COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

We have but one foreign arrival to report this week—the barkentine *Grace Roberts*, on the 11th, 22 days from Eureka, with lumber, &c., to Messrs. Walker & Allen.

The Hawaiian bark *A. J. Pope* cleared on the 16th for Valparaiso in ballast.

The departures have been—schooner *C. M. Ward*, on the 12th, for Guano Islands; to-day, H. B. M.'s S. *Scylla*, for Esquimalt, and Hawaiian bark *A. J. Pope*, in ballast, for Valparaiso.

The clipper ship *Mataura*, from San Francisco, with later dates, is supposed to be fully due.

The bark *D. C. Murray* will sail for San Francisco to-morrow (Saturday), taking a cargo of island produce.

The bark *Comet* is fast loading, and will sail next week.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Kauai.
11—Schr Hattie, Kale, from Kauai.
11—Am bk Grace Roberts, Knacke, 22 days fm Eureka.
12—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
12—Schr Waiola, Dudoit, from Molokai.
12—Schr Mary Ellen, Davis, from Maui.
12—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from sea in distress.
12—Ketch Lunalilo, English, from Hawaii.
13—Am bktn Grace Roberts, G F Knacke, 22 days from Humboldt, Cal.
14—Schr Pauahi, Ballastier, from Molokai.
14—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Kauai.
15—Schr Prince, Howard, from Hawaii.
17—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Maui.
17—Stmr Kilauea, Harrison, from Hawaii and Maui.
17—Schr Active, Mellish, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
11—Schr Isabella, Peter, for Kauai.
11—Schr Kinau, Wahie, for Maui.
11—Brig Kamehameha V, Reynolds, for Hawaii.
13—Schr Hattie, Kale, for Kauai.
13—Am schr C M Ward, Rickman, for Guano Islands.
13—Stmr Kilauea, Harrison, for Maui and Hawaii.
13—Am schr C M Ward, Rickman, for Guano Islands.
14—Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Kauai.
14—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Hawaii.
15—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
15—Schr Mary Ellen, Davis, for Maui.
15—Schr Pauahi, Ballastier, for Maui.
15—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
15—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Kauai.
15—Schr Waiola, Adams, for Maui.
15—Ketch Lunalilo, English, for Hawaii.
16—Schr Prince, Howard, for Hawaii.
17—H B M's S corvette Scylla, Herbert, for Victoria, B C.
17—Haw bk A J Pope, Plasse, for Valparaiso.

Ships' Mails.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Monday.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Brit. ship Wm. Le Lacheur, Lucas, for Costa Rica, about Tuesday.
Am bk. D. C. Murray, Bennett, for San Francisco, this day.
Am bark Comet, Fuller, for San Francisco.
Am bark Nabob, Shatswell, for Hongkong, with dispatch.
Brit. bark Violette, Wilson, up for San Francisco.
Haw'n bark Wilhelm I.
Brit bk Castlehow, Campbell, loading for Sydney.
Nor Ger bk Courier, Sela.
Nor Ger bk Fidelitas, repairing.
Am barkentine Grace Roberts, Knacke, discharging.
Brit. brig Rob't Cowan, Brown, loading for Victoria, B. C.
Brit. brig Susan, Hughes.
Haw'n brig Onward.
Haw'n brig Kohola.
Haw'n brigantine Wm. H. Allen.
Haw'n schr Kona Packet, King.

IMPORTS.

FROM EUREKA, CAL.—Per Grace Roberts, Feb. 13th:—195,000 ft Dressed Red Wood, 44,258 ft Siding and Battens, 80,567 ft R W Scantling, 4½ tons Potatoes to Walker & Allen.

EXPORTS.

FOR GUANO ISLANDS—Per C. M. Ward, Feb. 13th:—

Beef, bbls	15	Paiai, lbs	14,000
Coffee, lbs	50	Rice, lbs	1,500
Molasses, pkgs	5	And Sundry Stores.	
Value—Domestic			$784 10.

PASSENGERS.

FOR GUANO ISLANDS—Per C. M. Ward, Feb. 13th—Chas Marston and 1 native laborer—2.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, Feb. 18th—H Coulter, H W Brown, Edward Pana, Capt C W Gelett, Morris Dore, Jr, Mrs Morrison and daughter, Dr W Howard, Mrs P N Makee, E H Stoddard, Mrs R O Crabbe, Mr H G Crabbe and two children, Richard Steward, Mrs J O Carter and daughter—17.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Cost of Living.

"Wherein does this cost of living consist? Not certainly in the price of the necessaries of life."—*Gazette*, February 15th.

Let us see what are the prices of "the necessaries of life" in Honolulu. We will put down nothing in our list but such things as are conceded to be necessary for the subsistence of a working man in any country where the working man is of the Anglo-Saxon stock. Beginning with the butcher, we find his retail prices are for—

Fresh beef, per pound	10	cents
Corned beef, per pound	10	"
Pork, per pound	12½	"
Mutton, per pound	10	"
Lamb, per pound	20	"
Veal, per pound	12½	"
Sausages, per pound	25	"
Lard, per pound	25	"

For vegetables, (with the exception of Irish potatoes, which are just now eight cents per pound) and for fowls and eggs, we depend upon the native and Chinese dealers. The following is a fairly quoted list of prices:

Sweet potatoes, per half peck	25	cents
Cabbages, per head, (very small)	12½	"
Tomatoes, per half peck	25	"
Beets, per bunch, (say three or four)	12½	"
Carrots, per bunch	12½	"
Onions, per bunch, (shallots)	12½	"
Turnips, per bunch	12½	"
Radishes, per bunch	12½	"
Chickens, each	37½@62½	"
Ducks, each	75c@$1.00	
Turkeys, each	75c@$1.00	
Eggs, per dozen	75	cents
Fresh fish, per pound	25@50	"
Milk, per quart	8@10	"
Butter, per pound	50	"

Groceries we may quote as follows:

Flour, per quarter sack	$2.25
Sugar, per pound	10 cents
Tea, per pound	37½c@$1.25
Coffee, per pound, (ground)	25 cents
Firewood, per cord	$15 00

So far the list of prices for the necessaries of life, without going into the luxuries. Now let us suppose a mechanic, a carpenter, for instance, who has a wife and two children—or, if you please, a wife and no children. He must, however, be a married man in order to bring him within the pale of those whose desire, like that of the *Gazette* writer, is "to promote the public good." He lives very economically, indulging in no luxuries, such as wine, beer, or tobacco. But for "the necessaries of life" he is called upon to pay, per annum, for

Rent, $20 per month	$240
Water rate	15
Taxes	5
Provisions, $1.75 per diem	638
Firewood, two cords, $15 per cord	30
Total	$928

This model mechanic of course works full time, having constant employment,—no rainy days,—and is careful never to lose a day or take one for himself. He receives the highest rate of wages paid to men of his class, which is $3.50 per diem. Three hundred and twelve working days gives him $1,092 as the earnings of the year. Deduct from this the sum of $928, which as appears above he will have paid out for the bare necessaries of life, and he has remaining the munificent amount of $164. But is this the "extra dollar to put by for a rainy day?" Hardly. We have made no estimate for boots, shoes and clothing for himself and wife; nor have we allowed them anything for doctors' bills. They are both to be strong and hearty, and never to require any relaxation from constant toil, he at his trade and she at the daily routine of household drudgery, for we don't allow a servant. And that, in this climate, means that a white woman gives two years of her life for one. But Heaven forefend a birth in the family! That would prove a luxury so costly that it would completely upset the financial calculations of our model mechanic and his model wife.

Perhaps after all,—and the true meaning of the advocates of a reduction of wages comes to this,—we are wrong in allowing the mechanic the luxury of a home and a wife. He is only one of the "mudsills" of society, and has no rights that capital is bound to respect—unless it is convenient to do so. And that brings us back to the proposition which lies at the bottom of this whole matter. We want, says the Government through its organ, a class of laborers whom we can *force* to work at our own terms. We do not want men alive to the dignity of labor, forming that troublesome middle class who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain;—let such "get brats and starve," or go elsewhere. Give us the unreasoning machines, in whose eyes a dollar is a god, and who know no rights beyond those of mere existence.

In connection with this subject of the rates of labor, we notice that wages in the United States are ruling high, while the eight hour system is generally adopted. Says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in a recent article on the prospects of business:

"Taking Springfield as a representative of the working centres of America, and we find the general rule to be, that the wages of all skilled labor will average higher for 1870 than in any former year. Thus, the stone-cutters here have achieved, during the last season, an hour's reduction of working time per day, and a part of them, in addition, an increase of wages from $3 50 to $4. In the Wesson car shops a portion of the carpenters have had their pay advanced from 30 to 32½ cents an hour, while there has been no reduction in any other class of labor. In the Smith & Wesson gun and pistol shops, the pay is the same now as five years ago; their tool-makers get from $3 to $3 50 a day, and the workmen on pistols range from $2 to $3 25 per day, with boys at from $1 to $1 50. The Boston and Albany Railroad pays the same prices that it did during the war; common laborers receiving $1 60 a day, and brakemen and firemen $1 75 to $2, and mechanics in the shops from $2 to $3. So at the Armory, there has been no change for several years; and the average pay of the gun-makers is $3 a day of eight hours.

Airs from a Hen-Coop.

It was Talleyrand, we believe, who said that language was invented for the purpose of concealing one's thoughts. The rigmarole of words in the last *Gazette* under the heading of "Public Spirit," the style of which indicates the source of emanation as plainly as if the seal of the Foreign Office was attached, is an illustration in point. Doubtless many of our readers have heard the story of two young men in a ball room, criticising the style and carriage of the lady dancers, when one of the two made some disparaging remark regarding a young lady's appearance, whereupon his fellow critic, coloring up, observed—"That's my sister." Whereupon the other, after a pause of embarrassment, asked, "What is the price of sugar?" So the organ of the Minister, having in an unguarded moment made some uncalled for remarks touching a large and worthy class in our community—the mechanics—which remarks we took it upon ourselves to note and censure, now dodges the point and seems inclined to ask the cost of building a hen-coop! This will not do for the reading, thinking portion of our community. If the *Gazette* has said something which it now wishes unsaid—let it repent, acknowledge its fault, and sin no more; but let it forbear its whine of sorrow about our "epithets and a style of writing which have hitherto been avoided" in our columns. Arguments it has none to answer us with, and so lets on a flood of words that amount to just nothing,—until we come to the grand climax with which the article closes, and which may be funny or serious, "as you like it,"—to the effect that if a man of moderate means in this town were to build a hen-coop, and have it painted, it would very likely bankrupt him.

But with all this verbiage there is one passage in the article which means something serious. In the opening, the writer expresses himself pleased, (how condescending) that the previous week's remarks had attracted the attention of "mechanics as well as others whose desire is to promote the public good;" and farther along he gives us a doleful picture of an unfortunate capitalist, "worried to death by seeing two, three, or four men on their walls working in a most leisurely manner, *and availing themselves of every excuse for shortening both the effectiveness and time of their labor.*" Is this,—we ask you, mechanics of Honolulu,—a true representation of your character as a body? Rather is it not a base libel upon you, deliberately uttered by the Minister, through his *Gazette*, for the plain purpose of showing that you are an overpaid, pampered set, who avail yourselves of every excuse to cheat those who employ you? That is just what those ministerial utterances mean, and nothing less. Ponder them.

Truly, a government organ, well subsidized, is a fine plaything, but occasionally its notes are terribly out of tune.

The Hotel Project.

At the meeting of the subscribers to the Hotel Bonds, which was called for Wednesday last, there was an attendance of about twenty of the merchants and business men of the city. His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance, addressed the meeting, explaining in full the plan proposed to carry out the project of erecting a Hotel. The meeting was then organized by the appointment of the Hon. S. N. Castle to the Chair. The meeting then proceeded to elect a committee of two from the subscribers to confer with the Minister of the Interior as to procuring a site for the proposed building, and other preliminaries. Messrs. L. L. Torbert and C. H. Lewers were elected such committee. It was stated that the sum of $35,500 had been subscribed so far, and some $1,500 more had been pledged. The committee were instructed to solicit subscriptions to complete the balance required, say $13,000. The meeting then adjourned until such time as it shall be called by a notice from the committee.

Thus far, in spite of the persistent efforts of some in the community to throw cold water on this enterprise, the prospects are favorable for a realization, at no distant day, of the wishes of the majority of the citizens. It remains for the committee of subscribers in concert with the Minister, to act vigorously and with good judgment in the matter.

As to the choice of a site, there can be but one opinion, and that is that the hotel should be located as near as possible to the business portion of the city. The plan adopted in San Francisco and other large cities of renting the lower story for stores, at once recommends itself to our judgment. Meantime, let the committee advertise, soliciting plans for the proposed building, the one adopted to be paid for at a reasonable price; and for tenders to perform the work.

We shall be happy to receive and publish any suggestions which may be made, in reference to the subject.

Proofs of Civilization.

It is quite amusing to read the remarks, wise and otherwise, that from time to time appear in the newspapers about these islands. After all the books that have been written by tourists and missionaries about us, the belief still exists with many that we are yet half savage, and have a lingering fondness for broiled missionary and baked baby. It was only recently that we saw it gravely announced as a piece of news (in a western paper) that there had been schools established among the natives of the Sandwich Islands! This was in a State where the number of people who cannot read and write are about as many as our entire population. We can afford to laugh at such mistakes when we remember that the proportion of persons who are ignorant of these accomplishments in these islands is less than in any other country in the world—with the exception, perhaps, of Prussia, where education is obligatory. This description of our "vocal music," purporting to come from ourselves, would hardly apply to a concert by our native choirs at Kawaiahao or Kaumakapili:

"Hawaiian vocal music is said by a Sandwich Island newspaper to be neither a chant, groan, grunt, alto, soprano, tenor, falsetto or basso, but a guttural sound resembling that made by a person suddenly seized with colic."

It has become fashionable of late years, to make one's mother-in-law a butt for ridicule and an object to be avoided. A Yankee announces that he has discovered an infallible means of preventing their calls,—by thoroughly greasing the stairs. But according to a late Maine paper, we are in advance of the rest of mankind in this respect, for—

"By Sandwich Island law it is a capital crime for a man's mother-in-law to visit his house without his express invitation. And *we* talk of civilization."

One writer, however, has a very exalted idea of our progress in civilization, because pocket-picking is almost unknown here, forgetting apparently that it requires an adept to successfully pick a pocket.

"Another evidence of the progress of civilization in the Sandwich Islands is brought to our notice by the Honolulu *Advertiser*. A case of pocket-picking has occurred there, the first on record! A native was detected in putting his hand into the pocket of a woman in a crowd and abstracting her purse. He was captured at once, and the first Hawaiian pickpocket was sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. This is the first case of stealing from the person ever known to have occurred on those happy isles of the sea. And *we* send missionaries there!"

We can enlighten the Portland *Transcript*, from which we cut the above, by informing its readers that we are so far "civilized" that we no longer receive missionaries from them, but are in our turn, sending abroad missionaries of our own raising.

Legislative Sessions.

We had occasion recently to ask the question, "are we not behind the times," and instanced several matters to show the affirmative of that inquiry. But there was one subject which was not then mentioned, but which has often occurred to us as one of great importance, and that is, the present plan of holding Parliaments biennially, instead of annually, as under the old system. No doubt the meeting of the Legislature only once in two years is very convenient and comfortable for those holding Government situations. Comfortable, inasmuch as salaries are insured for two years and more; and convenient, because during that time no inquisitive representatives come prying into accounts of expenditures. To be sure, an extraordinary session may at any time be called by His Majesty, but such a course is only likely to be adopted in pressing emergencies. In favor of annual sessions it may be urged that they would greatly tend to the general good. This, as is often observed, and very plainly apparent, is a rapidly advancing age. The wonderfully increasing facilities of communication the world over, hurry on events before our antiquated minds have hardly begun to realize their approach. We must willingly and smoothly swim with the current, or else be forcibly carried over the rapids.

Alterations in our laws will be necessary oftener than once in two years—we see to-day the evil effects of careless legislation in "the curiosities of law-making" referred to by a correspondent in our last. As these alterations suggest themselves in the quick succession of events, our being compelled to wait so long for the action of the Legislature must inevitably result in our falling behind the times.

A Native Kahuna.

Every little while one of those pretenders to medical skill, a native kahuna, is brought before the police magistrate on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. The testimony given on these trials is interesting as affording an insight of the hidden life of the people which is seldom otherwise to be obtained; and at the same time leading to a conclusion not to be escaped, that the ancient superstitions of the Hawaiians still retain a strong hold upon them. Last Monday, a native who answered to the name of Levi, was arraigned, on information laid by another native, who accused him of doctering his (complaint's) wife for some disease of the chest—probably asthma. The Doctor had exacted a fee of six dollars, but had failed to effect a cure, and hence the complaint.

On the trial, which occupied a part of two days, a number of witnesses were examined, whereby it appeared that Dr. Levi enjoyed a pretty extensive practice, and was considered a kahuna of *mana*, or supernatural power. He had three gods, who by turns inspired, or possessed him, and when he was under their control he prescribed and prophesied. The first was a female, named Kahikina (the East) for whose reception the Doctor had to be robed in a white chemise. The second was also a goddess, whose dress was a deep red chemise. Her name was Kahuila, also Kamolokai, one of the gods, according to ancient mythology, who came from a foreign country and entered the *Nioi*, a poison tree, which once grew on Molokai and Lanai. The third was a male god, named Kapueromia or Kopala, and he invariably wore a cotton undershirt and a malo. Dr. Levi, before calling in the aid of these familiar spirits, was accustomed to name some chapter of the New Testament, and order it to be read aloud, listening meantime with all reverence. A favorite chapter of his on these occasions was the 15th of John the Evangelist, beginning: "I am the true vine," &c. Then, if the gods were favorable, the Doctor became possessed, and the necessary directions were given for procuring and compounding the medicines. Some of these were simple and harmless enough—*Pohe*, or marsh mallows, used as an emollient, or drank as tea; and *Palolo*, an aluminous clay found on this island, and used internally as an astringent—though this last might not be so very harmless in unskillful hands. Then there was a mixture of pain-killer, biche de mer, (sea-slug) and the gall of a sun-fish. This last was a sure cure for leprosy. Awa was of course indispensable at these orgies, which generally took place at night, amidst a large audience of wondering credulous spectators. The pharmacopœia of Dr. Levi—who is only one of a large class—comprises a vast number of medicines that would fill a book to describe,

> "Wi' mair o' horrible and awful
> That e'en to name wad be unlawful."

There were two distinct cases against Dr. Levi, for practicing medicine without having first obtained a license, contrary to the statute made and provided, and being found guilty on both he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 for one and $20 for the other, with costs. Judge Montgomery in passing sentence, remarked upon the strange fact that these ancient superstitions still held so powerful an influence over the people. It was, he observed, more particularly surprising when it was remembered that Christian missionaries had labored among the people for over a quarter of a century, and a half a million dollars, contributed by the benevolent in other lands had been expended here in the work of christianizing. The complainant in this case filled the very respectable and responsible position of a schoolmaster, was a church-member,—a leading one too,—and here we find him coming all the way from Kauai to put his sick wife under the care and treatment of a wretched old quack, who impiously quoted Scripture while invoking the heathen gods. This state of things did not speak very well for the actual progress of the Christian faith among the people.

No Gammon.

We overheard a conversation the other day between two of our townsmen, Messrs. Quirk and Gammon. They were discussing the labor question, and Gammon expressed himself as fully posted on the subject, in all its bearings. Said he, "Why, look you; there is not a trade nor an occupation in these islands, high or low, but what I could get a man in Europe to fill it for half the amount we pay—and the work would be done better, too." Gammon was surprised, and fell to meditating. At last he brightened up. "Why not send for a ship-load at once, have everybody turned out, and ship these half price chaps in their places. There's the Foreign Office and the Department of War and Navy, for instance; if we can get the important and laborious duties of the Minister performed for $2,500 a year instead of $5,000, the balance would help to build roads and bridges. Good idea, eh?" "Pshaw," said Quirk; "that isn't what I meant." But Gammon meant it, and we confess it was a suggestive thought, to commence reducing wages at the top round. "But," resumed Quirk; "observe how these lazy mechanics avail themselves of every excuse for shortening both the effectiveness and time of their labor." "Yes," returned Gammon, approvingly; "where will you find an easier way of earning one's stipend than by steadily practicing the art of 'how not to do it,' illustrated by the *Gazette*." "Botheration," said Quirk, "that isn't what I meant."

Hotel

Where Shall it be Built?

Mr. Editor:—In such an important undertaking as the Hotel is likely to become, if commenced, there must, of necessity, be a diversity of opinions respecting the best place for its location, style of construction, and management. This is quite natural and very proper, in order that the subject may be fully canvassed, and its weak as well as strong points brought out. If the chief design of a hotel is kept prominently in view, two or three things must not be lost sight of.

First—It must be located in *the most central and convenient place* for those whom it is intended to accommodate. These are travelers from foreign countries by the steamers; captains and passengers by transient vessels; and visitors from the other islands of our own group. Business being generally their principal object, *a location convenient for business* is the first desideratum.

Second—It should be located with a view to *making it a paying investment*, eventually if not from the start. By securing a central location, the design can include two or four stores, the rents of which would materially reduce the cost. This plan of having stores on the ground floor prevails in all large cities, and in some instances produces a fair interest on the first cost of the whole structure.

Third—The Hotel, to be successful, must *secure a local patronage*. If within a reasonable distance of the business centre, considerable support will be obtained from those engaged in business here. Many will take their noon meals at the Hotel in preference to going home, and with such an increase of visitors, there must necessarily be an increase of patronage.

The above are the main points to be kept in view. The Hotel should, if possible, be *on or below King street*. By far the most eligible site yet named is the lumber yard of Messrs. Dowsett & Co., which has these recommendations: that it is near all the public offices, fronts on a small but pleasant park, which will yearly become more attractive, is on what will soon be the chief business avenue of the city, and is convenient to all the wharves and stores. This lot belongs to the estate of the late Governor Kekuanaoa, and the firm now occupying it would doubtless, with their usual public spirit, relinguish it for the object named, if purchased.

Although several sites on King street have been spoken of as available, none of them combine so many recommendations as that referred to above. The project of locating the Hotel on Emma street, which has been suggested, is so Utopian, that no impartial man can for a moment seriously entertain it. If erected there, at no matter how great cost and display, another hotel, if put up in the business part of the city, would in six months draw away all its business, and cause its halls to become deserted.

Junius.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE!

CHAS. DERBY.............. ......PROPRIETOR.

New Season!

MR. DERBY has the honor to announce that he has induced the

Celebrated Tragedians Herr Bandmann,

Together with his talented wife,

Mrs. Bandmann, (late Miss Milly Palmer, of the London Theatres,) who arrived from their triumphant tour through the Colonies, on their way to San Francisco, to remain in Honolulu for one month and give some of their Shakesperian performances. The fame which these artists have enjoyed all over the world, speaks for itself, without indulging in further explanations.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50 Parquette, 75c; Pit, 50c.

Doors open at 7½, performance commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ The Theatre will Open on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays without fail. f4

JUST RECEIVED

—EX—

Comet and Nabob,

And Late Arrivals!

Bales Superior English Prints, latest Style.

Bales Amoskeag Denims, heavy.

Cases White Cotton Sewing Cotton,

Cases Hunt's three feet Handled Axes.

Cs. McMurray's Oysters!

Cases Mason's Blacking,

Charcoal Irons with shields,

Cases Men's superior Calf Boots,

Cases Men's Superior Congress Gaiters,

Cases Men's Superior Brogans,

CS. LADIES' BLACK SERGE CONGRESS GAITERS!

Cases Ladies' Colored Serge Congress Gaiters,

Cases Men's Glove Slippers,

Kegs Sal Nitre,

SIX SETS, 50 FEET, WHITE 3-4 INCH 3 PLY

INDIA RUBBER HOSE, WITH

Couplings complete.

California and German

CIGARS, different qualities.

Copying Presses, with stands.

BEST CENTURY AND FOREST ROSE

Chewing Tobacco!

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

For Sale by THEOD. C. HEUCK,

f18 Fort Street.

GIANT POWDER

Just Received by

CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS

FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

IN 1-2, 3-4, AND 1 INCH CARTRIDGES.

f11 WITH CAPS AND FUSE FOR SAME. 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY purchased an interest in the Grocery and Feed Store of J. M. Crowell.

The business will be conducted under the name and style of J. M. CROWELL & Co. T. A. LLOYD.

Honolulu, Feb. 14th, 1871.

J. M. CROWELL, HAVING FORMED A Co-partnership with Mr. T. A. LLOYD, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally, which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed.

The best of Groceries, Feed, and Produce, also Garden Seeds, may always be had at No. 76, Fort Street, at the house of

CROWELL & CO.

February 14th, 1871. f18 3t

J. Nott & Co.,

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

Galvanized Iron Water Pipes!

1-2, 3-4, 1, 1 1-2.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED ROOFING,

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING STOVES!

f11 No. 9 Kaahumanu St.

For Sale, Cases of the Celebrated

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT!

IMPARTS NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO the weak and the invalid, at

f18 THEOD. C. HEUCK, Fort St.

For Sale, Two Elegant

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOS!

MANUFACTURED BY T. N. C. Meyer at Hamburg, 3 strings, 8 octave, of a full and brilliant tone.

2 LARGE IRON SAFES,

Burglar and Fire Proof, for examination at the Store of

f18 THEOD. C. HEUCK'S, Fort St.

THEOD. C. HEUCK

OFFERS FOR SALE

TO ARRIVE from LONDON

—PER—

HAW. BARK KA MOI,

A LARGE

ASST. OF NEW GOODS!

SELECTED WITH

Special Care for this Market!

—COMPRISING—

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHING,

—AS—

FRENCH CASHMERE MERINOS,
Coburgs and Baratheas, Italian Cloth,
Blue, Brown and White Cotton Longcloth,
Heavy Denims, Superior White Linen,
Bleached Moleskin,
White Muslins and Jaconets,
Black and Mixed Broad Cloth,
Victoria Lawns, White and Blue Flannels,
Doeskin, Huck Towels,

Men's Merino Shirts!

White Linen and Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Linen Sheeting, Coatings and Wadding,
White Sewing Cotton, assorted,
Col's Linen Thread,
Linen and Paper Collars, Cotton Cane Umbrellas,
White Quilts, Dutch Tape,
Crochet Cotton and Patent Eisenyarn,
Ladies' White Cotton Hose,
Gent's Brown Cotton 1-2 hose,
Button Rings,
Brown and White Cotton Undershirts,
Patent Highland Playing Cards,

Philocome, Pomade and Macassar Oil!

—ALSO—

LOT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

f18 THEOD. C. HEUCK, Fort St.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE

—BY THE—

Ka Moi, Shortly Expected here

FROM LONDON.

BARRELS FRANCIS' SUPERIOR PORTLAND CEMENT,
Barrels Hamburg Star Brand Pale Ale, qts. and pts.
Hhds. Marrian's English Pale Ale.
Cases of Angostura Bitters, in whole and hf. bottles,
Cases of Swedish Punch,
Cases of Cock Tail,
Cases of Bourbon and German Whiskey,
Cases of Elixir of Life,
Cases of Cholera Bitters,
Cases and Casks of Boonekamp Bitters,
Cases Genuine Sheridan Gin, in stone & glass bottles.
Cases Rhine Wine and Sparkling Hock,
Casks of French Brandy in bulk,
Cases of Superior French Claret.

—ALSO—

1 CASE OF THE CELEBRATED FARINA COLOGNE.

For Sale Cheap

By THEOD. C. HEUCK,

f18 Fort Street.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE!

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 18 acres in Fee Simple, with Dwelling House, Sugar House, Boiling and Outhouses thereon.

The Fixtures are a Small Mill with horse power, 1 Clarifier, 1 Cooler, 20 Iron Dryers, 90 Wood Dryers, foundation for boiling grates, five frame sut and smoke stacks, foundation for centrifugal and tank to centrifugal, sheet iron for a boiling pan with tools to make it.

65 acres of Cane that will yield two tons to the acre on 180 acres of the best of sugar land, Cane ready for the mill November next; land leased for 10 years at $26 per year, with privilege of extention. Also, 1 two horse wagon, 1 horse, 4 harnesses, 27 head of choice Cattle, Blacksmith Tools, Shop Tools, Plactation Tools, &c.

This property I wish to dispose of, as we are about to leave the Islands

☞ Terms—Cash or approved paper.

Inquire of
ROBERT BROWN, or
WALKER & ALLEN,
Honolulu, or
N. C. HALEY, on the premises,
Waiohinu, Kau, Haw.

f11 3m

C. BREWER & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

PER BARK NABOB

DIRECT

FROM BOSTON.

CUMBERLAND COAL, HIDE POISON,
Rosin, Rubber Hose,
Sail Twine, Spruce Plank,
3 Hoop Paneled Pails,
Pure Cider Vinegar.

Cut Nails,

Pine & Cypress Barrel Shooks

FOR MOLASSES.

PINE SUGAR SHOOKS!

McMurray's Oysters!

f11 1 and 2 lb. Spiced, 1 and 2 lb Fresh. 2m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPA

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, FORTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN CA

Its entire System is Cash; has a record of Twenty-nine Years; and offers possible inducement and advantage to those who desire to insure,

Is the Largest Life Insurance Company in the Wo

And has paid over $16,000,000 in Cash Dividends, of which $3,700,00 was paid in 1870.

J. R. HELEN,

Special Agent for the Hawaiian Islan

E. P. ADAMS, Local Agent, Queen Street, Honolulu,

Refers, by Permission, to

His Ex. Henry A. Peirce, Resident Minister of United States of America.

Messrs. C. R. Bishop & Co., Bankers, Ho

A. J. Cartwright, Esq., H

f11 J. S. Walker, Esq., and others, Honolulu.

WIRE, WIRE, WIRE!

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Nos. 4, 5, and 6,

For Sale at Lowest Mark

Rates, by

f4 2m **DILLINGHAM & C**

PINE BARRELS AND SHOOKS!

FOR MOLASSES CONTAINERS.

d24 For Sale by C. BREWER & CO.

Shingles! Oats!

JUST RECEIVED PER "COMET,"

d24 For Sale by C. BREWER & CO.

Fresh California Lime!

FOR SALE BY

f11 4t A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

Best English Portland Cement.

FOR SALE BY

f11 4t A. W. PEIRCE & Co.

AGENCY OF

Perry Davis & Sons Pain Killer!

15 CASES, 24 DOZEN EACH, PAIN-KILLER. For sale by

f11 4t A. W. PEIRCE & Co.

Hubbuck's Paints and Oils!

FOR SALE BY

f11 4t A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

A Superior Lot of Anchors!

FROM ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE CWT. each.

Chain Cables,

From 1-2 to 1 3-8 inch, all tested. For Sale by

f11 4t A. W. PIERCE & CO.

For Sale by the Undersigned!

One Juice Pump.

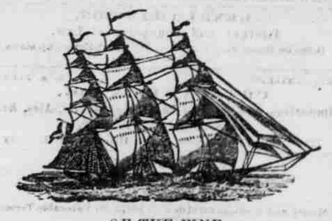
PRINCIPALLY OF BRASS, 10 INCH diameter and from 12 to 18 inches stroke, with Cast Iron Tank attached, "Glasgow make." The above is suitable for a large sized sugar mill.

ja28 HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

THEO. H. DAVIES

OFFERS

FOR SALE THE CARGO



—*OF THE FINE*—

CLIPPER BARK DELTA!

A 1 AT LLOYD'S.

This Vessel will be Due in March

AND HAS A

FULLY ASSORTED CARGO!

EXPRESSLY

SELECTED FOR THIS MARKET.

—*ALSO*—

TWO ELEGANT PARK PHAETONS,

Suitable for Double and Single Harness.

Ransome, Sims & Co's Heavy Ploughs,

One Trash Turner,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FINEST BRANDS OF

BOTTLED ALE!

BASS', IND COOPE & CO'S,

And Devenish's Celebrated

CHAMPAGNE ALE!

A FEW OF

M'ONIES' COOLERS

Also, on Hand!

ONE McONIES' CLARIFIER,

ONE McONIES' TRAIN OF CARROM PANS.

FOR SALE BY

ja21 Theo. H. Davies.

F. A. SCHAEFER &

Offer to the Trade,

A Large and Well Assorted

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHAN

Ex Late Arrivals,

At Reasonable Rates and

eral Terms to suit the T

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WE WILL

Sell as Low as the Lo

We Have on H

—AND—

For Sale on the Above Te

LIGHT AND DARK PRINTS finest quality.
Finest Organdy Muslins at 25 Cts. per ya
Finest Gingham Muslins at 25 Cts. per y
Finest Scotch Plaid Ginghams at 30 Cts.
Finest Scotch Check Ginghams at 20 to 25
Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Nainsook.
India, Book and Striped Muslins,
Circassians, Coburgs, Alpacas and Merinos,
Table Damask, white and Unbleached Line
Best and medium Quality Table Napkins,
Fruit Napkins, Turkish Towels, Huckaback,
Russia Crash and Bleached Russia Diaper,
3 4 Plaid Breakfast Table Damask,
Linen Pant Stuffs, fast colors, for children,
White, all Wool and Silk and Wool Flanne
Black Silk Velvet, Wool and Silk and Wool
Fine White Marseilles or Piquet at 50 Cts
Orrs & McNaught's and Brook's Spool Cott
bers, 200 yards, and not old stock.
All Wool Water-proof Cloth, Light Woolen
Linen Lining, Fine White and Printed Line
Paper Muslin, Corset Jeans, Heavy Ticks.

For House Keep

Black Pepper, Durham Mustard, Jamaica Ginger
Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia in mats, Yeast Po
Brunet's Flavoring Extracts, Box an
Pure Cider Vinegar, Sardines,
Corn Starch.
Crushed and Bro
Carbonate Soda, Cream Tartar, Olive

All of the above warranted first

Pure Castile Soap,
Kendall's Choice Olive Soda Soap,
Toilet, Shaving and

—ALSO—

TIN WAR

—Consisting of—

Coffee and Tea Pots, Coffee and Tea Cadd
Covered Tin Pails from 1 pint to 12 quarts
1 quart and 1 gallon Oil Cans, assorted siz
Pressed Pans, from 1 to 10 quarts,
Pressed Bread Pans with side handles,
Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Dripping Pans, Spi
Handled Dippers, quart and pint Cups, Eg
Egg Whips, Strainers, Wash Bowls, Dust
Fry Pans, Gem Pans,
American Broilers, All Should B

ALSO, FOR THE TO

Fine Hair Oils, Lubin's fine Perfumes,
Combs and Hair Brushes, all sizes and qua
Hair and Toilet Pins, Crimpers.

—ALSO—

FINE SCISSORS, KNIVES, CROCHET
&c., &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESA

Amoskeag Denims, and A C A Ticks,
Blue Drills, Cottons and Stripes,
Bleached and Unbleached Cottons an
Light and Dark Fancy Prints,
Coburgs, Circassians, Al
Merinos,
Muslins, Lin
Linen and Cotton Thread,
Diaper, Crash, Pant Stuffs, Hosiery, Buttons
Pins, Needles, Crochet Cotton,
Blue and White Flannel, Canto

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Agricultural Impleme

Paris Plows with Extra Points, Ox Yokes and Bows
Eagle No. 2, Horse A & O and Steel Plows,
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, No. 1 & 2 G
Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Oos, Scyt
Oo, Axe, Adz, Plow, Hoe, Mattock & Pick Ha

HARDWAR

Nails, Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Knives, Chisels,
Files, Tacks, Rivets, Squares, Augers, Gimble
Butts, Screws, Planes, Plane Irons, P
Chest, Box, Door and Drawer L
Mattocks, Pick & Adz,
Hawke's Brace and

—ALSO—

Counter and Platform Scales, Self Heating I
Sledge Hammers, Stone and Common Hamme
Trace and Log Chains, Topsail Sheet Chain,
Hose and Plain Brass Bibbs, ½ to 1½ inches,
Hose Couplings, ¾, 1 and 2 inches,
India Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1 and 2 inches, com

—ALSO—

Paints, Oil, Glass, Brush

KEROSENE O

DOWNER'S BRAND ONLY.

Furniture, Carriage, Bright & Damar V

Polar Oil, of the Best Qu

HOOP IRON, 3-4 & 7-8 In.

IRON All Sizes.

OCTAGON STEEL, WHIPS, BRIDLES,

FLOUR!

No. 1 COOLIE RIC

White & Brown Sugar, Mola

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

Castle & Cook

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