

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.
Very little has transpired the past week which properly comes under this head.
We hear of a sale of 500 bbls Chilean flour ex Matador from Valparaiso, on private terms.

Ships' Mails.
For San Francisco—per Whistler, noon.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.
ARRIVALS.
Feb. 5—Schr Active, Kapahulu, from Lahaina.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 6—Am bark Wm. Koch, for Western and Oahu.

VESSELS IN PORT—FEBRUARY 11.
Am bark Whistler, Paty.

PASSENGERS.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, Feb. 6—Mr and Mrs J. Dawson.

PORT OF HILO.
ARRIVALS.
Feb. 3—Am brig Merchants, Chaffinch, 22 days from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per Merchants, Feb. 2—Mr and Mrs J. Dawson.

MARRIED.
KITTREDGE—Chas. W. Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 26th, at the house of the bride's father.

DIED.
HUMPHREYS—Died at Waikapa, Maui, January 26th, 1865.

New Book.
PHOTOGRAPHY OF LIBERTY—GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. Two Volumes. New York: Sheldon & Co., 1864.

The reading public in the United States, has for many months been upon the tip of expectation in regard to this book.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—By the Kilauea we learn that a child aged 3 years and 8 months met death from its clothes taking fire.

The publisher of this paper is absent on a tour of this island, and intends paying special attention to the sugar and cotton crops now growing.

The Osward with the mails, may be expected during Sunday or Monday. She is absent from here 44 days to-day.

The Morning Star, under command of Capt. J. James, will leave for the Marquesas on the 10th instant.

A NEW HEALING POWER.—An assistant surgeon, writing from Gettysburg, says that what water is in a wound in an inflamed state, oil is in a suppurating state.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

A MINISTRY, blind to the best interests of a people, and subservient to every whim and caprice of an aspiring leader, was our excuse for opposing the unwarrantable disposition of the Constitution of 1852.

Whatever delinquency we may have been considered in want of in attacking a Ministry who were without means of answering except through our columns, we surely will not be considered as wanting now that they acknowledged themselves fully equipped and fairly started with the Hawaiian Gazette.

Our first Parliament, under the new Constitution, has assembled, transacted business, and been prorogued, and the act of the King, in abrogating the Constitution of 1852, has been ratified by the nation.

The above is the opening paragraph of a leader in the Gazette, that probes an old sore and is heaping insult on injury. The whole article sounds much like the reasoning or arguments of a thud who, while bragging of his deeds, tries to elevate his calling and carry the sympathies of the public with him.

Allow, for sake of argument, that the King contemplated such an act; yet upon communicating it to his Ministry, composed as it should have been of true friends of the people instead of such opponents to their true interests as the Foreign Secretary and the Attorney-General, they would have shown him the manifest wrong he was about to commit; and failing to convince him, could have placed their feet-folios at his disposal.

Let us we to let the paragraph quoted from the Gazette pass unanswered, our silence might be construed by those abroad as assenting to its correctness. Born on these islands, having a hale-ana or birthright in its soil and in the freedom of its people, we cannot sit silently by and allow the utterance of what we know to be false, nor approve of the act of a Ministry who at best are ambitious foreigners seeking their own advancement. We honor the King and we love the people, and therefore we must defend the truth, when assailed.

The first falsehood stated in it is, that the act of "abrogating the Constitution of 1852 has been ratified by the nation." The second, that "the New Constitution granted by His Majesty, with the view of further guaranteeing the liberties of his people, has been gratefully accepted by their Representatives."

We claim that the delegates sent to the Convention in July last, were the free choice of the people, and represented the sense and intelligence of the nation; and that the acts of the majority were fully endorsed by their constituents upon their return to them after their summary dismissal by the King.

Now let us see how the right of franchise was used by a people whose representatives (?) are said to have "gratefully accepted" the New Constitution. The representatives to the Legislature which should have been called in May last, were elected for Honolulu by the following votes, polled in January, 1864:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. G. Rhodes 250, W. Webster 138, W. P. Bagshaw 109, S. M. Kamehameha 62.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention of July, were elected by the following vote: J. I. Dowsett 70, G. P. Judd 70, T. Metcalf 72, Nicholas Wood 62.

In this election two causes led to a smaller vote, some voters seemed to have a dread of coming evil, while others, looking upon it as an act of treason upon their rights, failed to cast the full round vote of the January proceeding. The registered votes at the election for Representatives of 1862 was 2912. At the election in 1864, 2408 votes were cast, three-fifths of which could have claimed the right of franchise under the property qualification.

Turning now to the vote for members to the late "Parliament" under the property qualification clause in Article 62 of the New Constitution, which reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years; and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall be possessed of Real Property in this Kingdom, to the value over and above all incumbrances of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—or of a Leasehold property on which the rent is Twenty-five Dollars per year—or of an income of not less than Seventy-five Dollars per year, derived

from any property or some lawful employment; and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840; and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his District as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to vote on any vote for Representative or Representatives of that District. Provided, however, that no insane or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon be restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote."

The following vote was polled: G. Rhodes 250, W. Webster 138, W. P. Bagshaw 109, S. M. Kamehameha 62.

Can any one believe that the paltry show at this election when the principal votes cast were from the soldiers who are taught to obey orders, and by government officials, who obey without teaching, embraced all who in this district could swear to the above qualification? Or will any say that the free, intelligent voice of the people was fairly represented by the men lately in session, when scarcely a foreigner except government officials voted? And we are confident that the vote in Honolulu is a fair sample of other districts. No! the free, unbiased choice of the people was in the Convention of July; and the mainly protest signed by two of its members was the sense of the majority of delegates then assembled, and reads as follows:

May it please Your Majesty: As this Convention has now decided to proceed to the revision of the Constitution, or rather to the adoption of a new Constitution, we feel compelled by our duty to our constituents, and to our sovereign, to enter our protest. In this crisis, when the rights not only of our immediate constituents, but of all the people are at stake, we cannot shut our eyes to the responsibility which we are assuming in the keeping even of a paper of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which so much importance has been attached, were informal, vague, and unbinding, and which, in the hands of the Judges in the proper sense of the term, but even if the Court had delivered its opinion in writing, and had supported its conclusions with the same weight of argument and force of argument, on such a question, it could have no binding authority for us. Their legal opinion in such a case is simply their opinion as judges, and not as constitutional officers. The question is one of right and justice, and outside of the pale of the Constitution and Law.

Their duty as judges is to interpret the Constitution and Law, but not to set either aside. As their office is created by the Constitution, and as all their powers are derived from the same, they have no power to abrogate themselves, much less others from their obligations.

No such sacred power is given by the Constitution to any of its officers. The oaths which we have taken to support it, stand recorded in Heaven, and cannot be annulled by any earthly power. The only legal method in which the Constitution can be referred back to the Convention for its revision, is that in which it was originally framed. Any other method is simply a revolution, and revolution does not carry any claim to be Constitutional. Even if our constituents had desired it, they would have had no right to instruct us to take part in subverting the Fundamental Law of the Kingdom.

We protest against the doctrine, that we, elected as we have been, are a higher power than the Constitutional Legislature of this Kingdom, and that we have the right to set it aside. We protest against it, as striking at the very basis of Constitutional Government, and that principle, which has been the mainstay of the people since the beginning of time, when Revolution is justifiable, when a Constitution may be violated, and a government removed back into its constituent elements. But this is a bold and dangerous right, to be exercised only in those terrible emergencies, when the very existence of a nation is at stake, and all Constitutional methods have been tried and found wanting.

No such emergency now exists, and if any does exist, it has been created by the Government itself. We protest, because we believe that this is a Constitutional Monarchy, and that the Crown can, no more claim the powers which it exercised previous to 1824, than it can claim the powers which Kamehameha III. separated from his Royal Domain, and made over to the Government. We believe that Your Majesty, in ascending the Throne, by that act assumed all the duties and responsibilities which attach to the Throne under the Constitution.

We believe that Your Majesty has tacitly admitted this new principle, by governing the Kingdom, and that in fact of the Constitution, and in causing the officers, whom Your Majesty has appointed, to swear allegiance to the Constitution of 1852.

We protest, because the Royal Proclamation was unambiguously worded, and because the People were kept in ignorance of its real object, and after their assenting to it, we believe that the People, because the proposed new Constitution has not been judicially and lawfully adopted, and that the King has been able to elect his Delegates indelicately, with reference to it, and so that the Delegates themselves are not properly prepared to discuss, and to give their assent to it, and that the effect of such a precedent will be to impair, if not destroy, the stability of the government, and to launch us upon a sea of uncertainty and revolution, which will be disastrous to every interest of the Kingdom.

We protest, because as legal subjects, we desire the permanent stability of the Kingdom, and because we believe that in subverting the Constitution, we are destroying the principal safeguard against foreign and domestic enemies. We protest, because at the time of our election, we were ignorant of the Constitution, and we believe that the Constitution may be brought about in the Constitutional way, through the Legislature, who are the only lawfully constituted means acting for the benefit of the Kingdom.

We would rather live under a Constitution, even more defective than the one now in force, than under a government which has all the foundations of the Government under which we live, and which we love.

Such being our sincere and fixed convictions, we cannot conscientiously with honor, and with our duty to Your Majesty, and to our constituents, take part any further in the proceedings of this Convention, and we do hereby withdraw from the same.

O. H. GILICK, HENRY H. PARKER, Honolulu, July 22d, 1864. This document would have received the signatures of the majority of the delegates, had they not believed that they were called together in all honesty of purpose, and that the other estates of the realm would abide the result of the Convention, as was stated they would, be it what it might; and moreover, that by signing it and withdrawing, their constituents would have had good grounds for complaint; as the minority would no doubt have availed themselves of the opportunity to "walk over the course" and claim the stakes—a bastard Constitution.

We verily believe that there have been deeds done in connection with the Departments, which parties in power are interested in concealing. Some means must be engineered through by which the parties may feel secure against the troublesome questions of a committee of investigation from a Legislature which the people would elect. We can judge of the deeds only by the monstrous means used to bring about their ends. A people who knew so well the value and use of the right of franchise under the Constitution of 1852, and a press so fearless in exposing the shortcomings of the Ministry, must be neutralized. So, why not rob the people of their Constitution and give them a new one?—which, by a property qualification clause and one virtually muzzling the press for the time being, leave them powerless.

During the first few sittings of the Convention it was made evident that the Ministry, led by the Attorney-General, were seeking a cause upon which to disagree; the complexion of the third estate was not suited to their views; there were men who in early times had been tried and found true, and sons of men who had spent their best days in bringing this nation from darkness to their present advanced condition. After long and stormy debates on different points, during which the delegates showed a spirit of forbearance and concession which did them honor, the article providing a property qualification for representatives was reached, and after a well-contested debate the delegates yielded; soon the article which fixed a property qualification on voters came up, and upon this the delegates evinced the same spirit of willingness to concede by bringing forward an amendment, in which they were supported by the more intelligent Nobles; but to a Ministry who were evidently determined to force them to a stand, this was the long desired point, the delegates had yielded until to have repeated it would have been cowardly. Then followed the finishing stroke, and they were sent back to their constituents.

We have shown that the delegates to the Convention were the choice of the people, and that

the delegates were opposed to the property qualification as affecting voters. By this clause the late "Parliament" was packed. Can the members composing it be called the representatives of the people? yet they are the ones who have "gratefully accepted" the "Constitution of August 13th, 1864."

These rights they have neither earned by their blood, nor by patient and continuous resistance of oppression; but they have been acquired within a few years as gifts from their kings.

The Ministers forget that it is an axiom as true as it is old, that a thing once parted with as a "gift" can never be recalled, but by the consent of the receiver. Have the subjects of Kamehameha 5th relinquished their rights in the Constitution of 1852, the "gift" of the good KAMEHAMEHA 5th?

After the ministerial outrage of August last, the people have reason to fear for the safety of other gifts of their kings. The Kubaana system by which this same Kamehameha and his chiefs gave to his subjects the right of ownership or fee in the land they lived on, was a gift made about the same time with the Constitution just violated. Both are gifts of a like character, and the one should have been considered as inviolable as the other by the successors of the royal and noble donor.

To illustrate the "guaranteeing of liberties" by the New Constitution, we will quote the section referring to that dearest right of a free people, the liberty of speech. The Constitution of 1852 reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, according to law."

The New Constitution has two articles upon this subject. Article 3, reads:

"ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech, or for the protection of His Majesty the King and the Royal Family."

"ARTICLE 62. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Assembly, by any disturbance or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for anything said or done in the Assembly, or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or other person ordered to attend the Assembly, in his way going or returning; or who shall receive any person arrested by order of the Assembly."

We have been found fault with by some for not publishing the reports of the transactions of "Parliament." We can only say in answer that, after trying to obtain the minutes from that body on a most liberal arrangement, we declined sending a reporter for fear that our comments might be construed as a "false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments on the same;" and that we could have had an impartial hearing in that body, no person acquainted with Hawaiian politics will be foolish enough to believe.

Had we been allowed to ventilate their acts and laws, they might have saved themselves from being made the laughing stock of the community. Our leader of last week exposed some glaring inconsistencies and errors which a school boy would have been ashamed of, and no doubt but what as they come to be enforced, more will come to light.

Before closing we must admit, what is patent to every one, that the Ministry are riding with reins well in hand; furthermore, that they are riding rough-shod. But let them remember the old proverb about its being "a long lane that has no turning," and beware the reaction which will surely follow as day the night, and be assured that "with the same measure that ye mete without, it shall be measured to you."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WINDY WEATHER.—The weather for the past six weeks has certainly been remarkably cool for these islands. The thermometer here in Honolulu has, during the time, ranged at night from 58° to 68° with the wind mostly from the north, excepting on one or two nights, when it stood about 70° with south winds. On Kauai, it has fallen to 52°; while at Makawae on Maui it has been as low as 47°. Mt. Haleakala is now mantled with a beautiful white robe of snow, stretching from the summit four miles down on each side, in some places about four feet in depth. In the ravines, and probably in the crevices, it has been much deeper. What a fine place for cooling,—to start from the summit and slide down four miles! The residents of Makawae and also of Ulukouia have enjoyed ice creams on several occasions lately. The snow is obtained by natives, sent up especially for it, and when wrapped in a blanket, it is easily kept. In one instance, ice three inches thick was brought down. Capt. McGregor, of the steamer, says that the summits of the lofty mountains of Hawaii are also white with snow, and to vessels passing the island, present a most beautiful appearance, as the sun shines on them. The copious rains we have had, in which all the islands have shared, fall on these high peaks in the shape of snow and remain there for weeks, especially on the southern slopes, which are less exposed to the sun, and more protected by the clouds. The idea that some people have, that our climate grows colder each year, is not correct; though, we have had more cold and stormy weather this winter than usual, yet our general temperature remains probably the same that it was a hundred years ago.

THE PLANTERS' LINE.—Another vessel of this line, the brig Merchants, commanded by the veteran Chadwick, arrived at Hilo on the 2d instant, with a goodly list of freight and passengers. See shipping memoranda for that port. We are glad to see this line fairly started, and with the enterprising owners every success. Messrs. J. C. King & Co. are the agents in San Francisco, and Mr. J. H. Coney in Hilo.

FROM VALPARAISO.—By the Chilean bark Matador, we learn that a rumor was extant to the effect that peace had been declared between Spain and Peru, but upon what terms we could not gather. Valparaiso port charges had been abolished, and resident foreigners were allowed to own vessels under the Chilean flag.

THE YACHT Themis, Capt. J. B. Hanahan, left port on Thursday, P. M., for Hanalei, Kauai, taking as guests of the Captain, His Ex. R. C. Wylie and Bishop Staley. We noticed the new banner or flag presented by the Rev. Mr. Gallagher of New York, to the Bishop, flying at the main.

During the past week the sugar mills of Judd & Wilder, at Kulae, and of Mr. McKee's in Nuuanu Valley, have been in successful operation. The mill of Messrs. Ordway & Wilson at Kaneohe, commenced operations, but owing to a defect in the gears had to suspend for alterations.

THOSE LAWS AND THEIR FRAMERS.—Considerable feeling has been excited among owners of coasters by the laws passed relating to them, during the sitting of the late "Parliament," one of which compels them to obtain a special license to carry passengers. Some schooner licenses had just been taken out, and when issued did cover the right to convey passengers. After some little blustering, the Attorney-General has drawn in his horns and decided that the new law applies only to licenses issued since the publication of the same. Perhaps holders of retail licenses to sell spirits may take the same ground, and with good reason. If when they paid \$1,000 for a license, certain rights under the Constitution and laws were guaranteed them, among which was the right to sue and recover bills for spirits in the courts of this kingdom, surely the contract on the part of the government is not complete until the expiration of the term for which the license was issued, the Attorney-General and late "Parliament" to the contrary notwithstanding. When that body of wise-crees was in session the school-master must have been abroad.

FIRE.—A grass house in Nuuanu Valley caught fire on Thursday evening at about 7 o'clock, but was extinguished after doing some little damage to the side and roof.

THE KILAUEA will remain in port the coming week. She will leave again on Monday, 20th inst.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RE-PAINTING SAILOR'S HOME, will be received until SATURDAY, Feb. 12th. The main building to be thoroughly painted outside once, and all parts exposed to the weather (including the two windmills and buildings) to be painted twice. By order of the Trustees, S. C. BARNON, Chairman of Executive Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES H. Judd, of the Oahu Plantation, in the firm of Judd, Wilder & Judd, being business as Sugar Planters, &c. Wm. J. Smith, Secretary and Auditor, have named business under the name and style of Judd & Wilder. 445-1m

FOR SALE! FOUR SHARES OF THE HONOLULU SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING COMPANY STOCK, for sale. Apply to DANIEL SMITH, Harbor Master's Office. 445-1m

NOTICE. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Kilauea Sugar Company, held at the office of the Treasurer on the 7th inst., as by previous notice given, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, to-wit: J. MOTT SMITH, President. DANIEL SMITH, Secretary and Auditor. S. N. CASTLE, Treasurer. DANIEL SMITH, Secretary. Honolulu, Feb. 8, 1865. 445-1m

NOTICE. I HEREBY FORRID ALL PERSONS WHOMSOEVER trading any one on my account without my written order. NATHANIEL PARKER. 445-1m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL! THE UNDERSIGNED MOST RESPECTFULLY invites the numerous friends and the public of Honolulu generally, that he has removed to the well-known Fort Street Family Market! Where he will be prepared to see his former patrons, on and after February 1st, 1865. He intends to keep, as heretofore the BEST STOCK OF MEATS, selected from the largest herds on the Islands, and his Meats will always be dressed by a PRACTICAL BUTCHER. FRESH ALWAYS ON HAND. Eggs, Fish, and all kinds of VEGETABLES furnished at short notice. All purchases sent to any part of Honolulu or Waikiki, FREE OF CHARGE. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him at the Old Stand, he hopes that, by strict attention to business and the wants of his customers, together with fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same. Give me a call, and do not forget the Fort Street Family Market. ROBERT D. MORGAN. 445-1m

NOTICE. MR. ACHE HAVING BEEN COMPELLED ON account of ill health to leave for China, the undersigned would just to notify the public they have purchased the business formerly carried on under the name of ACHE & CO., in the stores at the corner of Nuuanu and King Streets, opposite the Grocery Store of L. Newman & Son, and hope to receive a share of the public patronage. The business card of the new firm will be ALICE & CO. ALICE CHUNGHOEK. P. S.—All outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by Alice & Co. Honolulu, 3d February, 1865. 445-1m

PHOTOGRAPHS. THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO take Ambrotypes, Daguerotypes, and also Cartes de Visite in a style second to none in Honolulu. Specimens can be seen at the Gallery, next door to the Post Office, over the P. C. Advertiser's Office. H. L. CHASE. 445-3m

1865. 1865. Sugar & Molasses FROM THE WAIHAE PLANTATION. CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 445-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

1865. 1865. Sugar & Molasses FROM THE OHOUEA PLANTATION. CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 445-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES THE HONOLULU REFINERY WILL PAY the highest market price for HARD SUGARS, AND First and Second Molasses! WITH OR WITHOUT CONTAINERS. 445-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO., Managers.

FLOUR! CHILE FLOUR ex MATADOR! FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT purchasers by ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. 445-3m

COOKING STOVES! E. O. HALL! HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW MODEL COOK! A very fine family stove, with a double oven, one for meats and one for bread and pastry. Three sizes. Also On Hand an Assortment of the Celebrated HARP STOVES! Four sizes. As Cheap as the Cheapest. 444-1m

The Suez Canal Company have adopted an ingenious mode of obtaining labor for their works. Taking advantage of the desire of every true follower of Mahomet to visit the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca, a journey which of course involves expense when taken from any great distance, the agents of the company have it announced in Tangiers and other towns in Morocco that a free passage to Mecca will be given to any Moor who will labor on the canal works for a year, during which time, moreover, he will receive food and wages. It is said that the offer has already brought a considerable number of recruits.

NEW CONCERT HALL! This Saturday Evening, Feb. 11th, BENEFIT OF MRS. L. F. BEATTY! When she will appear as the FRENCH SPY!

Regular Dispatch Line FOR SAN FRANCISCO! THE FINE AT BARK COMMODORE JOHN PATY. Will have quick dispatch for the above port. Liberal Cash advances will be made on shipments of Produce by this Vessel. For freight or passage apply to 452-2 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I! THE A. I. STEEL SCHOONER Domitila 200 TONS REGISTER. Will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to 441-3c JANION, GREEN & CO., FOR SALE.

THE FINE NEW SCHOONER "General Grant" Will be sold if applied for within a few days, apply to ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. 445-1m

A COMPETENT PRINTER WILL FIND PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT by applying immediately at the office of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Co-Partnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Ladies', Gents and Children's Shoes, Boots and Gaiters. R. LEET, R. FITZ PATRICK. 444-1m

Take Notice! R. LEET AND R. FITZ PATRICK, have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. Steward as a Family Grocery Store, where they are now ready to receive orders for manufacturing Boots, Shoes and Gaiters! From the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and in the Latest Styles, for Ladies', Gents and Children. Dissolution of Partnership. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice that he is no longer responsible for anything connected with the firm of HELENE & BAKMISTEL, he having left said business. MR. HELENE. 444-3m

S. JONES & J. COLLINS, Brick, Stone Masons and Plasterers, ARE PREPARED TO SET KETTLES, or do any kind of brick work in the most workmanlike manner. Orders left at the office in the National Hotel yard, will be punctually attended to. 444-1m

NOTICE. Kohala Sugar Company! THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the office of S. N. Castle, Treasurer, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7th, at 4 P. M. DANIEL SMITH, Secretary. 445-1m

H. HACKFELD & CO. ! Expect to Arrive per Hawaiian Bark R. W. WOOD! FROM BREMEN. Due in all March, An Assorted Cargo of Merchandise! Consisting of DRY GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, Linens, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, Beer, Wine, &c. Samples of the above Cargo having arrived via Panama, we now offer the same for sale to arrive. 444-1m

DUFFIN'S MARKET! Notice! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUTCHERING BUSINESS at the Old Stand, DUFFIN'S MARKET, King St., and would solicit a continuance of the favors of the former patrons of the above Stand. W. WILSON. 442-1m

SHEETING, SHEETING! A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF Linen Sheeting! May be had at the store of M. McINERNEY, Corner Beretania and Maunakea Streets. 443-2m

East Maui Plantation. Sugars and Molasses, CROP NOW COMING IN, and offered for sale in quantities to suit. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents. 444-3m

GENUINE HEIDNECK CHAMPAGNE! JUST RECEIVED BY W. C. TALBOT! AND FOR SALE BY H. Y. LIDDINGTON. 443-3m

TO STOCK RAISERS AND BREEDERS! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM Raisers and Breeders of Good Stock! That now is offered them a good opportunity of improving their Stock, as the well known Improved American Stallion "YOUNG HECTOR!" Sired by the Celebrated Stallion "General Scott," who has taken the prizes several years at the San Francisco Stock Fair, will stand for Mares, for the month of Four Months. As the undersigned entertains sending the Stallion to San Francisco, within the present year, he will advise the early application of all wishing the services of the above Stallion. For further particulars and the pedigree of the Stallion, where he may always be seen. Apply to W. HENNING, King St. 444-3m