Properties For Sale or Lease

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 100 acres.

For particulars apply to

ap25 W. L. GREEN.

Crushed Sugar

IN 100 LB. KEGS.

FOR SALE BY

mh28 tf H. HACKFELD & CO

CARRIAGE MATERIAL!

SPOKES, 1 TO 3 1-2 INCHES, HICKORY

RIMS—Ash and Hickory, 1 to 2 inches;
HUBS—All sizes,
FELLOES—For Ox Carts, assorted sizes, Oak and Ash;
SHAFTS—Wagon and Carriage, finished and rough;
POLES—Wagon and Carriage, finished and rough;

Whiffletrees, Singletrees,

Cross Bars, Yokes, Seat Rails,

Seat Spindles,

Wagon and Buggy Bows!

—ALSO—

Always Keep on Hand and made to Order,

Ox Cart Wheels and Carts,

Which I am prepared to SELL CHEAP.

ALSO, ON HAND.

A Large Lot of Ash Lumber!

Having purchased the entire stock of carriage material from Dillingham & Co., I am prepared to fill City and Country Orders promptly and at Reasonable Prices.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF

ELEGANT CARRIAGES!

of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale.

G. WEST,

mh21 74 and 76 King Street, Honolulu.

For Sale at Castle & Cooke's.

PERKINS & HOUSE'S PATENT

Metallic Kerosene or Coal Oil

SAFETY LAMPS!

—AND—

Filling Cans.

THIS IS THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY SAFE LAMP AND FILLING CAN EVER MADE.

Thousands of Families now using this Lamp testify to its Superiority over all other Lamps in use, because:

1. It is perfectly safe from explosion, owing to its scientific structure.

2. It will not break, being made of metal.

3. It is rendered perfectly clean by its patent drip cup.

4. It uses one-third less oil in proportion to the light given, without odor.

5. It gives a much more brilliant light, and more steady than gas, at one-fifth the expense.

— ALSO —

EXTRA CHIMNEYS AND SHADES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

J. H. CONEY,
Sole Agent for the Sandwich Islands.
6:21

LUMBER

— AND —

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS, AT

BED ROCK PRICES!!

WALL PAPER

AND

BORDER

In Large Assortment.

NAILS,

GLASS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

TURPENTINE, VARNISH!

DOORS,

SASH,

BLINDS,

LOCKS,

HINGES,

BUTTS, &c.

Finest Quality Puuloa Salt.

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at any Port in the Kingdom as per agreement.

WILDER & CO.

n1 Corner of Fort and Queen Sts.

CALIFORNIA OAT HAY!

A SMALL LOT, PRIME QUALITY—Received per "Murray." For sale by

ja13 BOLLES & CO.

A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

Offer for Sale

SHIP CHANDLERY

NEW

WHALE BOATS AND BOAT STOCK

GROCERIES,

Flour & Bread,

LIME AND CEMENT,

CALIFORNIA HAY,

AND—

By Steamer from San Francisco,

POTATOES, ONIONS, &C,

AGENTS FOR

Brand's Bomb Lances,

Perry Davis' Painkiller,

Puuloa Salt Works.

ap18 1y

PRICE LIST

OF—

CHELSEA LAUNDRY!

HONOLULU, H. I., July 7, 1873.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING RATES will be charged on all work done at this Laundry:

Gentlemen's List.	Cents.
White or Colored Shirts, Polished, each	10
White or Colored Shirts, Plain, each	8½
White or Colored Collars, Polished, each	4
White or Colored Collars, Plain, each	3½
White or Colored Cuffs, Polished, ℔ pair	4
White or Colored Cuffs, Plain, ℔ pair	3½
White Coats, each	12½
White Pants, each	10
White Vests, each	10
Cloth Coats, each	20
Cloth Pants, each	15
Cloth Vests, each	12½
Undershirts, each	6¼
Drawers, each	6¼
Night Shirts, each	6¼
Night Pants, each	5
Handkerchiefs, each	4
Socks or Stockings, ℔ pair	4
Ladies' List.	
Underclothing, Plain, each	6¼
Underclothing, Starched, each	8½
Underclothing, Starched and Fluted, for each Ruffle	10
Skirts, Plain, each	15
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	25
Waists, Plain	8½
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	15
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, and extra with lace, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	25
Dresses, White or Colored, Plain	20
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	30
Dresses, Ruffled with Heading, and extra with Lace, (and 25c. for each Ruffle) each	50
Night Dresses, Plain, each	6¼
Night Dresses, with Fluting, each (8c. for each Ruffle)	8½
Children's List.	
Nightgowns, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Fluted, each	6¼
Waists, Plain, each	4
Skirts, Plain, each	5
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	10
Slips, Plain, each	6¼
Slips, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	8½
Dresses, Plain, each	8½
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	12½
Socks or Stockings, ℔ pair	2½
Household List.	
Table Cloths, Large, Plain, each	—
Table Cloths, Large, Starched, each	25
Table Cloths, Medium, Plain, each	12½
Table Cloths, Medium, Starched, each	15
Table Cloths, Small, Plain, each	6¼
Table Cloths, Small, Starched, each	10
Sheets, Single, each	6¼
Sheets, Double, each	8½
Towels, each	3½
Napkins, each	4
Pillow Slips, Plain	4
Pillow Slips, Starched	6¼
Pillow Slips, Fluted	10
Counterpanes, Large, each	25
Counterpanes, Small, each	12½
Blankets, Large, each	20
Blankets, Medium, each	15
Blankets, Small, each	12½
Window Curtains, Large, each	20
Window Curtains, Medium, each	15
Window Curtains, Small, each	12½
Mosquito Nets, each	50

MY MOTTO—What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

MY INTENTION—To Give Satisfaction to all

MY TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

I Respectfully Solicit the Public Patronage

☞ Office at H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.'S Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery, Corner of Fort and King Sts. Wagon calls for all orders.

jy12 qr W. M. WALLACE Proprietor.

HIDES!

Highest Price given for Hides and

PULU!

949 APPLY TO S. MAGNIN.

JEFFREY & CO.'S

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.

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—

NEW YORK.

THE OLDEST,

LARGEST

AND BEST

Life Insurance Company

IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAML G. WILDER,

my9 tf Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 28th, 1874.

Matters continue to be very unsatisfactory; they do not even go back, the better—perhaps—to advance; the depressing provisional reigns, and has every prospect of continuing. It is nothing new to say the Assembly is powerless to constitute any form of government, and ought to dissolve. It will likely do neither; it will hold on. Public opinion seems to becoming paralyzed, and the successive disappointments the nation has experienced, in hoping against hope, for a termination of the uncertain, is proving a weariness of the flesh, and producing the tranquility which is associated with fatalism. The country worked itself up to believe the Republic would be voted, but the government stepped in at the twelfth hour, extinguished the salutary solution, while proposing nothing instead, for the personal Septennate will never be constituted by the present Chamber, and a new one would summarily reject a scheme accepting the Marshal for a Constitution, with the reversionary interest of anarchy, on his death or resignation. To adjourn the Constitutional laws is not a solution, and the Marshal has made a mistake in retracting the urgency he demanded in his message for giving at once definite institutions to the country; he has also made a lamentable blunder in refusing to lean on a compact body of conservative Republicans only too willing to frame his office with Constitutional safe guards; he has decided to ride in company with radically divided monarchists, who have other saints t. worship, and at most can only give the Marshal the second place in their affections.

The rôle of the Assembly may be considered as ended; nearly one-half of its members demand the dissolution, which can be avoided for a time by the recess. Indeed for all useful purposes, the House might adjourn till the end of the Septennate; it chants a *De Profundis* over the Republic, which the nation holds beyond doubt to a *Te Deum*. In presence of official contradictions; of inconsistencies on the part of legislators so flagrant that it is a waste of time alluding to them; of the maintenance of the state of siege, now four months in vigor over the half of France, of the postponement of nearly all fundamental measures of reorganization; of schemes for ensuring the triumph of parties rather than of the country—confidence, ever a plant of slow growth, cannot be blamed for showing no signs of vigor, and security must be excused for remaining suspicions. The last preoccupation with employers of labor is the resumption of work; the serious and growing deficiencies in the weekly receipts of the railway companies indicate the depressed state of commerce, and compulsory idle hands attest the decline of industry. Foreigners engaged in commercial pursuits loudly complain of the stagnation of affairs, and having made all the retrenchments possible to bear up against what they expected would be only a passing depression, several here left, and other are preparing to depart. Each *industriel* that so retires, brings away with him to Belgium, Italy, or Germany, a number of clients that France will lose for ever. Business cannot sustain a succession of political shocks; it must have the belief, as well as the assurance, of definite tranquility.

The misery is beyond doubt very great; not only the journals assert it, but the sad fact can be ascertained in daily intercourse with society, in the evidence of closed shops, and next to idle shop-keepers who courageously struggle on for a good time coming. Yet it is inconceivable in presence of these facts that royalist deputies can shut their eyes and refuse the means of removing the oppression that weighs upon everything. Most respectable looking persons may be encountered in any street selling toys, tape, ribbons, &c., essaying this resource for gaining an honest meal, before begging or applying to the charity fund, for the French are too proud to solicit alms, but never too independent to work in any way however humble, provided it be not dishonorable. I have seen on many occasions individuals picking a crust of bread out of the gutter, cleaning it, and retiring to a remote corner to eat it. It would not be justice to draw from this gloomy picture, which is but in any case ephemeral, the conclusion that the country is either slowly dying or in decadence. The nation that has paid five milliards, which is never happier than when fully at work, which is saving, and proverbially sober, does not possess the germs of dissolution. The present crisis is what Thiers sometime ago called a "stoppage" in the history of the nation; and let us be fair, where is the country, which if divided by four contending parties, would be otherwise than distracted, and unable to be anything else for a time? It is questionable if the navvies would not be enduring still long suffering as the French. Much of this resignation is to be attributed to the instinctive love of the masses for that wise and sagacious Republic, which would cease to make France the appanage of one rather than of all. Republicanism in this country is not a matter of theory or personal liking; it is a necessity, the compromise suggested by events.

Were the state of siege raised, and the press allowed to re-enter under the *regime* of common law, the further continuation of the Assembly, or its more or less lengthened adjournment, would be less painfully felt. The press could speak at its risks and perils, but it would be free to sound the alarm for the governors as well as for the governed. Under Louis Philippe a journal was fined 20,000f., the Second Empire never exceeded 6000f., and when it suppressed a newspaper, it gave three solemn warnings beforehand. By the siege law a mere stroke of the pen stops a journal. The *Figaro* which had lately been suspended for fifteen days, estimates its loss at nearly 80,000f. It gave its staff twelve days holidays to go repose in the country, paying all salaries in advance, and supplying gratuitously the necessary railway tickets. It is strange that press punishments never produce the slightest good, and while endeavoring to ignore the influence of newspapers, governments aim to found organs that will represent only their views. A newspaper prosecution is never considered anything else but a political persecution in France, the consequence of being disagreeable to the authorities, and which would be dispensed with were the opposition in office.

As an illustration of manners and customs, the government has become journalist. Believing that the 260 daily and weekly periodicals published in Paris, of all sizes, shapes, prices, and aims, were insufficient to instruct the population, a new print at one sous per number, has been produced. It endeavors to be as full of information as an egg is of meat, and as varied as an encyclopædia. Special classes are allowed to subscribe at reduced terms. The marvel is, to have the advantage of being exempted from the taxes that weigh on other publications, a favoritism which will bring the little stranger forward for a public examination in the Assembly. Among other attractions, the print has its romance; no publication of the kind could exist without its serial novel, its *feuilleton*. It is calculated that twelve millions of individuals in France, belonging to all classes of society, read a chapter of a romance by this means per day; or perhaps some 20 volumes per annum for a total. Now what temperament can resist this *regime?* and as if one story at a time was not sufficient, some journals give two. It is the part of the paper that pays best, and that must be paid for. It forms perhaps the principal intellectual food of the French; now a romance is dangerous precisely because it is a romance, and the virtuous novel is not a whit better because it creates only Don Quixotes. Also, after a romantic man, there is nothing more deplorable than a romantic nation; and the novel,—which seeks the reader in France, is so cheap in form, that it is seductive. It is in addition an important means of propagandism, and the Second Empire never neglected its agency to keep alive the Napoleonic legend, indeed a member of the Corps Legislatif defended the trash on the grounds that the *feuilleton* created a taste for reading, and was the product of intelligence. Strange way to encourage a taste for good works by the perusal of bad ones.

Much yet remains to be done for the scattered dead who fell in the late battles around Paris. The little hillocks that mark the last bivouac of a *brave*, are gradually disappearing; the crosses in wool have fallen down, and the weather has obliterated the epitaph; crowns have faded or have been blown away. Nowhere is this more perceptible than in the neighborhood of Buzeural, where the last fight and the "torrential sortie" occurred: Friends could do much in this locality to rescue "beds of glory" from ruin. Among the debris of a chateau in the vicinity, there are several graves covered with rank weeds, and at the end of a trench containing many bodies, there is placed as a head stone, a stone with a plate displaying in gilt letters the word "Providence"—which is the name of an Insurance Company, and that had formed part of the castle destroyed. The French pride themselves on their worship of their dead, but in the point in question, a visit to Gravelotte of Worth would show that the German has the advantage.

The great heat having departed, or temporarily retired, Parisians are returning to less Hottentot modes of life. There being less employment there are more people to be met with, and the process of buying and selling goes on, but with important reductions. If one can earn sufficient to make the two ends meet, thousands feel contented. The fashionable world seems particularly attracted to Paris this year; the rule appears to be, a few weeks at the sea-side, or at a Spa, and then back to the capital. Is the discovery being made that our dead, is our liveliest season! The Spaniards continue to flock to the city, a refuge truly for them; to judge by appearances it is the Upper Ten only that have crossed the Pyrenees; they have the air neither to be sad nor gay, and indulge but little in conversation among themselves when in public. Perhaps the dons are aware, that, however welcome may be the Schoras, their place is not to admire the civil war which is tearing their beautiful country to pieces, from a chair in the Champs Elysees.

Having so long been occupied with the "Rights of Man," France is at last resolved to deal with the "rights of babies." A severe law is being prepared to subject the children given out to nurse to humane control. From the results of the Commission of Inquiry, 100,000 *nourrissons* die annually in France from hunger, misery, absence of care and proper *surveillance*. This is sarcastically called the "conscription" of first age. Of the 54,000 children born in Paris, the moiety die before a year, and the death rate, if sent into the country to be reared, is often as high as 80 per cent. In the South of France Dr. Monot states the object of a woman is not to be a mother but a nurse, and her confinement over, she emigrates to Paris, leaving her own offspring to live or die as it may, and her husband to become demoralized in the wine shop; their wives generally return *enciente*, a dishonor the husband accepts, provided the wife's absence has been pecuniarily profitable in all respects. There are retired nurses who travel over the country to hire nurses and bring them to Paris, while transporting babies to be reared outside the capital. Often the homes of the little strangers are deficient in the decencies as well as the common necessaries of life; women accept the care of half a dozen children who can neither give them the breast or the bottle. These are the haunts that the new law intends to place under supervision, and although a private society exists, offering the services of its medical inspectors free, not five per cent. of their mothers avail themselves of the Christian assistance, and some even prohibit the nurses from receiving the inspecting physician. It is a common trick with these nurses, these cherubim and seraphim manufactures as they are called, to continue to draw the monthly allowance for their care of a baby, when the poor infant has been months dead and buried. Beyond doubt many mothers do not care whether the child lives or dies; it is an inconvenience, and yet the vast majority of French children are thus reared away from their parents, and the latter cannot be accused of want of affection when the children return either from the nurse or the school.

Dr. Duc who shot but did not kill his wife for her notorious adulteries, has not been set at liberty either with or without bail. On the contrary he has been transferred to a stronger prison. It would seem the examining judge does not view the tragedy as the public did; he evidently thinks a husband that waits some hours at a railway station for the arrival of his wife and her paramour, and then coolly takes her arm, conducts her to their carriage, drives home, and shoots the sinful woman with a revolver prepared in advance, could not have had his feelings after all at a very white heat. French judges are proverbially just in all these matters, and almost never err in their appreciations of painful situations.

Suicides continue to be lamentably numerous, and among the unfortunates, youth is sadly prominent; there is also to be remarked, especially with aged persons who have been foiled in their first attempt at self destruction, a return to the same folly in precisely the original conditions.

A young stock-broker on the eve of being married, has had a sad end; he casually called on some friends and found them playing at cards; he joined the party, and lost, and finally lost all he possessed. His companions invited him for the next evening to take his revenge; he rose from his chair pale and agitated, stated he had played for the last time, had lost not only his own fortune, but money confided to him; he staggered, fell, and was raised up dead.

The pecuniary condition of the city theatres is very bad, and the government and the municipality are invited to promptly deal with the matter. They are the only establishments that rarely suffer from bad politics or revolutions; like pawnbrokers they are most patronized during hard times.

The loaning of curls, a chignon, plaits &c. for a bride, is advertised from five francs upwards.

A lady encountered quitting a perfumer's shop with several packages, embarrassingly explained, she had invested in half a dozen tooth brushes; precisely one for each tooth said triumphantly her rival in beautiful-for-everness.

[From the Watsonville Jajaronian.]

Angora Goats.

On the first page of this issue will be found a well written article on the Angora goat interests. While there is yet remaining some prejudice in regard to the keeping of Angoras for profit, all testimony from Asia, Europe and America, proves the prejudice without foundation. All deviations from the beaten track, call forth jeers from the very ones who in time deviate themselves. The pioneers in the goat business are, we believe, planting the seeds for a business that will yet astonish the world with its magnitude, usefulness and profit. Some of the grandest enterprises of the age have been inaugurated under far more unfavorable auspices than the Angora goat business. All who have engaged in the enterprise and made this subject their study, are satisfied of its practicability in every respect, and as far as California is concerned it has time and again been demonstrated that no country in the world offers greater advantages to the goat raiser. Angoras can be kept cheaper than almost any other animal, they are extremely hardy, prolific to an astonishing degree, they make excellent meat for food, their fleece far heavier than any wool bearing animals, said fleece being used in the most valuable fabrics, and commanding a far higher price, and the demand at the present time far in excess of the supply and constantly increasing. Now, we ask, why should not the rearing of Angoras be made an extensive and profitable business in this and other States? The above assertions are not made without substantial proofs of their correctness. A few days ago we saw three different specimens of Angora fleece which commanded in England, in May last, from 47 to 94 cents per pound, gold, according to grade, and the specimens were inferior in quality to fleece from the Angoras owned in this place by Messrs. Landrum & Rodgers.

Considerable progress is being made in the business in this section, in fact, the above gentlemen, besides owning 3,000 grade goats in Monterey county have in Watsonville 173 pure breeds, the largest flock of pure breeds in the United States, and valued at $35,000. This firm, during during the past year, have sold goats to Oregon raisers to the amount of $6,000 and have also sent their fine stock to many other places, besides stocking their island down the coast, where Mr. Landrum is. There are also many other extensive dealers and breeders, and during the past few years immense sums have been expended on importations in this State, Messrs. Landrum & Rodgers being among the most extensive importers. Thus it will be seen that the Angora goat business is attracting more and more attention from year to year, and it is reasonable to infer that ere five years have rolled around the business will be quadrupled, and it behooves all classes to foster and encourage an enterprise that promises such important results.

The Eucalyptus on its Travels.

The Eucalyptus seems to be the universal Yankee of the aboreous world. Hon. J. M. Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, writes to that paper as follows from the Eternal City:

Among the various schemes for disinfecting the Campagna of its summer malaria, the Roman newspapers are actively discussing the sanitary properties of

THE AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS,

an evergreen gum tree which grows with extraordinary rapidity. It is alleged that it possesses the power of absorbing the poisonous gases from the air, and rendering healthy the districts in which it is planted. Its alleged wonderful sanitary effect in the unhealthy districts of Algeria, where it has been planted, is cited as a proof of its value as a disinfecting tree. Its leaves produce the same effect as quinine in the cure of chill fevers. Madame Bodichon, who introduced the new tree into Algeria a few years ago, thus writes to an English gentleman in Rome: "If you could see the fragrant forests of Eucalyptus here, where fever-breeding plains formerly existed, but are such no more, you would be thankful for what you helped me to do. Please send me some more seed, especially of the red gum (Eucalyptus Colossa), which stands any amount of sun, and grows magnificently in the desert. I never did a better work in my life than planting this Eucalyptus in Algeria."

The great trouble with this tree, however, is its

SENSITIVENESS TO FROST

when young. The plants set out in the vicinity of Florence are winter-killed, although those in Nice, Cannes and Milan have survived, while those in Naples grow beautifully and luxuriantly. There are a few in Rome, planted a few years ago by way of an experiment, which have withstood the frosts. I saw one in the court of the Doria Palace, on the Corso, forty or fifty feet high, only four or five years old, which look healthy and vigorous, and a dozen others at the Borghese Palace, near the Quirinal, some of them thirty or more feet, four years old, which were uninjured by the sharp frosts of the past Winter. One of the newspaper writers states that "he has seen them covered with snow and heavy icicles in Australia, without injuring them, and that they apparently grew almost as well in dry as in moist situations. They are probably about as hardy as the fig, some of the species perhaps more so." It is stated that they are being extensively planted in California, where they live and thrive finely. Still, in the face of this testimony as to their power of resisting frost, the experiments made at Florence show that they can not endure ten or twelve degrees of cold below the freezing point—a point to which the thermometer occasionally falls on the Roman Campagna. The government has offered 6,000 Eucalyptus plants to land owners about Rome this Spring, to set by way of experiment. The present intention seems to be to

PLANT EXTENSIVE FORESTS

of this tree on the Campagna, if they are found to endure the comparatively slight cold of the winters of Rome, which seldom freezes ice more than an inch thick, although the "Tramontana" winds from the mountains feel very cold and set one's teeth to rattling.

It would be an incalculable blessing if this gum tree accomplished what is hoped for it, and changed those fever-stricken, uninhabitable plains into salubrious and pleasant abodes for busy men. It is claimed to emit a fragrant antiseptic, camphorate effluvia; as it grows with extraordinary rapidity, it engages from the decaying vegetable matter in the ground the poison called malaria, and discharges the pure aqueous moisture into the air. It further acts to produce a shade, and thereby lowers the temperature in Summer, which causes the water in the soil to stagnate more slowly; and any delay to stagnation is a gain to health. The French expect to revolutionize the climate; productions and salubrity of Algeria with it; and the Romans are fondly hoping that it may eventually be the means of restoring health in Summer within her walls, and rendering hospitable once more their fertile Campagna over which disease and death have so long brooded.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS NOW LANDING

—EX—

HAW'N BARK R. C. WYLIE

115 DAYS FROM BREMEN.

Pink Pad Prints, Fancy Prints,
Dark Fancy Prints, Shawl Pattern Prints,
Chintz Prints, White and Black Prints,
Turkey Red Cotton, Assortment White Cottons,
Assortment of Brown Cottons, Blue Cottons,
Brown Cotton Drill, Blue Cotton Drill,
Heavy Blue Denims, Hickory Stripes,
Blue and White Tickings,
Blue Twilled Saxony Flannel, Black Cobourgs,
Black Silk Alpacas, Waterproof Tweeds,
Linen Sheeting, Cotton Sheeting,
Woolen Blankets, Brown Cotton Socks,
Ladies' White Stockings, Mosquito Netting,
Victoria Lawns, Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Huck. Towels,
Black and Fancy Silk Neckties,
Black and colored French Merinoes,
Lace Shawls, Linen and Cotton Thread,
Patent Thread on cards.

Fine Cloths and Cashmeres for Coats and Pants,
Fine Black French Serge,
Bedford Cord, Twilled Silesias,
Twilled Cambric, heavy Canvas for Lining,

Assortment of Burlaps, Sail Twine.

Fine Assortment of Clothing.

English Saddles, French Calfskins.

Lubin's Extracts, Eau de Cologne,
Macassar Oil, Fancy Soaps,
Black Jet and Fancy Ornaments,
Necklaces, Crosses, &c., India Rubber Balls.

Fine Scissors, Common Scissors, Sheep Shears,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Coco Handled Butcher Knives,
Charcoal Box Irons, Tinned Lanterns,
Galvanized Iron Washing Tubs,
Galv. Iron Buckets, Galv. Iron Pipe, ½ to 1½ in.
Saucepans, Spurs, Hoop Iron, Rivets,
Yellow Metal Sheathing, Composition Nails.

Toilet Mirrors, Feather Dusters,
Harmonicas, Accordeons, Gold Borders.

Gun Powder, Market Baskets,
Wrapping Paper, Nuremberg Toys,
Tumblers, Palm Oil, Caustic Soda,
Portland Cement, Flagg Stones, Slates,
Fire Bricks, Pipe Clay.

Hubbuck's Linseed Oil,
Hubbuck's White Zinc Paint,
Black and Green Paints, Red Lead.

A full assortment of German, French and English Groceries,
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Candles.

Castor Oil, Epsom Salts,
Tar and Pitch, Cordage, Corks,
Empty Petroleum Tierces,
Empty Syrup Tierces.

Assorted Clarets, Rhine Wine.
Boutelleau's Cognac, 1 to 4 diamonds,
German Ale, quarts and pints;
Jeffrey's Ale, do. do.
Jeffrey's Stout, do. do.
Lager Beer, do. do.
Bavarian Beer, do. do.
Genuine Holland's Gin,
Alcohol in 1 gallon demijohn.

HAVANA & GERMAN CIGARS.

A few Regulator Clocks,

A SMALL INVOICE OF HEAVY GOLD WATCH CHAINS!

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Trade are invited to inspect these New Goods, which are now being Opened at our Store.

H. HACKFELD & Co.

959

DILLINGHAM & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE!

AND OTHER DESIRABLE GOODS,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS!

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK, AT NOS. 95 & 97 KING ST.

950

LUMBER, LUMBER!

LEWERS AND DICKSON

AT THEIR OLD STAND

—ON—

Fort, King and Merchant Sts.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

NOR' WEST

Boards, Planks and Battens.

Nor' West Tongued and Grooved Boards,

Nor' West Surfaced Planed Boards.

REDWOOD

Rough and Planed Boards.

Redwood Battens and Clapboards,

Redwood Tongued and Grooved Boards,

WHITE CEDAR

AND

REDWOOD

SHINGLES!

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!

Nails, Locks, Butts and Screws,

OIL, WHITE LEAD, ZINC PAINT,

Turpentine, Chrome Green,

Paris Green, Chrome Yellow,

Red Lead, Black Paint, Varnishes,

Burnt and Raw Umber,

Venitian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c., &c.

METALLIC PAINT

FOR PLANTATION USE.

WHITE ASH BOARDS & PLANKS,

FOR WHEELWRIGHT AND PLANTATION USE

WHITE EASTERN PINE

BOARDS AND PLANKS.

WALL PAPER!

—AND—

ALL OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS!

LEWERS & DICKSON.

se13 3m ins.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

Afong & Achuck

—PER—

BARK EDWARD JAMES!

ARRIVED FROM HONGKONG.

WHITE AND COLORED MATTING.
Rattan Matting, Rattan Chairs,
Manila Rope, Peanut Oil,
Nests Camphor Trunks,

FINE TEA, BASKET TEA, CHINA HAM

JAPANESE UMBRELLAS,

Assorted Silk!

Silver Ware, Ivory Ware,

Sandal Wood Ware,

Lacquered Ware, China Ware,

Canvas Shoes, Straw Slippers, Clothes Baskets,
Flower Pots, Wrapping Paper, Dried Ligee, Dried Dates;

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY!

Tortoise Shell and Crystal Jewelry, Gentlemen and Ladies' Paita Hats, China Brick and Side Walk Stones,

SINGLE & DOUBLE SUGAR MAT BAGS!

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

OTHER CHINESE GOODS

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. FOR SALE BY

AFONG & ACHUCK,

oc25 1y Nuuanu Street, near King.

OREGON EXTRA FLOUR,

" Superfine do., best brands.

" Dried Apples,

" Buckwheat Flour,

" Rye Flour,

" Salmon Bellies, in half bbls.

For Sale by

jy11 H. HACKFELD & CO.

GIN!

IN GREEN CASES, 12 BOTTLES EACH.

In Red Cases, 15 bottles each.
In Baskets, 12 Jugs each.
In Bond or Duty Paid.

For Sale by CHAS. LONG.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE to pay the highest market price for Dry Hides, Goat Skins and Goat Tallow.

mh28 3m C. BREWER & CO.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL IMPORTATION

—OF—

GOODS!

Now Landing.

EX HAW. BK. R. C. WYLIE, FROM BREMEN

WHICH COMPRISES A

Well Selected & Complete Assortm't

—OF—

GERMAN, ENGLISH

—AND—

FRENCH GOODS!!

DRY GOODS.

NAMELY:

Prints, Denims, Cottons, Drills, Victoria Lawns,
Jaconets, Nainsooks, Sheetings, Madapolams,
Bed-Ticking, Silesias, Grey Domestics, Quiltings, &c., &c.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Black Cobourgs, Black Merinoes,
Blue and White Checked Fancy Flannels,
Scotch Cachemeres, Cassimeres, Broadcloth,
Doeskin, Bunting, Etc., Etc.

CLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

Cassimere Suits, Blue Flannel Suits,
Blue and Black Cloth Pants, Flannel Shirts,
Merino and Cotton Undershirts,
Stockings and Socks, Felt Hats.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Needles, Knives, Scissors, Fish Hooks,
Lead Pipe, Iron Piping, Calf Skins, Oil Cloth,
Felt Saddle Cloths, Traveling Trunks,
Playing Cards, Hessians, Bags, Blueing, Glue, Etc.

GROCERIES.

Namely—Crushed Sugar, Loaf Sugar,
Gotha Sausage, Currants, Raisins, Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar, Mustard, French Peas, Beans, Olives,
Morton's English Preserves,
Herrings, Sardels, Oat Meal, Canary Seed, Etc.

WINES, BEERS & SPIRITS.

Namely—Norwegian Ale, Key Brand,
Hock Wine, Bordeaux, Claret, Tokay,
Hungarian Wines, Alcohol, Gin, Cognac, Etc.

—ALSO—

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARITOS!

Printing and Wrapping Paper!

Soaps, Philocome, Perfumery, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Shoemakers' Twine,

And a Variety of Other Articles

For Sale at Liberal Rates.

951 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Just Received!

NEW GOODS

Ex Bark R. C. Wylie

and Other Late Arrivals.

BEST PALE ALES, in Cases, Pints and Quarts. (Ind Coope & Co.'s and McEwan's.)

BEST XXX PORTER in Stone Jugs, pints and quarts

HHDS. OF INDIA PALE ALE—in prime order.

GENEVA—in Stone Jugs and Square Bottles.

HENNESSY'S AND MARTELL'S BRANDY in Wood.

CASE BRANDY—3 Star Hennessy's, Martell's and Jules Robin.

JAMAICA RUM—in Wood 33 o. p. IN BOTTLE—VERY OLD.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY—in Bottle.

SOUR MASH O. F. C. WHISKEY,

BOURBON WHISKEY—in bottle.

CHAMPAGNE—Superior Brands, pints and quarts.

SHERRY—in Quarter Casks.

FINEST OLD PORT AND SHERRY—in Bottle.

BEST BRANDS OF CLARET—in Bottle.

RHINE WINES of different brands (VERY CHEAP)

—ALSO—

JUST RECEIVED

PER BARQUE RIFLE!

ALES, PORTER, SHERRY, PORT, CHAMPAGNE!

of the Celebrated Curtz Rose Brand.

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

For Sale by the Undersigned.

951 F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA OAT-HAY!

RECEIVED PER D. C. MURRAY, AND a Superior Quality. For Sale by

ja20 BOLLES & CO.

Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

FOR SALE BY

BOLLES & CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Preserved Meats, Fruits, Vegetables.

FOR SALE BY

BOLLES & CO.

CANNED GOODS,

FROM CUTTING & CO.'S CELEBRATED FACTORY,

CASES MOCK TURTLE SOUP, CASES ROAST Beef, Cases Boiled Beef, Cases Roast Mutton, Cases Boiled Mutton, Cases Roast Veal, Cases Turkey, Cases Chicken, Cases Soups, &c., &c.

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.