

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

No foreign arrivals or clearances—no business—consequently nothing to quote.

Mercantile Agency in New York.

This mercantile agency is a curiosity. It is a business agency...

One large dealer Smith, who deemed himself injured by their...

The Tappan, Arthur and Lewis, retired from that business...

Their successors in the business (Dun, Boyd & Co.) employ...

A merchant, however, who is a resident of Massachusetts...

As our readers are aware, the Island of Mauritius, or the...

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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Through the kindness of one of our merchants we have been favored with a sight of the Commercial Gazette of 6th April last, published at Port Louis, Mauritius, price one shilling. It being a "steamer edition" for the overland route, we are unable to gather from its contents whether it is issued weekly, tri-weekly or daily, but should judge the latter. It is a small sheet, about the size of the Friend, of 16 pages. It has a very unimpressive appearance at first sight, coarse, dingy paper and antiquated type, and so far as artistic execution is concerned, the Pike County Democrat is far ahead of it; but there, superiority or even comparison suddenly ceases—one is invited to speculate, and the other a rough diamond. In short, we were surprised to find so much editorial and statistical ability displayed upon it.

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the finest climate under the sun, this archipelago is capable of maintaining three millions of inhabitants, and the poungou? as the French say, they are not more prosperous, is a question that concerns all alike, we can only say, let every one speak his opinion upon that subject without being proscribed.

The Gazette is quite jubilant over the Bourbonnais because the cyclones of February last were not so destructive at Mauritius as at Reunion. Out of the 25 vessels forced to sea, 3 were condemned, 10 repaired, 9 not heard from, 2 foundered at sea and 3 arrived at different ports for repairs. That fact causes one to consider a little about insurance—more damage than has been done to vessels by storms in the vicinity of these islands since the days of Capt. Cook.

Labor at the Mauritius is performed almost exclusively by highland coolies. In one place the Gazette states, that they had imported since 1854, 150,000 coolies, and had the cholera only three times, which was quite a triumph over the Bourbonnais, who claim that their government is much the cheapest, since it cost for the last year only 7,800,000 francs, and had the cholera but once, (which lasted nine years, says the Britisher) while the Mauricians were taxed 12,300,000 francs. One may ask himself how much money would be left on these islands after paying such a tax.

Port Louis, the principal city, is an ill-laid out, ill-constructed, dirty, hot, unhealthy town, probably worse than Lahaina, and has a municipal government which cost \$60,000 to govern the last year—"bad bargain," says the Gazette. Besides the latter journal, they have others—the Presse Independante, l'Echo du Peuple, the Courrier and Mauricien are quoted. The Gazette treats upon every subject except religion, even horse-racing. The Gazette has a special correspondent at Madagascar, and one gathers from his remarks that Radama I. is passing through the same ordeal that Kamehameha III. did here. Radama has already a Frenchman, Englishman and American among his Ministers of State, "a pretty kettle of fish" for the next ten years. The Protestant and Catholic religions have met there face to face with their good Christian jealousies and rivalries.

The Mauricians import, one may say, everything they consume except sweets, which makes Port Louis a great commercial town. It requires more than three vessels per week, of over one thousand tons each, to take off their sugar alone. There were in port on the 5th April, 45 vessels of 19,111 tons, among which we noted two Americans, one the whaling bark Peri, Northon. The Commercial Gazette being an ally conducted journal and at a location similar to these islands, and ripe with the very experience in sugar culture that is most required here, we commend it to our planters as the very best they could take. We presume arrangements to take it could be made with Williams & Co., of this city, as they have correspondents at Port Louis.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. SUGAR IS KING.—Whoever doubts it, will be convinced of the fact by taking a walk down to the building occupied by the Refinery, or by listening for a few moments to the conversation of parties who visit the drug-store on the corner to gather and retail the current news. Mauka of the refinery an addition is being put up for the purpose of making more cooler room, and covering in two large molasses vats or cisterns which have been built. By conversation with parties interested, we learn further improvements are contemplated to keep pace with the demand. We hope to soon chronicle the fact that machinery for a mill has been ordered. After reading our leader on the state of affairs, and facts relative to sugar growing at Mauritius, the most skeptical can but acknowledge that with capital and sufficient energy, we may at least send the same amount of sugar abroad from this group.

NUANU VALLEY CEMETERY.—We learn with pleasure that a movement is on foot to do something towards getting the lots in this cemetery in decent order. Burial places that are left neglected to become overrun with indigo and noxious weeds, attest very little of that love and remembrance for those who sleep their last long sleep under the sod, that years should not fade or extinguish. To keep the grave in order and neatness, is the last and only remaining office of love which the living may extend to those that have gone before. We understand that several owners of lots have engaged Mr. Holstein to take charge of their grounds, and we have no doubt that Mr. H.'s labors will make a decided difference in their appearance. Those wishing to avail themselves of the services of Mr. H., will please call at the office of Mr. A. J. Cartwright.

OUR WATERING PLACES.—We were a little astonished on taking a ride around Diamond Head, and through Waikiki, to see the number of cottages now built, and improvements still going on at the beach. Where a few years since were a few straw huts occupied by fishermen, may now be seen neat and romantic looking little cottages, glistening in coats of white, through clumps of trees, making cozy retreats, where one may enjoy the fresh trades and a splendid surf bath, after the cares and vexations incident to a hot, dusty town, and no business. Commend us to this style of living, say we. From the enumeration of our medical friend who accompanied us, we fancy the houses were all occupied to their fullest extent by one of our fairest and bravest.

THE LECTURE.—Ichabod Crane is right: we were not present at the lecture delivered by Mr. Syge. The multiplicity of duties devolving upon us, and our forgetfulness, is our only excuse. From what we hear, however, we are the losers. The lecturer may congratulate himself upon one fact, that we have not heard the first word of criticism detracting from its merits. We learn that \$137 were the net proceeds, which, considering the fact that large numbers of our residents are absent on the other islands, and at our watering places, speaks well for the liberality of those remaining.

RATHER ROUGH STREET SPORT.—Yesterday, in front of our office, we noticed a couple of natives on horseback, with their animals hitched together in such a way as to draw against each other. There was no great display of strength, however, as the horses were poor specimens of even the native breed: the Scotch giant might have taken one under each arm, and marched off with them.

We would call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu and residents of other islands visiting the city, to the advertisement of "Carriages to Hire," in our columns of to-day.

PORT STREET SCHOOL.—The Examination of this school will take place this day, and the Exhibition on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE VOLCANO AND THE KILAUEA.—A party returning by the steamer yesterday, from a visit to Hilo and the volcano, gives a most glowing description of the trip up the "hair-breadth scapes," &c., and the sights seen. The volcano is very active, in fact much more so than it has been for years. Not having seen it, however, we can give no idea of the grandeur and sublimity of the sight from our banks. We wish, however, that some of the party would give us an account, for it would without doubt be very interesting, though it might make some of us regret that we had not the time to spare, or perhaps the means to carry us to the spot. We learn that other parties intend taking advantage of the steamer's sailing to day to pay Madam Pele a visit. Truly the steamer is an institution, for one can calculate to a day when he may be again on "change, to take up a note in bank, or attend to other realities of a business life. From the experience of parties who have been on the trip, from 40 to 500 will carry a person through in very good style. To use the language of one of the returned—"Now that I have seen it, and know what it is, I would travel around the world to see it."

STEAMER MAILS.—It is a rare thing indeed to find a Hawaiian who cannot read and write, and the people are very fond of doing both. The mail-bags of the Kilauea always come and go pretty well loaded with their correspondence. The rush to the post-office, after the vessel's arrival, nearly equals that of the haole when a foreign mail comes in—and it is interesting to notice the eagerness with which the natives open their letters and devour the contents. Few or no secrets seem to be written, as letters often go around from hand to hand, for perusal by persons who have no interest at all in them.

FIRE.—About half past 12 o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the burning of the dwelling of Mrs. Maughin, in Palama. A couple of the fire companies started out, but could not reach the spot with their machines. We have no particulars.

STORM AT HILO.—From a correspondent in Hilo, we learn that on the 14th inst., a northerly gale, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was raging in that district, which it was feared would do much damage to the young crops of cane.

By letter from a New York correspondent, we learn that Mr. J. C. Spalding late of this place, had received a commission in the United States Navy, as Assistant Paymaster.

SCHOONER KALAMA.—This schooner is undergoing extensive and thorough repairs at the yard of Messrs. D. Foster & Co.

Waifs on the Bay State. MY DEAR ADVERTISER.—THURSDAY, May 28th, 1863, was a great day for Massachusetts and for the United States, for it witnessed a great moral victory,—prejudice forgotten, hatred conquered, the brotherhood of man vindicated and Boston burroughing for a Regiment of Negroes, as they marched along to take their places in the army of the United States. On that day the 54th Mass. Regiment, composed of Americans of African descent, was embarked for the seat of war.

Colored troops had been raised in the Carolinas by Gen. Hunter, in Louisiana by Gen. Banks, and at the West by Adj. Gen. Thomas, but this is the first black regiment raised in a loyal State, and Massachusetts has alone dared to recognize the manhood of the negro and show faith in his capacity. From 1620, when the negro slave was first planted in Virginia, to 1863, the claim of the African to humanity had not been recognized. The Proclamation of January 1st, spoke liberty to three millions, but the great, practical question still existed—"What shall be done with the negro?" Shall he be made a political serf? Shall he be allowed to come North and compete with white men? Some cursed him; others would colonize him in Liberia or Texas. But the question was still unsolved. Two years of war has made it a reality to the nation, and now they understand it. The negro is a man, not a chattel. We are in honor, let him fight for us. The first regiment has gone; and as I watched them march through the streets of the modern Athens, the Star-Spangled Banner waving over them, stepping to the Old John Brown hymn, I asked myself if this was the Boston that a few years ago sent Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns back to slavery!

The course of the black men was a perfect ovation. Beacon Street fluttered with banners, bouquets and handkerchiefs waved by fair hands, and the old Common was covered with an admiring, applauding multitude. It being "Anniversary week," the crowd was much greater than it would have been at any ordinary time.

The regiment formed in line on the side of the Common nearest to the Public Garden, and went through with the manual before His Excellency Gov. Andrew and two Major Generals, each with a numerous and showy staff. The Governor then reviewed them, by marching completely around them, and the regiment in turn marched around the allotted parade ground by company, saluting His Excellency as they passed him—all the while Gilmore's B. M. playing its most inspiring strains. I'll venture that a prouder man could not be found that day, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, than its Executive Head. In fact, the Governor's lofty step and triumphant air, indicated his feelings. And well he might be proud. Here, in the heart of Boston, was a Regiment of Negroes, acknowledged by all to be the best drilled regiment that ever left the State, their blue uniforms contrasting finely with the rich hue of their complexions, handling their rifles as if they knew what they were, and impatient to strike for themselves, their race still in bondage, and for the government which has sent them forth. The 54th Massachusetts has been recruited from all parts of the loyal States, a good proportion coming from Pennsylvania. They have been in camp only about two months, and yet in excellence of drill, general discipline, dignity and military bearing, it is unsurpassed by any regiment I have ever seen. While in camp at Readville it was remarkable for order, cleanliness and good behavior, as the residents in the neighborhood testify. On the day of their departure, every man was up at the r. i. o. and during all the exciting and fatiguing parade and march through the streets, there was not one straggler or one drunk, a fact without parallel in the history of this or any war. Gov. Andrew has selected its officers with the utmost care, appointing only those who had been active service. They are, moreover, all gentlemen, and of the first and best military connections. The Colonel, Mr. Shaw, is a son of Beacon Street, and the Lieut. Col. Mr. Halliwell, is from one of the best Philadelphia families, and but few regiments can show on their rosters so many from the noblest blood of America. The design of this is to ensure good treatment of the men and to command respect and social position for the regiment in the army. It was hoped that the 54th would be allowed to march through Broadway, N. Y., Chesnut St., Philad., Pratt St., Baltimore, to Washington. The friends of the race thought this would disarm the popular prejudice against it more speedily than anything else. But the government, and wisely no doubt, sent it by steamer direct to Newbern to Gen. Foster's Dept. Meanwhile the work of recruiting colored soldiers is proceeding with increased vigor, and the 55th Massachusetts has already 500 men in camp, under drill.

Many of the negroes are not satisfied because no commissions are given to black men; but the majority prefer to be offered by white men, and this is the wise policy of the government at present. When their courage and capacity to command is amply proved, promotions will, no doubt, be made and

commissions given them, and the late reports of their valor at Port Hudson makes this not a far-fetched probability. The cry is now—"Let us use the negro; let him do something for himself; let him fight!" And in this all classes are joining. Abolitionists, Republicans, Democrats and even Copperheads so far as they approve of fighting at all. The sight of the 54th Massachusetts will strike terror into Rebellion. It is an earnest of what is yet to come. The vital strength of the Rebellion, so long despised by us, is now turned against them, and with 200 such regiments, it would be ground to powder.

Among the crowd that day on the Boston Common, I recognized two retired Lahaina merchants, one San Francisco-Honolulu and a native of Maui and his sister, who are expecting to return thither in the fall. Near by, in his carriage, was a merchant prince from Hilo. We all agree that our life at the islands has rid us of our prejudice against color, and some of us could say that such a prejudice we never possessed, for we were brought up in the pure light of that doctrine which opens so eloquently the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom—"God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the earth in unity and blessedness."

A few days since I was present at the U. S. Court in Boston, and witnessed the indictment of Capt. Cook, of the whaler ship Tanager, for engaging in the slave-trade. He pleaded guilty, as the evidence against him was irresistible. The principal witness was a kanna from Maui, one of the boat-steerers, whose testimony was clear and explicit. The Court, in Judge Sprague and Clifford sit, is one of the ablest of the Federal Courts, and has a large part of the adjudicating upon the prizes taken by the U. S. cruisers and blockaders. The prosecution is conducted in a most able manner by the Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., of the District Attorney, who is well known at the islands.

I notice that you express some doubt in regard to the passage of the act reducing the rate of postage from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast, from ten to three cents per half ounce. The act passed at the last session, and goes into operation on the 1st of July, as you are doubtless by this time informed. With aloha, yours truly, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. } NUVANU. June 10th, 1863. Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—The manufacture of sugar may now be regarded as the most important and remunerative industry that these Islands are engaged in, and as any plan that would facilitate the boiling of sugar, and lessen the cost attending the process, must be of interest to those who have embarked their capital in the enterprise, I purpose to submit, through the columns of your paper, for their consideration, a plan which I feel confident if adopted will prove a success. My plan or idea is the use of hot air, applied in such a manner as to have all the advantages of an ordinary fire train, and yet be as simple as a steam train. Regularity of heat at any grade required can be had, and the operator is able to stop its working at any moment. As some or perhaps all of the readers of this communication may doubt the possibility of being able to attain sufficient heat to the purpose of boiling, I will only mention that some years ago, in trying experiments with hot air, I was enabled to melt lead by holding it to the end of a pipe from which hot air was issuing. Now, as lead will not melt under 500° of heat, it will be readily understood that sugar boilers that sufficient heat can be obtained. From such knowledge, I feel assured that my plan will answer the purpose better than any heretofore tried: in my limited space it would be impossible for me to describe the whole modus operandi; but should any of our countrymen express a desire to try my plan, I will take much pleasure in giving it my best attention. I am, Sir, very truly yours, GEORGE HERON. Lahaina, Maui, Aug. 14th, 1863.

VONHOLT & HEUCK Have on board the Bremen Ship 'ELENA' EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER! A well-selected Assortment of MERCHANDISE! Consisting in part of Dry Goods, BEST STYLE GINGHAMS, French Prints, English, Black and blue plain alpaca, Colours etc. etc. Fine white and blue flannel, White acetate and blue shakerets, etc. etc. White shirtings, 4-4 Shetings 7's, etc. etc. Black satin, light cashmires for dresses and dressing gowns, Black and brown, blue and green Thibet, Black silk handkerchiefs, alpacas, etc. Superior pilot cloth jackets, Tweed and waterproof coats and suits, Woolen, half-woolen and hollow-wool pants, Black alpaca coats, white Marellas vests, etc. etc. White merino and merino finish undershirts, White, brown and fawn striped cotton undershirts, Ladies' fine white cotton hose, and white and black cotton hose, long and short variety, Men's white, brown, mixed cotton socks, Men's white merino socks, Children's hosiery. An assortment of white-cotton shirts, also with linen bosom, White shirts with colored bosoms, Regatta shirts, silk drawers, etc. etc. FINE HATS of all sizes, of all different styles. Silk Umbrellas, En tout cas, Calf Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes. Hardware & Cutlery. Rutherford's, sailors' jackknives, saw files, Needles, percussion caps, etc. Saddlery. English, German and French saddles, sidesaddles, Brakes, bits, saddle bags, spurs, whips, girths & girthing. Groceries. Crushed sugar, stearine candles, salad oil, sardines, Fresh peas, sausages, preserved vegetables, Meats and game. Sundries. Large size window-glass, putty oil, spirits turpentine, Wrapping paper, cut-smoking tobacco, paying canals, Cut tinware, putty and sherry classes, cut crockery, Dated candlesticks, water-coolers, glass beads, Houseware, tenting. Ale and Porter in Pts. and Qts. ON HAND: A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE Imported from Europe, United States, &c., &c. JUST RECEIVED: By "Helen Mar," from Boston, AND BY OTHER LATE ARRIVALS! Sup'r brown cottons and drillings, denim, blue drill, Cotton duck, grey and colored blankets, shirts, Undershirts, grey flannel shirts, etc. SADDLES, AXES, CHARCOAL IRONS, CARD MATCHES, TOBACCO, CORDAGE, HORSE-ROPE, &c., &c. For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Corner Fort and Merchant Streets. 378-34

Mr. Syge's Lecture. HONOLULU, TUESDAY MORNING, August 18, 1863. MR. EDITOR:—Where was you last night? I did not see you at the lecture. Perhaps you went your "sub," or some "snapper-up" of items. Perhaps you may have entered the hall after the lecture commenced, for I confess I heard but little that was going on after he began, except what he said. For one I was delighted. Thanks to the Queen's Hospital for such an evening's treat. I wish I could remember a tythe of the many amusing and humorous remarks which the lecturer made about Scott, Irving, Lamb, and a score of other literary celebrities. As an Italian would say, the lecturer spoke con amore, i. e. he set to work in good earnest, with his whole heart and soul. He spoke good an hour and forty minutes, but it seemed not longer than some sermons of forty minutes. After hearing him read the humorous account of the "roasted pig" from Lamb, I opine there will be a great demand for that animal at the market, for the next week or so.

Perhaps it would be too much to ask a copy for print, (but really it is worth the asking), or rather, by and by, he should be asked to repeat the lecture with suitable variations. Such lectures do good. They create a healthy literary taste among all classes. They make the reading of "books that are books," and "authors that are authors" fashionable. Mr. Syge is a good reader. Some passages read last evening were executed with much taste and feeling. There was an absence of "all affected," which Cooper said, he hated, and so does

Your humble servant, ICHABOD CRANE, of New York.

HAWAIIAN BOARD.—The Treasurer of the Hawaiian Board acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since July 7th, 1863:

Table with columns for Donor Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for J. M. Society, J. M. Society, J. M. Society, etc.

J. O'NEILL, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., Opposite Lewis & Norton's Coopers, King St. 378-1y

JOHN RITSON, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND PORTER, Honolulu. 378-1y

Mat Bags, Mat Bags. FOR SALE ABOUT 1000 KAUAI MADE good substantial Mat Bags, for Sugar or Salt, at 378-2m

Administrators' Notice. ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of HUNA (C) are requested to send in the same to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, and all parties debtors to the said estate are requested to settle with the undersigned forthwith. WM. WEBSTER, MCKENLOE, Administrators. Honolulu, Aug. 20, 1863. 378-4

Carriages to Hire! BY THE DAY OR HOUR, WITH CAREFUL and attentive drivers, and horses warranted quiet and kind in harness. Apply to WM. BRAY, TRUCKMAN, At Ward's Stables. 378-3m

THE AHUPUAA OF MAKIKI! FOR SALE! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale the Ahupuaa of Makiki, situated two miles from Honolulu. This estate is most excellently watered, containing a large amount of land suitable for tillage, and is unequalled for pasturage. FOR A MILK FARM there is certainly no situation on the island so well adapted. The estate is well-fenced, and will sell on such terms as to make the payments easy for purchasers. Apply to CHARLES C. HARRIS, or STEPHEN SPENCER. 378-5c

MOLOKAI BUTTER! FRESH MOLOKAI BUTTER! FOR SALE BY... CASTLE & COOKE! 378-1y

LUMBER! BUILDING MATERIALS. LEWERS & DICKSON, HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THEIR LUMBER YARD! Opening on King, Fort & Merchant Streets, Oregon 1-inch Boards, rough and planed, do. Plank, 14, 12, 2 and 3 inch, do. Scantling of all sizes, do. Tongues and Grooved Boards, 1 and 1 1/2 inch, REDWOOD—1 inch Boards, rough and planed, do. Plank, 14, 12, 2 and 3 inch, do. Tongues and Grooved Boards, 1 inch, OREGON SOFT PINE—1 inch Boards, do. do. do. 14, 12, 2 and 3 inch Plank, EASTERN PINE—1 inch Clear Boards, do. do. 3 inch Tongues and Grooved Boards, do. do. Plank, 14, 12, 2 and 3 inch, do. do. ALSO... SHINGLES—Redwood and Oregon Cedar! DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES. A Fine assortment of Wall Paper. Glass, Whitewash and Paint Brushes. And a full assortment of BUILDERS' HARDWARE, which they offer for sale at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Having Steam Machinery on the premises they are prepared to execute orders for Sawing and Planing. LEWERS & DICKSON. 378-3m

Real Estate for Sale. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Lahaina, Island of Maui, on Friday, August 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, THE COTTAGE & LAND! Situated on Lahaina Road, about 1/2 mile from the Beach. The house contains Dining Room, Parlor, two Bed Rooms, Kitchen and Cook Room. The lot contains about one acre. Adjoining the Dwelling House is a Carriage House and stable. ALSO, on the lot are a number of imported grape vines, bearing fruit. A stream of water running by the lot. Terms Cash. C. E. BARTON, Auctioneer. 377-34