

Table with multiple columns containing various news items, including 'COMMERCIAL', 'THE PACIFIC', 'Commercial Advertiser', 'SATURDAY, MARCH 2', 'Royal Proclamation', 'The Hawaiian Government', 'Restriction of Evil', 'The Hawaiian Hotel', 'Police Court', 'NOT QUER AT ALL', 'WATCH REPAIRING!', 'HONOLULU ICE MANUFACTORY!', 'GROCERIES', 'DRY GOODS', 'HARDWARE', 'ASSORTED CARGO!', 'PORTLAND CEMENT', 'FOR SALE!', 'The Valuable Property', 'Kalia Ranch!', 'FOR SALE!', 'A Second-Hand Billiard Table'.

COMMERCIAL. FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872. During the week ending this P. M., but little has been done in domestic trade, and still less foreign. The usual auction sales have been held, at which prices ruled low. There is a scarcity of flour and domestic produce in our market at present. Flour is selling at \$10.10 per barrel, and domestic produce at \$1.00 per bushel. The ship *Demeter* is now cleared of her cargo, and the amount of \$20,000 is to be made payable in cash. We are informed that the bark *D. C. Murray* will sail on Tuesday for San Francisco, carrying a mail. The assignees of the estate of Chalmers & Co. declare a dividend of 50 per cent. to creditors. The total value of exports for the week amounting to \$74,047 25; domestic, \$4,330 50. RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR FOUR WEEKS, ENDING MARCH 1ST, 1872.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser. SATURDAY, MARCH 2. [Translated from the *As Oha*.] Royal Proclamation. WE, KAMEHAMEHA V., by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands King, do hereby make known. Our will and pleasure, and in accordance with the provisions of Our Constitution, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of Our Kingdom, do convene at the Court House in Our City of Honolulu, for the transaction of the public business, at 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the Thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two. Given under Our Royal Seal, at Our Palace in the City of Honolulu, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, and in the Ninth Year of Our Reign. [Signed] KAMEHAMEHA V. F. W. HUTCHISON, Minister of the Interior.

The Hawaiian Government. In treating of this subject, we meet with a difficulty in the outset, from the fact that certain forms and appearances have been preserved, while the realities which were the natural expression have been taken away; so that, at least, these outside features of the Government have become significant of nothing, and only hurtful, from hiding the truth from the public notice. Thus, at first sight, we appear to the world as a constitutional monarchy of a popular cast, with three estates distinct, with proper guarantees for public liberty, an independent Judiciary and the people represented in the Legislature as one of the controlling influences. But, on close examination, it is found that a legislature as a distinct estate from the Executive, and with any powers or rights as a controlling influence in the Government, has no existence here; and that the Constitution, which thus fences out the people from their rights, is a royal proclamation which has succeeded a previous and juster Bill of Rights, and which is most carefully worded to concentrate all the power of the Government, as far as possible, in the King. It is a kind of iron-clad creed of royal politics, and might appropriately open with the confession "we believe in the Divine right of Kings," this being the burden of its eighty articles. The Judiciary remains, in theory, somewhat as it was under the late constitution, and, with the code of laws, forms the only check left in the government to encroachments of the executive, — the only guarantee for the rights of the people remaining. But even if we regard the present constitution as possessing any stability, and not a mere royal order, to be dispensed with or exchanged for another when such an arrangement may happen to be convenient, even then the position of the Judiciary, as an independent tribunal of justice, has been seriously affected by the new conditions. In the late constitution, besides the liability of the judges to impeachment, it was provided, "that any judge of the Supreme Court, or of any other court of record, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability by a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature," — a sensible and necessary provision. The present Constitution, besides the liability to impeachment, provides "that any judge of the Supreme Court, or any other court of record, may be removed from office on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King." It is not difficult to see in this measure danger and prejudice to the dignity and independence of our law tribunals. In case of a judge becoming objectionable to the executive, the necessary two-thirds vote could generally be obtained in the assembly, judging from our past experience, while as to "good cause being shown to the satisfaction of the King," what that means would depend a good deal upon who happened to be the King. To tell the truth, this proceeding is a rather showy and complicated one for doing a very simple thing, and it is highly probable that the next Constitution will improve in this particular, and provide "that any judge of the Supreme Court, or any other Court of record, may be removed from office by the King, for good cause shown to his satisfaction," or better still, "at his pleasure." This indeed has a frightful look, but the present provision, stripped of its feathers, is little enough different from it. It is well for us to look at things as they are, not as they seem. The importance of this matter, or of anything tending to impair the independence of our law courts, cannot be overrated. The supremacy of law is a high and peculiar guarantee of personal liberty. If that is destroyed, the sure result is either despotism or anarchy. Despotisms are naturally hostile to the supremacy of law. Lieber says, "All absolute governments, whether monarchical or democratic, have ever found the regular course of justice inconvenient, and made war upon the organic action of the law, which proves its necessity as a guarantee of liberty." This is illustrated by the history of our Government, which, in its decadence from the liberal and popular character of the last two reigns to the absolutism of the present, has taken such positive measures to affect and limit the independence and stability of our law tribunals. The assumption of despotic sovereignty at the beginning of the present reign, marks an interesting and important era in our national history. The Hawaiians, when first discovered, were living in a state of elaborate feudalism, closely analogous to the feudalism of Western Europe during the middle ages. Kamehameha First, a successful feudal chief, by genius and ability, and aided by the generous foresight of his rival, Kaunani, of Kauai, hastened the development of civil institutions, and united the different tribes under one Government. From that time the civil institutions of the country steadily and rapidly improved, developing in the reign of Kamehameha Third, from the necessary imperialism of Kamehameha First, a constitutional monarchy, founded upon liberal principles, with guarantees of equal rights and public liberty, and affording opportunities for the greater development of popular Government in the future. The civil prosperity and promise of the nation, under these conditions, was most encouraging. The Government was strong within its own borders, the people were loyal, and the nation was everywhere respected for its success in good Government. The unnecessary adoption of imperialism in 1864 was a serious blow to the civil prosperity of the nation, and to the previous strong and symmetrical character of the Government. Upon what plans this change was founded, it is difficult definitely even to surmise, so little has come of it, except loss and damage to the people and unpopularity to the projectors. The Government was weakened in its own dominions, and not a particle of renown or glory has been gained. It shapes itself to the world as an ignoble failure. As a public disaster it is difficult to measure its full import. Trade may go on as usual; com-

mercial property is not peculiar to civil liberty. History, however, shows us that the first step in the decline of the proudest and most powerful nations has been taken by the assumption of absolutism in their governments. It might be said, "do we not have our rights and our freedom in spite of these changes just as much as ever?" To which we answer yes, if we except the right of self-government and all that that means, and the importance of this is as great to us individually as if we were members of a nation of fifty millions instead of fifty thousand. We do not know how long such privileges as we now enjoy will be left unimpaird, for the formal control of them is in the hands of the Government, — that is, out of our hands. There is one influence, that we have not referred to, and which makes our situation, under these imperfect political conditions, comparatively comfortable, and this is the predominant public sentiment of the community, — a sentiment strongly Anglo-Saxon in its political tendencies, — healthy, independent and liberty-loving. It is not recognized as one of the "estates," but its force is recognized, for it is the ruling influence in the land. As long as this is the fact, things will not be much worse for the public. There is no prospect that the Government will ever be strong enough to ignore the public sentiment here, as Napoleon III. has done in France. The feelers which are occasionally put out, to speak metaphorically, are significant of what it would like to do in this direction. On this influence we rest our hopes for the political future. Restriction of Evil. When an acknowledged public evil is of such a nature that it cannot be abolished, the next best thing to do is to control and restrain it. The radical temperance advocates in one of the United States a few years ago, procured the enactment of what was called the "Maine Law," prohibiting altogether the sale of ardent spirits. Its sweeping provisions were found to be impracticable of enforcement, and it naturally became a failure, to a very great extent. But the advocates of prohibition, or of a more or less stringent restriction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, far from being discouraged, have gone on from year to year, agitating the subject, and gaining large accessions to their ranks, not only in the New England States of America, where the movement originated, but in old England, and even in distant Australia. In Massachusetts, the ultra temperance are so numerous that they form a powerful third party in the State, whose influence is courted at the general elections by politicians, and it is conceded that on whichever side the prohibitionists throw their undivided strength, that side will win at the polls. The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention recently met in Boston, and adjourned finally on the 25th of January. Among the proceedings were the adoption of an address to the people, urging in eloquent terms the importance of the great work of reform in which they were engaged; and a series of resolutions petitioning the Legislature to restore the prohibitory law of 1867, with some radical amendments, such as — making the possession of the fixtures of a liquor store *prima facie* evidence of guilt; excluding liquor dealers, as *other criminals*, from the jury box; securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers on a jury at discretion; making the punishment for sale of liquors thirty days imprisonment for the first offense, sixty days for the second, and so on, doubling the time for every succeeding offense; abolishing the liquor commission; leaving the State police under the control of the governor; and making liquor sellers responsible for damages resulting from their sale. These proposed enactments it will be seen, are sufficiently severe to make the "old Bay State" anything else but a liquor dealer's or drinker's paradise, and the fact that their publication calls forth no opposition from the press of the State, is sufficient evidence that generally they are backed by a strong public sentiment. In New Zealand and Australia, the more moderate, and certainly quite equitable "Permissive System" is adopted in some portions of the country. This is based upon the sound principle that the majority rules. The question of permitting a license to sell in a particular township, is submitted to the qualified voters within its limits, and their decision at the polls by a majority for or against, is binding upon the licensing authorities. The same system prevails in some of the western United States, and we are told that, as the sentiment of one community differed from that of another as to the liquor business, so the thirty man would sometimes be compelled to go as far as from Honolulu to Ewa, or from Lahaina to Kaunani, before he could obtain even a drink of beer. In Great Britain too, the tremendous evils of intemperance, particularly among the working classes, has attracted much greater attention of late, and while "Good Templar" and other kindred associations are encouraged and are multiplying, the subject of legislation is strongly mooted in the newspapers, in the direction of a "permissive system" like that of the Colonies, to which we have alluded. Thus it will be seen that among the English speaking peoples of the world, the enlightened public opinion of the age is recognizing the necessity of placing some bounds and restrictions to the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Great changes for the better have already been experienced in some countries in this respect, and as the world moves on in the march of improvement, still greater and vaster results must inevitably come, though not perhaps in our day and generation, when alcohol will be used by mankind for its legitimate purposes only — in the compounding of medicines and in the mechanical arts. We at these islands, were we ever so much inclined to put an entire stop to the sale of spirits as a beverage, are debarred from such a course by treaty stipulations. Christian and enlightened France insists that we shall never make a law which shall amount to an absolute prohibition of "the creature." Our law-makers have attempted to do the next best thing, which is to regulate the traffic by statute, and to forbid the sale to natives of the country — with what ill-success in the latter respect, we have shown in a previous number of this journal. It is of course useless to multiply laws on this point; what is needed is the enforcement of those we have. In this direction we have a suggestion or two to make, which, if taken in hand and carried out by the coming Legislative Assembly, might perhaps prove of material assistance to the police in the more effectual enforcement of the statutes forbidding the traffic with natives. First, then, let there be a license to sell by the sole only, "to be drunk on the premises;" next a bottle license, to sell in less quantities than a dozen, not to be drunk on the premises; and last, a wholesale license, to sell not less than the original package. Then in the matter of punishment for selling to natives — abolish the fine altogether, and let it be imprisonment at hard labor for every one convicted of the offense; or if there be a fine at all, let it go to the informer. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature of 1872 will be sufficiently alive to the welfare of the race as to give this subject their special attention, and to act in the matter promptly and efficiently.

Answers to Correspondents. V. T. — You are mistaken in supposing that you are the proprietor of "patent Bummer" pointed at in the "Charcoal Sketches." JAKE — You say that the first night you catch you give home alone you will "wallow" us. Take care Jake you don't get a fat back. C. N. O. — We would advise you to let your legs alone and seize them by the bills. This prevents their squaking and thus alarming the household. INNOCENCE — You complain that your clothing has come home from the wash, marked "Paahao," and we will be happy to learn what you are going to do about it. INQUIRER — There is no law preventing you from giving your friend a "piece of your mind" — the law only interferes when you break the piece. FAX — You say that A bets B that the average weekly edition (not counting steamer days) of the *C. Advertiser* is four thousand nine hundred copies. We are sorry for A, he should have counted the steamer days. H. VOSS, No. 5 Merchant Street, Practical Upholsterer. CURTAIN HANGING, CARPET MATTING AND OIL CLOTH HANGING. All styles Mattings — especially on hand. FOR SALE. A PATENT MILD ODOR HARMONIC. A new and improved case, with eleven stops and two side panels. The instrument is perfectly new, and is suitable for a Church or private house. Apply at this office. NOTICE. ON THE FIFTH OF MARCH, A FIRST DIVIDEND OF 50 PER CENT. WILL BE PAID TO THE CREDIT OF THE FIRM OF CHALMERS & CO. BY THE ORDER OF A. SCHAERER & CO. F. A. SCHAERER, F. A. SCHAERER, Honolulu, March 1st, 1872. NOTICE! PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF CHALMERS & CO. ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO MR. W. B. BAILEY or to the undersigned, as otherwise they will be proceeded against at law. F. A. SCHAERER, F. A. SCHAERER, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1872. TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE wanted to learn the Tailoring Business — intelligent nature and obliging — apply on hand. JOHN F. KENYON, Merchant Tailor, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1872. NOTICE! — HEREBY FORBID ALL persons from trusting any one on my account without my written order. A. N. GILMAN, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1872. A CARD. TO ALL THOSE PERSONS THAT SUBSCRIBED towards building a "Good Templar" Lodge at Waiakoa, Oahu, and paid their money to a certain Good Templar for that purpose, will oblige the undersigned to call on said Good Templar and get their money, which ought to have been paid to the undersigned, as the funds that were collected for that purpose were never paid into the Lodge; and, while I can hear, people laboring under the impression that the undersigned is the proprietor of the Lodge's Charter, and that money was divided between his members, which I can assure them was not done. Lots of "Kaahumanu Lodge." HONOLULU, FEB. 19, 1872. WANTED ON BOTOMMY THE Sum of \$25,000! MORE OR LESS, IN SUMS TO suit, for REPAIRS and other necessary expenses on the BRITISH SHIP DEVONSHIRE! OF DUBLIN. TENDERS for the above will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 5th of March inst. JAMES W. WALKER, H. M. S. Commissioner and Consul General, Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1872. ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! GLOBE HOTEL, King Street. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the Public that he has purchased the above well-known house, which has been thoroughly Renovated, Refitted, Furnished & Altered in every respect, and is now suitable as a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE! The accommodations are all new and of First-Class order, and the furniture and fixtures are all of the most elegant and comfortable, and a special parlor with all the appointments for comfort, together with a Smoking Room, have been added, and will be kept open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Breakfast will be served to order from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M. Dinner, from 12 to 2 P. M. Supper, from 6 to 8 P. M. LUNCH LA CARTE BETWEEN MEALS. The table will be furnished with a constant variety of all the delicacies and luxuries which the market affords to suit the taste of an epicure. National favorites (home style) are in order in fact. A Constant Change of the Bill of Fare! will be an established rule in this Hotel, and will be served up in neat and elegant style. Urbane and polite waiters always on hand. Having engaged the services of a FIRST-CLASS CHEF DE CUISINE, ARTIST to superintend the Kitchen, everything in that department will be served up in a manner unequalled in Honolulu. THE GLOBE HOTEL — WILL BE — Opened on Sunday Morning, March 3. Hoping to merit a share of public patronage and approval, I remain, with a cheerful welcome to all my friends and the public generally, D. A. THAYER, Proprietor. NOT QUER AT ALL THAT IT IS BY DEATH THAT WE LIVE! A Great Truth, another Great Truth is that WM. WEIGHT HAS ENLARGED HIS WORKSHOP and is now prepared to do WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORK — AND — Repairing in All its Branches! HORSES SHOD so snug and neat You'll wish your own were horse's feet. Black-Smith work for Ship or Shore Done quite as well as ever before. His work done quick, his charges low. If you will call you'll find it so. WM. WEIGHT. Lumber, Lumber, Lumber! WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL KINDS OF Lumber and Building Materials — AT — Garboard Strike Prices! OUR SPECIALTY WILL BE To Deliver Lumber at all the Ports and Anchorage within this Kingdom! At Lower Rates than has ever been attempted heretofore. ORDERS are respectfully solicited by D. FOSTER & Co. "PRO BONO PUBLICO" HOUSEHOLDERS, FAMILIES AND RESIDENTS of Oahu and adjacent Islands, who wish to Economize Labor & Materials in Washing CLOTHES AUTOMATIC SELF-ACTING CLOTHES WASHER and Boiler will be fully approved. It removes all dirt without rubbing or friction, is the best thing for "Washers of Clothes" ever invented and works without stopping the finest lace or knitted Flannel. In saving of time and fuel these Boilers give their own popularity and need no unnecessary "Puff" to accompany their introduction into general use, as one of the necessary articles of this "Iron Age." Price Low and within reach of all who require Boilers or Washing Machines. Made of the best materials either TIN or COPPER. JAS. ESTALL, 75 King St. P. S. — All orders punctually attended to. SHE IS NA PEE! — Long were the struggles that agitated her brain. Patiently persevering on the step through turmoil and conflict, weakness and disgrace, crowding on her, wherever she sought, delaying her onward course to the inheritance of her forefathers, the glory and power of an independent existence. Withered she fought; she won it; she is safe! Go and insure your life in her, rest yourself on her bosom and "FELL SAFE WILYER YE WILL COME D." All particulars will be given cheerfully by H. BOLLMANN, Agent for the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York. (624 2) THE DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. H. LO & A. H. NEBE, under the firm name of YEE HAP, doing business at No. 50, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, was on the 15th of February, 1872, dissolved by the withdrawal of A. H. LO. The business will in the future be carried on by A. H. NEBE, at the old stand. Honolulu, Feb. 17, 1872. (624 2) A. H. LO. NOTICE. IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR HORSE shod in a satisfactory manner, then go to M. BENFIELD'S, 171 North street, Honolulu. He will shod your horse in a first class manner. You will also find it to your advantage to take your Carriage and General Blacksmithing, Painting, Repairing, &c., to the same establishment. (624 3) WATCH REPAIRING! THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives public notice that he has opened a first class watch repair shop, and is now prepared to do all kinds of watch repairing and the manufacture of Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs & Buttons, and all other articles in this line, and all work entrusted to him will be executed with promptness. Receipts given for all articles deposited, with date and name of depositor, the production of which will be necessary before delivery of articles. Receipts of Watches guaranteed for one year when proper care is used by the wearer, and within that time, and with that restriction, no charge will be made for regulating or repairing a watch that has been through my hands. But if a watch is injured through carelessness of the wearer, a charge will be made for again repairing the same. CHEN SHOU KONG, Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1872. HONOLULU ICE MANUFACTORY! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED from the agents of America and made permanent arrangements to prevent falling short in the future, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., &c., INCLUDING — PORTLAND CEMENT. FOR SALE BY E. P. ADAMS. FOR SALE! The Valuable Property KNOWN AS Kalia Ranch! Island of Kauai, consisting of About 7000 Acres Fee Simple Land (Royal Patent) with the BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon. Expired Lease of PASTURE LAND adjoining: 5,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, TWENTY HORSES, CARTS, TOOLS, UTENSILS, &c., &c. For particulars apply to E. KRULL, Kauai, or E. HOFFSCHELAGER & CO., Honolulu. FOR SALE! A Second-Hand Billiard Table, 6 feet x 10. In good order with Balls, Rack, Cue, Counters and Pool Board, with new Cushions and Bed. Apply to ROBERT LYCROFT, Buffon's Hall, 9 MERCHANT STREET. 12

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 Tin, 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, Harpe and Staples. KNOBS — Door, Picture and Cabinet. BUTTS — Iron, fast and loose; cast and wrought, from 1 to 4 inch; Brass, 1 to 4 in.; Ship Butts and Back Flaps, and. Hinges, T and strap, 4 to 18 inch; Sash Rollers, assorted brass and iron; Sash Fasteners, Window Springs, Castors, table and bed, brass, iron and wood; Handles — brass and drawers, a large assortment; Brackets — Wall, corner, shelf and lamp; Tacks — Copper, iron and tinued, single and double pointed. A Large and Varied Assortment of Shoe Findings! Including Men's and Boy's Lasts and Boot Trees, every kind of Shoe Pops and Nails, Shank Iron 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, Japanese and plated; Mexican Ornaments, Mexican Girths, Wooden Stirrups, Tinned and Japanese Rings from 1 to 2 1/2 inches. BITS of all sorts and kinds. PLANTATION HOES, BRIGHT AND HALF BRIGHT. NOS. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. WHITE ZINC AND LEAD, RED LEAD! Colors, dry and in oil, Lamp Zinc, Putty, Chalk, and Whiting, Fire-Proof Paint, Bottled Lined Oil and Turpentine. AXLES — Half patent and common, assorted. SPOKES, SHAFTS, &c., &c. HENRY RIFLES AND CARBINES AND CARTRIDGES! NUTS AND WASHERS. NAILS, from 3d to 60d. BRUSHES, of all sorts, a good assortment. GLUE, pale and dark. Seine Twines, Nets, Fish Hooks, Cod Lines! CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KEROSENE LAMPS & OIL LANTERNS, AND TO ARRIVE PER SYREN, KEROSENE OIL! Our stock is replenished by every California Steamer, and also by every Sail Vessel from Europe and the Eastern United States. Every effort will be made to give complete satisfaction to all customers. Give us a Call!