COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, 4 P. M., FEBRUARY 5, 1872.

Time being election day, business is in some degree suspended. We have no arrivals to report, and but one foreign departure, being the bark *Comet*, for San Francisco, which sailed at half-past 12 to-day. She takes out a fine cargo of sugar, pulu, &c., and looked in fine trim when leaving the wharf.

From the other islands we hear of considerable damage done by the late severe storms. The growing crops have suffered somewhat, but the abundant rains that have fallen within the last two months will go far towards repairing the damage.

WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M., FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

The Hawaiian bark *Ka Moi* from Bremen, with merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co., is the only foreign arrival we have to note.

We notice our coasters loading with supplies for the other islands, and judge that there is a fair demand for staples.

The ship *Devonshire* has discharged the greater part of her cargo, and will be ready soon for a survey.

The bark *Atalanta* is fitting, and will be ready for sea probably in about a week.

At the credit sale yesterday, at the store of Messrs. Hoffschlaeger & Co., pricey were not fully sustained. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

Letters from the windward report the cane fields on Hawaii, in the vicinity of Hilo, suffering for the want of rain.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

Our coasters have brought into the port about two thousand kegs of sugar during the week, and report the mills as grinding with but few exceptions.

The sale of the brig *Susan* is postponed to some future date.

We hear of some movements in real estate, but have no particulars.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK.

Awa, bales	100	Molasses, bbls	143
Bananas, bunchs	54	Orange s	5,000
Butter, kegs	5	Peanuts, bags	15
Cattle, head	62	Pulu, bales	252
Coffee, bags	46	Rice, bags	234
Calves	7	bbls	3
Charcoal, bgs	15	Ship Timber, pcs	26
Dried Squid, bdls	3	Sugar Cane, bnchs	52
Dried Fish, bbls	2	Sweet Potatoes, bags	4
Fungus, bags	4	Shoe p	67
Fowls, doz	2	Sheep Skins, pcs	43
Firewood, cords	7	Sugar, kegs	1,906
Goat Skins, pcs	2,664	bags	107
Hides, pcs	592	Turkeys, doz	4
Horses	6	Tallow, bbls	8
Hogs	27	Yams, tons	1
Irish Potatoes, bags	87		

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6—Schr Hattie, Kaapuni, from Kauai.
6—Schr Moi Keiki, Green, from Maui.
6—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, from Maui.
6—Schr Active, Hope, from Hawaii.
7—Schr Lilin, Wahs, from Koolau.
7—Schr Iuika, Kaai, from Hawaii.
7—Schr Mary Ellen, Sam, from Hawaii.
7—Haw bk Ka Moi, S Geerken, 131 days from Bremen.
8—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Molokai.
8—Schr Waiola, Alapai, from Hawaii and Maui.
9—Schr Hokulele, Ahulauia, from Molokai.
9—Schr Jenny, Burns, from Kauai.
9—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
9—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Maui.
9—Sloop Wallele, Kumukoa, from Koolau.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Maui.
3—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Kauai.
3—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
5—Am bk Comet, Fuller, for San Francisco.
6—Am schr Sovereign, Chambers, for Tahiti.
6—Schr Kinau, Adams, for Maui.
6—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Maui and Hawaii.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Davis, for Maui.
7—Schr Pauahi, Reynolds, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Prince, Hatfield, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Odd Fellow, John Tea, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Hattie, Kaapuni, for Kauai.
8—Ketch Emmaloto, English, for Hawaii.
8—Schr Lilin, for Koolau.
9—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, for Maui.
9—Schr Active, Hope, for Hawaii.
9—Schr Oceana, Kahai, for Molokai.
9—Schr Moi Keiki, Green, for Maui.
10—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Molokai.
10—Schr Annie, Nika, for Kauai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bk Garstang, from Newcastle on Tyne, sailed Sept 7th.
Bk Malviner, from Bremen, sailed Oct 5th.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Am brig Morning Star, Matthews.
Nor Gov bk Atalanta, Sinclair.
Brit brig Robert Cowan, Revely.
Brit brig Susan, Hughes, for sale.
Brit ship Devonshire, Watters, discharging.
Am schr C M Ward, Rickman, sails to-day for Jarvis Island.
Am brig L P Foster, James Mills
Haw bk Ka Moi, S Geerken, discharging.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF HAWAIIAN BARK KA MOI.—Left Bremen Sept 27th, 1871, with heavy westerly gales. Sighted the Lizards Oct 8th. From thence to the line had pleasant weather. Crossed the line Nov 4th in long 29° W. Had fine weather to the Straits of Le Maire; passed through the straits Dec 5th. Met heavy weather lasting until Dec 17th, when in lat 54° S, long 76° W. Took the southeast trades in 25° S Jan 3d, 1872, from thence to the line had fine weather. Crossed the line Jan 18th in long 126° W. Passed through the Doldrums with occasional good chances, and in lat 9°, long 130° took the northeast trades for two days. From that time the weather was very unsettled, with heavy thunder squalls and pouring rains, with strong southwest winds. Sighted the Islands Feb 5th, arriving in port Feb 7th, after a passage of 131 days. S. GEERKEN, Master.

IMPORTS.

FROM BREMEN—Per Ka Moi, Feb. 7th:—200 c-ks Cement, 300 cs Petroleum, 12 cs Saddles, 10 crates Ironware, 110 Empty Casks, 200 bbls Cement, 5 cs Cigars, 1 case Effects, 8 cs Conserves, 1 case Sundries, 2 cs Glassware, 200 kegs Sugar, 18 cs Sardines, 10 cs Chocolate, 6 csks Raisins, 16 csks Paints, 10 cs Alcohol, 3 bales Rope, 2 cs Blank Books, 1 case Flannel Shirts, 1 case Stockings, 1 Iron Safe, 1 case Pictures, 1 pkg Samples, 210 bbls Ale, 6 cs Dry Goods, 16 cs Hardware, 50 cs Charcoal Iron, 1 case Silk Goods, 10 Oak Boats, 338 cs Gin, 16 bales Printing Paper, 1 case Manufactures, 301 cs Groceries, 1 case Brushes, 5 csks Salt, 250 cs Oil, 20 csks White Lead, 24 bales Cotton, 3 cs Samples, 10 cs Paints, 8 pkgs Rope, 10 cs Glassware, 730 bndls Hoop Iron, 10 Iron Chairs, 12 Iron Anchors, 105 bars Refined Iron, 4 cs Matches, 10 csks Raisins, 60 csks Coal, 1,000 Fire Stones, 37 bbls Coal Tar, 36 bndls Shooks, 12 c-ks Heads and Hoops, 15 csks Seltzer Water, 6 cs Spirits, 200 kegs Sugar, 100 demijohns Vinegar, 12 hf bbls Pitch, 100 nests Baskets, 5,000 Fire Bricks, 10,000 Slates, 40 bars and 14 bndls Swedish Iron, 10 csks Iron Wire, 1 case Saddle Ware, 438 Demijohns to H Hackfeld & Co; 1 case Jewelry, 1 csk Crucibles to H Eckart; 1 case Clothing to A Hamberg; 2 cs Cigars, 1 case Conserves to H I Nolte; 4 cs Mdse to C Brewer & Co; 1 case Clothing to Mr Lorish; 1 demijohn Vinegar, 9 cs and 3 bales Mdse, 8 cs, 6 csks and 1 bale Drugs, 16 cs Provisions, 77 cs Liquids, 60 tins Paint to F A Schaefer & Co; 15 cs and 13 bales Dry Goods, 3 parcels and 1 case Samples, 2 cs Perfumery, 1 case Paper Collars and Perfumery, 2 cs Sundries, 233 cs Mdse, 182 bars and 57 bndls Iron to T C Heuck; 110 csks Beer, 10 cs Cognac, 5 cs Hams, 1,316 bndls Hoop Iron, 84 cs, 4 csks and 42 bales Mdse, 1 pkg Samples, 215 cs, 112 demijohns, 524 bbs, 25 pkgs, 2 csks and 1 bale Mdse to E Hoffschlaeger & Co; 3 cs and 1 bale Sundries to B F Ehlers & Co; 2 cs Dinner Service, 15 cs Household Furniture, 1 case Picture, 1 case Lamps and Chimneys to T C Glade; 15 csks, 8 crates, 2 bales, 4 bndls and 107 cs Mdse, 1 case Books, 1 case Chandeliers, 3 cs Dry Goods and Porcelain, 1 hhd Chinaware, 1 csk Whiskey, 5 cs Mdse, 25 cs Beer, 30 cs Champagne, 1 pce, 9 cs and 1 csk Mdse to Order.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Comet, Feb. 5th:—

Bananas, bnchs	150	Hides, pcs	420
Bottles	6,286	Molasses, bbls	133
China Crockery, bxs	17	Pulu, bales	280
Cocoanut Oil, pkgs	26	Sugar, kegs	2,911
Goat Skins, bales	3		

Value—Domestic..$26,635 98; Foreign.....$745 76.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Comet, Feb. 5th—Jas Kelly, M Lewis, V Lick.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Feb. 6th—Mrs Capt Makee and daughter, Capt Powers, Geo Gray, H Meinecke, N C Haley, H B Baldwin, Mr Lecloy and wife, J Moanauli, Col Spalding and wife, P N Makee, Mr Piggott, J K Wilder, J L Boshet, F W Patty, Mr Pauncefort, Prof W D Alexander and wife, Theodore Lanter, and 100 deck.

FOR KAU—Per Pauahi, Feb 5th—C N Spencer and wife, Mrs Jos Spencer and 2 children.

FOR MOLOKAI—Per Juanita, Feb. 10th—H Hart, Jno Brash, W Adams, Mr Waller.

BIRTH.

In this city, February 6th, to the wife of Mr. George Gray, of a son.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, of Nov. 24, says of Wendell Phillips: "What he says is generally worth reading. He is a sort of an American Rochefort, Gambetta, and Victor Hugo rolled into one; and he moreover has a keen political instinct which enables him to discern the signs of the times with tolerable clearness. A certain domestic animal, not otherwise sagacious, is supposed to foretell the approach of storms by running about with leaves in its mouth; and in like manner Mr. Phillips foretells the approach of political and social convulsions in his native land by running about wildly with his speeches."

TEA PLANTS.—An enterprising Japanese brought over to San Francisco, on a recently arrived steamer, an enormous quantity of tea plants, which are to be planted as an experiment in California. Sixteen thousand of the tea plants are from the southern part of the Island of Niphon, where the finest of Japanese tea is produced. The Pacific coast valleys of northern California are considered best suited to the culture of tea. The same Japanese who has brought over the tea plants imported 500,000 cards of silk worm's eggs, some time since, the majority of which were placed in California. He has now brought over a second instalment, and native Japanese are to teach the young "cocoon" how to shoot, in the most approved style.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The Hawaiian Legislature.

Perhaps the most serious effect produced by the change of our Constitution in 1864, is shown in the present character of our Legislature; and the most unfortunate results of that ill-advised movement have come upon the country through the channel of this body, weakened and humiliated and shorn of its highest attributes as a Legislative Assembly.

However much effort may have been made by those interested, to hide the fact of the loss to our Legislature of its representative function, such a concealment has failed from the first with many, and now, after the lessons of five sessions, few can be found rash enough seriously to argue the present existence of a third independent estate of Nobles and Commoners.

The fusion of the two houses into one, in 1864, was intended to destroy the existence of the Legislature as one of the three Estates, and to reduce the house to a kind of National Committee for suggesting laws and appropriations to the Executive. Very completely has this plan been carried out, as was perfectly natural under the new conditions; and now we have but two Estates in fact, the Executive and the Judicial,—the former, in the person of the Crown Ministers, constituting the ruling influence of the one-house Legislature, and forming in this combination a simple despotism in principle. Laboulaye, in his letter on a "Constitutional Republic for France," speaks of such an arrangement when he says: "A single legislative body is, in effect, a permanent dictatorship. A legislative power, in no wise moderated, is despotism. It does not afford adequate guarantee for liberty."

The right of petition is left to the people with this burlesque of representative power, and the chief function of the parliamentary members, excepting the Crown Ministers, is to be a vehicle of petitions from the people to the King. It is true that the form of popular representation has been kept up as much as has been possible with the peculiar nature of a one-house Legislature. This has been rather a necessary policy on the part of the Executive, for the sake of hiding, as far as possible from the people, the real character of the change.

It is not denied that the assembling of elective members and nobles with the Ministers is useful in some respects. There are investigations to be made on the condition of the country and people; information is to be gathered in relation to the public needs in matters of law practice, revenue, encouragement to home enterprise, foreign affairs, and other things, that require much wisdom and honest research; there is, in short, much necessary work to be done. But this work would be better, as well as less expensively done, by a much smaller number of intelligent men, like a privy council, or a council of war, without its privacy; and it would not matter much whether they should be elected by the people or appointed by the King. This indeed is the real character of our present Assembly,—a body of councilors who discuss measures freely enough, but when they have finished, and given the expression of the body by vote, the King does exactly as he thinks best, and that is the end of the matter. Perhaps nothing has taken place which so clearly shows how positively both the Government and the community take this view as in the new hotel transactions, in which *portion of the Ministry* have not hesitated to guarantee certain definite legislative enactments in the future as a measure of security to the hotel bonds, while a number of business men have not hesitated to invest in these bonds, so secured,—both parties in the affair utterly ignoring the existence of any independent representative power in the future Legislature, or in its decisions, thus bought and sold so long before-hand. Strange as these proceedings are, they are doubtless sound in a business point of view, and the bond holders are safe, because the Crown *can* contract that the Assembly, called the Legislature, shall give certain decisions,—that is, that the Crown, through that honorable body, will approve of its own previous engagements.

In thus giving up the third Estate in our Government, we have entirely abandoned that policy which both the English and American peoples hold so firmly to, as of fundamental importance in Government, and as an indispensable safe-guard to liberty. We have exchanged a symmetrical popular government for a despotism without checks to encroachment upon the liberty of the subject. We no longer have the people represented in the Government as a controlling element, and with any power over the public treasury, and the imposition of taxes; and where these are left to the Executive, there is an end to public liberty. Lieber, in his "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," says: "It is necessary that the public funds be under close and efficient popular control, chiefly, therefore, under the supervision of the popular branch of the Legislature, which is likewise the most important branch in granting the supplies; and the one in which, according to the English and American fundamental laws, all money bills must originate. The English are so jealous of this principle that the Commons will not even allow the Lords to propose amendments affecting money grants or taxation." The war for American Independence was brought on by the refusal of the Mother Country to recognize this principle in her treatment of the colonies. The House of Representatives in Washington do not even allow the Senate to suggest amendments for the purpose of affecting the postage upon letters.

In our Legislature, on the contrary, the commons, and nobles also, have little to say, and less to do, with the public treasury, and the slightest hint on their part of an intention of controlling supplies, brings down upon the rash member or members the instant and dire wrath of the executive department of the house, with threatenings enough as a rule to restore the wavering sentiment of the members to a gratifying condition of docile obedience.

Another significant fact as further revealing the nature of our assembly, and one of the strongly influencing causes therefore, is the grave fault of the Government in allowing itself to influence the elections. Quoting again from Lieber: "Representative bodies must be free. This implies that they must be freely chosen, neither under the threat or violence of the executive, nor of the rabble, or whatever portion of the people; that when met, they are independent of the threat or seduction of the executive, or of the mob, armed or not armed." * * * "One of the gravest charges against the Duke of Polignac and his fellow members of the Cabinet, when they were tried for their lives, after the revolution of 1830, was that they had allowed or induced Charles X. to influence certain electors, by letter, to elect Government candidates." * * * "It is wholly indifferent to decide here whether peculiar circumstances made this interference necessary. I simply maintain that it is not liberty."

Such are the general features of the Hawaiian legislature for which we have just elected our delegates. Important questions, particularly affecting the public treasury and finances, will come up. If the delegates are docile, and do as they are told, all will go on smoothly enough. There is a prospect, however, that there will be a strong body of rather independent members, who may not do as they are told; and if their number be large enough to block some favorite measure of the executive, such a measure would have to come to a stand-still, unless it should happen to be one of somewhat desperate necessity, like the matter of the hotel bonds. In that case, under the peculiar composition of the house, the most feasible plan would be for the executive to dissolve the legislature and call another,—nothing is easier; under its extraordinary conditions, a capacity of easy dissolution is one of its necessary features. There is precedent also for such action in English history, and in—Hawaiian.

Enforce the Law.

The February number of the *Friend* quotes some of the crude ideas of one of the uninformed *literati* who undertake to write about these islands. Gail Hamilton (a *nom de plume*) is a lady essayist who writes a great deal upon almost every subject apparently that comes under her notice, and while her lucubrations are readable and good upon things with which she is conversant, she naturally enough blunders badly when her pen is allowed to wander upon unfamiliar ground. She is puzzled to know why it is that the native race here is dying out, the more rapidly since it received the Gospel and the arts of civilization; and curiously enough asks if it is "good economy" to have a Christian people here! The *Friend*, in a few appropriate sentences disposes of this anti-climax, having previously undertaken to enumerate the causes which have operated, and are still at work in destroying the native race. It mentions the ancient wars, the disease which was brought by Cook's ships, (the ravages of the last it is very truly but only incidentally declared have not yet been arrested) the small-pox, influenza, and the large number of young men who have left the islands and become seamen. All these causes of depopulation are patent enough, and would be of themselves sufficient to account for the sad fact. But there is one other great cause of disease and death which, while those previously mentioned are either inoperative at present or are diminishing under sanitary laws and regulations, is rapidly increasing and becoming wide-spread. We refer to the use among the people of intoxicating drinks; and we are not a little surprised that our venerable contemporary, who has labored for a whole generation in the cause of temperance in these islands, should have ignored in his list of "the numberless ills that (civilized) flesh is heir to," this, the worst "ill" that can befall a weak and susceptible race.

Shortly after the introduction of Christianity in these islands and its adoption by the principal chiefs, among the first attempts at law-making was an ordinance forbidding the sale or furnishing of intoxicating drinks to the people. The companions and followers of the first Kamehameha, who after his death stood at the head of the nation, were sagacious enough to see the danger to their people which would result from ardent spirits, and they endeavored by stringent laws to prevent their manufacture or sale in the country. But the strong arm of foreign power interposed in favor of commerce, and gunpowder was the alternative of brandy.

Yet foreign powers, though they forced the unwilling Hawaiian rulers to admit spirits into the country, did not go so far as to dictate as to laws for the regulation of their sale, and consequently there has always been a severe law on the statute book making it a penal offense to sell to a native of the country.

How then, Gail Hamilton might ask, do you tell us that the use of intoxicating drinks among the people is becoming a great and growing evil? And she might in her simplicity further ask, whether we had a police force in the islands, or any courts to enforce the laws; and she would be answered that we were amply provided with both, but that in spite of law and police, the evil, plainly known and seen of all men, still exists and grows. That the natives can obtain liquors with no trouble whatever, either on Sundays or week-days, and that a drunken native is a far more frequent sight in Honolulu streets than a drunken foreigner. That cheap gin is the principal drink in which they indulge, to what extent may be approximately arrived at by ascertaining the sum paid as duty on that kind of spirits at the Custom House. That the police make no effort to discover how or where the natives procure the means of intoxication, regarding the liberty of the subject as so sacred that they would find it inconvenient to see what every other eye could see almost every day in the week—plain infractions of the law.

This much our inquiring friend might learn as to the drinking habits of the natives in this city. A visit to the outer districts or on the other islands would reveal the existence of private distilleries of the fiery *okolehao*, and breweries of banana, potato and cactus beer without number. Are not all these facts sufficient to show the existence among this people of a great cause of disease and death, quite as potent and active as any of those enumerated by the *Friend*.

A vigorous, strict and thorough enforcement of the existing laws by the police is the remedy for this fearful state of things. Public opinion, hitherto lax, is beginning to be aroused upon this subject, and will demand in no uncertain tones, to be recognized and obeyed, by those to whom is entrusted the execution of the laws.

We copy the following from a late number of the London *Lancet*, a medical journal well known on both sides of the Atlantic. It needs no comment of ours to give it additional force:

"There is a town in Ireland which contains no public house. Bessbrook is the name of the place, a manufacturing town near Newry. Its proprietor, a Mr. Richardson, with some members of the Society of Friends, founded the Bessborough Spinning Company, and erected spinning mills. The factory has grown so large that it gives employment to 3,000 hands. There are no police in the place, Mr. Richardson alleging that so long as he keeps out the public-house, they can do without police; but that as soon as the taproom is introduced they will require the constabulary. The operatives are models of sobriety and good order, the town being wholly free from the sad scenes which are to be met with in much smaller populations. Would that we could chronicle many more towns of the same kind; it would conduce greatly to the lessening of disease and lowering of taxes."

A REFERENCE to the election returns of this city for a number of years past, will illustrate very clearly the correctness of our statement, that the abrogation of the Constitution of 1852 and the establishment of that of 1864, operated directly to crush out the interest of the people in the Legislature, and produced that apathy which has been so apparent ever since. At the last election for Representatives held under the old Constitution, in January, 1864, 2408 votes were cast in this city, of which Mr. G. Rhodes received 1504. The next election which followed was in February, 1866, under the new Constitution, when but *two hundred* votes were polled, and Mr. Rhodes, who was again elected, received *one hundred and seventeen*. "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" In 1868, 607 votes were polled; in 1870, 912; and the present year, 1275. The gradual increase in the number of votes cast since 1866, is accountable for by the fact that the people, slowly recovering from the rude shock which was inflicted in the taking away of their Constitutional rights in 1864, are indulging the hope—however fallacious—that the present Legislative system may possibly prove of some benefit to the country.

As a matter of interest in connection with this subject, we reproduce here the vote received by the successful candidates at each of the elections above referred to:

1864—	G. Rhodes	1504
	W. Webster	1386
	W. P. Ragsdale	1091
	S. M. Kamakau	616
1866—	G. Rhodes	117
	T. C. Heuck	142
	E. H. Boyd	145
	W. P. Wood	146
1868—	G. Rhodes	350
	E. H. Boyd	348
	W. P. Wood	329
	J. W. Makalena	323
1870—	S. M. Kamakau	404
	H. Thompson	379
	E. H. Boyd	351
	S. P. Kalama	341
1872—	A. F. Judd	758
	J. O. Carter	752
	E. Mikalemi	564
	Z. P. Poli	488

THE Organ of Wednesday has a column on "The Power of the Press," the main part of which is evidently a rehash from some foreign publication, in which some novel positions are assumed, as for instance—that the late European war, the Commune, and that bugbear, the International Society, all owe their origin to the press—and winding up with a peculiarly viperous attack upon us. Our neighbor is evidently very much nettled at the résult of the metropolitan election, but forbearing to comment thereon, lets the entire weight of its puny anger fall upon this journal. We seldom can advise our friends to read the *Gazette*, but we do desire that yesterday's issue be carefully read, not for any good that it might do you, reader, but for the benefit that will accrue to us. A pampered and subsidized press, chagrined at the failure of its plans—and possibly seeing a handwriting on the wall—pours forth its futile wrath upon its plebian but independent neighbor.

We are pharisaically accused of talking "of the necessity of elevating the public morals, while we have no foundation ourselves to build upon, and can consequently have no idea of what we are talking about." Neighbor, read of the beam and the mote, and be governed accordingly.

One sentence more we quote for the benefit of the members of the coming Assembly, which may serve to guide them in deciding as to the sum required to be placed in the appropriation bill for "The Government Press:"

"All that is required to get hold of this powerful lever of public influence, (the press) is a few type, a little paper, a compositor or so, and a press."

Only this, and nothing more.

SHE IS SAFE!!!—Long were the struggles that agitated her breast. Patiently and perseveringly on she strove through turmoil and conflicts, weakness and disgrace, crowding on her, wherever she went, delaying her onward course to the inheritance of her forefathers, the glory and power of an independent existence.

Bravely she fought; she won it, she is safe! Go and Insure your life in her, rest yourself on her bosom and "FEEL SAFE WHATEVER MAY COME."

All particulars will be given cheerfully by H. BOLLMANN. Agent for the German's Life Insurance Company of New York, (fe3 3t)

LOST!

ON SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, IN going towards the Fish Market, through Queen Street and down Fort, a BRACELET of Flat, Square JAPANESE CRYSTALS set in Silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Office of this Paper. fe10

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF MECHANIC ENGINE CO., NO. 2, held Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7th, 1872, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Vote of Thanks be tendered to all those persons who so kindly contributed flowers and evergreens or otherwise aided in decorating the Engine for the annual parade of February 3d.

By order of the Company:
ED. A. MORRIS, Secretary
Mechanic Engine Co. No. 2.
1t

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES ON Nuuanu Avenue, at present occupied by W. L. Green, Esq. Possession given April 1st.

Also, the House and Premises adjoining, possession given immediately. For particulars apply to

fe10 tf C. E. WILLIAMS or J. H. WOOD.

JUST RECEIVED!
AND FOR SALE BY
JUDD & LAYTON.

KEGS FRESH DRIED APPLES,
Kegs Crushed Sugar, ex "Ka Moi,"
Bales Whole Pepper,
Cutting's Table Fruits—all kinds,
Yarmouth Green Corn,
Kensett & Lewis' Green Peas,
Fresh Baltimore Oysters—plain and spiced,
Fresh Columbia River Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins,
A Splendid Assortment of Cutting's Jellies, in tin & glass
W. K. Lewis' Tomato Ketchup,
W. K. Lewis' True Lemon Syrup,
Fresh Salad Oil, in pints and half pints,
Curry Powder, Tippo Siad and other brands,
Mixed Herbs, all kinds,
Batty & Morton's Pie Fruits, new,
Morton's & Cutting's Pickles,
Morton's Jams, assorted,
Canary, Rape and Hemp Seed,
French Peas, natural,
French Peas in butter,
Cutting's Pickles, in 5 gal. kegs,
Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder,
Nutmegs, new and fresh,

The only lot of Downer's Kerosene Oil to be had in the Market.

Borden's Condensed Milk,
Spanish and French Olives,
Burnett's ass'd Extracts,
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger,
Oswego Corn Starch,
Kitts Mackerel,
Kitts Tongues and Sounds,
Dairy Salt, in 20 lb. bags,
Tins of Crackers, all kinds,
Jenny Lind, Ginger Snaps, and La Grande Cakes,
Fresh Hawaiian Fig,
G. G. Extra Family Flour,
G. G. Extra Wheat Meal,
Fresh Corn Meal.

Myers and Dwight's Molokai Butter,
ROGER'S MAKAWAO BUTTER,

Sardines, ¼ and ½ boxes—the best,
A Fine Assortment of Australian Meats,
A Fine Assortment of Cutting's Meats,
Extract of Coffee, in bottles and tins,
English Spices, ass'd.
Quarter and half bbls. best East Family Pork,
Half and whole bbls. C. R., Salmon,
Kitts Salmon Bellies,
Poucine and Windsor Soap,
Best White Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Epps and Frys Cocoa,
French, German and American Chocolate,
California Split Peas,
Fresh Pearl Barley and Sago,
New Westphalia Hams, ex "Moi,"
Boston Sugar Cured Hams,
Cal. Bacon and Smoked Beef,
English and French C. S. Soap,
Leonard's Sperm Candles, the best in Market,
German Candles—4s to 6s,
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gal. Demijohns,
Coffee Ground Daily,

The best Quality of China and Japan Teas

We shall also Receive by the California Steamer our Usual Assortment of

California Produce,

AND A FINE LOT OF NEW TEAS!

BY THE "QUEEN EMMA,"
We shall have abundance of horse feed,
SUCH AS OATS AND BRAN.

The Westphalia Hams
Are now opened, and are the best that has been opened here.
FOR SALE AT
JUDD & LAYTON'S,
fe10 2t No. 52 Fort Street

TO LET.

THE CELLAR UNDER MY STORE—Capable of Storing between 300 and 400 TONS.
ja6 H. M. WHITNEY.

GET THE BEST!

FOR CHOICE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANY SIZE,
Ambrotypes,
Melainotypes,
Porcelain Pictures, &c.,
—GO TO—
Dickson's, 61 Fort Street.
PRICES LOW AND WORK GUARANTEED. fe10 3m

NOT QUEER AT ALL!
$500 PARTNER WANTED AT THE Half-way House!
Respectable Female preferred. Apply soon to
fe10 3t AUG. CLAVIE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WILSON, THE MANAGER —OF THE— NEW YORK MAMMOTH CIRCUS!
takes great pleasure in announcing that he has tendered a
BENEFIT
—TO—
OAHU LODGE, No. 1, Knights of Pythias,
—ON—
Monday Evening, February 12,
when the full strength of the Company will be brought out in a programme of great excellence and variety. The
SPLENDIDLY TRAINED HORSES!
Cincinnatus, Monarch and Napoleon, in all their best performances. On this occasion will be performed the GREAT FEAT LA ECHELLE PERILEUSE! for the first time.
The Celebrated Rider Mr. Kingsley,
will give a series of his graceful and elegant acts on his favorite horse. Novelties will be produced, and the entire performance will be of a very superior order.
Every pains will be taken to ensure the comfort of all. Chairs can be secured without extra charge at H. M. Whitney's and Thos. G. Thrum's. The grounds will be illuminated before and at the conclusion of the performance.
ADMISSION:
Front Circle, $1.00: Second Circle, 50 Cts.; Chairs, $1.50.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

HENRY MAY,
Tea Dealer, Coffee Roaster
—AND—
PROVISION MERCHANT!
—HAS—
RECEIVED ex BARK KA MOI
FROM BREMEN.

CASES BATTY'S PICKLES,
Cases Batty's Pie Fruits,
Cases Batty's Curry Powder,
Casks Table Salt in Jars,
Cases English Mustard,
Cases English Ground Pepper,
Cases Mixed Spice,
Cases Cayenne Pepper,
Cases Ground Ginger,
Cases Unbleached Ginger in 10 lb. tins,
Cases Citron Peel in 10 lb tins,
Cases Carbonate Soda in 10 lb. jars,
Cases Saleratus in 10 lb. jars,
Cases Orange, Lemon and Mixed Peel, 2 lb. glass jars,
Cases Sultana Raisins in 7 lb jars,
Cases Currants in 7 lb jars,
Cases French Capers,
Cases Spanish Olives,
Cases English Jams, 1 lb. jars,
Cases Smoked Herrings in tins, 2 doz. each,
Cases French Beans,
Cases French Peas,
Cases Lea & Perrin's Sauce, pints and half pints,
Cases Corn Flour,
Cases Ground Ginger,
Cases Carbonate Soda,
Cases Cream Tartar,
Demijohns Malt Vinegar,
Kegs Crushed Sugar,
Cases Ultramarine Blue,
Cases Sardines, half tins,
Cases Sardines, quarter tins,
Cases French Chocolate,
Cases Muscabella Raisins in layers,
Cases Bologna Sausage,
Cases Whole Cloves in 7 lb tins,
Rose, Peppermint, Ginger & Lemon Lozenges in bott's
Tins Conversation Lozenges.
FOR SALE BY
Henry May, 59 Fort Street.

BY THE QUEEN EMMA
NOW DUE
Henry May Expects

Golden Gate Extra Family Flour,
Graham Flour,
Sacks Bran,
Sacks Oats,
Cases Saloon Bread,
Soda, Wafer, Milk, Wine and Butter Crackers,
Bags Cracked Wheat,
Bags Oatmeal, Sacks Humboldt Potatoes,
Crates Onions,
Sacks Wheat for Chicken Feed.

TO ARRIVE PER SYREN!

Boston Crushed Sugar in half barrels,
Cases Yarmouth Sugar Corn,
Qr. bbls. Family Pork,
Cases Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder,
Cases Lewis' Green Peas,
Cases Lewis' Tomato Catsup,
Cases Pepper Sauce,
Cases Fine Lemon Syrup,
Cases Lewis' Sausage Meat,
Cases Lewis' Little Neck Clams,
Kits Mackerel, Cases Corn Starch.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY MAY,
59 Fort Street.

By the Steamer due next week
HENRY MAY
Will Receive his usual assortment of
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.
fe10

JUST ARRIVED
—BY BARK—
KA MOI FROM BREMEN!
A LARGE VARIETY OF
ENGLISH, GERMAN
—AND—
FRENCH GOODS!
CAREFULLY
SELECTED FOR THIS MARKET!
—SUCH AS—
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE BLANKETS,
SPURS, SHIRTS, SHAWLS,
HATS, UMBRELLAS,
FANCY GOODS,
FLOWERS, PERFUMERY,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
MANILA ROPE,
HAVANNA CIGARS,
LAGER BEER, ALES,
WHISKEY, CORKS,
LUNEBURG SALT, HOOP IRON,
CANDLES, SALT PETER, &c., &c., &c.
For Sale Low at
fe10 3t Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.'s.

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
No. 95 King Street,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE.

LOCKS, Door of all kinds, Padlocks, brass and iron, from 1 to 4 in.; Cupboard, brass and iron, 2 to 4 inch; Drawer and Till, Chest and Trunk, Dog Collar,
DOOR AND GATE LATCHES. DOOR BOLTS—Spring and Chain, Square and tower, wrought and cast, brass and iron.
HOOKS—Hooks and Staples, Hooks and eyes, Brass and iron screw hooks and eyes, Cloth hooks, Picture hooks, Curtain Hooks, Hasps and Staples. KNOBS—Door, Picture and Curtain.
BUTTS—Iron, fast and loose; cast and wrought, from 1 to 4½ inches; Brass, 1 to 4 in.; Ship Butts and Back Flaps, asst.
Hinges, T and strap, 4 to 18 inch; Handles—chest and drawers, a large assortment,
Sash Rollers, assorted brass and iron; Brackets—Wall, corner, shelf and lamp,
Sash Fasteners, Window Springs, Tacks—Copper, iron and tinned, single and double pointed.
Castors, table and bed, brass, iron and wood;
A Large and Varied Assortment of Shoe Findings!
Including Men's and Boy's Lasts and Boot Trees, every kind of Shoe Pegs and Nails, Shank Irons Size Sticks, Shoulder Sticks, Knives, &c., &c., &c.
Also, Thompson's Hawaiian Sole and Saddle Leather!
Bridle and Saddle Furniture!
Bridle and Harness Buckles, all sizes, tinned, Japanned and plated; Mexican Ornaments, Mexican Girths, Wooden Stirrups, Tinned and Japanned Rings from ½ to 3½ inches. BITS of all sorts and kinds.
PLANTATION HOES, BRIGHT AND HALF BRIGHT. NOS. 0, 1, 2 PLOWS.
WHITE ZINC AND LEAD, RED LEAD!
Colors, dry and in oil, Lamp Black, Putty, Chalk, and Whiting. Fire-Proof Paint, Boiled Linseed Oil and Turpentine.
AXLES—Half patent and common, assorted. SPOKES, SHAFTS, &c., &c.
HENRY RIFLES AND CARBINES AND CARTRIDGES!
NUTS AND WASHERS.
NAILS, from 8d to 60d.
Spikes, Cut and Wrought, Ship, Plain and Galvanized.
BRUSHES, of all sorts, a good assortment. GLUE, pale and dark.
Seine Twines, Nets, Fish Hooks, Cod Lines!
Roughs and Washers, galvanized and plain, from 1 1-2 to 8 in.
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KEROSENE LAMPS & OI