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Commercial Advertiser.

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Our Island Correspondence.

Cook's Harbor, Niihau, July, 1867.

Review of Kauai and Niihau—No. 1.

The 18th day of January, 1778, will ever be a memorable day in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. It broke upon them as auspiciously as the sun of Austerlitz upon Napoleon. It illuminated their pathway to a new, a higher, and, we hope, a more glorious destiny. The gates of the West were opened, so that light could stream from the East on these isles of the vast and lonely ocean, dispelling the clouds of ignorance and darkness. Upon that day the great navigator, Captain James Cooke, R. N., in his voyage to discover a northern passage through the American Continent, first saw the beautiful green islands of Oahu and Kauai.

But in taking a general review of the leeward Islands of the Hawaiian group, we thought it would be of interest to our readers to give an account of their discovery, compiled from the second volume of the journal of the great discoverer.

Leaving Christmas Island, near the equator, on Friday, the 2d of January, Captain Cook, with his ships, *Resolution* and *Discovery*, resumed his course north, ever buoyant with the hope of new adventure.

In the early dawn of a bright Sabbath morning, on the 18th day of January, 1778, he discovered the Island of Oahu, bearing northeast by east. Almost simultaneously he discovered the elevated hill of Haupuu on Kauai, bearing north half west. Not being able to reach Oahu conveniently against the baffling eastern winds, he stood for Kauai at sunrise on the morning of the 19th. Not long after he discovered a third Island (Niihau) in the direction of west-northwest, "distant as far as land could be seen."

Under a fresh trade wind (or rather northeast wind, for the trades do not blow regularly in January,) he steered for the eastern end of Kauai. We will repeat his own words in describing the first known meeting of the natives of Hawaii with the European race:

"At this time we were in some doubt whether or no the land before us was inhabited; but this doubt was soon cleared up by seeing some canoes coming off from the shore towards the ships. I immediately brought to, to give them time to join us. They had from three to six men each; and on their approach we were agreeably surprised that they spoke the language of Otaheite (Tahiti) and of the other Islands we had lately visited. It required but very little address to get them to come alongside; but no entreaties could prevail on any of them to come on board. I tied some brass medals to a rope and gave them to those in one of the canoes, who in return tied some small mackerel to the rope as an equivalent. This was repeated; and some small nails or bits of iron, which they valued more than any other article, were given to them. For these they exchanged more fish and a sweet potatoe; a sure sign that they had some notion of bartering, or at least of returning one present for another."—Cook's Voyages to the Pacific Ocean, vol. 2, p. 191–192.

He adds: "These people were of a brown color, and, though of the common size, were stoutly made. There was little difference in the casts of their color, but a considerable variation in their features; some of their visages not being very unlike those of Europeans. The hair of most of them was crop pretty short; others had it flowing loose; and with a few it was tied in a bunch on the crown of the head. In all it seemed to be naturally black; but most of them had stained it, as is the practice of the Friendly Islanders, with some stuff which gave it a burnt or brown color. In general they wore their beards. They wore no ornaments about their persons, nor did we observe that their ears were perforated; but some were punctured on the hands or near the groin, though in a small degree; and the bits of cloth which they wore were curiously stained with red, black and white colors. They seemed very mild, and had no arms of any kind, if we except some small stones which they had evidently brought for their defence, and these they threw overboard when they found that they were not wanted."—Id. p. 192.

"Seeing no signs of an anchoring place at this eastern extreme of the Island, I bore away to leeward and ranged along the southeast side, at the distance of half a league from the shore. As soon as we made sail the canoes left us; but others came off as we proceeded along the coast, bringing with them roasting pigs and some very fine potatoes, which they exchanged, as the others had done, for whatever was offered to them. Several small pigs were purchased for a sixpenny nail—so that we again found ourselves in a land of plenty, and just at the time when the turtle which we had so fortunately procured at Christmas Island were nearly expended. We passed several villages; some seated near the sea and others further up the country. The inhabitants of all of them crowded to the shore, and collected their on the elevated places to view the ships. The land upon this side of the Island rises in a gentle slope, from the sea to the foot of the mountains, which occupy the centre of the country, except at one place near the east end where they rise directly from the sea, and seemed to be formed of nothing but stone, or rocks lying in horizontal strata. We saw no wood, but what was up in the interior part of the Island, except a few trees about the villages; near which, also, we could observe several plantations of plantains and sugar canes, and spots that seemed cultivated for roots."—Id. p. 195.

Captain Cook continued to sound along, till they came opposite or a little beyond Waimea, from which the coast trended northwesterly. They found soundings, beyond the point before reaching Waimea, in twenty, sixteen, twelve and at last in five fathoms, over sandy bottom about a mile from shore. "Night now put a stop to further researches," and it was spent in standing off and on.

Next morning, Tuesday, January the 20th, "they stood for the land, and were met with several canoes filled with people, some of whom took courage and ventured on board. The Captain remarks:

"In the course of my several voyages, I never before met with the natives of any place so much astonished as these people were on entering the ship. Their eyes were continually flying from object to object; the wildness of their looks and gestures fully expressing their entire ignorance about everything they saw, and strongly marking to us that, till now, they never had been visited by Europeans, nor been acquainted with any of our commodities, except iron; which, however, it was plain, they had only heard of or had known it in some small quantity, brought to them at some distant period. They seemed only to understand that it was a substance much better adapted to the purpose of cutting or of boring of holes than anything their own country produced. They asked for it by the name of *hanaite*, and they frequently called it by the name of *toe*.

"When we showed them some beads they asked first 'what they were, and then whether they should eat them.' But on being told that they were to be hung in their ears, they returned them as useless. They were equally indifferent as to a looking-glass which was offered to them, but returned for the same reason. But they always desired iron, 'which they wished might be very large.' They exhibited wonder and astonishment at everything, such as plates of earthenware, China cups, &c.

"They were in some respects naturally well bred, or at least fearful of giving offense, asking where they should sit down, asking whether they might spit upon the deck and the like. Some of them repeated a long prayer before they came on board, and others afterwards sung and made motions with their hands.

"At 9 o'clock, being near the shore, I sent three armed boats under Lieut. Williamson to look for a landing place and fresh water."—Id. p. 194–5.

"The order not to permit the crews of the boats to go on shore was issued, that I might do everything in my power to prevent the importation of a fatal disease into the Island, which I knew some of my men labored under." "With the same view I ordered all female visitors to be excluded from the ships. Many of them had come off in the canoes. Their size, color and features did not differ much from the men; and though their countenances were remarkably open and agreeable, there were few traces of delicacy to be seen, either in their faces or other proportions."

So it will be seen that Captain Cook, on the discovery of these Islands, did all in his power to prevent a great and irreparable injury to the people; and if his wise precautions were unavailable no blame can be attached to his memory. He says himself, page 96, "Whether these regulations, dictated by humanity, had the desired effect or no, time only can discover." But the fatal *virus* was already here!

While the boats were occupied in examining the coast, the ships stood on and off waiting their return. At noon Lieut. Williamson returned, and reported that he had seen a "large pool behind a beach near one of the villages which the natives told him contained fresh water, and that there was anchoring ground before it." This was the Waimea river, which, in the deep valley behind Waimea, looks calm and pond-like. The Lieutenant also reported that "he had attempted to land in another place, but was prevented by the natives, who, coming down to the boats in great numbers, attempted to take away the oars, muskets, and in short everything that they could lay hold of; and pressed so thick upon him that he was obliged to fire, by which one man was killed." "After the man fell his countrymen took him up, carried him off, and then retired from the boat; but still they made signals for our people to land. It did not appear to Mr. Williamson that the natives had any design to kill, or even to hurt, any of his party; but they seemed excited by mere curiosity, to get from them what they had, being at the same time ready to give in return anything of their own."

This was the first shedding of blood on these Islands, when the natives came into contact with Europeans. Captain Cook knew nothing of the transaction till he had left Kauai, and he proceeded as if nothing had happened. No evil results were caused by the act, as the natives did not seem to resent it.

After the boats were on board the Captain bore down and anchored in the roadstead of Waimea, in twenty-five fathoms of water, with a bottom of fine gray sand. "The ships being thus stationed, between 3 and 4 o'clock I went ashore with three armed boats and twelve marines, to examine the water and to try the disposition of the inhabitants, several hundred of whom were assembled on the sandy beach before the village; behind it was a narrow valley, the bottom of which was occupied by the piece of water."

"The very instant I leaped on shore the collected body of the natives all fell flat upon their faces, and remained in that very humble posture till by expressive signs I prevailed upon them to rise. They then brought a great many small pigs, which they presented to me with plantain trees, using much the same ceremony that we had seen practiced on such occasions at the Society and other Islands; and a long prayer being spoken by a single person, in which others of the assembly sometimes joined."—p. 198–199.

The Captain made suitable presents in return, stationed a guard at the beach and got the natives to conduct him to the water, which proved to be very good, and suitable to his purpose. "It was so considerable that it might be called a lake, and extended further up the country than we could see." We regret that he did not follow it to the ocean, and ascertain that it was not a pond or lake, but a river. Having found that the natives were peaceably disposed, the Captain gave orders for filling the water casks in the morning.

"As soon as we landed a trade was set on foot for hogs and potatoes, which the people of the Island gave us in exchange for nails and pieces of iron, formed into something like chisels. We met with no obstruction in watering; on the contrary the natives assisted our men in rolling the casks to and from the pool; and readily performed whatever was required."

The Captain left the command of the watering party to Lieut. Williamson and made an excursion up the Waimea valley, accompanied by Messrs. Anderson and Webber. A native guide accompanied them, who seemed to be one in authority and solicitous to do all he could to accommodate them. He proclaimed their approach, and "every one whom they met fell prostrate upon the ground and remained so until they had passed." Their attention was attracted by elevated white objects like obelisks, and one at least fifty feet high was very conspicuous from the ships' anchorage. The principal object of the walk was to reach this, but they were baffled, for it was on the bluff, beyond the stream. There was another of the same kind on the opposite side of the valley, about a half mile off. Thither they went, and found that they stood upon a burying ground, or as Captain Cook calls it, a "*morai*." It was one of the ancient *heiaus*, or religious temples of Hawaii, the ruins of which are so thickly strewn over the Islands. Besides these obelisks covered with tapa, they found some rudely carved idols, covered also with tapa, and consecrated to the god of the people, which the Captain calls "*Tangaroua*." We can find no such word in the language; probably others better versed in it can interpret. He saw evidences of human sacrifice—the same that he had seen in Tahiti. The *heiau* is described at considerable length, and we presume that it will not interest our readers sufficiently to give it in detail. There were two idols representing goddesses; "on the head of one of these was a carved helmet, not unlike those worn by ancient warriors." The graves of three chiefs were pointed out to them, at each of which had been a human sacrifice. Captain Cook adds:

"It was with most sincere concern that I could trace, on such undoubted evidence, the prevalence of these bloody rites throughout this immense ocean, amongst people disjoined by such a distance, and even ignorant of each other's existence, though so strongly marked as originally of the same nation."

"The Islands seemed to abound with such places of sacrifice as that which we were now visiting, and which appeared to be one of the most inconsiderable of them, being far less conspicuous than others we had seen, as we sailed along the coast, and particularly that on the opposite side of the water in this valley. * * * In several parts of this enclosed burying ground, were planted trees of the *cordia sebestina* and *morinda centrifolia* and several plants of the *ti*."

The road to and from the heiau lay through plantations, over the flat land of the valley, with ditches full of water intersecting the different parts, and with roads that seemed artificially raised to some height. "The interspaces were in general planted with *taro*, which grows here with great strength, as the fields are sunk below the common level so as to contain the water necessary to nourish the roots. * * On the dryer spaces were several spots, where the cloth mulberry was planted in regular rows, also growing vigorously and kept very clean. The cocoanut trees were not in so thriving a state, and were all low; the plantain trees made a better appearance."

If Captain Cook could visit Waimea valley now, he would find no change in the face of the country, the white obelisks are gone, the heiaus are in ruins, the haoles have introduced shingles and boards to the houses, and planted rice in place of the *mamaie* or cloth mulberry.

In describing Waimea in 1778, he says. "The greatest part of the village stands near the beach, and consists of above sixty houses there; but perhaps about forty more stand scattered about, farther up the country toward the burying place." The village now contains fewer houses and far less population than it did then.

He returned from the *heiau* to the beach, found a great crowd assembled and a brisk trade going on for pigs, fowls and roots with "the greatest good order." This is due to the fact that the captain had appointed *special traders* for the occasion. He went on board at noon, returned on shore, but had no time to make any further incursions in the Island. At sunset all hands were brought on board. They had provided seven tons of water, and "by exchanges, chiefly for nails and pieces of iron, about seventy or eighty pigs, a few fowls, a quantity of potatoes, and a few plantains and *taro* roots. These people merited our best commendations, in this commercial intercourse, never once attempting to cheat us, either ashore or alongside the ship." He thus alludes to the feather work of Kauai, so much like that of the *Toltecan*, or Aztecan race of America:

"Amongst the articles which they brought to barter this day, we could not help taking notice of a particular sort of cloak and cap, which even in countries where dress is more particularly attended to, might be reckoned elegant. The first are nearly of the size and shape of the short cloaks worn by the women in England, and by the men in Spain, reaching to the middle of the back, and tied loosely before. The ground of them is a net work, upon which the most beautiful red and yellow feathers are so closely fixed, that the surface might be compared to the thickest and richest velvet, and while they resemble both as to feel and the glossy appearance. The manner of varying the mixture is very different; some have triangular spaces of red and yellow alternately, others a kind of crescent, and some that appear at a distance, exactly like a scarlet cloak edged with gold lace. The brilliant color of the feathers in those that happened to be new, added not a little to their fine appearance, and we found that they were in high estimation with the owners." * * "Some were afterward purchased with very large nails. * * "The cap is made almost exactly like a helmet, with the middle part or crest sometimes of a hand's breadth, and it fits very close upon the head, having notches to admit the ears." It is also on a ground of net-work, "in which are wrought feathers, in the same manner as upon the cloaks, though rather closer and less diversified." * * "These probably complete the dress, with the cloak; for the natives sometimes appeared in both together."—Vol. 2, p. 206–207.

Numbers of the skins of small red birds were brought for sale, tied up in bunches of twenty or more, or had a small wooden skewer run through their nostrils. The red bird of Kauai, was judged by Mr. Anderson to be a species of *merops*, about the size of a sparrow, of a beautiful scarlet color, with a black tail and wings, with an "arched bill, twice the length of the head."

We have been minute and particular in describing the discovery of the Island of Kauai, and quoting at length everything which can throw any light on the manners and customs of the people, before they were contaminated or changed into new modes and habits, which necessarily spring up from a contact with civilization. From these will follow inductions in future numbers, and facts going to prove the identity of their manners and customs, with those of the most civilized aborigines of the west coast of North America.

Although we have not yet concluded the details of the discovery, we will suspend until our next.

Yours ever, La Paz.

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W. W. WIGGINS, ... Secretary.
AMOS NOYES, ... Marine Officer.
Executive Committee:
ALBERT DIBBLEE, Chairman. JOS. A. DONOHOE. R. G. SNEATH. JOHN G. BRAY. ABRAM BLOCK.
N. B.—Particular attention to Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Churches, Furniture, &c.
C. BREWER & Co., Agents.
578 6m Honolulu.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco, California.
Cash Capital, - - - - $1,000,000.
JONATHAN HUNT, ... President.
H. H. BIGELOW, ... General Agent.
J. M. SHOTWELL, ... Secretary.
C. A. LATON, ... Marine Secretary.
THE UNDERSIGNED, THE AUTHORized Agents of this company are prepared to insure risks
On Cargo, Commissions and Profits!
In Vessels either in the Foreign or Inter-Island Trade. Will issue
Fire and Marine Time Policies
Covering risks on Public Buildings, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Furniture, and Goods in store, and on Hulls of Vessels not rating lower than A 2.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in U. S. Gold Coin.
N. B.—Policies furnished at once without the delay of forwarding applications to San Francisco.
For rates of premium and particulars apply to
574 1y BISHOP & Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing
The California Insurance Company,
The Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance,
The Pacific Insurance Company,
The California Lloyds, and
The Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally that all losses sustained on VESSELS and CARGOES, insured by either of the above Companies against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by them.
575 3m H. HACKFELD & Co.

J. D. WICKE,
AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS
ALL AVERAGE CLAIMS AGAINST SAID Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before him. 563 1y

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to inform the public, that they are now prepared to issue
MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, to and from all parts of the world.
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, April 2 1862. 571 1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 92 Broadway, New York,
—AND—
THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY INSURANCE COMYANY,
98 Broadway, New York.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed AGENT of the above named Companies, is prepared to receive applications for *LIFE INSURANCE* in a Company whose "success is unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance."
—ALSO—
To issue Policies for *CASUALTY INSURANCE* in the only Mutual Accident Company in America.
565 1y M. B. BECKWITH.

THE NORTHERN INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF LONDON.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR THE above Company, have recently received instructions to reduce the Rate of Premium on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein, and are now prepared to issue policies on more favorable terms than heretofore.
Risks taken on Buildings, Machinery, &c., on Sugar Plantations.
JANION, GREEN & Co.,
545 1y Agents.
SAM'L N. CASTLE. J. B. ATHERTON. AMOS S. COOKE.
CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and General Merchants,
In Fireproof Store, King street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel
Also, Agents for
Dr Jaynes Celebrated Family Medicines,
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
The Rokala Sugar Company,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
The New York Phenix Marine Insurance Company.
566 1y
SHERMAN PECK. H. A. P. CARTER.
C. BREWER & CO.
Commission and Shipping Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
AGENTS
Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
AGENTS
For the Makee, Wailuku & Hana Plantations
AGENTS
For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce.
—REFER TO—
John M. Hood, Esq. ..... New York.
Cha's Brewer, & Co. ..... Boston.
James Hunnewell, Esq. } ..... Boston.
R. B. Swain & Co. }
Chas. Wolcott Brooks Esq. ..... San Francisco.
548 1y

Mechanical.

HONOLULU STEAM BAKERY!
R. LOVE & BROTHERS, Proprietors,
NUUANU STREET.
PILOT, MEDIUM AND NAVY BREAD, always on hand and made to order.
Also, Water, Soda and Butter Crackers,
JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.
SHIP BREAD REBAKED on the shortest notice.
FAMILY BREAD, made of the Best Flour, baked daily and always on hand.
N. B.—BROWN BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY.
582 1y

GEORGE CLARK,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER, Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Maunakea streets. 584 1y

ROBERT NEWCOMB & CO.,
BOOK-BINDERS.
Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home,
Plain and Ornamental Binding executed at short notice and reasonable terms.
584 1y

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Furniture
Of Every Description.
Furniture Warerooms on Fort street, opposite R. D. Morgan's Family Market; Workshop at the old stand, Hotel street, near Fort.
N. B.—Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 583-1y

G. W. NORTON & Co.,
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
First Door above the Custom-house,
Honolulu, H. I.
5000 *BARRELS NEW AND OLD OIL CASKS.* 582 1y

HAWAIIAN BARREL FACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD Respectfully inform the Planters that they are now prepared to furnish Sugar Kegs, Molasses Barrels, and Cane Drainers, for draining Refinery sugars, at reasonable rates. Having improved machinery they are prepared to manufacture a superior article.
All orders filled with promptness and dispatch.
579 1y J. A. HOPPER & Co.

H. FISCHER,
Merchant Tailor.
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellow's Hall, Honolulu, H. I
565 1y

ROBERT RYCROFT,
PLUMBER,
CORNER OF FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS,
HONOLULU, H. I.,
Where he will be found ready to attend to all customers in his line. 578 6m

JAS. L. LEWIS,
Cooper and Gauger!
At the Old Stand, corner of King and Bethel Streets.
A Large Stock of OIL SHOOKS and all kinds of Coopering Materials CONSTANTLY ON HAND. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 572 6m

JOHN NOTT & CO.,
Copper and Tin Smiths, Ornamental Iron Rail Makers,
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consisting in part of STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHUM PANS, WORMS, etc., etc.
We would also invite attention to our patterns for ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING, suitable for building or cemetery lots, which we can furnish at reasonable prices. Also, Right and Left Hand Screws for tightening wire fence.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention. Shop on Kaahumanu St., one door above Fitner's. 571 6m
E. DELEMAR. J. CASE.
E. DELEMAR & Co.,
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
569 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I. 1y

J. H. WICKE,
Cabinet Maker!
ALAKEA STREET BELOW THE THEATRE.
Furniture made and repaired at reasonable prices. 568 1y

W. BENNETT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
King Street, Opposite the Bethel.
Honolulu, H. I. 566 1y

BISCUIT BAKERY.
JAMES GOLDSTONE,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND RICHARDS STREETS
☞ Ships' Bread rebaked at short notice. ☜
560 1y

GEORGE LEONARD,
Manufacturer of FURNITURE of all Descriptions.
PLANING, SAWING AND TURNING DONE.
Mouldings of all kinds constantly on Hand.
556 1y

ROBERT LETT,
Boot and Shoe Maker!
Hotel street, between Alakea and Fort Streets.
Boots and Shoes
Made and repaired in a workmanlike manner. 546 1y

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
Tinsmiths and Plumbers,
Nuuanu Street, near the Wharf, STOVES and LEAD PIPE always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 559 1y

A. DOIRON,
Catholic Church Premises, Honolulu,
HAVING LATELY RETURNED from San Francisco
With a New Stock of Materials,
He is prepared to Repair
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND MUSIC BOXES
560 With promptness and dispatch. 1y

JAS. A. BURDICK,
COOPER AND CAUCER,
Continues the business
At his Old Stand on the Esplanade.
All work done with care, and orders promptly attended to.
546 CHARGES MODERATE. 1y

HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS,
By WILLIAM H. RUDDY, at Leleo.
HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL stock of material, is prepared to supply his customers and the public, with the best Yellow, Brown and White SOAP. —ALSO—
SOFT AND OIL SOAP.
In large or small quantities to suit.
P. S.—Soap grease always wanted. 547 1y

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS,
BY W. J. RAWLINS.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE Works is prepared to supply his customers, and the public in general, with the best quality YELLOW SOAP.
SOFT SOAP always on hand.
The Highest Price paid for Soap Grease. 542 1y

PACIFIC BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WO