



# COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

Business generally is very dull, and we hear of nothing doing anywhere. The receipt of produce from the other islands is almost at a standstill at this season of the year, and some of the mills are stopping.

The final adjustment of the Legislature without providing for the increased budget of proposed expenditures, leaves us in a deplorable state of affairs in regard to how much money would be raised during the next two years, and how much expended. The estimated receipts, with the amount expected from the new loan of \$250,000, falls short of the increased appropriation. But, and we are told by the Minister of Finance that he trusts to unexpected balances likely to be on hand at the end of the next two years, and it may be an increase in the receipts over the estimates to make up the balance.

Before the new loan is floated upon the market, we would inquire as to whether any exhibit has been made of the actual cash condition of the public Treasury. It would appear our capitalists with much more confidence if they could be assured of the actual condition of a gold balance in the Treasury vaults equal to the "amount on hand" (not hypothetical) as per the Financial Budget of this year. A fair and candid statement of the actual condition of the public money chest, coming from the Minister of Finance, speaking in the proper person for himself alone, would satisfy our moneyed men, and quiet their fears. While he is about it, we would like to have him inform us as to whether the money drawn from the Treasury to pay for the Hotel has been replaced or not, and if so in what shape?

The expected increase in the tariff duties on imports has been deferred for a time, and our importers, merchants and, particularly, consumers, are awaiting the result of the decision which will fall in the greatest degree,—having a breathing spell before them in which they can digest the situation, and prepare for future action. No one we imagine will question the wisdom of paying out the money in such a manner as to insure that it is not absolute necessity of life, however widespread may be the dissatisfaction that exists in regard to the policy of unimpaired expenditure that plied the debt upon.

We may congratulate ourselves that the present actions of our coming Financial Minister may be characterized by a policy diametrically opposed to that of the present one; inasmuch as we believe in the least that it is through his own convictions of what is just and best for the country and the honor and obtain the hearty support of the King and the People. Yet, in justice to the dignity and integrity of the office, (which remains unimpaired through all the vicissitudes of the Government and administration) the new "fiscal" tenet, whoever he may be, can hardly escape the consequences of the official acts of the Minister who binds "himself and his successors in office." It is a question of honor and credit, especially when the Legislature, whose prerogative was that of overriding, refuses to censure the door of the dead. Thus our new Minister of Finance will find himself obliged to look for ways and means to meet fast maturing monetary obligations. It is clearly our interest, as it should be our pleasure, to assist him with our counsel, experience and money; and we think that we are safe in saying that if the first is regarded, the last will be forthcoming.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

### ARRIVALS.

July 20.—Schooner *Odessa*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 21.—Schooner *Active*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 22.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 23.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 24.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 25.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 26.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 27.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 28.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 29.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 30.—Schooner *Princess*, from Honolulu, Hawaii.

### DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Schooner *Odessa*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 21.—Schooner *Active*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 22.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 23.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
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 July 27.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 28.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 29.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 July 30.—Schooner *Princess*, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

### PASSENGERS.

From *Odessa*—Per Annie, July 20th—Dr. Nicholas, V. H. H. and 2 dock.  
 From *Active*—Per Annie, July 20th—Mr. Vincent, Mr. Cook, Mr. Widdowson, Per Kilauea, July 21st—Lawrence McCallum, and 4 dock.

### DIED.

WALKER—In this city, on the 20th inst., of disease of the heart, Mr. ROBERT E. WALKER, aged 61 years, a native of New York State.

### Legislative Jottings.

The Assembly has evinced a disposition to hurry through its work—a state of mind quite to be expected after a session of something over two months. Besides, the Appropriation Bill, that grand bone of contention, has been thoroughly nosed and turned over, and is now made out of the reach of amendment by the House members.

A good many bills of minor importance have been acted on during the past few days, and one or two notable ones. The bill of the member for Koloa (Mr. Rice) authorizing the purchase of a new international steamer, was introduced as a forerunner before the item of \$80,000 for the same purpose was inserted in and then stricken out of the Appropriation Bill. Ministers made no opposition to the bill, for though it purports to be a law, it is of the nature of what the lawyers call directory statutes, and may or may not be carried out; and all the probabilities are on the negative side. No one but will concede that a steamer making a weekly circuit of Koloa would be a great benefit to the trade of that island, and of course thereby to the whole country, and that the object in view in providing for an additional steamer is to make the estimated cost of just half that of the hotel; but then it is not a speculation of the Ministers.

The bill to provide for the codification of the Civil Laws, is a very necessary measure, and was passed by a large majority in spite of the opposition of the Minister of Finance, who laid himself open to ridicule by depreciating the cost of the work, (costing less than \$50,000) as a waste of the public money. His Excellency stated that the Civil Laws of the country were in a tolerably compact form, and that there was no difficulty in anybody's ascertaining what the law was—when it is well known that the very reverse is the fact. The laws of one session indeed—those of 1862—are entirely out of print.

On Tuesday the bill to close coffee-shops on Sunday night provoked considerable discussion, in which it was apparent that some of the speakers had witnessed the same scene as described in the articles published in this journal some months since, entitled "Vagrants," and "Sunday night in a Coffee Shop." Should the bill become a law it will put a check upon the fruitful source of the demoralization of young native girls.

During the session there have been several attempts made to amend the law relating to masters and servants, with however but indifferent success. One bill went through on Tuesday that provides for the acknowledgment of the execution of a contract of service, before a regularly authorized officer. We do not know whether it ever occurred to our Legislators that the provision in the bill that the person employing a servant shall pay the acknowledgment fee, together with the further provision that it shall not be lawful for any shipping master, agent or runner, or any master or agent to charge any servant with any shipping fee or pro-quinto whatever, will be likely to be entirely inoperative. The fees collected by the "authorized agents" of the docklands are extracted in some way from the person hired.

Wednesday the bill to regulate the currency was finally passed, after having been amended substantially in the manner suggested by us on Saturday last, by inserting the word "colony" instead of "currency" of the United States. Herein may be recognized one of the advantages of discussing a proposed law in the public prints before it is finally acted upon.

Wednesday the new "Law to Mitigate" occupied the attention of the House pretty much the entire session. Long speeches were made, wise and otherwise. Some very severe and rather unpleasant things were said respecting the state of morals among the people of Honolulu especially, and the whole subject of prostitution and its evils was thoroughly ventilated. The bill was finally postponed indefinitely.

On Thursday the House resolutely prepared itself for a final adjournment, by first appointing a Committee of one to wait on His Majesty and inform him that they were ready to be sent home, and then going to work to clear off the Secretary's table. This was accomplished before the hour for adjournment. The bill in the interest of persons under contract to labor were passed with little or no opposition from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, strange to say, and with some excellent amendments urged in a short but convincing speech by the Minister of the Interior.

Yesterday, a message was received from His Majesty the King, appointing Monday next, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the prorogation of the Assembly. And so the long agony of nearly three months is over, and exit the Legislative Assembly of 1872.

# THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

## Publishers' Notice.

We would call attention to the commencement of Volume XVII of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER on July 6th. The subscription price is \$4.00 per annum. If paid for in advance, it is on or before the 15th of July, for the Island of Oahu, and on or before the 31st of July, for the other Islands, \$5.00.

BLACK & AULD, Publishers and Proprietors.

## SATURDAY, JULY 27.

### The Ministerial Crisis.

There never was an instance in the history of constitutional governments that presented a parallel with the present state of affairs in these islands, where two principal Cabinet Ministers have continued to hold their positions in the face of such general, wide-spread unpopularity as the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance. They are to be spoken of together, not particularly because they rank alike in the general estimate of their demerits, for as one star differs from another in magnitude, so differs the caliber of the two Ministers one from the other, but because—

to follow out the simile—one is the planet and the other the satellite shining in reflected rays of baleful light. The general unpopularity of the first of the two Ministers mentioned, has been steadily growing in the public mind ever since the substitution of the Constitution in 1864, in which he was the prime mover, until to-day it is perfectly safe to say that he stands alone, without a sincere friend beyond the pale of interest. And what, it may very naturally be asked, has brought about this result in this man's case? The answer is found in the history of his official career. It has been one continued course of selfish grasping after place, power, and aggrandizement; the constant aim of a mind marked by no real talent beyond that of cunning and intrigue, and displaying no noble and generous principle, but characterized by turns, by burning jealousies, and petty spleens; at one moment timid and pretentiously complacent, at another arrogant, petulant and obstinate; betraying the suppleness of a predestined schemer, the restlessness of quackery, or the moroseness of a bear—but always and by instinct, supremely selfish. Can it be any wonder that such a character at the head of a Ministry has failed to throw over the intelligence of the community and the nation the charm of a general confidence? It indeed sounds like pure mockery to use the term "public confidence" in this connection, when it is a fact patent to all, that the Minister in question does not possess it in the slightest degree.

The ready impudence of chattering imbecility assumed by him in the Assembly, would be simply ridiculous, were it not that the scheming object was invariably at bottom.

The spirit of unfairness and trickery which characterizes the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was evinced by the attempt made by his colleague, of course by his instigation,—to spring upon the country during the last days of the session, disguised under a fictitious title, a new tariff act, making a large increase in the import duties. It is true, that for rather potent reasons the measure was not brought forward, but the intention certainly was in the minds of the two conspirators to do so, and the fact was not without effect, and the intent is the point to be closely scanned by the tribunal of public opinion. Thus we charge these two Ministers as guilty of an attempt to foist upon the nation, suddenly and without consultation or discussion, a system of indirect taxation that would have been seriously felt from one end of the islands to the other. And for what purpose? To make good to the Treasury the cost of unauthorized and unwarranted Ministerial speculation in hotel building, to meet a huge deficiency in the revenue as compared with the proposed expenditures, and to furnish the basis perhaps of new speculative enterprises during the coming two years. Looking at the past, what guarantee do we possess that these two Ministers may not ere long conceive some new project or scheme to again involve the faith of the Government in the payment of preposterous bonds?

The want of public confidence in the two principal Ministers of the Crown which so palpably exists, must inevitably result disastrously to the country, if they continue longer to hold their positions. The feeling of distrust and uneasiness which is engendered, and which is no longer desirable to deny or conceal, will in indeed do already, make its influence perceptible in that most sensitive of moral barometers—capital.

With an unprincipled plotter in the Foreign Office, and his slightly but docile mate in charge of the Finances, with our experience of the past, what sinister complications may we not fear in the future?

And now we ask our readers, those whose interests in the country are deeper and more valuable than the mere profits of a few years business, whether the time and the occasion are not ripe for a more pronounced and formal expression of the public sentiment than is contained herein.

The announcement that the Attorney General has placed his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, is received by the public with a very general expression of regret. The country can ill afford, at this juncture, to lose the services of an official of the high standard of character of Mr. Phillips, both as a well-read lawyer of long experience, and a statesman of enlarged and liberal views, incapable of stooping to petty schemes of personal aggrandizement. While it is to be sincerely hoped that he may, by the fortunate turn of affairs, be induced to retain office, it cannot surely be a matter of surprise that he has taken the course indicated, when we consider for a single moment the present composition of the Cabinet. Oil and water cannot mix. But with the government in such hands as Mr. Phillips and the present Minister of the Interior (who, with all his traits of brusque eccentricity, possesses a deal of strength of homely shrewdness and imperturbable will, that is all events honest), and a head for the Finances, selected from abundant good material at hand,—public confidence will be assured in the administration of public affairs.

We beg to direct attention to the communication in to-day's issue, from "A member of the Chamber of Commerce," and we heartily endorse the suggestion made that a public meeting be called to give expression to the feeling of want of confidence in the Ministers of Foreign Relations and Finance, which now exists in the community.

At the close of an article in the *Kuokoa* (native newspaper) on the subject of the increase of import duties which it was stated that ministers intended to propose, the following words are used: "And we concur in the sentiment expressed by His Majesty the King: 'If my ministers cannot bring in bills of importance earlier in the session, let them forbear to bring them in at all.'"

The New York *Independent* shares in the almost universal distrust of Mr. Greeley's administrative qualifications. It says: "As a leader, a standard bearer, a wise and sagacious counselor, the record of his life supplies abundant reasons for believing that he would be a signal failure. He has already committed so many blunders that even his warmest admirers trust his judgment with great caution."

The discussion on the bill to repeal the so-called "Law to Mitigate," while it confirmed many in the opinion that there were serious evils connected with its execution, owing doubtless to a want of energy in the executive, as well as to inherent defects in the law itself, yet fully proved the fact that it will not do for us to allow the "social evil" in our midst to continue unrecognized and to operate unchecked in its deadly work of poisoning the people. It will not do to shut our eyes to known evils, simply because they are repulsive to our moral sentiment. Such a course is not that of the true Christian or philanthropist, much less of the wise legislator.

That the "Law to Mitigate" was of but very little practical use, we have maintained; that the effect of its repeal, unsupplemented by any other provision of law relating to the subject of which it treated would be extremely mischievous, we are thoroughly convinced. The consequences would be vastly worse than if no such law had ever existed. The vicious and the unrepentant would at once consider, however erroneously, that sin and disease were to be passed by unnoticed and unchecked,—so to speak, "unnoticed,"—and whatever real or fancied control was possessed by the police would be lost altogether. Thus by getting rid of some evils we are in danger of incurring other and still greater ones.

We regard the "evils and diseases arising from prostitution" as even more destructive to the physical as well as the moral health of this people than the small-pox, or any other epidemic. Being thus dangerous to the public welfare, the persons afflicted with the disease should, for special reasons that do not exist in the case of other maladies, be isolated so that they cannot spread the foul contagion, and be forced to submit to medical treatment until cured.

# A Proposed "Law to Mitigate."

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Great evils require strong remedies. One of the principal causes of the failure of the law of 1860 was that it was not strong enough; that it did not give the needed power to enforce proper rules and regulations. Such a law, as a sanitary measure, cannot be made too strong. Any objections as to the liberty of the subject under Constitutional provisions, may be met with the same answer that is made—or could be made—in the cases of persons afflicted with small-pox or leprosy, and whose personal liberty it is necessary to curtail, for the good of the people at large.

And here it may be remarked that in ordinary cases, those whose duty it is to execute the law must bear the responsibility when they do not accomplish the desired end.

Doubtless the views which we have here expressed have influenced the introducer and the advocates of the bill which was before the Assembly on Wednesday, the text of which we give below:

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SYPHILITIC AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

Be it Enacted, by the King and the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

Section 1. There shall be established in the city of Honolulu, a Dispensary for furnishing medical advice and medicine to persons of both sexes afflicted with syphilitic and venereal diseases. Said Dispensary shall be under the general control and direction of the Minister of the Interior, who shall have power to appoint a competent physician to have charge of the same and to make all needful rules and regulations for the administration of said Dispensary.

Section 2. All women known to be prostitutes shall attend and be examined by the physician in charge of said Dispensary from time to time upon due notice from the Marshal of the Kingdom or his deputy, to be approved by the Minister of the Interior, at such times and places as shall be determined by the Minister of the Interior, who shall have power to appoint a competent physician to have charge of the same and to make all needful rules and regulations for the administration of said Dispensary.

Section 3. Any person who after due notice as prescribed in the preceding Section, shall fail to attend as aforesaid or who shall neglect or fail to obey the prescriptions of the physician in charge of the Dispensary, shall upon the written order of the Minister of the Interior be summarily imprisoned, for so long a time as their disease endangers the public health.

Section 4. The expenses of the medical treatment and medicines furnished as aforesaid shall be at the charge of the person receiving the same, if able to pay for the same, otherwise at the charge of the Government.

Section 5. The physician appointed to the care of such Dispensary shall be paid such reasonable compensation as may be determined by the Minister of the Interior, and shall account to the Department of the Interior for all monies received under this Act.

Section 6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the monies in the public Treasury not otherwise set apart. This appropriation shall have the same effect and be accounted for in the same manner as if inserted in the general Appropriation Bill, and shall be payable upon the order of the Minister of the Interior.

After the foregoing was put in type, we learned that the Assembly had voted to indefinitely postpone the bill. More's the pity, say we. It may be observed, however, that the Act to repeal the law of 1860 has not yet received His Majesty's signature.

## A New Tariff.

In the Assembly, on Friday 19th, His Excellency the Minister of Finance gave notice of his intention to bring forward a bill "to regulate the import duties on goods." We would suggest that this is the proper time for His Excellency to propose a new tariff of duties on goods imported into the country, in order that the Hotel Bonds, and other certificates of indebtedness issued and contemplated, may be provided for. There are a good many things imported that may fairly be called semi-luxuries, or artificial necessities, that we could tax quite comfortably. The more expensive kinds of dry goods, might just as well be made to cost ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. more than they do now. The ladies, God bless 'em, must have these little things, and their importation is Finance's opportunity.

To be sure, when the honorable member for Kahoalawe is ready to go home, and preparatory to doing so sallies forth with the carefully hoarded "dala," that according to the prices prevailing before the new tariff was passed, would enable him to buy the new dress and Dolly Varden hat promised his wife before he left home,—he may be a little surprised at the advance in prices. It then may possibly dawn upon his comprehension that when he voted early, late, and all the time with the Ministry, he was saddling himself as well as others, with the additional "two dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the Kingdom," to pay for the new Hotel.

And that is just where the "benefit" to the nation of the new Hotel are going to be most sensibly appreciated—in the country districts and among the poorer classes. The increased duties on goods, as probably contemplated for the purpose of increasing the revenue, must be paid by the consumers, the class to which the honorable member for Kahoalawe belongs and which he represents—or misrepresents—in the Assembly.

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A perfect spring mattress without springs is a mattress without straw or husks. The Wire Mattress consists of a strong fabric formed of 9000 feet of fine twisted wire coiled into perfect springs and all interlocked by an ingenious process of double weaving. When this Pliable and Elastic Fabric is stretched into its proper form, the result is the most perfect sleeping arrangement obtainable. It is strong and durable, and does not even break down under the weight of a man. It is the only mattress that never makes a noise. It is the only mattress that never needs a repair. They are positively warranted to be as perfectly level at the end of five years, as when first made, and to stand the test of one hundred years for ten days.

# A Card.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser:—Dear Sir:—Will you allow me space in your columns to make a brief statement of what I consider a grievance to which I have been subjected.

On the 1st of March last, the bark *Aurelia*, under my command, left this port for Nainai, B. C. Thirty-six hours from port, I discovered that I had a stowaway on board, one F. C. Forbes. The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the south-west, and moreover I was in ignorance of any law of this Kingdom making me in any way responsible for the liabilities of persons leaving in my vessel without a passport, so I did not return to land the stowaway. On again visiting Honolulu, I am compelled to pay about \$500 debts owing to parties in this city by Forbes. Among those whose accounts with him were added on me was Mr. McNerry, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Frank Brown, and others. Other gentlemen in the city had accounts also against the same person, but were considerate enough not to squeeze them out of me—among them I may mention Dr. McKibbin, Mr. C. Long, Mr. Ross (at Brewer's),—and there were others.

Now I claim that a master of a ship visiting this port should be made acquainted by the authorities with all the laws and regulations which may in any way affect him. A set of port regulations was put on board my vessel on my first arrival here, giving particular rules as to various things that must be done, and others that must be left undone, but it is not in the least probable that the master of a vessel who is so unfortunate as to find a stowaway on board after he has got a long way at sea, may turn about and bring the man back, or else be held liable for whatever debts the runaway may have left behind. Suppose the debts amount to thousands of dollars; the ship itself would probably be sold to satisfy the demands, simply because the master was kept in ignorance of the law by the Custom House authorities. By this law, a creditor might purposely connive at his debtor stowing away, so as to come upon the ship. For these reasons, I think I can fairly complain of injustice.

Yours truly, George Ross, Master bark *Aurelia*.

Honolulu, July 20th, 1872.

[The communication of a shipmaster, which we print above, is certainly suggestive. The theory that everybody is supposed to know what are the laws of the country, and therefore cannot plead ignorance when arraigned for any infraction of those laws, cannot surely hold good in the case of a shipmaster who is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Laws, and the decisions of Court in notable cases which have arisen under them, are positive enough as to the liability of vessels for the debts of those persons who they may carry away without passports, but it would be only just and proper, on all accounts, that a brief synopsis of those laws, as well as of the decisions of the Court in notable cases, should be put on board every vessel arriving here.—E. P. C. A.]

## ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27!

Positively the Last Night

OF THE AUSTRALIAN

COMBINATION STAR COMPANY!

For the Farewell Benefit of

Mr. & Madame Simonsen!

Prior to their departure for San Francisco by the next steamer.

COME EARLY and secure your seats at the Hawaiian Hotel.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS!!

Consisting in part as follows:

Chests of fine Camellia Tea, Chests of fine Japan Tea, in 1-3, 1-2 and 1-lb. papers, Cases of fine Japan Tea, in 5-lb. caddies, lacquered; Fine Yumshiro Tea in 20-lb. chests; Fine Japan Tea, 75 lbs. casks; Caddies of Orange Peel Tea, 1-2 1/2 lbs. each.

We also have on hand a fine article of MIXED TEA!

These Teas have been carefully selected by our Agent in San Francisco and we can confidently recommend them to our customers.

We also expect to receive our usual assortment of

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE!

In part as follows:

Golden Gate Extra Family Flour, Golden Gate Family Wheat Meal, Bags Out Meal, Tins Crackers, all kinds; Macaroni and Vermicelli, New Orleans Cheese, New Orleans Smoked Beef, New Orleans Smoked Coddies, Chicago Ham, Sugar of Lemons, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale at the Family Grocery & Feed Store

No. 52 Fort Street.

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Consisting in part as follows:

Chests of fine Camellia Tea, Chests of fine Japan Tea, in 1-3, 1-2 and 1-lb. papers, Cases of fine Japan Tea, in 5-lb. caddies, lacquered; Fine Yumshiro Tea in 20-lb. chests; Fine Japan Tea, 75 lbs. casks; Caddies of Orange Peel Tea, 1-2 1/2 lbs. each.

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