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Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, May 5th, 1874.

The session on the eve of opening ought to prove a decisive one for France; but it is problematical if the majority be in the humor to organize a Constitution that would secure the country a few years of repose. Extreme deputies desire that Marshal McMahon's office should cease to exist with his resignation or his death. Moderate politicians demand that the office should be independent of the holder. Ought to run its full course of seven years, and provision made against the contingencies of a vacancy. The Septennate assert the latter, and the country is of the same advice, as an institution; it is only McMahon, say the former. The consolidation of what exists would secure the nation a fixed period of repose, and would be the Republic undergoing its training. This is the solution evidently desired by the people and what sober judges and the situation command, and this solution, so simple and natural, is only possible by the union of the moderate deputies, who will have the courage, if necessary who will make a sacrifice, to vote the imperative laws that will regularize institutions and define the Government. The President must not be left without the Constitutional organization his office demands, and that he himself on acceptation of its duties solicited. This is not a question of ambition for him, it is one of dignity. He belongs to no party, no faction. He appertains to the nation. The monarchists being in the majority in the Assembly—an Assembly elected in "a day of misfortune," in February, 1871, cannot elect a King notwithstanding, as there are several Richmonds in the field, but they can prevent the foundation of all that is not monarchical. This policy of something like spiteful helplessness cannot last. A grand country, indeed no country, can remain under a régime of the provisional, where nothing is defined, not knowing what is to-day, what it will be to-morrow; like a ship in distress ignorant as to where it may be drifting. A nation is not provisional. It has its foreign relations, its obligations, its permanent interests in work, industry, and commerce; and to develop seriously and securely its activity, it has need, not of any of those regimes which believe themselves to be permanent, so much as a few institutions, that in defining the situation would beget confidence.

There are people who assert the French are difficult to govern. Where is the country, torn by so many rival pretenders; that surpasses France in the spectacle she now presents? In the political subtilties which are feverishly and vehemently agitated around them, the people take very little interest; leading to-day, as yesterday, a life at once tranquil and laborious, strangers to cabals, to the intrigues and passions of parties, demanding only from those who represent them, and who serve themselves always with their name to not toy with their interests and security, to not dispute with them the simple conditions of regular existence, and, holding to the reality of things, to permit them to breathe, to rest and be thankful for at least seven years. The people have now no higher ideas of saviours of society, than as an ambition to possess power and advance dynastic ends. Then they have succeeded so well without any during the last three years, as to have the presumption to dispense with them for seven more. They pay taxes without a murmur; it is a happiness; they feel their so doing benefits France. Then the yield of taxes is on the whole satisfactory, she is righting itself down on certain prolific sources. The imports and exports are superior to 1869—that is, to the material prosperity of the second Empire. What would all this be—what will it be—when the political situation clears up and its horizon becomes bright? France has before her a future that her ungenerous and immoderate conqueror may well envy. She requires no bloated armaments to preserve her autonomy; she is far distant, with all her faction fights, notwithstanding, from descending into a military autocracy. This last experiment finished, forever it may be presumed, at Sedan, where an army disastrously, but not dishonorably had to capitulate, and so expiated the thoughtlessness, the contradictions, and the deceptions of the second Empire.

In France, said Voltaire, the fruitfulness of the soil repairs the follies committed by the people. Just now much anxiety is felt about "the state of the crops." The sudden out burst of heat has so precociously advanced vegetation, that any "nipping frost," may prove to be a disastrously killing one. What a blessing if all the bad weather could be concentrated on politics, and the eloquence of politicians frozen up like the sounds of Munchausen's trumpet. It is quite in the spirit of the times that spring should arrive by express, as a surprise. Meteorologists are as active as bees exhuming the histories of parallel springs, when peaches appeared with the flowers of May, and grapes in the leafy month of June. True as the needle to the pole, the swallows have not been deceived by appearances, so the insects are in the full enjoyment of liberty. One of the favorite amusements for children in the Champs Elysées is to purchase tiny balloons, suspend an enormous *hanneton* therefrom, and let both mount as high as they please, these aerial races seem to afford much pleasure, and are efficacious in making the boldest child good. During hot weather Parisians live as much as possible in the open air; when the season is cold they seek refuge in the cafés; but very seldom in any case remain at home. Some theatres close, to re-open as soon as possible, for they have during summer an exclusive public-provincials and tourists, as well as an exclusive repertoire. The open air entertainments display much improvement this season; managers have shown themselves to be more enterprising, and directors have bowed to the changes of time, for there is a dash of sobriety entered into French manners since 1870. Persons are not so easily "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." The police *surveillance* being more minute, has compelled the disappearance of many licenses winked at under the Empire. It is felt that citizens may be entrusted with the duty of censors, and permitted to walk without the go-cart. Take for example the Mabille, the rendezvous of fashionable vice. By a figure of speech this *jardin* was supposed to be devoted to music and dancing, and was the first lion that visitors went to see on the sly, on arriving in Paris. Strangers might calculate on encountering each other there, though the meeting was not desirable. Since the death of Chicard, the Mabille has no artiste for the *cancan* business; zinc palm trees, garlands in gas, and ennui—such are the great attractions.

The question of pilgrimages has been resolved; no monarchical emblems are to be carried this year, so the saints will come in for more. Indeed after the hard labor last year at new and also forgotten shrines, to find the Comte de Chambord a voluntary exile, or a casual visitor still in respect to France, and his nephew Don Carlos returning from Spain in seven league boots, these results are trying for industrial piety. More time will be left perhaps to pray for France. The royalist journals have held a congress to concert measures to ensure the restoration of their King. Before business commenced, a solemn musical mass was celebrated, after which succeeded a dejeuner—both excellent preliminaries for transacting affairs. "Time will show how far this new attempt will be rewarded. The Comte de Chambord has little faith in it. Could any of his partizans succeed at a single general election, that would be a proof of grace, akin almost to a miracle. The Republicans continue to reap all such wordly successes, do not drag prayer into politics, and never injure their voices by "hollooing and singing of anthems," for the success of universal suffrage, self Government, and liberal institutions, and their "superfluity of naughtiness" does not seem to be greater than that of their rivals. Many doubt also if Providence be interested in the race for the throne of France.

France is on the eve of putting an end to the production, not of adult, but of infant prodigies, who are in connection with the professions of acrobats, sweeps, ballad singers, organ grinders and beggars, a fraternity counting in France 5,378 members, exclusive of those unknown to the police. The infants of this *troupe* know neither childhood, home, instruction nor religion. Their condition is as shameful as it is miserable. Some come from Italy, but the majority are French; formed by joint-stock companies, or commission agents. A young sweep earns for his employer about 300f. during the season, receiving 50f. as his own share; little girls are also employed, when made up as boys, and both are clothed in rags when work is slack, turned out to beg, or furnished with a hurdy-gurdy, a monkey, or an Alpine rat, and so to gain their living. On an average twelve young children are stolen every year, and their limbs are cruelly tortured to become qualified as tumblers; 70 per cent. of such pupils die during the training process. The bill proposed to remedy this state of things will prohibit every child under 16 years of age from astonishing the natives; and the hirers of young talent will be fined and imprisoned for every infraction of the law. Besides beggars must be provided with permits, detailing their origin and establishing their identity. Not only did France receive Nice and Sassy for part second for emancipating Italy, anything but an excessive indemnity, but also acquired the honor of receiving shoals of youthful beggars from every part of Italy. M. Piccon, the unpatriotic deputy for Nice, could atone yet to France for his hallucination by heading this section of young Italy back to the sunny land, and remaining permanently with them.

M. Guizot's gray hairs are likely to go down in sorrow to the tomb. He has taken an action against the ex-Empress to compel her to receive some 50,000f. with interest, as repayment of the sum her husband presented to his son to pay his debts—a feature in the character of Napoleon III. that many of his opponents have been benefitted by, and that left His late Majesty a poor man, as friends also used him as their good papa. M. Guizot's son further accepted a lucrative office. His father at the time did not display any of the virtuous indignation that troubles him of late. It was a crime with the Spartans to be detected in a wrong. The hushing-up process was ability. M. Guizot was also among the many who nibbled at the liberalism of the tottering Empire; some say he condescended to give Napoleon the benefit of his 80 years of experience. Thus it appeared strange to the Bonapartists that Guizot should attack the Empire on the occasion of Ollivier's reception lately at the Academy; and in revenge, they have let the cat out of the bag. To raise the wind, to enable the gifts of the Greeks to be replaced, Guizot sold a Murillo by public auction, which had been presented to him by the ex-Queen of Spain as a testimony for that Spanish marriage which has had its ending in a separation. The point now is, to compel the ex-Empress to receive the restitution money, which she declines to do.

The number of Savings' Banks in France in 1871, 514; in 1872, but 501. In the same year there were 58, and 57 depositors respectively, for every 1000 inhabitants. The total deposits amount to about half a milliard. So far as these banks are an evidence, saving of late has been on the decline in France, which may be very naturally traced to the misfortunes of the country. But the sums withdrawn have been invested in the ransom-loans. It is in the northern parts of the country that the inhabitants display the greatest desire for saving, which as compared with other districts, might be rather called parsimony. It is not in the French character to be extravagant; the people are too thrifty to be ever prodigal.

Paris is full of exhibitions of paintings at this moment. Good pictures are ever attractive, but the practice of collecting the works of half-celebrated cotemporaries, and inviting the public to go into ecstacies of admiration over them, must, if repeated, detract something from real art. Years ago, France had a mania for statues, and local celebrities had themselves done in marble, presenting the work to their native town, which in due course carted the pious gift to the cemetery, when corporations changed and kings arose that knew not Joseph. Of course these remarks do not apply to the exquisite exhibition of treasures on view in the Corps Legislatif, nor yet to the annual exhibition of paintings just opened in the Palace of Industry, and that necessitates a morning pilgrimage from all persons of taste and culture. The criticism of the various journals form the true guide book for the public, and it is here where French talent is at home and at its ease. The catalogues are not the less useful; they inform the spectator when a landscape is a landscape, a sea view a sea piece, and a cow a cow. After doing the gems of the exhibition we daily with the trifles. There are painters, sculptors and sculptors, painters, and a medical celebrity whose productions are much admired—the wags asserting he paints only in cod-liver oil. There are too many battle pieces in this season's exhibition, which are unnecessary, as France is very far from proving forgetful of the invasion. Indeed she is taking steps to protect her open-frontier from similar raids. Ten years hence she will be another France.

It is only since 1803 that the system of public baths has taken root. The city is well provided with these establishments suited to all purses, and are valuable properties. There are upwards of 13 floating baths on the river for males, and 6 for females, which do a business during the season represented, by 345,000f. of which 10,000 go to the Municipality, the price of a plunge ranging from 4 to 12 sous. One of these floating machines remains moored in position throughout the winter for the accommodation of the English and Russians. In the bathing establishments are to be found barbers, corn-cutters, pastry cooks, and cafes. If necessary, the news boys will deliver you the latest editions, in three of these floating palaces are "readers," who will read your favorite author for you while in the bath, or out of it, at so much an hour. It may not be known to visitors, that the full-rigged frigate anchord near the Tuileries is the same that conveyed the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena. Louis XIV. boasted of having taken one bath in his life, and his courtiers were too respectful ever to surpass him. It is only since 1858 that bathing in *puris naturalibus* has been prohibited; consequently the *calecon* obligé. La Bruyere has stated that in his time citizens bathed as if they were unaware of the Fall of Man, and that where the Seine and Marne unite, was the favorite spot for display. He brutally added, and his satire told, that when the bathing season had not arrived, the fair sex, in its promenades, was conspicuous by its absence, as well as when the season had closed. A Frenchman has patented something more than a swimming jacket; it may prove a buoy now more than ever necessary when steam packets of the most improved build are anything but safe. By means of a *chemise*, buttoning in front from the neck to the knees, and enclosing 15 communicating tubes, the wearer can defy a cork in sinking; can walk the waters like a thing of life, and enjoy a life on the ocean wave. By a brass stopper, the wearer can inflate the apparatus at will. Bathers seem to enjoy the invention.

A few mornings ago a party of 490 visitors made a pilgrimage through the Catacombs; a [illegible] of pyramids of human skulls piled like cannon balls, and leg bones stacked like firewood. On reaching the surface the guide certified for 491 visitors.

A Bohemian in despair applied at a matrimonial agency office for a wife, with a small independent income, what he wanted was of course on the books; but the inquiry fee was 200f. "Do you think, Monsieur," replied the applicant, "that if I had 200f. I would come to seek a wife?"

Honolulu Sixty-Five Years Ago.

[Continued.]

The island of Wahoo lies about seven leagues to the northwest of Morotai, and about thirty from Owyhee, in the same direction; it is nearly forty miles in length from northwest to southeast, and almost half that extent in breadth.

Although only of secondary size, it has become the most important island in the group, both on account of its superior fertility, and because it possesses the only secure harbor to be met with in the Sandwich Islands.

In consequence of this, and of the facility with which fresh provisions can be procured, almost every vessel that navigates the North Pacific puts in here to refit. This is probably the principal reason why the king has chosen it as his place of residence; perhaps the vicinity to Atooi and Onehow, the only islands independent of himself, and the conquest of which he is said to meditate, is another and no less powerful motive.

The south coast of the island extends from Diamond Hill on the east, to Barber's Point on the west, a distance of about twenty-four miles. A range of mountains run almost parallel to the shore, from which it is separated by a fertile plain, which varies in breadth; at Hanaroora, where it is broadest, the distance from the sea to the mountains is about five miles.

A reef of coral runs along the whole extent of this shore, within a quarter of a mile of the land; the greater part of it dries at low water, and in the inside it is in many places too shallow even for canoes, except at full tide.

Whyteete bay, where Captain Vancouver anchored, is formed by the land falling back from the southern promontory of the island, called by the white people Diamond Hill. It is open to the south one half of the compass, and there being no channel, ships are obliged to anchor on the outside of the reef.

Tamaahmaah formerly resided at this place, and great part of his navy were hauled up on the shore round the bay. I counted more than thirty vessels; they are kept with the utmost care, having sheds built over them, their spars laid alongside, and their rigging and cables preserved in stores.

They are chiefly sloops and schooners, under forty tons burden, and have all been built by his own carpenters, principally natives under the direction of an Englishman of the name of Boyd.

He possesses one ship of about two hundred tons, called the Lily Bird. This vessel was originally an American, which arrived from the coast of California in a leaky condition. He purchased her from the captain, by giving his largest schooner in exchange, and paying the difference in dollars. She was repaired by his own carpenters, and laid up at Hanaroora, alongside a wharf built for the purpose. The remainder of his fleet, ten or twelve more, were hauled up at the same place, except one small sloop, which he kept as a packet between Wahoo and Owyhee. She was navigated by native seamen, under the command of an Englishman, of the name of Clerk, who had formerly been mate of the Lily Bird.

Three miles to the west of Whyteete is the town of Hanaroora, now the capital of the island, and residence of the king. The harbor is formed by the reef, which shelters it from the sea, and ships can ride within in safety in any weather, upon a fine sandy bottom. There is a good channel through the reef, with three or four fathoms water; but if there is a swell it is not easily discovered, as the sea often breaks completely across. Pilots, however, are always to be had; John Hairbottle, captain of the Lily Bird, generally acted as such. The best anchorage is in five fathoms water, about two cables length from the shore, directly in front of the village. Ships sometimes anchor on the outside of the reef, but they [illegible] the risk of having their cables cut by the corr[illegible]

The entrance to this harbor may probably, at no very distant period, be filled up by the growth of the coral, which must be rapid indeed, if Hairbottle, the pilot, was correct, when he informed me that he knew a difference of three feet during the time he had been at Hanaroora.

A small river runs by the back of the village, and joins the sea at the west side of the harbor; owing to the flatness of the country, the water is brackish, and there is none fresh to be had within several miles of the place. Ships, however, can be supplied at a moderate rate by the natives, who bring it from the spring in calabashes.

Six miles to the westward is Bass' harbor, also formed by an entrance through the reef; within it is well sheltered, with good anchorage in five or six fathoms; but there being no village in the vicinity, it is little frequented.

Wymumme, or Pearl River, lies about seven miles farther to the westward. This inlet extends ten or twelve miles up the country. The entrance is not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and is only navigable for small craft; the depth of water on the bar, at the highest tides, not exceeding seven feet; farther up it is nearly two miles across. There is an isle in it, belonging to Manina, the king's interpreter, in which he keeps a numerous flock of sheep and goats.

Pearls and mother-of-pearl shells are found here in considerable quantity. Since the king has learned their value, he has kept the fishing to himself, and employs divers for the purpose.

Ten miles to the west of this is Barber's Point, (so called from the captain of a ship wrecked there,) the northwest extremity of the island. It is very low, and extends a considerable way into the sea.

The tides upon this coast do not rise more than four feet at springs; it is high water about three at full and change of the moon. The force of the current is scarcely perceptible.

The flat land along shore is highly cultivated; taro root, yams, and sweet potatoes, are the most common crops; but taro forms the chief object of their husbandry, being the principal article of food amongst every class of inhabitants.

The mode of culture is extremely laborious, as it is necessary to have the whole field laid under water; it is raised in small patches, which are seldom above a hundred yards square; these are surrounded by embankments, generally about six feet high, the sides of which are planted with sugar-canes, with a walk at top; the fields are intersected by drains or aqueducts, constructed with great labor and ingenuity, for the purpose of supplying the water necessary to cover them.

The ground is first carefully dug and leveled with a wooden spade, called maini, which the laborers use, squatting on their hams and heels. After this it is firmly beat down by treading it with their feet till it is close enough to contain water.

The plants are propagated by planting a small cutting from the upper part of the root with the leaves adhering. The water is then let in, and covers the surface to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches; in about nine months they are ready for taking up; each plant sends forth a number of shoots, or suckers, all around. This mode of culture is particularly laborious, and in all the operations those engaged are almost constantly up to the middle in mud.

Notwithstanding this, I have often seen the king working hard in a taro patch. I know not whether this was done with a view of setting an example of industry to his subjects. Such exertion could scarcely be thought necessary amongst these islanders, who are certainly the most industrious people I ever saw.

The potato and yam grounds are neatly inclosed by stone walls, about eighteen inches high. In addition to these native productions, Indian corn, and a great variety of garden stuffs have been lately introduced, and are cultivated with success, chiefly by the white people.

When the islands were discovered, pigs and dogs were the only useful animals they possessed; but Tamaahmaah has paid so much attention to the preservation of the breeds left by Vancouver, and other navigators, that in a short time the stock of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and goats will be abundant.

At Owyhee I was informed that there were many hundreds of cattle running wild, and several in a domestic state. The king had introduced the breed into Wahoo; and at the time I was there he had a herd of nine or ten upon the north side of the island.

Sheep and goats are already very numerous. Several individuals had large flocks of them; the queen had one, consisting of about one hundred and fifty; and Manina had several hundreds on the island in Pearl River. The king had five horses, of which he was very fond, and used frequently to go out on horseback. I was informed there were still more at Owyhee.

The cattle lately introduced are pastured upon the hills, and those parts of the country not under cultivation, the fences not being sufficient to confine them. The hogs are kept in pens, and fed on taro leaves, sugar-canes, and garbage.

The chiefs are the proprietors of the soil, and let the land in small farms to the lower class, who pay them a rent in kind, generally pigs, cloth, or mats, at four terms in the year.

At one time during my stay, there were nearly sixty white people upon Wahoo alone; but the number was constantly varying, and was considerably diminished before my departure. Although the great majority had been left by American vessels, not above one third of them belonged to that nation; the rest were almost all English, and of these six or eight were convicts, who had made their escape from New South Wales.

Many inducements are held out to sailors to remain here. If they conduct themselves with propriety, they rank as chiefs, and are entitled to all the privileges of the order; at all events, they are certain of being maintained by some of the chiefs, who are always anxious to have white people about them.

The king has a considerable number in his service, chiefly carpenters, joiners, masons, blacksmiths, and bricklayers; these he rewards liberally with grants of land. Some of these people are sober and industrious; but this is far from being their general character; on the contrary, many of them are idle and dissolute, getting drunk whenever an opportunity presents itself. They have introduced distillation into the island; and the evil consequences, both to the natives and whites, are incalculable. It is no uncommon sight to see a party of them broach a small cask of spirits, and sit drinking for days till they see it out.

There are, however, a few exceptions to this. William Davis, a Welshman, who resided with Isaac Davis, used to rise every morning at five, and go to his fields, where he commonly remained till the same hour in the evening. This singularity puzzled the natives not a little; but they accounted for it, by supposing that he had been one of their own countrymen, who had gone to Taheite, or England, after his death, and had now come back to his native land.

There were no missionaries upon the island during the time I remained in it, at which I was often much surprised.

Most of the whites have married native women, by whom they have families; but they pay little attention either to the education or to the religious instruction of their children. I do not recollect having seen any who knew more than the letters of the alphabet.

(*To be continued.*)

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ENGLISH BOILED OIL, IN FIVE-GALL. DRUMS,
WHITE LEAD,
BLACK LEAD,
WHITE ZINC,
RED LEAD,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by (ja24) BOLLES & CO.

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THE CELEBRATED SUGAR LAND OF HAKALAU, in the District of Hilo, Hawaii.

—ALSO—

The Land, House, Pasture and Premises of AUAUKEAE, Kona, Hawaii, containing about 700 acres.

For particulars apply to

ap25 W. L. GREEN

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A FEW OF THE MANY THINGS TO BE FOUND

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CASTLE AND COOKE'S

At such Prices as

WILL PAY TO GIVE THEM A CALL!

PAINT OIL—Hubbuck's Best Pale Boiled and Raw;
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC—Hubbuck's Best in Oil;
PURE SPIRITS TURPENTINE, RED LEAD AND OCHRE,
CHROME GREEN, BURNT AND RAW UMBERS
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Downer's Genuine and Devoe's.

MATCHES, 8-Card. DAIRY SALT. CRUSHED SUGAR. PARIS PLOWS, with EXTRA HEAVY BEAMS. EXTRA POINTS, BEAMS AND HANDLES.

Cut Nails, Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes!

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FOR THE LADIES ESPECIALLY!

Cambric and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
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DILLINGHAM AND CO.,

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SPLENDID ASSORTM'T OF NEW GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

PERKINS & HOUSE'S SAFETY LAMPS

and CHANDELIERS!

Prof. W. S. Clark, President Massachusetts Agricultural College, says of them: They are "perfectly non-explosive, the light is better than is produced by any other Lamp. I believe it to be true economy in view of the safety, the quality and quantity of the light produced, and the durability of this lamp, to throw away all other kinds and use this only."

Kerosene Lanterns, Whale Oil Lanterns, Hurricane Lanterns,

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Street Lamps, Brass and Silver Plated Student Lamps, Pocket Lanterns,

A New and Splendid Assortm't of SHELF HARDWARE

A Fine Lot of Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Scissors!

American White Lead and Zinc!

A large assortment of Shelf Paints, a large assortment of Paint and other kind of Brushes.
Finishing Nails, Boat Nails, Cut Nails, Wrought Nails, Shoe Nails, Horse Nails,
Wrought Ship Spikes, Cut Spikes, Hunt's Axes, Ohio Pattern Axes,
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Clothes Wringer, Strap Hinges, T Hinges, Hooks & Hinges,
Wrought and Cast Iron Butts, Brass Butts, Boat Rivets and Washers,
Plow Handles and Beams, Paris Plows, Ames' Eagle No. A, No. 2, No. 20 Plows,
Steel Plows, No. 400 and xi, Hay Cutters, Ox Yokes, Wheel Barrows and Canal Barrows,
Mason's Boot and Shoe Blacking, Army and Navy Blacking,
Zinc and Wood Wash Boards, Charcoal Irons,
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MANILA AND NEW ZEALAND CORDAGE!

Downer's Kerosene Oil.

SMALL KEROSENE STOVES, BEST KIND.

CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE,

the best ever imported to this market.

We also have on hand and to arrive soon a thousand and one useful articles, too numerous to mention in this limited space. All who wish to get GOOD GOODS at reasonable prices, should give us a call before going elsewhere.

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ja14

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PER SHIP GEORGE GREEN,

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Offered For Sale

BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Sugar Mat Bags, Manila Rope,

China White Matting,

China Peanut Oil,

Fire Crackers, Fire Works,

China Lanterns,

Camphor Wood Trunks,

Ladies Work Boxes.

Preserved Ginger,

Preserved Camquat,

Chow Chow,

DRESS SILK, GRASS CLOTH!

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Best Basket Tea!

SUPERIOR BREAKFAST TEA.

In 30lbs, 50lbs, 100lbs Boxes,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

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EDINBURGH ALE!

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

NORWEGIAN ALE IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

German Ale, Key brand, in quarts and pints.
Holland Gin, stone jugs in baskets,

Strong Rum, in barrels; Alcohol in Tins and demijohns.

Clarets of different qualities.

LIEBFRAUENMILCH,

RHINE WHINE,

SELTZER WATER in Stone Jugs.

FOR SALE BY

mh28 H. HACKFELD & CO.

SALMON!

Columbia River Red Salmon

Of the Packing of 1873.

FOR SALE BY

mh28 tf H. HACKFELD & Co.

THREE STYLISH BUGGIES

PER CEYLON!

FOR SALE BY

ap25 C. BREWER & CO.

MANILA CIGARS!

A SMALL LOT OF THOSE SUPERIOR quality CIGARS, just received. These Cigars, are like those we had about one year since, and pronounced to be the best article offered in this market during the last twenty years. Specially put up for us—200 cigars in a box.

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