COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

With the return of good weather and the resumption of the regular trips of the coasters, sugars and other produce begins to come freely to hand, and vessels which have been waiting cargo are likely to meet with dispatch. In prices of staples we quote:

SUGAR—Choice, 7½c.; No. 1, 7@7½c.; Medium, 6½c.; Dark, 5½c.

MOLASSES—Sales of good article at 13@14c. Ordinary not wanted.

COFFEE—Kona held at 15c.

The American bark *Nabob* sailed on Monday for Hongkong in ballast, and the British brig *Robert Cowan*, on Tuesday, for Victoria, V. I., with a cargo of island produce. Hawaiian schooner *Kona Packet* sailed to-day for Petropaulski.

The British bark *Violette*, for San Francisco, with island produce, and the British brig *Susan*, for Tahiti, via Kawaihae, with stock, sail to-morrow, (Saturday).

At the credit sale of China goods by E. P. Adams, on Wednesday last, fair prices were realized for desirable articles, fancy goods bringing only nominal prices. Manila cigars sold at $17.75 per M.

Spring Fleet of Whalers to Arrive.

We are indebted to A. J. Cartwright, Esq., commission merchant and general shipping agent, for the following list of whaling vessels expected to touch at these islands during the Spring season:

Awashonks, Norton.	George, Osborne.
Contest, Owen.	Massachusetts, Owen.
Champion, Pease.	Navy, Baudry.
Concordia, Jones.	Oriole, Hayes.
Europa, Mellen.	Oliver Crocker, Fisher.
Eugenia, Nye.	Progress, Dowden.
Elizabeth Swift, Bliven.	Reindeer, Loveland.
Emily Morgan, Dexter.	Roman, Jernegan.
Fanny, Williams.	Seneca, Kelly.
Gay Head, Kelly.	Thomas Dickason, Lewis.
George Howland, Knowles.	

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

AVERAGE PRICE OF OIL AND BONE.

The following table, from the *Republican Standard* of New Bedford, January 19th, shows the average price of oil and bone for thirty-three years:

	Sperm, per gall.	Whale, per gall.	Bone, per lb.
1838,	83c.	32c.	19c.
1839,	$1.03	34	18
1840,	1.00	30	19
1841,	94	32	20
1842,	73	34	23
1843,	63	34	36
1844,	99	36	40
1845,	88	33	34
1846,	88	34	34
1847,	1.00	36	31
1848,	1.09	33	25
1849,	1.09	40	32
1850,	1.21	49	34
1851,	1.37	45	34
1852,	1.24	68	34
1853,	1.25	58	34
1854,	1.49	59	39
1855,	1.77	71	45
1856,	1.62	79	58
1857,	1.28	73	97
1858,	1.21	54	92
1859,	1.36	48	77
1860,	1.41	49	72
1861,	1.31	45	79
1862,	1.42	60	95
1863,	1.62	96	$1.55
1864,	1.93	$1.28	1.82
1865,	2.25	1.44	1.58
1866,	2.56	1.24	1.34
1867,	2.34	75	1.17
1868,	1.93	95	1.02
1869,	1.88	1.02	1.20
1870,	1.37	67	88

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The following positions are published in a New Zealand *Gazette* of the 12th January for general information: H. M. S. *Rosario*, Ovalau, Fiji Islands, 17th November, 1870. Sir,—I beg to forward a list of the positions of the islands visited by the *Rosario*, during her cruise to the Gilbert Islands.

I would here observe that Byron Island is about 1° west of the position assigned to it on Chart No. 2,464; and also that small island which lies almost midway between the position of Independence and Sophia Islands, and may be either, would be especially dangerous to a vessel passing this longitude at night.

I have been informed by several people used to navigating these seas, that Onnasense or Hunter Island does not exist, and this is borne out by our observation on the 7th inst.

I have, &c., HENRY J. CHALLIS, Commander.

Commodore F. H. Stirling, Senior Officer H. M. S. *Clio*, Australia.

List of positions obtained by the *Rosario*, on a cruise between Fiji and Gilbert Islands. Chart 2,464, Pacific Ocean, sheet 6.

An island about three miles in circumference, Independence or Sophia Island. (Centre.) Lat. 10° 46' S., Long. 179° 31' E.

Famfute. (South Islet.) Lat. 8° 21' S., Long. 179° 10' E.

Tracy Island. (South point.) Lat. 7° 56' S., Long. 178° 42' E.

Byron Island. (South point.) Lat. 1° 25' S., Long. 176° 40' E.

Peru Island. (South point.) Lat. 1° 25' S., Long. 176° 09' E.

Drummond Island. (North point.) Lat. 1° 08' S., Long. 174° 42' E.

Island at south entrance of Apamana Lagoon. (South point.) Lat. 0° 23' N., Long. 173° 52' E.

5th November, 1870, at 10 A. M., passed three miles west of position of reef (?). Lat. 12° 56' S, Long. 176° 50' E., without seeing any signs of it.

7th November, 1870, at 3 P. M., passed four miles west of Lat. 16° 31' S., Long. 176° 11' E., (position assigned to Onasense or Hunter Island.) Nothing in sight from mast-head.

The above longitudes depend on the meridian of observation point, Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji, being in Long. 178° 49' 33" E.

Dated on board the *Rosario*, at Levuka, Fiji, this 17th day of November, 1870. HENRY J. CHALLIS, Commander.

BENJAMIN S. JACKSON, Navigating Lieutenant.

Some very interesting statistics of the consumption of coffee are given by Dr. Schlosser, of Holland. The annual average use of coffee per head, in various countries, is estimated to be as follows, viz:

England	½ pound.	Switzerland	6 pounds
France	2¼ "	Belgium	8¼ "
Germany	4 "	Holland	10½ "
Denmark	5½ "	United States	7 "

The ratio of consumption in England and France is quite small, but the Englishmen are fond of tea, and the Frenchmen of chocolate. We use in the United States about one-fourth of all the coffee consumed in the world. The importation into this country in 1869, not including States on the Pacific slope, reached 242,162,393 pounds, or an increase of 4,150,131 over the receipts of the year previous.

Immense quantities of coffee are used in California, which, in 1868, consumed 85,300 pounds, which divided among its then population of 500,000, gives 164 pounds to each individual in the State. This average is greatly in advance of the quantity consumed by the Dutch, and more than twice as much as in other parts of the United States. The result of recent investigations shows that the production of coffee is not keeping pace with the demand, and if this should continue we may not hope for any lower prices in the immediate future.

Fertile soils are not well adapted to the growth of fine coffee. The best Mocha is the growth of a very dry climate, and is raised on mountainous slopes, and in light sandy soils. Deep rich soils give a rankness of taste that is far from agreeable. The best of coffee has a small, compact berry, of a greenish olive hue, free from mustiness, and is of a bright lively appearance.—N. Y. *Mercantile Journal.*

BASS ISLANDS.—The French ships *Lamothe Piquet* and *D'Entrecasteaux* have both passed these rocks. Their position is 46 miles to the southeast of Oparo Island, and the southeast rock, which is the highest of the group, being 346 feet above the level of the sea, is considered to be in Lat. 27° 55' 30" S., and Long. 143° 28' W. On sheet XI. of the Pacific, No. 2469, this island is placed in Lat. 27° 53' S., and Long. 143° 28' W.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 4—Schr Waiola, Adams, from Maui.
5—Schr Active, Mellish, from Hawaii.
8—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Kauai.
6—Schr Prince, Howard, from Hawaii.
6—Schr Annie, Nika, from Hawaii.
7—Schr Mary Ellen, Davis, from Maui.
7—Schr Manuokawai, Kaapuni, from Kauai.
7—Schr Hattie, Kale, from Kauai.
7—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, from Maui.
7—Am brig Curlew, A Christian, 18 days from Magdalena Bay.
9—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
—Schr Owana, Makanahelehele, from Maui.
9—Ketch Lanialio, English, from Hawaii.
9—British bark Maud Helen, F Ross, 68 days from N. Castle, N. S. W.
9—Am wh ship Reindeer, B F Loveland, 5 months out from New Bedford, 150 bbls sperm oil.
10—Schr Odd Fellow, Makahi, from Hawaii.
10—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
10—Brig Kamehameha V, Reynolds, from Hawaii.
11—Schr Keoni Ana, from Molokai.
11—Schr Isabella, Peter, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 4—Schr Keoni Ana, for Molokai.
6—American bark Nabob, Shatswell, for Hongkong.
—Schr Kate Lee, West, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Active, Mellish, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Maui.
7—Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Kauai.
8—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Maui.
8—Schr Hattie, Kale, for Kauai.
8—Schr Annie, Nika, for Hawaii.
8—Schr Manuokawai, Kaapuni, for Kauai.
8—Brit brig Robt Cowan, R Brown, for Victoria, B. C.
9—Schr Mary Ellen, Davis, for Maui.
9—Schr Prince, Howard, for Hawaii.
10—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
10—Haw schr Kona Packet, King, for Petropaulski.
10—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, for Maui.

Ships' Mails.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Monday.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Violette, this day, 11 A. M.

EXPORTS.

FOR HONGKONG—Per Nabob, March 6th:—

Casks, empty	32	Sandal Wood, lbs	4,860
Copper, (old) lbs	12,914	Specie	$11,834
Fungus, lbs	5,965	Tobacco, case	1

Value—Domestic..$676 27; Foreign.....$1,277 57.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—Per Robert Cowan, March 8th:—

Beef, bbls	26	Pulu, lbs	3,825
Clothing, case	1	Salt, tons	104
Dry Goods, cs	6	Soap, bxs	225
Liquors, cs	6	Sugar, lbs	166,900
Molasses, galls	6,718		

Value—Domestic..$15,470 45; Foreign....$1,786 17.

FOR PETROPAULSKI—Per Kona Packet, March 10th:—

Beef, bbls	17	Sugar, lbs	960
Oil, cs	23	And sundry stores and trade.	
Molasses, galls	256		

Value—Domestic..$358 29; Foreign.....$473 97.

PASSENGERS.

FOR HONGKONG—Per Nabob, March 6th—Tung Hook and wife, Ah Yan and wife, Ne Sun, Son Yau, wife, child and nurse, Yon See and child, Hou Son, Achung, wife and two children, In Tung, Hin Wan, Afoo, Asing, Ah Hung—21.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—Per Robert Cowan, March 8th—Wm McIntyre—1.

DIED.

BECKLEY—In this city, on the 6th instant, Mr. WILLIAM C. BECKLEY, aged 56 years, eldest son of the late Captain George Beckley, who was for many years a resident of these islands.

MARRIED.

SUNTER—ROGERS—At Hilo, Hawaii, in the Foreign Church, March 2d, by the Rev. Frank Thompson, Mr. ALBERT SUNTER, of New York city, to Miss SARAH E. ROGERS, of Honolulu.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

Wood versus Stone.

The *Gazette* of Wednesday last has a labored leader under the heading of "Improvements," which sounds like the special pleading of a lawyer addressed to a jury. That, in fact, is just what it amounts to, the public in this case being the jury, and the object of the advocate to prove that it is preferable to erect stone rather than wooden buildings. The proposed new hotel about to be built, is the subject which interests the writer, though he does not say hotel once, but deals in generalities only. The inference he would draw is that, because *prima facie*, a stone building is safer, more durable and more valuable than a wooden one, therefore we must build the hotel of stone, or perhaps concrete. One short month ago, but few among us could have been found who would not have conceded that this plan was, on the whole, the most preferable one to follow in the proposed public improvement. Now, however, it is useless to disguise the fact that public opinion in favor of stone structures in these Islands has received a shock from which it will not soon recover. We seriously doubt the correctness of the *Gazette's* information to the effect that several persons are now about to erect stone buildings. The fear of earthquakes is two well grounded to be easily talked out of the mind of any person who experienced the late disturbances of terra firma. We may reasonably foresee and prepare for all possible dangers to our houses from fire, storms or natural decay, but we cannot sufficiently guard against the probable recurrence of the terrible earthquake but that there will always remain a feeling of insecurity for the safety not only of our property, but of our lives.

The arguments which may be adduced in favor of the employment of wood in the erection of a public building such as the new hotel is or should be designed to be, are numerous and forcible.

First, in point of economy, the prime cost of a wooden building will be from twenty to thirty per cent. less than that of a stone one, and the floors and frame not exposed to the weather will last as long in a wooden as in a stone building. The verandas must be of wood, in either case. To carry out the enlarged ideas which are entertained by about every one, if we are to have a hotel at all, it should come as near as possible to fulfilling all the requirements of a first-class establishment; consequently the cost must be counted carefully in the start. It would be awkward, and undoubtedly result in killing the enterprise, were we to go on and erect a costly and handsome stone edifice (and all handsome stone houses must be costly) and then find the funds running low, with nothing but bare walls to show for the money spent.

A public hotel is needed now, and the prospects are that the need will increase very shortly. It requires no argument beyond observation,—and perhaps we may add, the arguments also recently used by our cotemporary while discussing the labor and wages question,—to prove that besides being very costly, the erection of a stone building here is a tediously slow operation. A gang of good mechanics, such as we have in our midst, would have your wooden hotel finished and ready for occupancy before even the walls of a stone, brick or concrete building could be completed. Time is money.

In point of durability, such a structure as is contemplated, in the composition of which none but the best of materials are employed, carefully and faithfully put together and properly cared for, would last for a generation. In these days, a single generation in point of time, comprehends more of progress and change than two centuries of old. The idea of building for posterity is getting to be an exploded one, for it supposes a pretty wide stretch of imagination to say what the requirements of posterity may be. In the march of events, twenty years hence even, the one who to-day erects a costly pile of bricks and mortar, (if, in the meantime it has not tumbled about his ears) may regret that he has not in hand some of the money thus invested and irrecoverably locked up, wherewith to erect "shingle palaces," if you choose, to meet the requirements of the times. We need go no farther than a few yards below the Post-office to be shown where some $75,000 or more are thus "locked up" in brick and stone buildings.

A building where women and children are to lodge, should be as safe as possible. Instead of being liable to tumble down from earthquake shocks, or to have plaster ceilings drop on the heads of the occupants, the walls should be of materials not to be broken, and the ceilings made of stuff not to be shaken down. A wooden building, properly made, would be a place to run to for safety in case of a severe shake, and the feeling of security that would result, would no doubt induce many to live in it rather than taking a chance under plastered ceilings and within stone walls.

To the objection, which after all, is the main one, that a wooden building incurs the risk of fire, it is answered that ample means are at hand for the purposes of precaution in this particular. Water is abundant, and besides the present cisterns and hydrants, these may be multiplied to any desired extent, while with the modern appliances to wooden buildings they may be made in reality almost as much fire-proof as those generally known by that name.

We have heard it mentioned as an objection to a hotel being constructed of wood, that in such a building the transmission of sound through partitions precluded the idea of privacy. But in modern house building this is entirely obviated by the plan known as dumb walls, the space between partitions dividing apartments being packed with mortar, thus completely deadening any ordinary sound.

Thus much in brief, may be adduced in favor of wood, in preference to stone. But there is one other point in connection with this hotel enterprise, upon which we, speaking for the public, have a word to say. Experience has proved that in house building as well as many other undertakings, "in the multitude of counselors there is safety." We can readily understand the advantage that might result to the deliberations of the Committee of bond-holders, who with the Minister are entrusted with the execution of the work proposed, were plans for construction submitted for their approval. There are professional and practical men among us, whose suggestions might be of value. It has been a matter of surprise that so far no call has been made by advertisement for the preparation and submission of such plans. But it would appear as though the Ministry were determined to listen to no suggestions and consult nobody's opinions. They started upon the enterprise with fair words and pleasant promises, if the public would only lend the necessary aid and advice. Having secured the aid, are they not now quietly by their action, telling the public that they want none of its advice?

Not by Authority.

It was officially announced in London last January, that "Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Speed Webster as Consul at the British Colonies of New South Wales and its Dependencies, for the King of the Hawaiian Islands." The fact that there *is* a Hawaiian Consul at N. S. Wales, in view of the increasing commercial intercourse between that country and these Islands, becomes, in our opinion, a matter of sufficient interest to require that it should be known; albeit the Foreign Office has not yet been graciously pleased to make it public "By Authority." But perhaps there is a vast press of business at the Dep. For. Aff., and the Consulship was overlooked. in the transaction of more important matters. For instance, it is reported that on the very day on which the Man of Sedan surrendered to the modern William the Conqueror, our Foreign Office dispatched to the former the decoration of Knight Grand Cross of Kamehameha I. And even *that* did not save him! But there *must* be important business to be transacted there—although the public don't see it—else why does the Department cost the country every year, $5,000 for a Minister, $2,000 for a Clerk, $1,000 for Office Expenses Foreign Agents, $2,500 Expenses Foreign Missions—and nothing said about ink, paper and red tape?

A Thanksgiving for Peace.

The next arrival from the East will in all probability bring the welcome news of the final declaration of peace between Germany and France. The reception of the news wil lbe an occasion of heartfelt rejoicing throughout the civilized world. We learn that it is the intention of our German fellow-citizens, on the day following that on which the definite intelligence is received, to observe the occasion in a fitting manner by closing their places of business and attending Divine Service at the Fort street Church, and thus publicly giving thanks to the Supreme Ruler of nations for the ending of a destructive contest and the return of gentle peace. This manner of celebrating the victorious ending of a sanguinary war, instead of indulging in noisy demonstrations of triumphant exultation over a fallen foe, commends itself to our reason and must enlist our hearty sympathy and co-operation. There is a manliness in it that is noble.

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility."

In the evening it is proposed to have a torch-light procession. We understand that a committee of our German residents have in charge the details of the celebration.

The Situation, from a French View.

While the English and American press have freely and often commented on the war during its progress, until now when it is virtually ended, but little or nothing has been heard of the ideas of the French people. Actively engaged in the brave but unsuccessful endeavor to drive the foe from the country, they have not found time to pause and reason. A recent French writer in an English periodical, from whose article on "The future of France" we have reprinted some extracts on the fourth page of to-day's paper, takes a very philosophical and statesmanlike view of the situation. He clearly sees the evils under which his country has labored, understands the severe but necessary lesson which she has received, and points out the course to be pursued whereby she may profit and rise again, Phœnix-like, from her ashes.

But from America there comes a far different voice. The French in the United States are numerous, and their organ, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published at New York, is widely circulated and read as an authorized mouthpiece of French opinion, on both sides of the Atlantic. In the editorials of the *Courrier*, the liberty of the press, so freely accorded in the Great Republic, is exercised in the fullest license, and they have been outspoken and fearless on all subjects of American as well as European politics. The leading article in the issue for the 4th of February, on the conclusion of the war, is a remarkable production, and we print below a fair translation. Coming from the influential source that it does, it challenges attention. We may well understand how a proud and high-tempered people like the French must deeply feel the degredation which has come upon their country. Wounded patriotism and military pride we must commiserate. But the utterances of the *Courrier* show any spirit than that of calmly meeting adversity with a will to profit by its lessons. If these be the true sentiments of the French people, it would seem that the Germans, who ought to understand them better than others, would be justified in the eyes of the civilized world in demanding and enforcing the surest and strongest guarantees against a future interruption by France of the peace which has just been conquered:

Is This Peace?

Paris has fallen. But has France fallen with it? Does the capitulation of Paris necessitate the capitulation of France? Yes. The armistice is the end of the war; that is our opinion; we will say more, it is our wish.

Paris fallen, France falls, because, as the *Herald* says, "Paris is still France." Paris alone has stopped the march of the enemy and limited the invasion; and now when Paris itself with its power and its heroism has succumbed, where can we find a support that will resist the immense weight of the armies who have put the knee on its throat? But Paris fallen, France fallen, the war ended—is that peace? No. Who would therefore dare to pretend that France would resign herself to an eternal yoke? Ah! he would know our country very little who would believe her capable of this supreme philosophy and this sublime humility.

When we say that the armistice is the end of the war; and that it is our opinion and our wish, we mean to say that, broken down by strife, mutilated by the sword, calcined by fire, we are ready to relinquish those arms which, by the fate of war, have become only shattered pieces in our hands,—but it is with the purpose that we want to keep in our veins yet blood enough to revive again; it is that we want to conserve sufficient air to restore ourselves, to breathe again, to recover our strength, to await our time, and at the right hour jump at the throat of our enemy and revenge ourselves.

This is savage—yes! This will make civilization recoil and retard this beautiful humane theory of the abolition of war, without doubt! We will be barbarians; be it so! and the world will point its finger at us,—what does it matter? We have done enough for the prosperity of peace, for arts, for sciences, for industry, for the advancement of humanity. What thanks has humanity given us and what assistance have we drawn from those disinterested services which we have rendered to the world at large? We have not even had sterile sympathies for them, because there is no people that does not smile at our fall, and only isolated voices give us a few words of pity as a matter of charity.

It is a fact, there will be a cessation of arms, but never a durable peace for the growing generations. France, in her mutilations, suffering eternally from the amputated members, will have repose no sooner than when her pieces, now cut off, have again rejoined her and been soldered up. So much the worse for Europe when it trembles from our convulsions, we have heart and soul only for ourselves. What matter to us the agitations and troubles of others? Enough of chivalry, enough of generosity, enough of disinterestedness, enough of sacrifices for others. Now we are egotists, in future we shall think of our dispersed members, of our separated children only, of the flesh of our flesh torn off from our palpitating body. All are not ruins yet, thank God! but if even everything was buried under dross and lava, still our panting members would shake off the monstrous chaos heaped upon our heads.

Let therefore nobody trust in that future peace which is to follow. Whatever the governing power may be, kings or people, emperors or tribunes, they will receive the acclamation of France only on the condition that they assume her hatred and her vengeance. Misfortune to him who thinks to build a power upon our ruins. He will hold out perhaps while we are too weak to move; but at the first stirring of our new-born manhood, everything will vanish and crumble into dust before it. Be it said therefore, France is going to have a National Assembly which will give her a Government and probably a Republic. Very well, let the Republic know this—she will have to change her device, and in place of the sacramental words: *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*, she will have to write on her standard this antithesis of the Empire: THE REPUBLIC IS WAR!

CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.—It was to be supposed that the financial world had given up all hopes of the Confederate loan realizing anything, but it is reported to be still bought and sold on the London Stock Exchange. There are £2,435,700 of it in the London market, which cost the subscribers about ninety per cent. of its nominal value. Sales were actually made during December at from three and three-quarters to five per cent., closing at the highest rate. The only value of the stock, it appears, lies in the hope of the sanguine purchasers that the United States will one day redeem it. The credit of the Confederate government seems not to stand so high in the States. At a sale of the effects of the Exchange Bank of Virginia recently, a large amount of the Confederate bonds—nominally some millions of dollars—was put in a lump, and sold to the peddlers of curiosities for seventy dollars in greenbacks, say one five-hundredth of one per cent. upon its face value.

NEW POST OFFICE.

KEY CHECKS OR TAGS FOR THE NEW POST OFFICE BOXES furnished to order at 50 cents each, by (m11 3t) THOS. G. THRUM.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF EXCELSIOR LODGE No 1, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend at the Regular Monthly meeting on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, on which occasion, special business will be brought before the Lodge. Per Order, J. S. SMITHIES, Secretary.
Honolulu, March 7th, 1871. (1t)

WANTED.

A PLACE AS BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK in the City or Country by a Gentleman of 5 years experience in and thoroughly acquainted with the Honolulu business. Best reference can be given.
m11 Address H B Post Office, Box 21.

S. MAGNIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
m11 Nuuanu St., corner of Marine, Honolulu, H. I. 1y

R. RYCROFT,
Practical Plumber, Fort Street, next door to the Government Yard.
Orders for Hiloa or Ship Work promptly attended to.
m11 1y

S. B. DOLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE OVER Richardson's Store, corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.
m11 Honolulu. 1y

THEO. H. DAVIES,
(Late Janion, Green & Co.)
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. AGENT FOR Lloyds' and the Liverpool Underwriters, Northern Assurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.
m11 Fire Proof Buildings, Kaahumanu and Queen Sts. 1y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HONOLULU POST OFFICE, March 2, 1871:

Allen, Wm	Lanier, Mrs S J
Abraham, T	
Andrews, F	McKenzie, Jas
	Morgan, C B
Bridges, Capt G A	Moller, G A
Burdick, J A	Macauley, B
Barron, C	McCoughtry, Wm H
Brooks, Mr M	McLaughlin, M H 2
Brown, P J 2	Manuel,
Brintnell, J	Macauley, S
Barker, Ed	Mahier, Jno
Blake & Co	Murdoch, Jno
Blake, A	Morrissey, Thos
Boy, J	
Brightman, J	Noble, T N 6
B R, Mr	Nell,
Bates, W F 3	Nelson, Wm
Bain, Wm	
Bull, F A	Otis, Capt A C
Brooks, Akoni	
Barkett, Jno	Parker, V
Brewster, J	Pearson, Wm
Brice, A	Parker, R P
Brownell, W F	Perritt, Jas
	Perkins, Wm
Call, F W 5	Potter, Chas
Clifford, N 2	Phillips, J F
Campbell, —	Preston, C H 2
Cunningham & Co	Pollard, J C
Carroll, Jno	Pool, W H
Catfisch, M N	
Cogan, Capt	Richards, Jas
Cremer, Mr 2	Raphael, M L
Cooke, J 2	Richardson, Jas
Church, W	Rogers, W E
Curran, P	Reed, Jno
Cook, N	Raymond, W D
Davis, Mrs M	Simpson, Miss F E
Dean, Wm	Smith, Capt G A
	Swift, A D
Edwards, A R	Sanders, N A
Evans, F G	Smalley, E S
	Stoddard, Mrs A
Forester, H B	Sales, Peter
Francis, Chas	Starr, Mrs
Fisher, Jno P 5	Stoner, Dr E
Forbes, T C	Solomon, M
	Singer, A
Goodale, W	Stiles, Mrs A E
Gerrero, R	Swift, R
Grau, J	Smith, Ed
Gertz, C	Sawyer, H
Gibson, Jno	Stott, Miss
Gros, E L	Shutte, Wm
Howard, R	Tarcia, T 3
Holt, J R 2	Taylor, S
Hitchings, G F	
Henneck, Jno	Weik, J 2
Holt, C F	Wilson Wm W 2
Hamless, G W	Williams, Thos 2
Herring, M	Wilson, C H
Hem, A	Williams, Rev
	Williams, T W
Jeffery, Capt Chas 2	Weinburg, J
Jacobs, Sam'l	Williams, E C 2
Jenks, Geo W	Wilhelm, F
Johnson, Sam'l	Wauchope, Geo D
	Williams, E A
King, A B	Williams, A J 2
Kelly, A	Wilber, W A 2
	Wilcox, W A
Lampman, A	
Levy, Sam'l 2	Yset, Jules
Lohman, H	
Lyons, Mrs H N	Ziegenspeck, C

A. P. BRICKWOOD, Postmaster General.

N. B.—Persons inquiring for letters in this list are particularly requested to ask for "Advertised Letters." 1t

AUFRUF!

Alle Deutschen hier
WERDEN ZUR BETHEILIGUNG AN DER
Feier des Friedensschlusses
FREUNDLICHSTS EINGELADEN.
Programme sind im Store der
Herren F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., ZU HABEN
m11 2t Das Comite.

HAWAII FOR HAWAIIANS
OR ANY OTHER MAN,
Live and Let Live,
The Coming Man, or any Other Man.
A First Class Photograph for $2.50
PER DOZEN, OR TWO DOZEN FOR $4.00,
For 1 Month from Date!
Previous to closing my Gallery for vacation from business.
NO BETTER PHOTOGRAPHS
ON EXHIBITION
Than can be again produced in my Gallery; as much pains will be taken to produce as good work as when full prices are charged.
H. L. CHASE,
Cosmopolitan Photographic Gallery,
m11 3t Fort Street.

WASHINGTON MARKET,
MESSRS. BORNHOLT & DUNN, Butchers, Nuuanu Street, next to Lowe's Steam Bakery, are prepared to supply Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb, at all hours, on the most reasonable terms. A share of patronage solicited. ja7 3m

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The Undersigned hereby give notice that from and after March 1st, 1871, they are prepared to
Furnish their Customers and the Public generally with the
CHOICEST MEATS at 8 CENTS
PER POUND.
m4 C. BORNHOLT & CO.

PINE BARRELS AND SHOOKS!
FOR MOLASSES CONTAINERS.
d24 For Sale by C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GROCERIES,
NEW GROCERIES!
—PER—
Moses Taylor.
CASES CALIFORNIA CREAM CHEESE,
Cases Cala. Smoked Hams,
Cases Cala. Smoked Bacon,
Cases Cal. Smoked Beef,
Cases Pacific Codfish
Cases Cala. Onions.
Bags Humboldt POTATOES!
BAGS CALIFORNIA DRIED PEACHES,
G. G. Family Flour,
G. G. Baker's Extra Flour,
Cala. Oats, Cala. Bran,
Cala. Wheat.
For Sale Low at
f25 3t H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.

LATE BOOKS
—PER—
STEAMER MOSES TAYLOR.
THE OLDEST AND THE NEWEST EMPIRE, or China and the United States, by Rev. Wm. Spear
The Illustrated Library of Wonders, 15 vols.
Paris in America. The B. O. W. C.
Capt. Mayne Reid's Illustrated Juveniles,
Averbach's German Tales,
The Boys of Grand Pere School,
George Elliot's Novels,
Warren's Household Physician,
Carlton's Seat of Empire,
Emerson's Society and Solicitude,
Mrs. Grey's Visit to Egypt,
Wells' Every Man his Own Lawyer,
Standard Series of Temperance Tales.
Songs for Little Ones at Home,
Fortunes for Workingmen,
Master and Pupil, a $500 prize story,
Moth and Dust, a $500 prize story,
Both Sides of the Street, a $500 prize story,
Simm's Border Tales, 5 v-ls.
Story of a Workman's Life.
Robinson Crusoe, unabridged and illustrated.
Argyll's Reign of Law.
Fanny Fern's Ginger Snaps.
Mounford's Miracles, past and present.
Murray's Music Hall Sermons.
Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson.
Sermons and Lectures of do., do.
Dr. Hall on Sleep and Diet.
A great variety of Bibles, large and small.
Over 200 Juveniles and all the Late Publications, together with
Toy Books, Pictures, Albums, Etc., Etc.,
In Endless Variety.
m4 1m For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

C. BREWER & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
PER BARK NABOB
DIRECT
FROM BOSTON.
CUMBERLAND COAL, HIDE POISON.
Rosin, Rubber Hose,
Sail Twine, Spruce Plank,
3 Hoop Paneled Pails,
Pure Cider Vinegar.
Cut Nails,
Pine & Cypress Barrel Shooks
FOR MOLASSES.
PINE SUGAR SHOOKS!
McMurray's Oysters!
f11 1 and 2 lb. Spiced, 1 and 2 lb Fresh. 2m

JUST RECEIVED
—EX—
Comet and Nabob,
And Late Arrivals!
BALES SUPERIOR ENGLISH PRINTS, latest Style.
Bales Amoskeag Denims, heavy.
Cases White Cotton Sewing Cotton,
Cases Hunt's three feet Handled Axes.
Cs. McMurray's Oysters!
Cases Mason's Blacking,
Charcoal Irons with shields,
Cases Men's superior Calf Boots,
Cases Men's Superior Congress Gaiters,
Cases Men's Superior Brogans,
CS. LADIES' BLACK SERGE CONGRESS GAITERS!
Cases Ladies' Colored Serge Congress Gaiters,
Cases Men's Glove Slippers,
Kegs Sal Nitre,
SIX SETS, 50 FEET, WHITE 3-4 INCH 3 PLY
INDIA RUBBER HOSE, WITH Couplings complete.
California and German CIGARS, different qualities.
Copying Presses, with stands.
BEST CENTURY AND FOREST ROSE
Chewing Tobacco!
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
For Sale by THEOD. C. HEUCK,
f18 Fort Street.

JUST RECEIVED!
—PER—
Hawaiian Bark Ka Moi,
FROM LONDON!
—A—
FINE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,
Manila Cordage.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY,
LIQUORS, WINES, ALE, &c., &c.
Samples are now ready for inspection at the Store of
f25 H. HACKFELD & CO.

ARRIVAL OF THE KA MOI FROM L
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE YOU
FROM A FINE ASSORTMENT JUST OPENE
—SUITABLE FOR—
PLANTATIONS, PLANTATION AND COUNTRY
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SUPPLIE
And to be Sold at Low
—BY—
CASTLE & COO
We Don't Mean to be Beaten.
—CONSISTING OF—
Groceries, Hardware, Stationer
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crocke
Paints & Oils, Tin & Hollow
Iron and Steel, Fancy
GROCERIES!
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF SPICES IN THE COUNTRY:
Cassia, Pepper, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mustard, Cassia in mats, etc
Condensed Milk, Table and Dairy Salt, Yeast Powders, Corn Starch.
FINEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Lemon, Vanilla, Peach, Celery, &c.
Crosse & Blackwell's Finest Pickles, Pie Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Pure Castile Soap, Toilet Soap.
Pure Old Brown Windsor Chemical Soap, Sago and Tapioca, Carb. Soda and Cream Tartar, &c. &c.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS
THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS IN T
Printed Marseilles, Piquets, Brilliants, Cashmeres and Twills, Printed Linens, Linen Pant Stuffs, Rob
Robes and Furnitures, Fancy Tweeds, Linen Ducks and Drills, Buff Linen, Fine Broad Cloths, Doeskins
Corduroy and Bedford Cord, Fine Navy Blue Twill Flannel, single and double;
Fancy Flannels, new styles, for children's wear. LINEN GOODS: Sheetings, 90 to 100 inches, Fine
Cotton Sheeting, Dress Linens, Hollands, Mantle Linens, Homespun Linen,
Bleached and Unbleached Linen Damask, finest quality; Turkey Red and Blue Plaid Damask, 84
Fine Damask Napkins, a large variety of pattern, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched
Russia Diaper, very cheap, Russia Crash, Huckaback, All wool and C. & W. Water-proof Cloth, &c
HOSIERY!
A fine assortment of Gent's and Boy's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, bleached and unbleached
Black Lace Shawls, Square Shawls, very cheap, Silk Net, Fancy Neck Ties, Collars, Bosoms, Wristlets
Pearl Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Silk Twist, Shetland Shirts,
A fine assortment of Trimming Braids, &c. Alpacas, Coburgs, Alpacas Poplin, Striped Grenadines,
Black Silk of the celebrated *Sonnez make*, Straw Hats for Men and Boys.