truth. I see in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, the names of kings enrolled among the Saints by Papists. Are they those who rejected the supremacy of the Pope? I observe that a number of the Sovereigns of Europe assembled at Clermont, A. D. 1095, by order of Urban II., the Pope of that period, and obeying his voice as that of a father. Are those who rejected the supremacy of the Pope? And what of the kings of the succeeding centuries and their armies united together by a command of the Pope, to resist the enemies of the Christian name? Were they those who rejected the supremacy of the Pope? Do not again affirm that the supremacy of the Pope was rejected by "all the sovereigns of Europe." Truth remains; it will not be upset by the misrepresentations, tergiversations, obscurations, and falsehoods of adversaries.

I eagerly desire to see you able to show the validity of the consecration of Mathew Parker, the head of the line of your Bishops. You have indeed attempted it, but your effort has been unsuccessful—and every one, in my opinion, can see the defect of the attempt.

1. Your statement is opposed to that of your historians. They say that M. Parker was consecrated the 17th Dec., 1559, and according to you M. Parker was consecrated the 19th Dec., 1541. Is the 19th day the same as the 17th? Is the year 1541 the same as the year 1559? But I will not dwell on that—it may be an error of the printer.

2. You give, together with the names of the consecrating Bishops those of their Secs. It is in the Chronicles of Lambeth? No, I deny it. It is not even stated in those Chronicles that they were Bishops.

To ascertain the validity of that consecration, your witnesses have been often asked to produce the Register that proves it. It was not however produced. After the lapse of 50 years the Register of Lambeth was produced, but that Register is supposed to be a forgery, fabricated to meet the reproach of lacking it. But we will not dispute about that, for if you desire it, I will allow the authenticity of that Register. But what I ardently desire to know is this: was Barlow, the consecrator of M. Parker, a true Bishop? You say, positively, yes; but I say it is not evident to me: I doubt it, and have many reasons for doubting.

1. I see that the validity and truth of the consecration of the English Bishops, who were consecrated according to the Ritual of Edward VI., was and always has been denied by the Catholic Church; and the Legislature of the Kingdom of England, in like manner, denied it in the reign of Mary, because the words essential for the consecration of a Bishop, were not, at that period, in that Ritual.

2. Those who had been thus consecrated had not much faith in their episcopacy, as is seen in the act of Donner, who denied the episcopacy of Horn, who styled himself Bishop of Winchester. (See Abridgement of Dyer's Reports.)

3. Elizabeth had not much faith in the episcopacy of those, since, for the consecration of M. Parker, she applied to an Irish Archbishop, who was then in prison, and who refused (to consecrate him); she then applied to Tunstall the Bishop of Durham; to Brown, Bishop of Bath and Wells; to Pool, Bishop of Peterborough; to Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, &c.; but they refused, and because of the combined refusal of those Bishops, Barlow was commanded to do the job, say your witnesses. But if Barlow was not a Bishop, was he whom he consecrated a true Bishop? No, certainly; we both agree on that point. The question is this: Was Barlow a true Bishop? Was he validly consecrated? Your witnesses assert it; but some deny it, and the majority doubt it. This Barlow was elected Bishop, this is not doubted; but his consecration is not evident. He despised that thing; in his opinion, consecration is fruitless; a non-consecrated Bishop is the same as a consecrated Bishop. A Patent from the King, is what makes a man a Bishop, says he; and such was the opinion of the majority of the rebel Bishops of that period. Besides, the record of the consecration of this Barlow was searched in the Registers of all the churches, and in the other Registers of the Kingdom, but all to no purpose. It is stated by Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, that this consecration was made Feb. 22, 1555, but Mason and Wharton prove the untruth and impossibility of it. Hence, for these reasons and others not given here on account of the extent of them, those who doubted continue in their doubt still.

You assimilate this Barlow to Leo VIII., Benedict V., Benedict IX., Sylvester III., Gregory VI., &c.; but the comparison is incorrect. They did not deny the necessity of consecration, nor has their episcopacy or the validity of their episcopacy been denied; all those who were consecrated by them, were true Bishops.

"Purgatory" is a novelty to you; it is not so to us. It is found in Scripture, Mat. xii. 32, 1 Cor. iii. 15, &c. It has been recognized by the Holy Fathers of the East and West. See St. Chrysostom, in a great number of his Sermons, in Cap. II. proverbs, St. Ambrose, Orat. I. St. Prosper, ad Mass. de Miss. Pasch. Cap. 4. St. Augustin, enshid. ad Laurent. C. 109, 110. Lib. de cura pro mort. cap. 4. de civit. Lib. 22, cap. 24. St. Gregory, Dial. I. 4, cap. 39, in 1 Ps. Punit. in cap. 2, Lib. I Reg. Ac, &c.

You perhaps deny that "Purgatory," because that word is not found in Scripture; but that is not a reason for denying it. You believe in the Trinity; this word however is not found in the Bible. You believe in the Consubstantiality; but this word is not found in the Bible. We do the same in what regards "Purgatory." This word is not found in Scripture, but the substance of it is found there, and the substance is what is most valued, not the envelope.

You believe that the "Immaculate Conception" is a new Article of Faith, invented by the Pope. I deny your ignorance of our religion. To protest, to point out, to teach, to develop and explain the truths revealed by God, is the office of the Pope, and that alone; he does not invent new Articles of Faith. Were new Articles of Faith invented by the Councils of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, &c.? Had not the Articles of Faith, definitely defined in those councils, been Articles of Faith before? A similar thing was done recently in the Council of Rome, the 8th Dec., 1854. The verity of the "Immaculate Conception" was definitely defined, and by that final definition, an end has been put to vacillation, doubt, dispute, and controversy among us, for we believe, without doubting the verity of the words of the Lord saying, "I will be with you all days to the end of the world."—The Holy Ghost, whom my Father will send, will teach you all truth, and he will remain with you, and will be with you forever, and he will teach you all things that you need to know, and he will remain with you forever.

I feel obliged to you for admitting Elder and More to have been good men; but I cannot admit that they were "traitors." Those who read, as you have lately informed me, that "hundred" Bishops were murdered by Mary, will be surprised. At what period were there a "hundred" Bishops in England? Who, and where, and how, were they murdered, and how did the Church of England; but the fault is perhaps to be attributed to the distraction of the printers in the printing office of the Kuokoa. Do not be displeased, my friend; I do not believe your statements to be true.

With Salutations, A. M. K.

Iron War Ships.

Mr. Donald McKay in a recent letter from Paris on the subject of the French navy, throws out the following hints in reference to the contemplated construction of iron vessels-of-war by the United States:

I regret very much to see, from the late accounts received from the United States, that our Government intends to construct a number of iron iron-cased ships (cruisers) of 7,300 tons each. How such a plan could be adopted with the English experience of such large iron ships before our eyes, is more than I can understand. The comparatively small draft of water which these ships only can have, on account of the depth of our harbors, prevents a possibility of giving any great speed to such immense structures, and their necessarily immense length will render them less manageable yet than their English sister ships. Thus they will be at the mercy of a much smaller opponent, whose superior steering powers allows a choice in position.

The construction of such vessels would be as great an exaggeration, as was the construction of a whole fleet of Monitors, which, I know, will be acknowledged are only fit for harbor defence, and which leave our navy of sea-going ships just as it was before we commenced the construction of iron-cased ships.

In comparison with the power of the navies of France or England, I must confess ours is not worthy the name of a navy. In conclusion I may be allowed to say, in order that we may be respected by all the European naval powers, we ought to commence without delay the construction of at least 12 iron-cased frigates of from 26 to 52 guns, each of not more than 25 feet mean draft of water. These will form the nucleus of our real fighting ships at sea.

We ought further to have an equal number of corvettes of high speed, and of about 14 to 16 guns each, and about twenty of 30 to 50 gun frigates and an equal number of screw steam sloops-of-war of about 20 guns each, both latter classes of the highest speed obtainable, so as to allow them to evade their iron-cased opponents. The latter vessels will always prove of excellent use in case of a foreign war, in harassing the enemy's commerce.

All these ships ought to be built of timber, and in the most substantial manner. Not until this increase has been accomplished shall we command respect as a nation.

Iron ships ought not to be adopted in our sea-going fleet, for the following reasons:

1. The fouling of their bottoms (against which no remedy has been found yet) and consequent loss of speed.
2. The weakness of their bottoms and consequent liability of soon breaking up whenever they touch.
3. The impossibility to give them a good ventilation, all the artificial means having failed to produce a good ventilation on account of the many water-tight bulkheads necessarily used in their construction.
4. Their great unhealthiness as proved already by the few cruises made by the Warrior and Defence.

Yours truly, DONALD MCKAY.

Mr. Gaillardet, writing to the Courrier des Etats Unis from Paris, Feb. 27th, says: There is a rumor on the Bourse to-day of an insurrection in Hungary corresponding to that of Poland. This looks improbable on its face. The alleged resolution suddenly taken by Napoleon to recall the French army from Mexico and treat with Juarez upon the report of General Forey, recognizing that the popularity of the Mexican President insures his reelection, is added. The Emperor wishes to avoid the conflict daily growing imminent with the Northern States, through the aid they offer the Mexicans by the unpleasant relations existing between Seward and Meriour, and the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to accept the last proposal of France."

One evening, a person living some half mile from where two roads branched off, was sitting without a light in his room, when a stranger entered the door, bearing something in his hand. Catching sight of the occupant of the room in the dusk, he exclaimed—"Sir, being a stranger in these parts, will you favor me with a candle to read this guide board with?"

Examination Of all the Witnesses as to the Identity of the Kanaka Harry.

The examination of the witnesses as to the identity of the Kanaka Heleike, or Harry, who has been confined in our city prison for over 12 months, on a charge of killing Capt. Hussey of the whaling brig William Penn, on the 6th of November, 1852, was concluded yesterday before Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court. On the day previous one of the witnesses for the defence (David H. M. Cook) asked, who, by his knowledge of the occurrence of that event at the time, corroborated his positive identification of the prisoner having been in Honolulu on the night of the 9th and day of the 10th of November, 1852, a place over 2,000 miles from Strong's Island, the scene of the murder, which it is alleged took place three days before. Yesterday the first witness called, C. Kapaeka, testified positively to the identity of the prisoner, who, he took with him from Lahaina to Honolulu, and that from certain circumstances, some of which were stated, he knew the prisoner was in Honolulu from 1851 to the time of the late King's death, in 1854. There could be no possibility of his (witness) being mistaken in the prisoner's identity, or of his being in Honolulu at the time of the murder, and on the wharf in 1852. J. K. K. identified the prisoner as being a relative of his, whom he had first seen in Honolulu on the 17th of March, 1852, and again on the 31st of July of the same year, (both being festive days among the islanders,) and that on the night of the emeute of the sailors of the whaling fleet in Honolulu in November, 1852, when a building was set on fire, that the prisoner and himself had saved some property from the burning building, which they had jointly carried to a place of safety. Also, that on the next day after the fire they had, in connection with Judge H., rescued one of the rioters (a mulatto) from the hands of two Tahiti natives who were beating him (the mulatto) badly. R. A. S. Wood, who is temporarily stopping in this city, testified that he had been a resident of Honolulu for over 20 years past; that the sailors' riot and attendant fire occurred in the month of November, 1852; that on the 24th of that month, some of the sailors or more afterwards, he took passage in a vessel from San Francisco, and had for a fellow-passenger Charles Rand, the present United States Marshal. The witness also testified as to the high standing of the witnesses previously examined, stating particularly that the character of Judge H. for truth and conscientiousness had no superior in the estimation of the white inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution, Jackson, testified that he was on board the brig William Penn, at Strong's Island, in 1852, where 11 or 15 natives were shipped (among whom was the prisoner) for boats' crews; that when about three months out the mutiny occurred, and Capt. Hussey and one man were murdered by the natives, who then deserted the vessel. Had not been seen with Kanakas before. The only change in the prisoner's appearance since the time of the murder was that he had become fat and had very little beard while he is now lean, with a very heavy beard. Had not seen prisoner until after his arrest, and then first heard of it through the papers. Went and saw Capt. Nelson, who told him he was sure it was the Harry from the William Penn, and with him visited the prisoner in the jail. Walked up to prisoner and looked closely at him for about a minute, and then said, "Is that you, Harry?" He stated, but said nothing, and did not seem to recognize him. Heard the jailor ask prisoner if he knew the witness, and prisoner reply that he did not. Witness then told Nelson that he was sure that the prisoner was the man Harry. Thought Harry in 1852 was about 24 or 25 years old. On the cross-examination witness's reasons for recognizing the prisoner rather unsatisfactory, and he ended by practicing the effect on those present that it was quite probable he was in error as to identity.

Capt. Nelson being called, testified as to the circumstances of the voyage and mutiny, and stated that he had not seen Harry since then until about 18 months ago, when he saw and recognized the prisoner on board the whaling bark Corbi, Capt. Way. Witness then questioned Capt. Way about him; also told Capt. W. all about the alleged part taken by the prisoner in the murder of Capt. Hussey; got no proof from Way, with whom the prisoner had been a voyage previously, and as the Corbi was ready for sea, got Way to promise to ask the prisoner certain questions while away. That the questions (not at all of a convincing character) were reported and asked by Way while at sea, and answered by the prisoner partly in the affirmative, hearing which on the return of the Corbi, and seeing prisoner walking up and down the wharf, (in front of the Corbi) he went to Capt. Goodall and told him the man Harry was then on the wharf, and got Goodall to go and take a good look, and see if he thought the prisoner was the man who had been on board the William Penn; that Goodall did go and look at the prisoner and said that the prisoner was the man Harry; hearing which witness went to Chief Burke and had the prisoner arrested; thought the man Harry was about 20 or 30 years of age at the time of the mutiny. Cross-examined: Witness stated that he told Capt. Goodall at the time he first saw the prisoner on board the Corbi that he was sure the prisoner was the man Harry, but Goodall did not go to the Corbi to identify the prisoner, and as Way was ready for sea he got Way to promise to ask certain questions, which he expected would identify the prisoner and be further proof. Capt. Goodall testified that he had seen the Kanaka Harry, at Strong's Island in 1852, and had seen him on board the William Penn more or less for a week, while there. Had not seen him since until he went, by Capt. Nelson's request, to identify the prisoner, who was then on the wharf. To the best of his belief, the prisoner was the Kanaka Harry, who he had seen on board the William Penn in 1852. Was not certain enough to swear absolutely that this was the man, but would swear that he believed he was the man Harry. The prisoner looked so much like Harry that he thought it was either Harry or his ghost; that Harry, in 1852, was tall, slim, withy man and about 25 or 27 years old.

During the examination Judge Hoffman frequently asked questions so as to elicit as completely as possible the entire knowledge of the witnesses in regard to the prisoner. The general feeling of those present was that it was a case of mistaken identity with very strong proofs in favor of the prisoner's innocence.

The case of Heleike is somewhat similar to the case of Berdue, who, in 1851, was mistaken for Stewart, and was arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of murder, on the most positive testimony as to identification, and only escaped hanging on the day of sentence by the providential arrest of the real murderer, Stewart, who was taken on board a vessel, at the hour of his proposed departure for Australia, and by a timely confession enabled the Vigilance Committee to send witnesses, who arrived in Marysville a few hours before the time set for the execution of Berdue. The witnesses, who were familiar with the appearance of, and certain marks and deformities on the person of Stewart, were almost thunderstruck when they saw Berdue, who resembled Stewart so strictly with the same deformities and marks, that the witnesses affirmed that if they did not know that it was a sheer impostor, they would swear that Stewart to be in Marysville they would swear that Stewart stood before them.

The case of the arrest and imprisonment of this Kanaka is a remarkable one, and shows clearly that under no circumstances should the innocent despair. Arrested in this city over a year since, and cast into prison, the papers reported him as a native of Bala Bala, one of the Society Islands in the Sandwich Sea. Dr. Atwell, a missionary to the Micronesian Islands, being in this city, read the announcement, and as he had heard the

report in 1853, while in Micronesia, of the death of this mutiner Harry of the brig William Penn, among those islands, he was induced to visit the jail, where he saw the prisoner, who vehemently affirmed his innocence, and that he could prove it if time were allowed him to get testimony from the Sandwich Islands, of which he was a native. Strongly impressed with such a conviction of the Kanaka's innocence, Dr. Gulick called on the Hawaiian Consul, C. E. Hitchcock, and represented the prisoner's nativity, and his belief that the prisoner was innocent. The consul visited the prisoner, was equally convinced with Dr. Gulick of his innocence, and took down his statement, and had a photograph taken of the prisoner; and making a successful application to Judge Hoffman and District Attorney Sharp, had the case postponed until the proof asserted by the prisoner could be ascertained at the Sandwich Islands. The statements of the prisoner were found true at Honolulu; also the prisoner's likeness was recognized, and certificates to that effect were returned here. The consul when the proofs arrived, hearing that the testimony of the prosecuting witnesses was of a most positive character, feared that by some possibility the testimony, being in writing, might not be convincing to the jury, obtained a further stay of proceedings from the officers of the law, and sent for the principal witnesses in person, as the government had notified the consul that they were strongly impressed with the innocence of the prisoner, and that the witnesses should be sent at his own expense, if it should be deemed necessary to save the life of a believed innocent subject. The witnesses arrived a few days since, and recognized the prisoner at once, and from present appearances the Government of Hawaii will be rewarded for its expense and trouble in the saving of the life of an innocent man, one of the humblest of its subjects.

The following account of the meeting of Judge H. and Mr. Kapaeka with the accused, will be read with interest:

On the bark Yankee, arrived yesterday from Honolulu, came several members of the Hawaiian Government, who were sent by that power to appear as witnesses at a trial soon to be held here of a subject accused of committing a capital crime. These witnesses consist of John I. C. Kapaeka, C. G. Hopkins, and a native named J. K. K. Our readers will perhaps remember that about a year since, a Kanaka sailor named Heleike, or Harry, was arrested in this city for the murder of Capt. Hussey, on board the whaling brig William Penn, in 1852, while that vessel was at sea, near Strong's Island. After the arrest and imprisonment of this man, on the strong representations of the accused that he could prove his innocence, the Hawaiian Consul at that port, C. E. Hitchcock, obtained a stay of proceedings by making an affidavit that he had cause to believe that if sufficient time were allowed to send for witnesses to the Sandwich Islands, the accused would be able to prove his innocence. The parties above named have, in accordance with promise, been sent by the Hawaiian Government, at its own expense, to save if possible the life of an asserted innocent subject, which action of the Government is believed to be without parallel among the civilized nations of the earth, and should redound to its credit. The most distinguished of these arrivals is John I. C. Kapaeka, a member of the Privy Council, also of the House of Nobles and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom. The intellect of this gentleman is of a high order, and his purity of character as a judge is held in the same estimation by the white inhabitants of these islands as that with which the white inhabitants of the United States regard the U. S. Supreme Judge.

At 1 o'clock to-day, the witnesses whose arrival from the Sandwich Islands was mentioned in our issue of yesterday, attended at the city prison to see the Kanaka Harry, who for the past year has been confined on the charge of murdering Capt. Hussey, in 1852. The witnesses were attended by U. S. District Attorney Sharp, Judge Freelon and Alexander Campbell, counsel for prisoners, and C. E. Hitchcock, Hawaiian Consul, and C. G. Hopkins, who has accompanied the witnesses from Honolulu. The witnesses each in turn proceeded with the above named gentlemen to the prison yard, where the prisoner was waiting their arrival.

Judge H. was the first to identify the prisoner, of whom he asked many questions until he felt ripened to certainty. The Judge pointed him as a boat boy of Honolulu, who, on the night of the 6th of November, 1852, helped to rescue a schooner which was in danger of catching fire from a building on the wharf, that was fired by the sailors of the whaling fleet in the harbor, who were an armed mob ashore. The Judge had also seen and recognized him the next day after the fire. The murder is stated as having been committed off Strong's Island, where the murderer had been shipped a few days previous, on the 14th of November, 1852, which place is over 2,000 miles distant from Honolulu.

C. Kapaeka was then brought in, who at seeing the prisoner immediately recognized him, and on meeting whom he was agitated to tears. There was not a dry eye at this moment among those present. After his emotion had subsided, the witness stated in English to those present, that the prisoner was a boy who was a son of one of his people, and identified him as being in Honolulu at the time of the fire above referred to in 1852, and also continuously by other circumstances as being there up to the middle of next year, 1853.

J. K. K. then saw the prisoner, of whom without reserve he spoke, specifying many things to prove his identity during the time when the murder is alleged to have been committed by Harry. Altogether the identification was complete, each circumstance, taken in connection with other proofs previously adduced, prove the prisoner's statements correct. The Government of Hawaii will be rewarded for their efforts and expense, by saving the life of an innocent man.—S. F. Bulletin.

1863. SUGAR & MOLASSES! FROM KAIWIKI PLANTATION! FIRST CROP, NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE BY 349-3m MELCHERS & CO.

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THE READING SALOON is the most spacious, airy, and charming room in town, sheltered from the sun by a broad verandah, commanding a magnificent view of the country, and well supplied with standard works and periodicals.

THE BARS are furnished with choice beverages that cannot fail to please the most fastidious, and the advertiser himself, that the establishment is unequalled in this, and unsurpassed in any other community. 656-3m

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IRON. JUST RECEIVED— 800 bbls. Hoop Iron, 30 " Sheet " A full assortment of Bar Iron. 354-3m C. BREWER & CO.

Sewing Machines LATELY RECEIVED per "RADIGA" a few more of these favorites, inexpensive, reliable and independent, double thread "SEWING MACHINES" For sale by 347-3m C. BREWER & CO.

Molokai Butter! FRESH MOLOKAI BUTTER! For sale by 349-2m CASTLE & COCKE.

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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MINISTERIAL REPORTS, LEGISLATIVE REPORTS, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, CATALOGUES, PROGRAMMES, NEWSPAPERS, &c., &c., &c. On an Adams' Power Press, in the most unsurpassable style of the art. BARELY LIVING PRICES! BUSINESS, WEDDING, VISITING And other purposes. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS AND TERMS. HENRY M. WHITNEY. HONOLULU, 1863.

To Let, For Sale, &c. THAT LARGE AND CENTRAL HOTEL, 120 on KUALAPUANA Street, formerly used as a Casino, location Room. Apply to DR. J. M. SMITH. 357-3m

To Be Sold or Let! THAT ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS family mansion, REMA HOUSE, (see page 1), located on the property of Mr. Wm. B. FILLER, who resides in the adjacent premises, lately occupied as a Government Office. 351-3m

TO LET! THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE undersigned. R. F. SNOW. 354-2m

Real Estate For Sale! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS a lot of private lands, that is, 100 acres, and is located on the property of Mr. Wm. B. FILLER, who resides in the adjacent premises, lately occupied as a Government Office. 351-3m

To Rice Growers! THE HONOLULU RICE MILL, WILL Hull and Polish Paddy for one and one-half cent per pound; or pay one and one-half cent per pound, or the higher market price for first quality Paddy, delivered at the mill, by the undersigned, and will furnish containers for Paddy to be thus delivered. Apply at Mill at foot of Punch Bowl Street, or to S. PORTER FORD, Agent Honolulu Rice Mill, 348-3m Office adjoining U. S. Consulate.

Mat Bags. Mat Bags. FOR SALE ABOUT 1000 KAUAI MADE good substantial Mat Bags, for sale by HOLT & HEUCK. 348-3m

BEST FIREWOOD! Constantly on Hand. RECEIVED FROM MAUI AND KAUAI, on the premises of the undersigned, and for sale by HOLT & HEUCK. 348-3m

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