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TASTE.

BY MISS AUGUSTA C. TWIGGS.

This seems a little word, while we repeat it less than one second of time is consumed, yet in its signification it is a great word—a word of vast and unmeasured import:

By it we understand a just appreciation of the good, the beautiful, the pleasant, the worthy and the useful:

Still it is not alike to all: Tastes differ with characters, and characters with men. By an all wise Creator was this so ordained, and in every thing we see the wisdom and the beauty of His system.

Suppose, for instance, we pass in fancy around this vast globe, as we progress onward, countries, climates, men and characters undergo every conceivable grade of change. Gradually we pass from regions inhabited by enlightened men—men of learning and deep research, men to whom Science seems to have lent her very self, until we come to a race of beings between whom and the brute creation there is scarcely a demarcation: Yet each and every one of these thousands upon thousands of countless beings has his own peculiar sphere of action, and his own special tastes, adapted to his position and circumstances.

Taste may, however, be improved or debased, elevated to the highest appreciations, the noblest conceptions, or lowered to the most sordid views, the most groveling level, and this is left to man himself—to rise or fall, to sink or soar, is left to his own choice, and is within his own power.

Of course this remark is not unqualified, it is not intended that the natives of Central Africa, or of the inhabited regions around the Poles, can improve their moral condition, and rise to the same high standard as may the enlightened nations of Europe or of our own loved country. To assert such a thing would be preposterous, to expect it ridiculous. Our resources are not their resources, our advantages not theirs, but there is implanted in the breast of every man a frame-work and basis, with which, and upon which he may build something that shall make him better than he now is. And the greater his advantages, the vaster the material furnished him wherewith to work, the more will be expected of him, and higher and higher will the eyes of men rise, seeking for the pinnacles of that temple of the mind which they of a right expect him to rear.

To ensure without fail the meeting of their views, (perchance to surpass them), it is not sufficient to seize indiscriminately and pile block upon block, and stone upon stone. It is not sufficient to heap up a vast mountain of brick and mortar, jumbled together without taste or elegance, and then write upon it—This is Parian marble—these are classic proportions. This will not do, the cheat will be found out, and Ridicule will mingle her laughter with the shouts and jeers of the multitude as they mock and scan the shallow attempt at imposition.

What then is to be done?

This—let us seek Taste, let us acquaint ourselves with her, coax her, court her, make her our own, and we are safe. But we must be sure it is no imposter, no false being who assumes the name, for there are such, and they are to be shunned. We must "be sure we are right," then onward, right onward.

True taste will teach us to select the choice blocks, the finely grained and unflawed marble, she will bid us to reject the huge, coarse, glittering rocks with which some will strive to dazzle our eyes and mislead our judgment, and cause us to turn aside from those brittle and perishing kinds which will scarce bear handling.

Having chosen our materials, now let us build. Up go the blocks one after another, and high the temple grows. Day by day it increases in height, but why is it men stand and gaze with mortified and disappointed looks upon the structure? Why do no sounds of encouragement, no acclamations and shouts of admiration reach the ear? Hear the reason—we sought Taste—we courted her, we bid her aid us seek our materials, and teach us how to judge of them. She did so—that done we scorned her aid, we forgot her, and trusting in ourselves we reared a vast work of folly.

But "*nil desperandum*," there is yet time. Tear down the monument of heedlessness and call Taste to teach us once again.—Faithful she returns at our bidding. Now hark to the sound of the mallet and chisel as they ring against the stone, chip by chip of superfluous material is worked away, piece by piece which is unneeded is broken off and thrown aside until some other work shall call them into use.

Now seems to become exhumed, as from a grave of stone and rubbish, the massive pedestal, the firm base, the graceful column, the sculptured capital and the rich cornice. Day by day, and hour by hour, these multiply in true and classic beauty, and higher skyward soars the now elegant structure, until, amid the shouts and admiration of the world, the voice of Re[illegible] proclaims that Taste has fashioned it.

This, then, is an edifice, a work worthy of the mind, formed from materials the choicest within man's reach, wrought out and builded by the hand of Taste; it is worthy to be gazed upon, to be admired and copied by all.

Age after age will go by, but still it will stand firm, and beautiful, and admired as when the artist gave the last stroke, and proclaimed it to the world as finished.

Are proofs required, among the names of the ancients may be found those time-honored and long worshiped ones of Lysippus, Polycletus, Praxiteles, Timanthes, Appelles, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Plato, Aristotle, Pliny, Ovid, Pollio, Catullus, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Orpheus, Archilocus and Timotheus, together with many, many of their cotemporaries, for whose names I have no space, but whose memories are still, and still are to be, revered.

Following in the path which these have hewn through the thickets of prejudice and ignorance comes a long bright train. Amidst the stars of this latter day firmament gleam conspicuous the names of Banks, Young, Cole, West, White, Vandyck, Tasso, Titian, Rittenhouse, Mozart, Milton, Crabbe, Gallileo and Godfrey, and ever and anon new and brilliant planets flash forth and shed their glad effulgence around.

Could this be without Taste?

It could not. Glorious and rich and varied as are the works of those whose efforts and the productions of whose minds have tended to elevate and improve our condition, they never could have been without Taste to suggest—Taste to aid, and Taste to accomplish the mighty, the stupendous, the gigantic works they have wrought.

What was it, let us inquire, that induced the ancient Egyptians to build the city of Thebes in such glorious magnificence that even its ruins produced effects upon historians to cause them to be immortalized?—Homer tells of her hundred gates, from each of which two hundred chariots and ten thousand warriors could issue at a time. To her palaces, painting and sculpture had lent all their art, combining to render this city one of the glories of the world. Was not this taste?

What, too, induced them to erect those monuments of the strength of man and tyranny of kings—the Obelisks and Pyramids, to erect them in such huge size and vast strength that still they stand, as through long ages they have stood, firm and immovable as the "everlasting hills?" Taste.

Need we ask Astronomy, that grand and elevating science, the contemplation of which forces upon us our own insignificance, and raises us from "Nature up to Nature's God"—that science which teaches us to admire and wonder, to gaze and fear, to glorify and adore the *Great Being* who formed "Arcturus, Orion and the Pleiades." Need we ask to what considerations upon the part of man we are indebted for the important and immense researches which all lie open to us, which teach us to trace out the constellations, and "call the stars by their names"—which drew Phyteas from his home and caused him to wander unsatisfied with the observations he was able to make in his own country, from the Pillars of Hercules to the mouth of Tanais—which made Egypt, Rome, Spain, France, Germany and Denmark the cradles of the then infant science?

Is it necessary to reply it is Taste?

Turn we then to Philosophy, and in the deep researches of Thales, the moral reasonings of Socrates, the eloquence of Plato, and the disinterestedness of Zenocrates read of Taste.

Chemistry, with all its brilliant discoveries, and Rhetoric, in its elegance, speak of it.

Music, Oratory, History, Geography, Grammar and Physic are each and all of them proofs of Taste in its truth and purity; and Poetry shouts forth with glad and eager pride Eureka! we have found it.

The beauty, delicacy and usefulness of Botany, the rich and varied hue of the flowers, those "gems of earth," whisper softly to us of Taste; and the importance of Anatomy proves it.

Metaphysics and Geometry demonstrate its truth; while the wild bird's carol hymns forth its notes of praise and gladness to the Creator of it and of that element of man's happiness, Taste.

It is here, it is there, it is everywhere, one grand pervading principle, one first element, one chief ingredient of all things.

It was implanted in the mind of *Him* who formed us, and it is as much the duty of man to cultivate and improve his taste, as it is his duty to improve and cultivate any other talent lent him to keep; and he will be considered no more excusable for wrapping this precious deposit in a napkin and hiding it away than was the servant of old, who buried the talent until the coming of his lord. Let us then cultivate Taste, each according to the kind and portion given us.

It has been said that "every man is born to excel in something, and the only reason so many fail is they mistake their calling." Be this as it may, it sounds marvelously like sense, and it would be well for every one to examine strictly, that he may discover wherein it is intended he shall excel, and what the peculiar Taste or Tastes may be which, to himself, to society at large, and to a *higher power* than either, it is his duty to cultivate.

Yet although Taste has been given us, and we are required to improve and use it to the best advantage, it is not intended there are no other gifts bestowed on man which can equal it. That would be to assume for it more than could well be proven. It is intended that Taste shall act as a means of enjoyment and happiness, as a means whereby we can investigate causes, and admire and apply effects—a means whereby we can dive into the very depths of science and open the sealed treasure-house of knowledge—a means of searching out the beauties and glories of creation, and comprehending, as far as the mind of man is capable of comprehending, the wonderful omnipotence of the Deity.

MANSANILLA BAY.

From Lieut. DANIEL D. PORTER, *U. S. Navy to Col.* GEORGE W. HUGHES, *Engineer in Chief of the Panama Railroad.*

CHAGRES, JUNE 2, 1849.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your request that I would 'give my opinion as a nautical man' on the merits of the harbor of Mansanilla Bay, I beg leave to submit the following remarks:

I went down to the harbor of Mansanilla in the steamer Orus, in company with yourself and party, for the purpose of satisfying myself as to its capabilities of becoming the depot of the immense commerce that must necessarily flow into it, if the Panama Railroad is constructed. If I ever had any doubts on the subject, those doubts were immediately removed the moment I entered upon this beautiful sheet of water, and I was so struck with astonishment that so fine a harbor should so long have remained unknown, which I can attribute to the imperfect *general* charts of this coast, from which we have heretofore obtained our information. Imperfect as the chart of Limon Bay and vicinity is, it clearly points out Mansanilla Bay as the spot to be selected for the terminus of the Panama Railroad, and I can safely say that a better harbor for large and small vessels could not be desired. It combines every advantage of fresh water, wood, etc., and the holding ground is particularly good. The bay or harbor of Mansanilla is capable of containing all the commerce (ships) that would naturally be brought there when the Railroad is completed, and I speak within bounds when I say, that six hundred sail, large and small, could be accommodated with perfect ease.—The harbor is only open to the northwest, a quarter from whence the wind never blows, and it is perfectly protected from the northeast trades (the prevailing winds) by the point of the Coco Solo. Good anchorage is found close in to the eastern shore in three fathoms water, and in not less than two fathoms water to the bottom of the bay, which is two sea miles long. In the Roads, still protected by Coco Solo, the depth of water is from four to five and six fathoms, and so smooth is it here throughout the year, that not more than one anchor would be required to hold a vessel in the freshest winds. The width of the bay is less than a sea mile at the entrance, gradually diminishing towards the bottom of the harbor, and presenting a number of beautiful little coves, where vessels drawing ten feet can lie close up to the beach. A beautiful twelve feet channel runs around the Island of Mansanilla, and opens into Limon Bay through Boca Chica. Close up to this point large ships can find the best of anchorage in four and five fathoms water.—From the three fathom anchorage in Mansanilla harbor to Boca Chica, the channel is capable of being increased to any depth desired, being perfectly land-locked. It has no rivers emptying into it to make deposits, and is not affected by winds or currents. Any one who will inspect the chart, imperfect as it is, will be struck with the advantages of this harbor, which, in my opinion, is the best on the whole southern coast, from Pensacola down the Gulf of Mexico up to this place—which is saying a great deal in its favor. It is accessible at all times without pilots, and I am inclined to think the position is a healthy one, enjoying, as it does, the benefit of the northeast trade winds, and their invigorating influence was acknowledged by all who had spent a day in the harbor of Chages.

During a residence of twenty-five days in Panama, I had ample opportunities to make myself acquainted with the bay, which is no way inferior to the harbor on the Atlantic coast, and, with an outlay small in comparison to the advantages hereafter to be derived from it, it can be made anything that is desired. The port is easy of access, and the only objection to it, is the continual calm which almost always exists; so much so that ships seldom straighten out their chain cables. The bay and harbor of Panama, having been lately surveyed by Capt. Belcher, of the British Navy, his chart, which I ran in by and found perfectly accurate, shows a uniform depth of six or seven fathoms, good holding ground; and when piers are run out to the edge of deep water, which can easily be done, ships will be able to lie alongside of them in perfect security. The great rise and fall of tide, twenty-two feet, affords every facility for any works, and I believe it is the only port in the Pacific possessing similar advantages. Besides the roads of Panama, there are the beautiful islands of Hamenge and Taboga, both containing good harbors. It is at the latter island (one of the most beautiful spots that can be imagined, and yielding in abundance all the fruits of the tropics) where ships obtain fresh water of the purest quality. The springs gush forth from the hill sides in sufficient quantities to supply any number of vessels, and empty into the harbor at a point where ships can lie close by to the beach in four and five fathoms water. Every thing is close at hand for the construction of reservoirs, and with a small amount of docking, water could be obtained at Taboga with greater facility than at any place I know of. The health of Tabogа, I believe, has never been disputed. Nine miles from the town of Panama, it receives the full benefit of the sea breeze, which often fails to reach the roadsted. I know of no objection whatever to Panama and its vicinity as a terminus on the Pacific side. Indeed it combines many advantages not possessed by any other port. Much has been said by many persons against the health of the country, but my own observations convince me that sickness is generally caused by imprudence on the part of strangers, who indulge in all kinds of excesses, (as also do the natives,) and it was generally allowed by all with whom I conversed, that few of our Northern cities would remain healthy surrounded as Panama is with every kind of filth.

The above observations were made during a limited stay in the country, but they agree with information obtained from persons to be relied on, and such as they are they are at your service. I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c. DANIEL D. PORTER,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.—*The Slave Factories, &c.*—We find in the National Intelligencer further interesting items of news from Liberia, furnished by Mr. W. McLain, Secretary of the Colonization Society:

General health and prosperity prevailed in Liberia. The Laura, which sailed from N. Orleans in January last, had reached Liberia, but she had lost on the passage fourteen emigrants, who died with the cholera.—These had not been any case of cholera among them after they reached Liberia.

The authorities of Liberia have broken up the slave factories at New Cess and Trade Town. A volunteer corps of four hundred men were raised for the purpose, and the commander of the French war steamer "Espon" offered his vessel to carry the troops down to New Cess. The slavers had armed a large native force, who attempted to prevent the Liberia troops from landing; but a few shells fired by the French steamer kept them off until the Liberians effected a landing and formed upon the shore. They then soon routed the slaver and all his allies.—The Spaniard who owned the factory, seeing what would be the result, set fire to his establishment with his own hand, and then fled on his horse into the Bish, and so escaped. the troops liberated about thirty slaves, and destroyed the immense wall which surrounded his premises.

This expedition cost the Government of Liberia a very large sum for them—probably from $8,000 to $10,000.

The English squadron has for the last month or two been blockading the Gallinas, to prevent the slave trade there. Some time ago they burnt down the factories; but there is very little prospect that any permanent good will thereby be effected. The slavers are watching every movement, and the moment the men of war are out of sight will revive their trade.

The return of President Roberts from England was a time of general rejoicing. Captain Trowbridge, of Her Majesty's ship "Amazon," (in which the President was sent home), and Captain Byrne, of the U. S. ship Decatur, accompanied President Roberts on shore. Immediately after he left the Amazon, she fired a national salute, and directly afterwards the Decatur commenced uttering her thunder. The day after a public dinner was given to Captain Trowbridge and his officers by the citizens of Monrovia, and Capt. Byrne and his officers were invited guests. At night there were illuminations, and sky rockets, and processions, and speeches, and all similar demonstrations of joy.

The Legislature held an extra session in February, at which the treaty with Great Britain was ratified, and some other important business attended to.

The Liberia Herald, after alluding to the recognition of their independence by England and France, says: "We wait with no little anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much, cannot be denied, seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition, but we hope and believe they will do more."

SPECULATION MANIA.

Among the speculation manias of the Nineteenth Century, that in English Railroads, stands, perhaps, unsurpassed. The name of its King, Hudson, will be as immortal as Nero's or Sam Patch's. This Hudson, now prostrated under a torrent of fraud and bankruptcy, was for years the master spirit of the Rail-road mania. His audacity in his peculiar empire was as great as Alexander's. He comprehended the speculatoin like a true genius, and impressed others with a faith in his comprehension and integrity. He became the guider and controller of rail-ways in England. He built roads with a magic facility—made spleudid dividends on paper, and for years accumulated wealth, reputed to be unbounded. Widows and orphans with money to invest, and grey-headed speculators, brought their sacks of gold for King Hudson to invest, such faith had all England in his power to make gold hatch gold. Finally, the idolatry grew to such height, that a testimonial, magnificent enough for a real king, was given him. He was made Mayor of his native city, York, and sent to Parliament from his borough, bought the estates of ancient nobility, and built residences that looked down upon the castles of dukes. Strange man—by what star watched, who could fathom? Yet, he was but a linen-draper, a moderate tradesman at the start. But all bubbles must burst. Within a few months, King Hudson has been stripped of his guise, dragged from his pedestal, and stoned by his old idolaters. His success and his wealth are discovered to be a delusion, a gigantic fraud, running undiscovered through his whole rail-way career. Exposed, ruined, and disgraced, the King's effects are to be brought to the hammer. The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being brought under the hammer: Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £170,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Octon Grange, £80,000 Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House, at Albert Gate, £18,000; making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone, within a trifle of £700,000.—[N. Y. Sun.]

THE STEAMER NEW WORLD.

This magnificent creation, combining elegance, vestness and comfort, in the highest degree of art, came up yesterday, on her first regular trip. She is truly one of the wonders of the day, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Newton and the associate projectors, and upon the mechanical and scientific skill by which she has been wrought into a floating palace, beautiful and gorgeous as she is.

She is commanded by Capt. Roe, who is known to combine all the qualities necessary to such a charge; and her steward is Mr. Acker, whose well known capabilities for that duty are conceded on all hands, increased as his labors will be by the novel plan on which her refectory department is to be conducted. Meals are furnished at all hours, after the fashion of the *restaurant*, in a style and completeness that have no superior in this country.

In magnitude, finish and design, the "New World" is unequalled in the new or the old world. She is the longest steamboat afloat in this country, being *three hundred and sixty-seven feet*; width 60 feet; 15 feet stroke; wheel 56 feet diameter. Her forward and dining cabins, and especially the ladies saloon, are finished and furnished in the best style of modern art, combining cost and taste in the happiest manner.

The paintings in the ladies' saloon, or parlor, represent the different eras of discovery, invention and progress in steam navigation, which has been brought in this country to such great perfection, and of which the "New World" is an illustration of which those who delight in our river may well feel proud.—[Albany Argus.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

The following remarks were made by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords on the 20th of July, and are well worthy of consideration.

Here, my lords, I should not be doing justice to my own feelings if I did not express my entire admiration of the conduct of the French army before the walls of Rome.—(Cheers from all sides of the house.) Whether or not it was in perfect consistency with the professions of the new French Republic to send an army to put down another nascent republic—whether that step was in harmony with the views of the statesmen who had ruled France ever since the unhappy 24th of Feb., a day which I must ever consider unhappy for the peace of Europe, and, above all, most unhappy for the improvement and tranquility of France itself—whether that step was in strict keeping with all the professions of all the parties who had been in power since that event had changed the face of France and arrested its progress to comfort and happiness—whether it was in harmony with their professions of peace to send an army to overthrow the infant republic of Rome, I will not stop now to examine. Suffice it to say, that the assistance of France was invited by the Pope, as he says in his allocution from Gaeta, but not severally or distinctly, but in conjunction with Austria, Spain, and Naples—and it is one of the very few criticisms which I am disposed to make upon the conduct of the French Government when I say that the second difficulty in this question is the manner in which the French army went alone to Rome when she asked them to come conjointly; for it seemed as if they meant to anticipate others and to gain a footing in Rome before the Austrians could take the field.—But all my unfavorable remarks are now at an end; for no Government, no army could have acted more blamelessly, or I should rather say more admirably, than that French army and its commanders. In the first place, can any man doubt that they would have taken Rome long ago if they had not been averse to the effusion of human blood? Little do they know the gallantry of a French army who entertain a contrary notion. Then they were strongly impressed with the idea that it was not right that the innocent should suffer with the guilty. Then they felt that they were not going against the Romans, but against those who had usurped and exercised a terrible tyranny over the Romans, properly so called. They were marching against the Mazzinis and the Garibaldis—that Garibaldi for whom a noble friend of mine (Lord Howden,) whose eulogy is really praise, bespoke your sympathy so strongly a few evenings ago. But my noble friend, perhaps, is not aware that that man—a clever man, undoubtedly of great military talent—was, like Mazzini, a professional conspirator; that the object of his first conspiracy was, like that of a great conspirator in our country, Guy Fawkes—who was not, however, quite so popular—to blow up the Royal family of Sardinia in the theatre at Genoa; and that the discovery of that conspiracy drove him out in exile first to Brazil and afterwards to the Rio Plata, where he first began to act as a partisan and afterwards acquired considerable influence. On the breaking out of the last revolution in France he returned to Europe, and shortly afterwards agitated the provinces of Italy, and repeated in their northern districts and in Rome itself those valorous facts of arms which gained him reputation in the new world. Mazzini is a man of less courage; for few men are so bold as Garibaldi; but Mazzini in conjunction with Garibaldi got possession of Rome, the one eminent from his civil, the other from his military qualifications; and there they established a dictatorship under the name of a Triumvirate, and disciplined several thousand soldiers of whom scarcely one was a native Italian. Among them were Frenchmen, Poles, Italians of the north, but Romans little or none. Therefore it was I said that Gen. Oudinot was cautious how he bombarded Rome, as he could not direct his hostility against one class of men and yet entirely spare all. Last of all, my lords, I cannot shut my eyes to the merits of the French army, which all ages must testify their sense as long as any regard remains among men for the precious remains of antiquity and for those more inestimable treasures of modern art which form the pride and glory of the Eternal City. (Cheers.) General Oudinot had carried on the seige of Rome as if he would avoid the effusion of a single drop of human blood, and as if he were anxious not to expose the precious monuments of art to the injuries of shot and shell. In this state of things, while many at Paris were impatient at the suspension of their triumph, and whilst many more were anxious that in future ages the French should not be ranked with the Goths and Vandals of past times, I feel that the greatest gratitude is due to the French Gen'l. and to the French army for the humane and generous and valiant conduct which they displayed before Rome. What they are to do now there is a very different question. I believe that their difficulties are not yet over, but are only now begun; and that is one

reason why I urge and suggest to my noble friend opposite the propriety of calling a general congress for the settlement of the disturbed affairs Europe. The difficulties of the French army and the French Government at Rome are so great that an acute people like that of France cannot shut its eyes to them. They must see that they have not gained even that for which the Red Republicans of France were so eager—military glory. The noble and learned lord proceeded to say that he trusted that the love of military glory would now give way to a desire for peace, which in his opinion, was more sacred, and which ought to be more dear to the French people than military renown, of which they had already enough.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

CALIFORNIA.—The rapidity with which political matters move in this new State is as amazing as every thing else connected with its more recent history. Its present political position could have been anticipated a few years ago, no more than the discoveries of gold with which its soil is so abundantly impregnated. This day, December 15th, 1849, the first Legislature is to meet, and thus the Constitution so recently adopted commences its practical operation. The old and imbecile government of California, as a province of Mexico, is superseded by a new one, as full of vigor and energy as the ancient one was of venality and inefficiency; and men have come upon the stage of political action, and are taking a part in the enacting drama, who, till now, were unknown to fame, but who, judging from the ability displayed in the drafting of a Constitution, will come up to the exigencies of the times like men who have something to do, and know how to perform it. Accustomed to self-government, they know how to govern themselves any where; and truly they have an arduous work before them. They have, as enjoined by the Constitution, two Senators to elect to the Congress of the United States; to organize the executive department of the State Government; a Secretary of State to appoint, in conjunction with the Governor; Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General to choose by joint ballot; to organize the Judiciary of the State, and to elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices.

The duties of the first Legislature, as enumerated above, would be sufficient to occupy a long session, but added to these, it is enjoined upon them to perfect a County and Town Organization throughout the entire State, to provide a revenue for the immediate necessities of the State, and to establish a system of State Taxes for the permanent support of the government. Other important matters, demanding immediate attention, will press upon them, in regard to which the editor of the Pacific News remarks:

"Among these are the questions of adequate provision for Public Education, of the organization and disciplining of the Militia of the State, of Public Improvements within the State limits, and of such Legislation as may be deemed proper on the subject of existing Titles to lands in the State. These questions may not come up in form before the Legislature at this first session, but some of them are doubtless destined at no distant day to form the main local issues on which parties in the State are to be organized and arranged against each other."

RESPONSIBILITY OF SHIP-MASTERS.—By the following Resolutions it will be seen that the desertion of his ship by a master, has called for a stringent remedy by the Board of Underwriters of New York. In ordinary times such a measure would have a powerful effect in preventing the evil alluded to; but we doubt if such will be the result now in California, where the excitement of money-making has become an absolute mania with almost the whole population. We learn from good authority that hundreds of vessels are now lying deserted in the California waters, and of course will be greatly injured, or absolutely destroyed in a few month's time.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters of New York, held at their office, in the Merchants' Exchange, on 21st August, 1849, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has been represented to this Board, that officers and men have wholly deserted their vessels on the coast of California, thereby violating binding contracts, and committing a high commercial crime, subjecting merchants and others to heavy losses and severe disappointments:

And whereas, Such crimes deserve the strongest disapprobation and severest censure of this Board—

Therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be, and hereby is directed, upon receiving reliable information of the voluntary desertion of a ship by a ship-master, for more lucrative employment, to place the name of such master on the list of suspended ship-masters, there to remain until his conduct is satisfactorily explained.

Resolved, further, That during such suspension, no insurance whatever will be made by any of the Companies composing this Board on any vessel or other property in charge of such deserting ship-master.

ELLWOOD WALTER,
Secretary Board of Underwriters.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—By the following notice it will be seen that the commercial wants of San Francisco, in this respect, are likely to be met by individual enterprise. We most heartily wish success to the undertaking.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—*San Francisco.*—The subscriber has completed a large hall in the second story of the building recently erected by him on Washington street, and proposes to open it on the 20th inst, for the use of the Merchants of San Francisco and business men generally. Newspapers from all parts of the world will be kept on file, and the shipping news collected daily. No effort or expense will be spared to gather such mercantile information and news of the day as the present wants of the business community demand. Half-yearly subscriptions received from residents. Transient parties can subscribe by the week. Persons from the mines, visiting San Francisco, may thus have access to the news from all quarters, and in addition, accommodations for writing letters will be furnished. Letter-bags for the various mails will be kept at the office of the Exchange.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Residents in San Francisco wishing to subscribe for the Polynesian, can do so at the above Exchange, where money will be received, and forwarded, and the Polynesian, in answer to such orders, will be regularly mailed.

GOVERNOR FOR VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—From the London Gazette of the 13th July, we learn that "the Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Blanshard, Esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies."

COURT NEWS.

On Monday, the 10th inst., the King gave a Special Audience to Commodore Voorhees, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States, in the China and East India Seas.

The gallant Commodore, with a suite of Officers and the U. S. Consul, arrived at the Palace, at 12, noon. He was presented to the King by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

He, then, presented the following Officers:—

Major C. A. Ogden, U. S. Engineers.	
Commander T. M. Goldsborough,	U. S. N.
" G. J. Van Brunt,	do.
S. R. Addison, Surgeon.	do.
Commander Sam'l K. Knox,	do.
D. B. Phillips, Assisting Surgeon,	do.
F. B. McNeill, 1st Lt. Marines	do.
U. E. Boudinot, Master,	do.
D. L. Braine, Midshipman,	do.
D. Ochiltree, Acting Master,	do.
Cameron Anderson, Purser,	do.
D. C. Wirt, Sec'y to the Com'dore,	do.

The Commodore then addressed the King, in the following terms:—

"*May it please your Majesty:*—I have had the honor to be appointed by my Government to convey to your shores an Envoy, in the person of Charles Eames, Esq., for the purpose of making a friendly Treaty with your Majesty, on the principles of reciprocity and mutual advantage. On my way hither, Mr. Eames met, at San Francisco, with Dr. Judd, your Majesty's Representative, and finding him duly appointed for the purpose, concluded the Treaty with him there, of which Treaty I had the honor to be the bearer, and placed, as I have no doubt you have been informed, into the hands of his Excellency Mr. Wyllie, your Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations. On the conclusion of this Treaty, Mr. Eames, U. S. Commissioner, deemed his mission at an end, and remains at San Francisco, leaving his place open here to be filled by a successor, who, he presumed, was about to be appointed to fill the vacancy; otherwise, he might have accompanied me, as was originally designed. A Commissioner will, without doubt, be here in good season, should my Government now deem another necessary:—and, as the bearer of the Treaty just formed between our respective Governments, through their respective, duly appointed Agents,—and, as a messenger of peace and good will,—I am most happy to congratulate your Majesty upon the happy arrangement of a question, which, I trust, will be equally advantageous to both nations.

"The U. States entertain a most friendly interest in the welfare of these Islands, and I cannot but feel myself flattered in having been charged with a matter, by which I have it in my power to say to your Majesty—May the friendly relations, so long subsisting between the Government of the Sandwich Islands and the Government of the United States, still longer continue, and without interruption!"

To the above Address, it pleased His Majesty to reply as follows:—

[TRANSLATION.]

"I am much pleased to receive the Commodore-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the East Indies, and so many other brave Officers of the United States Navy and Army. And I should have been equally happy to have received, at the same time, Mr. Eames, the new Commissioner of the United States, and the negotiator of the Treaty of which you were the distinguished bearer.

"I have always most eagerly desired to have a treaty with the United States; I have wished it to be one worthy of a nation so great, so liberal, so just, and so philanthropic, and framed so as to accommodate its provisions, as closely as possible, to the present and future wants of the two countries, which are so contiguous and so intimately connected by relations of commerce.

"I have read over the draft of which you were the bearer; I shall carefully consider it with the aid of my Council; it has to be submitted to the Government of Washington, and I hope it will there assume a shape, leading to a perfect parity and uniformity in the conventional relations which are to subsist between my Kingdom, and all other maritime and commercial nations, so as that the policy of my small Kingdom, may not be distracted, nor its independence endangered by the suspicions and jealousies which one Foreign Power may entertain of another.

"If they all agree to respect my independence and my neutrality, there will be no pretence for such jealousies, and they may all trust to me, to treat them all with precisely the same favor. It is my wish and my determination, with God's help, to adhere firmly to a policy equal and impartial to all nations, as the only one on which my independence can rest with safety.

"I take this occasion to thank you, and, through you, to thank Commodore Jones and Mr. Commissioner Eames, for their kindness to my Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, and to the two young Chiefs, Alexander and Lot, while in San Francisco; and I also thank the other American Officers, for their kind attentions to them."

The King's Ministers, most of the high Chiefs, and His Majesty's Judicial Officers were present.

After the audience, the Commodore had half an hour's pleasant conversation with the King, during which his Majesty inquired, with much interest, about Commodore Stockton.

As a "messenger of peace and good will," the visit of Commodore Voorhees is most cordially welcomed by the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands; and no man is better adapted to carry out such a mission than the gallant Commodore. Without wishing to revert to the disagreeable past, unnecessarily, we cannot but allude to the fact that His Majesty, after the harrassing events of the past year, feels strengthened and relieved by the kindly tone of Commodore Voorhees' address; and by the expression, again renewed, "that the United States entertain a most friendly interest in the welfare of these Islands," and also in the individual wish that those friendly relations may "continue without interruption."

Such, most emphatically, is the sincere desire of His Majesty and Government; and the conclusion of a Treaty on the "principles of reciprocity," will no doubt have the effect to cement that good understanding which has so long existed.

We have not seen the draft of the Treaty conveyed hither by Commodore Voorhees, and are not prepared to comment upon it. But to be worthy of the great country with which His Majesty treats, it must utterly reject all *restrictions upon His Sovreignty*, and hold out the helping hand for this feeble kingdom to lean upon. Any thing less than this, at the present juncture of affairs, would come short of the reasonable wishes of His Majesty, and tend to protract, still further, the conclusion of a treaty with a country with whom, above all others, on account of commercial intercourse, His Majesty is desirous to form a reciprocal treaty.

We therefore hope the draft now presented has cut loose from unworthy precedents, and stands out, foremost, in guaranteeing the entire independence of His Majesty, of respecting His neutrality, and of granting that reciprocity which such a nation as the United States can well afford to allow the little kingdom of Kamehameha III, to enjoy.

Mr. B. J. Bertelsen, of Copenhagen, had an audience of the King, on Saturday, the 8th instant.

After being presented by the Minister of Foreign Relations, he addressed His Majesty, as follows:—

"*Sire:*—I feel particularly happy in this presentation to your Majesty. I have lately arrived in this Kingdom on my return from North America, and cannot willingly leave these Islands for New South Wales, whither I am bound, without taking this public occasion to express the feelings, which I carry with me towards your Majesty and people in general. It was my intention upon landing to make a short excursion in your dominions, and it became my wish, both to see your Majesty's subjects and mark their condition in the more remote parts of these Islands; and also to collect some specimens of war implements for His Majesty the King of Denmark. I had the great honor, during my visit to Europe, last year, to present to His Danish Majesty, a valuable collection of weapons and implements formerly used by your Majesty's subjects in the more remote parts of your dominions, and I can assure your Majesty that my Sovereign was highly gratified and pleased with this addition to His great and valuable collection—and He, at the same time, was pleased to request, if I ever happened to visit the South Sea Islands, to procure further specimens, if possible. My stay, here, however, will be very limited, and it only remains for me to say, that should I ever return to my own country in safety, I shall feel it my duty to make my countrymen acquainted with what I have observed in your Majesty's dominions and with the kindness I have received from all your Majesty's subjects, with whom I have had an opportunity of becoming associated. In conclusion, I beg to assure You that I shall always entertain the greatest respect for your Majesty and a warm attachment towards all your Majesty's subjects in the Sandwich Islands."

His Majesty was pleased to make the following reply:—

[TRANSLATION.]

"MR. BERTELSEN—I am glad to see you in my kingdom.

"The subjects of my great and good friend the King of Denmark, who reside on my Islands, have ever been distinguished for their love of order and their habits of industry. They enjoy the protection and the rights of the most favored nation.

"It has afforded me pleasure to hear by the late news, that peace has been restored between Denmark and the kingdom of Prussia.

"I am sorry that you leave, to-day; it is impossible to collect any of the old weapons of war, formerly used by my subjects.—They are now neglected, and not easily found. My policy is one of peace and friendship to all nations. My subjects cultivate the arts of peace, and obey me, without military coercion.

"When you return to Copenhagen, make known to the King's Chamberlain, Captain Bille, that he is much esteemed, here, by me, my Queen, my Chiefs and my Government.

"I wish you, personally, Mr. Bertelsen, every happiness."

GALE.—For about 36 hours a gale has been blowing from the S. W., accompanied by a heavy fall of rain; and on Thursday night by very vivid and frequent lightning, and heavy thunder.—Two vessels, a ship and a brig, were at anchor outside when the gale commenced, and we regret to say that the brig, the Potapsco, Captain West, 150 days from Boston, was driven on shore during the night, and the morning discovered her bilged upon the reef. We hear that the vessel will be entirely lost, but that some of her cargo will be saved in a damaged state. When a storm like the present one is brewing for two or three days, it is the height of presumption for vessels to think of riding it out. They should either come inside,—which they always can in such cases,—or go to sea while they can get under way, before it comes on to blow a gale.—The two vessels outside might both have come in on Thursday, but neglecting to do so, one of them has gone ashore, while the other continues nobly to ride it out, up to the time of writing, (Friday noon), and we hope she will be successful in doing so.

SEMI-MONTHLY STEAMERS.—The rush of travel up and down the coast from San Francisco to Panama has rendered it necessary to run a steamer twice a month; and the Panama left on the 15th November, as the first of the semi-monthly line. This is of considerable consequence to passengers, especially to those who arrive a day or two too late, as has frequently been the case with persons from these islands, who were anxious to go down the coast in the steamer. Whether the arrangement is to be permanent or not, we are not informed; but judging from the number of travelers both ways, and the prices paid, the probability is, that a weekly line will soon be demanded, and abundantly sustained.

☞ In the absence of regular mails, we are indebted to the attentions of several individuals, both official and private, for papers from Europe, America and China, and desire here to express our thanks for their courtesy in the premises.—Whenever it is in our power, we shall be most happy to reciprocate the kindness, by furnishing copies of our paper to those, particularly, who are sailing hence to other countries. If gentlemen who leave us papers on their arrival from abroad, will take the trouble to call before sailing, we shall be happy to furnish them with our latest issues to take with them.

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

Straws from the Gold Coast.—No. 13.

Arrival of Mail Steamer—Detention of Mails—Anxiety for Letters—Scene at the Post Office—New Speculations—Complaints of Passengers in the Pacific Steamers—French Interference—New Steamers—Lumber—Building—Rain—Wind—Rail Road through the Sierra Nevada—Death of Capt. Warner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1849.

DEAR POLYNESIAN:—You know the stir an arrival from "the States" used to produce (and perhaps does still) at Honolulu, after a month's dearth of news—but that stir was nothing to the excitement produced here by the arrival (Oct. 31st) of the steamer Panama, with the immense aggregate mail of the last three months. Till this arrival, no regular mail has reached us since that of June. Steamer after steamer came—expectation was on tiptoe—but the announcement of "no mail" threw a shade of disappointment and indignation over the features of the tantalized multitude. The excitement among our great community of absent husbands, brothers, friends, countrymen and lovers, was waxing to a feverish height, nor was the fever abated by the appearance of the Unicorn on the morning of the 31st, which steamer was reported to have on board the back mails, for she too had "no mail." As a vent for public indignation, mass meetings were called for the evening to take the subject in hand. But the opportune arrival of the Panama towards evening, the actual ordering of four heavy wagons to convey the large mail to the Post Office, quieted the excitement. Two days and two nights were consumed by the whole busy corps of Post Office clerks in getting the *letters* alone ready for delivery. Saturday morning the anxiety of our citizens to hear from loved home, or from business associates, was manifested by the denseness of the crowd at the office. Each man must await his turn to inquire, and long lines of several hundred people were formed, stretching away from each orifice of delivery many rods down the street. The long columns moved up like the hour hand of a clock. Nearly half a day was required for the rear of the procession to reach the window. Each new comer took his place at the foot of the line, but positions farther up were often purchased by anxious expectants who could not afford time to wait their turns, for a bonus of from two to ten dollars—the seller of the chance taking his place at the foot of the line.

This scene at our Post Office clearly convinces one that really there is no mail in the wide world so important as that from the Atlantic States to California—none at the reception of which so many anxious hearts beat and such depths of feeling are stirred—and none, perhaps,—or but few—on which depend business transactions involving so large an amount of value in dollars and cents.

Why these mails have been delayed so long at the Isthmus is not satisfactorily explained.—There is gross culpability somewhere, but whether on the part of the mail contractors or of our Government, does not clearly appear.

The passengers of the Panama express in the strongest terms their disapprobation with the treatment and accommodations they received on board, and the impression seems to be general that the proprietors of the line of steamers by no means do what they might or ought for the comfort of those who pay them roundly for their services.

The latest news from the East is September 16th, which you will gather from your files.—Sympathy for the defeated Hungarians seems to be deep and general, and indignation at the conduct of the French towards Italy equally deep and general. And this latter sentiment will scarcely be softened by the news of the recent French outrage at your Islands. We may anticipate for the Hawaiian embassy, which left in the steamer of the 1st, a favorable hearing and cordial sympathy.

There are now three steamers in port recently from Panama,—the Senator, to run on the Sacramento, the Unicorn, a fresh boat on the Pacific line, and the Panama, of the same line.—The latter will leave on the 14th, and it is expected that hereafter the trips of these boats will be semi-monthly.

The amount of houses and lumber to arrive from the East is enormous, but doubtless an enormous quantity will be needed to build up all our "homes" in a "day." There is no abatement, but rather an increase in the general hurry of building as winter approaches. Three or four days ago another rain commenced, damaging immense quantities of goods exposed in the streets, and it still continues falling, producing mud and mire in our thronged and unpaved thoroughfares equal to anything imagination can picture. A sample of *wind* came also on Friday night illustrating what is to be anticipated for the shipping in port before winter is over, unless it be removed or better secured. The steamer Senator dragged anchor several miles, and lost an iron boat. Several ships also became restive and ran foul of each other, doing more or less damage, but nothing to the havoc which would follow a regular norther.

A party sent out in July by Government, to survey a rail road route from the head waters of the Sacramento through the Sierra Nevada into the Great Basin, has returned, reporting the route to be entirely feasible, but Captain Warner of the topographical engineers, an excellent officer, who commanded the party, did not return, having been killed with two of his men, by the Indians. There is now little doubt of the practicability of a rail road across the continent, if it can be protected from hostile Indian tribes. But until these tribes shall become extinct it is to be feared their savage treachery and malevolence will present an insuperable difficulty.

PANORAMA.

For the Polynesian.

Notes of a Voyage from New York to San Francisco, via Panama—No. 2.

August, 1849.

An hour's time in the little steamer Orus, after leaving the Crescent City at Navy Bay, and we were safely within the harbor of Chagres. The weather was not hot, but very pleasant, and showers followed each other in rapid succession. In the tropical parts of America the 'rainy season' comprises nine months of the year—December, January and February being the dry months. I was well satisfied it was the rainy season, for standing on the deck of the steamer I counted no less than six showers in various directions; and throughout the entire trip across the Isthmus, showers were frequent every day. They last from fifteen minutes to an hour, and are followed by a hot sun which in as short a time leaves the ground in as dry a state as before.

This little town, which has become as widely known as San Francisco, consists of a collection of some two hundred huts, with but one or two houses built by foreigners, and has a population of at least one thousand. These huts are built of bamboo, plastered with mud, with thatched roofs, and are no better than those of the Hawaiians. In fact, the native Granadians are but little more civilized in their manners than the inhabitants of Polynesia, notwithstanding the intercourse they have had with Europeans for centuries. There is no such thing as a foreigner finding a suitable lodging place in Chagres, and if myriads of insects are a curse, wo to the traveller who is compelled to seek a resting place here. Travellers bound for the States should never leave Panama till they hear of a steamer at Chagres, to which they can immediately go on their arrival there.

Chagres is situated on the bank of the river of the same name, which widens at its mouth to five hundred yards, and is protected by a bold promontory on which is built the fort of San Lorenzo, which was once an exceedingly strong citadel, but which, since the freedom of the Central American Republics, has been going to ruins. It presents now a most picturesque appearance, with its crumbling turrets and walls overgrown with vines.

From Chagres to Cruces, a distance of fifty miles, we took canoes or *cayucos*, as the Granadians call them. These cayucos are dug out canoes, and are usually broader and deeper than those used by the Polynesians, and consequently better adapted to carry baggage and passengers. The after part of the cayuco is covered with an arched roof of thatch, sun and rain proof when fresh, affording a comfortable resting place, indeed better than any I could find in their houses. They are propelled by paddles with long handles which are used in the same way as a boat's oars, and not as short handled paddles are generally used by the Islanders. In the upper part of the route, between Gorgona and Cruces, where the current is usually very rapid, poles are generally used to propel the canoes. I had brought with me from the steamer provisions for several days, which I found were absolutely necessary, as nothing eatable could be procured along the route.

Provided with three good rowmen, our company of five started, with a delay of only a few hours in Chagres. The canoe-men, in short, all the natives of the Isthmus, are a gentle, timid, kind hearted race, rather small in stature, and hardy, being capable of enduring long protracted exertion in the way of their business. They are exceedingly dilatory and procrastinating, but once started, they will work steady from ten to twenty hours. The Granadians are descendants of the Spanish, Indian and Negro races, and speak the Spanish language.

Comfortably esconced in the smoothly gliding cayuco, protected from sun and rain by the thatch of palm leaves, the man who knows how to travel, who enjoys the excitement of novel scenes and scenery, and can cull the pleasures of travelling and pass lightly over the annoyances, will find the trip up the Chagres river a most delightful one.

The banks of the river are bold and show the nature of the soil, which is a rich yellow alluvial deposit, from ten to fifteen feet deep, beneath which is gravel. The current of the river is very strong, from six to seven miles an hour, and frequently the stream will rise ten or fifteen feet in as many hours, and again descend as suddenly.

The scenery of the river is exceedingly charming, and the evidences of human life very few, for only occasionally, on a cleared knoll, will be seen a hut or two; and in passing through this almost primeval solitude, starting the wild heron from her haunting place, and the iguana from his slumber on some branch, it took no stretch of the imagination for me to fancy that I was a pioneer through this region.

I saw but few birds, among which were various kinds of parrots and paroquets of the richest plumage, and several species of herons, which seemed to enjoy their solitary haunts. But throughout the voyage up the river, one is charmed by the sweet songs of birds which he vainly tries to spy; and from their secluded homes among the dense foliage of the vines which cover the wide spreading tutui trees, they warble their serenades to the passing traveler.

There were no animals of note to be seen, excepting monkeys and iguanas. The former may be sometimes seen in vast numbers, leaping about the branches of large trees, or frolicing on the ground like so many urchins. One morning we spied several hundred thus sporting, and as soon as they saw us, those on the ground scrambled up the trees, and sat on their haunches, looking down on us with perfect contempt, and making grimaces which did not fail to provoke a smile from us, and almost tempted us to try the virtue of stones in dispersing them. To one who has never seen a drove of monkeys, it is an amusing scene to watch their ludicrous actions, which are perfectly natural, but savor so much of the buffoon, that one can hardly rid himself of the idea that they are performing for his special benefit.

The iguanas are a kind of lizard, from two to four feet in length, which are eaten by the natives. The food is said to be most delicious, much resembling that of a terrapin, and as tender and savory. There is a halting-place on the river where the Granadians prepare the iguana as a repast for the traveler, and as we approached it, our canoe-men told us we should have a breakfast of it. Hastening on shore, we entered the house, but found to our disappointment, that they were unprepared to furnish us with the coveted morsel, not having expected any strangers that day.

Our canoe-men were a merry, light-hearted set, and would often make the river solitudes ring with their merry laugh. The steersman, as he spied a canoe coming down the stream, would sing out "vela!" (sail ho!) and then would commence a fusillade of complimentary salutations between the crews of the two canoes, which rapidly changed, as they met and passed, into the coarsest jargon, anything but complimentary.

As the night was dark and the current rapid, we moored our canoe at the landing place of a small rancho, and allowed our men a night's rest.

As we approached the dwellings, we heard the sound of music and singing, and found that the natives were performing a *fandango*. Three females, rather loosely dressed in white, with an equal number of young men, were the performers. The regularity of their steps with the music was pleasing. The singing of the female Granadians and Mexicans is peculiar, quite indescribable, and yet once heard can never be forgotten.

Two drums accompanied the dance, which were the rudest imitation of a drum I had ever seen. They were simply pieces of the trunk of the cocoa-nut, about two feet long, hollowed out, with ox-hide poorly stretched over one end.—The sound much resembled that caused by drumming on a tin pan with a dozen holes in it.—During a pause in the dance, curiosity led me to take up one of the drums, and I found there was no great art in their manner of drumming, and as I continued beating on the outside, one of the females stepped forward and favored me with a dance. Our performance probably partook as much of the fandango as the previous.

Three nights we slept in our canoes, and in sixty hours after leaving Chagres, we arrived at Cruces, where we were to exchange them for mules. Our trip was long, as the same distance can be performed in twenty hours when the current is not so strong. In going down, however, not more than ten or twelve hours are required from Cruces to Chagres.

For the Polynesian.

Tour of the Islands—No 9.

DEAR SIR—On Friday morning, having recovered from our previous fatigue, we mustered our forces, and carrying many tokens of regard from our kind entertainers, started with the pleasant feeling that now more than half our journey was accomplished. Our route for seven miles lay along the shore, over decomposing lava and sand. Above us the graceful cocoa-nut tree waved to the light sea breeze, and along our path were strewed many native dwellings. Six miles from Kailua, we passed the largest grove of cocoa-nut trees we had yet seen. There were several thousands of these noble trees, laden with fruit of the largest kind. Passing this we turned inland, again crossed another bed of lava, and reached the continuation of the same strip of fruitful land which we had left before arriving at Kailua.—This strip runs up the side of the mountain two-thirds of its height, and extends sea-ward to within about two miles of the shore. Here all the food is raised to supply Kailua, Kealakekua and the numerous little hamlets that line the coast. It is exceedingly fertile, and produces sugar cane, coffee, oranges, figs, and many other tropical fruits. At about 4 p. m, we descended a steep hill to the pahoehoe, and found ourselves at the station. This is built at the mouth of a fine valley, nearly a mile from the shore. One-fourth of a mile from the station, stands a fine stone meeting-house, built on an elevation that commands a grand view of the high cliffs that guard one side of the bay, of the village of Kealakekua, and of Kaawaloa on the other side of the bay—the last place noted particularly as the scene of Capt. Cook's death.

The walk from the station to the shore is very hot, dusty and difficult, as is that to the church. We could not help feeling sad as we looked at the hot, dusty place which had been chosen for the station. It was too near the sea to enjoy the benefits of a rich soil, and too far from the coast to possess the advantages of the shore, or to be very convenient for the people. Its location struck us as a sad mistake, as did also that of the meeting-house—both being altogether too distant from the people for whose benefit they were established. Our views in regard to this matter were confirmed by seeing the small number that attended the meetings on the Sabbath and week days. The congregation, though within a circuit of five miles there must be a thousand inhabitants, does not usually number two hundred and fifty on Sundays, and at the monthly concert only thirty-five persons were present. There are doubtless some other causes besides this one for the small attendance, yet this I am persuaded from my own experience in getting home from service on the Sabbath, is one of the strong ones. It may have been the hope when the houses were put up here that the natives would come and build around them—a hope, which if entertained has never been realized.

This station has suffered much from the many changes that have necessarily been made in its occupants, and also from the fact that in consequence of the complete prostration of health in the former pastor, it remained a long time without the services of a missionary. Now, however, there is a young and active man for the pastor, and already it begins to show some changes for the better.

While sojourning here we made an excursion to visit the Haleo Kaawi, the burial place of a celebrated chief and a city or rather place of refuge. It was an enclosure of perhaps a dozen acres, surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high and about twelve thick. Formerly, yet within the memory of old men, poi, fish and kapas were brought here for the use of the buried chief, and human victims were sacrificed to him. On our return, at mid day, we found it very hot, and going up from the shore to the mission house almost melted us down.

We remained at Kealakekua till Tuesday evening, and then, as the road by land was almost impassable, embarked our company of eight in a large canoe to sail by moon-light round the south point of the Island. It was quite dark when we got off, not a breath of air was stirring, so that we had to depend upon the sinews of our boatmen to get along. This in the early part of the night proved a poor dependence, as the crew, captain and all, got a sleep. Indeed the latter nearly tumbled overboard. About midnight a light land breeze sprung up, our natives roused up and at day-light we found ourselves thirty-five miles from Kealekekua and ten from Kapua, the nearest landing place to the south point west of it. We reached Kapua at about 8 a. m, without any prospect of getting round the south point till the next day. While consulting about our future course, three men came along, who in attempting to get around that dreaded point the night before, had swamped their canoe and lost every thing they had in it. This intelligence, added to the fact that our own craft was deeply laden with us all in, and that we must wait where we were at any rate all day, determined us to go on foot, though the way was long, weary and desolate, leaving our men to get the baggage round to Kailiki by sea. After breakfasting, we started, and found it lava, lava, lava! all day, and

when the night gathered darkness around us, it was rough lava still! At 8 p. m. we found ourselves across the lava stream and at the foot of a steep hill. Here we found a few native huts, and two of our company concluded to stop and sleep at a rather comfortable-looking one, while the rest of us continued on. The two thus put up, ate a supper of salt pork and sweet potatoes, united in prayer with the occupants of the house and soon forgot all their fatigue in the land of dreams. The other two mounted the hill, and walked on in a good path that seemed endless, till past 11, when they reached the station at Kau. So weary were they that before the door could be opened for them, one was asleep on the Ranai. Two more completely used up travellers were certainly never welcomed at that station before, and it is doubtful whether they have been since. Early in the morning the other two started, and were ready for breakfast at Waiahini by the ordinary breakfast time. Again I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,

SAILOR.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Pen. Inquirer, Sept. 14

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Russia has withdrawn from Circassia her army of 70,000 men, in order to strengthen the army of Hungary, and Count Woronzow, the military and civil governor, has left for St. Petersburg. Previous to quitting Tiflis he issued a paper to the warriors of Abascia, couched in very friendly terms. He says, "We have been fighting for the last twenty years together. An infinity of blood has been spilt to no purpose, as neither your interests are thereby advanced nor ours.

Let us, then, make a permanent peace, or, if that is not possible, at least suspend hostilities until such a peace can be brought about under guarantees to mutual satisfaction. If you engage, solemnly, to remain in quiet, I, on my part, will undertake to withdraw our troops from the country, in order to cause all reasons for animosity and hostility to cease." The Circassians have agreed to this. They are now openly exulting over this victory of diplomacy on their part; and add, that once the Russian Czar withdraws his 70,000 men, they know how they are to act to regain lost ground.

Letters from Berlin of the 27th ult., in the Kolner Zeitung, announces the death, at Warsaw, of the Grand Prince Michael, who it is asserted died from an attack of apoplexy.

FRANCE.

The subject of a change in the ministry is still agitated, but the rumors in the French papers are not entitled to much credit. M. Thiers and M. Mole, are spoken of as likely to enter the cabinet.

General Lamoriciere assisted, in his official capacity, in a grand review and ceremonial at Warsaw, in commemoration of the surrender of Georgey. This mark of sympathy has not been held sufficient, and an autograph letter of the President's, congratulating the Emperor of Russia on his success, has been sent off from the Elysee, the bearer being M. Fialin de Persigny —one of the most reactionary councillors of Louis Napoleon, whom he unceasingly pushes into the empire.

M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a *soiree* on the 25th ultimo to the members of the Peace Congress, which was attended by upwards of 1,500 persons.

M. Victor Grandin, a well known member of the Legislative Assembly, and formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and who, besides, is one of the most extensive manufacturers of France, has died in Paris of cholera.

Mr. Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, has sent an agent to France to purchase a steamer and a war schooner for the navy of his State.

The Constitution states it has been agreed between the Austrian and Russian governments that the Russian troops of the army of operation should occupy certain points of Hungary until the complete pacification of the country.

According to the same journal Russia had obtained from Austria that Hungary should have a separate line of customs, and should not be included within the customs' union of the Austrian dominions.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

London, *Saturday*, 2 P. M., *Sept.* 1.—Letters from Toulon, of the 27th, mention the arrival there of two couriers from Civita Vecchia. It is said that the relations between the French and the authorities at Rome were not at all friendly, and that the issue of the negotiations at Gaeta would perhaps baffle all calculation. The Roman population and the French army were, however, on excellent terms, and the French officers did not conceal their disgust at the conduct of the Pontifical Government.

The King and the Pope were expected at Naples from Gaeta, and the Palace at Porticia was being fitted up for the occasion for the latter.

HUNGARY.

Comorn has capitulated. The Austrian Minister of War entered the fortress on the 25th. The country of the Waag is entirely evacuated by the Hungarians.

Kossuth is positively said to have left Arad for England, on the 11th, with the Hungarian crown jewels.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the study of Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Kailua, Hawaii, was consumed by fire a few weeks ago. Mr. Thurston was one of the pioneers of the mission to these Islands, and the accumulated papers of thirty years were destroyed by this catastrophe, and he is left destitute of a great number of sermons, translations and other written memoranda, that can never be replaced, and which have cost immense labor and much weary toil.

☞ The Minister of Foreign Relations visited Commodore Voorhees on board the U. S. S. St. Mary's, on Saturday the 8th inst., and was saluted on leaving.

His Excellency the Governor of Oahu called on Commodore Voorhees, on the 11th inst., and on leaving was saluted.

☞ We have received some communications too late an hour for our paper this week.—They shall appear in our next.

☞ We are compelled to omit several advertisements from want of space, which shall appear in our next number.

ULRICH ALTING,
Dealer in General Merchandise.
(At the Store formerly occupied by I. Montgomery.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

NOTICE TO VESSELS.

OFFICERS, Crews, Laborers and Pilots furnished to Shipping, at short notice and on reasonable terms, by

GRISWOLD & PRATT,
Dec. 15-31tf San Francisco, Upper California.

FOR SALE!

THE valuable Store on the wharf, lately occupied by W. H. Palmer, it is eligibly situated for business, and well worth the attention of parties desirous of purchase. For particulars apply to

Dec. 15. 31-tf STARKEY, JANION & CO.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec 10—Am brig Brothers, Soule, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
Am brig Henry, Roberts, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
Chilean brig J. R. S., Schmidt, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
11—Am brig Copiapo Southward, 23 ds fm San Francisco.
Am bk Ocean Bird, Hall, 16 ds from San Francisco.
Br schr Union, Barnes, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
Am brig Planet, Friedenburg, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
12—Am ship Pharsalia, Allen, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
13—Hol bk Three Brothers, Swart, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
Haw schr Gesine, Heslop, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
Fr ship Bon Pere, Du Peyrat, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
Am brig Potapsco, West, 150 ds fm Boston.
Am ship Elizabeth Ellen, Truman, 17 ds fm San Francisco.

Sailed.

Dec 8—Samoset, Hollis, for Calcutta.
Tarolinta, Cave, for Shanghae.
Mary, Bailey, for New York.
Tenedos, Comstock, for New London.
10—Maria, Baker, for New Bedford.
Henry Kneeland, Clark, to cruise.
John Coggshall, Lewis, for New Bedford.
Emmy, Neal, for Hong Kong.
11—Brighton, West, for New Bedford.
Harriette Nathan, Archer, for Tahiti and Hobart Town.
12—Franklyn, Cooper, for Sag Harbor.
14—David Henshaw, Newell, for San Francisco.

Shipping in Port, Dec. 7.

Propeller Massachusetts, S R Knox.
Am sloop of war St Mary's, Com Voorhees, for E Indies.

Merchant Vessels.

Per brig Pacifico, Bogue; A B Howe; for San Francisco.
Am bg Rob't Bruce, Dockendorf; do
Am bk Victory, Ryan.
Br bk Daniel Grant, Edie; Starkey, Janion & Co; for S F.
Am sh Capitol, Bradbury.

Whalers.

Am wh ships Wolga, Luce; India, Swift; Brookline, Jeffrey; Morea, Wyatt; Heroine, Wall; Warren, Evans; Le Grange, Dexter.

CRABB & SPALDING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public, that they keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Ship Chandlery, Stores, and Supplies adapted to the wants of Whalers, and other Ships visiting this port, consisting in part of the following articles:—

Hemp and Manila cordage;
Irons, lances, spades, blubber hooks, and other whaling gear;
Cutting falls, blocks, anchors, &c.;
American and Hawaiian beef, hams;
American superfine rump and prime pork;
Navy and pilot bread, Carolina rice, raisins;
Central American, Manila, and S. I. coffee;
Souchong, gunpowder, and pouchong teas;
Bread in tins, preserved meats and fish;
Pickles, vinegar, linseed, sperm and whale oils;
Olive oil, sp'ts turpentine, cigars, tobacco;
Black, white and green paints;
Ass'd crockery and glass ware:
Blue and white cottons and drills,
American flour in bbls, Chile do in bags;
A large assortment of dry goods, clothing, and China goods, Hawaiian and loaf sugar;
Canvass, viz:—Russian, English and Scotch, heavy and light Raven's duck;
Sheath knives, tin pans, sauce pans, tea pots;
Coffee pots, sail needles, nappies, tea kettles;
Wrought and cut nails, stationery, handcuffs;
Molasses and syrup, trace chains, log do, files;
Chisels, chest and door locks, screws, hammers;
Mustard, boots and shoes, cloth caps, guns;
Panama and palm leaf hats, rifles and pistols;
Bowie knives, playing cards, pepper, allspice;
Cinnamon and other spices, saddles and bridles,
Stirrups and bitts, nautical almanacs;

And a general assortment of fancy and dry goods, too numerous to mention, all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market terms for cash, or bills of exchange on the U. States, England or France.

H. N. CRABB,
J. C. SPALDING,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Waldo & Co.
Dec. 15. 31-tf.

FANCY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber, at the store under the residence of Mr. John G. Munn, an assortment of fancy articles, viz:—Black and White Thread Lace, Insertions, Childrens' Caps, Ladies' Collars, Pellerines Silk and Straw Bonnets, Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, Envelops, Note Paper, Fancy Baskets, Fashon Plates, &c. &c. Also, a few superior China Shawls, Flounced Dressess, Gingham do. White and Col'd Muslins, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods. &c. &c.

Dec. 15. 31-31 C. S. BARTOW.

COOPERAGE.

J. H. BURDICK having taken the Stand formerly occupied by C. H. Marshall, first door above S. H. Williams & Co., will continue to carry on the Cooper's Business in all its branches at the above mentioned place, where he hopes that those of his friends who have hitherto afforded him a liberal patronage will not fail to give him a call.

N. B.—1,500 bbls water casks on hand and for sale on liberal terms. dec. 15. 31-1y*

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold at private sale, one of the most desirable business premises in Honolulu, situated convenient to the wharf and custom house, and adapted to both the wholesale and retail business. For particulars, as to price, terms of payment etc., apply to

JOHN R. JASPER,
Dec. 15. 31-tf Attorney at Law.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 5th day of January, 1850, at Lahaina, Island of Maui, the unexpired lease of store houses and lot, lately occupied by Geo. W. Punchard & Co., being situated in the town of Lahaina, and now in the occupancy of Bush & Co.; said lease having about seventeen years to run from the 13th of April, 1850, subject to a ground rent of one hundred and five dollars annually.

Further particulars at the time of sale.

CRABB & MACTAVISH, Assignees of
dec. 8. 30-4t. GEO. W. PUNCHARD & CO.

CRABB & SPALDING,

OFFER FOR SALE CHEAP, to close consignments.

500 lbs white thread, 100 kegs, 4d, 6d, 10d cut nails, 10 jars linseed oil, 20 dozen spades, 30 do shovels, 10 bxs extra tobacco, 50 kegs white lead, 100 tins black paint, 30 dozen fine navy caps, 10,000 lbs coffee, Central America, 50 doz axe helves, 55M Cuba six cigars. Also, 5000 lbs Manilla and hemp cordage, 100 whale irons, 250 do spades 200 handspikes, 1000 feet oars, 2,000 do boat boards.

December 15, 1849. 31-tf.

D. N. FLITNER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MR. E. H. BOARDMAN,)

Continues to repair CHRONOMETERS, at the old stand; accurate rates determined by frequent observations with a Transit Instrument, made by "Roskell," Liverpool.

☞ Particular attention given to fine WATCH REPAIRING. dec. 8. 30-y.

TO LET.

THE Premises formerly occupied by Mr Wm. Moreton; also to lease, a lot of land in Nuuanu Valley, fronting on the road, about two miles from town. Said lot contains about one acre.

For particulars, apply at this office.
nov. 24 28-3t*

FIREWOOD.

60 CORDS BIRCH WOOD, cut and split ready for use. 70 half bbls. Prime Pork, just received and for sale by

nov. 24. 28-tf. A. B. HOWE.

SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED per "Harpooneer," 250 barrels

SUPERIOR SALMON.

For sale by the Agents of the Hudson Bay Company. [oct20 22tf

For Hong Kong, Direct.

THE Holland Bark "Three Brothers," Capt. K. Y. Swart, will sail for the above port on Thursday the 20th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

Dec. 15. 31-1t.* H. HACKFELD.

Schooner For Sale.

THE superior well-built Schooner ANNE, 62 tons burthen, just arrived from California, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of SAMSING & CO.

Honolulu, Dec. 8. 30tf.

For Freight or Charter.

THE SPLENDID A. I., British built Barque "ELIZABETH ARCHER," Corb. Commander, (338 tons,) coppered and copper fastened; is an excellent sailer and provided with good cabin accommodations. For terms, apply to

STARKEY, JANION & CO.
nov 24, tf-28.

ON SALE,

4 quarter casks Sherry Wine; 100 tins Stewed Beef, 6 lbs. ea.; 20 tons Coal; 5,000 English Bricks; 40 bags Ship Bread; 2 boxes Clay Pipes, and 40 tuns Oil Casks.

For Auckland, New Zealand.

THE A. I., Baltimore Clipper built Schooner "GREYHOUND," J. J. Church, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port, on her return from the windward islands. For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to

F. R. VIDA & CO.
or to the Master at the
nov. 24. 28-tf Commercial Hotel.

For San Francisco.

THE Magnificient A. I. British Barque "DANIEL GRANT," Edie, Commander, will sail for the above port in a few days, and having splendid cabin accommodations will be found a most eligible opportunity for persons desirous of going to California.

For terms of passage, apply to

STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Nov. 17. 27-tf

For San Francisco.

THE A. NO. 1, Fast Sailing Brig "PACIFICO," will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to

nov 24. 28-tf. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

Just Received,

PER Bark "AUCKLAND"—

Cases pink Prints, printed Muslins,
Cases cashmere shawls, smoking caps, braces,
Black silk cravats, striped muslin,
Broadcloth coats, blue cloth caps, gloves,
Mens' half hose, womens' do, childrens's do
Long cloth, brown drills, olive merino,
Cotton flannel, woolen do, pongee handk's,
Cashmere vests, Irish linen, childerns' caps,
Bishops lawn, cambricks, cambric handk's,
Black cotton velvet, cotton camblet,
Printed furnitures, thread, serge shirts,
Guernsey frocks, bleached drill, sheeting,
Cotton ticking, white wadding, cambric prints,
Turkey red indienes, Turkey red swiss,
Nankeen gambroons, bleach'd cotton flannel,
Caps of all kinds, spool cotton, printed hdk's,
Blue and scarlet velvet, taffeta ribbons,
Lasting buttons, fancy do, coat checks,
Bowls, plates, nappies, tea cups, tumblers,
Mugs, thick brogans, mens' pumps,
Kip brogans, butcher knives, cook do,
Spring balances, counter scale, platform balance,
Maccaroni, hand cart; Rio coffee, meal, cigars,
Brushes, all kinds, vinegar, tapico, ground rice,
Starch, velvet corks, refin'd sugar, in loaves,
Carolina rice, cologne, bay water, flour,
Muscat wine, spirits turpentine, tar, pitch,
Red lead, br't varnish, lamp black, verdigris,
Black paint, chrome green, Prussian blue,
Litharge, glue, whiting, linseed oil, sail cloth,
Beef pork.
60 cords FIREWOOD; 90 bbls. salted Salmon, in hhds., pipes, half pipes and barrels. For sale by

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
nov. 3, 1849-25y.

ON HAND, AND

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, the balance of the cargo of the Barque "Hermes," from Hong Kong, consisting of

56 boxes, 10 catties each, Hyson Tea,
67 do 5 do do do do
69 do 10 do do Congo do
9091 half chests Young Hyson Tea, (Superior,)
16 Bamboo Couches,
10 single Writing Desks, Rose and Nut wood,
8 rolls sleeping Mats, Rattan,
4 M Manila Cheroots,
2 cases, each 10 setts, blue pattern Dishes,
3 do do 25 do do do Plates,
1 do do 25 do Cups and Saucers,
2 do do 20 Rice Bowls,
2 prs Gold Scales,
1 Organ, 15 cases Gin, 1 doz each, in Bond,
1 case, 99 ounces Quinine,
80 doz red handled Knives,
10 do Indian Balsam,
1 iron Chest, (money safe,)
00 pcs Bengal Handkerchiefs,
Blue and black cloth dress and frock Coats,
20 carved Ivory Card Cases.

29-tf EVERETT & CO.

AVISO CONSULAR.

EL INFRASCRIPTO Consul de la Republica de Chile, nombrado, por decreto supremo, de 8 de Enero de 1848, acerca del Govo de S. M. el Rey de las Yslas de Sandwich, debiendo ausentarse temporalmente, pone en conocimiento de los ciudadanos Chilenos que actualmente reiden en estas Yslas, o que pudieran visitarlas durante su aucencia, que ha dejado en su lugar y encargado del Despacho Consular de Chile, al Sor D. Roberto Crichton Wyllie, el Ministro, de Relaciones Exteriores. En su concecuencia hago saber a todos aquellos y a cuantos mas pudiera consernir, que estando plenamente revestido de los requisitos necesarios, e instruciones, p'a el desempeno del oficio arriba mencioendo deben guardar y respetar sus ordenes o decretos como emanados que son, de tal Consul Representante de la Republica de Chile.

Dado en este Consulado en Honolulu, a 1 Decembro de 1849. F. ROD'Z. VIDA.

[The following is an exact translation of the above original official document.]

CONSULAR NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED Consul of the Republic of Chile, nominated by supreme decree of the 8th January, 1848, to the Court of His Hawaiian Majesty, having occasion temporarily to absent himself, hereby makes known to all Chilean citizens at present residing on these Islands, or that may visit them during his absence, that he has left in charge of the said Consulate, Robert Crichton Wyllie, Esq., Minister of Foreign Relations. And in consequence be it known, to all whom it may concern, that the said Robert Crichton Wyllie is fully invested with the fulfilment of the above-mentioned office, that they, the said citizens of Chile, must observe and respect his orders and decrees despatched as they will be from the Consul representing the Republic of Chile.

Given at this Consulate in Honolulu, this 1st day of Dec. 1849. 3t-29. F. ROD'Z. VIDA.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of

F. R. VIDA & CO.

for the transaction of a general Mercantile Business.

F. R. VIDA.
THOS. SPENCER.

☞ Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price for cash, or bills of exchange on the United States or Europe.

Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1849. 28-3m

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE by the Undersigned—the following assortment of merchandise.

Hardware.

2 anchors and chains, 10 whale boats,
Patent bullock trace chains, Swedes iron, axes,
Adzes, carpenters' and coopers' tools,
Table cutlery &c., chest, cupboard & padlocks,
Cut, wrought, composition, scupper and spike nails,
Wood screws, assorted sizes, brass do,
Britannia, Japan and solar lamps,
Tin plates and pots, hollow ware, a large ass't,
Britannia chrfing dishes, 200 cutlasses,
Oyster stew dishes, &c., pocket knives,
Sheath knives, family grind stones, faucet,
Oil and molasses gates, various patterns.

Groceries.

Casks hams, tins pic-nic and water crackers,
Kids mackerel, pine-apple and other cheese,
Loaf, crushed and brown sugar, sperm candles,
Tobacco, various qualities, olive oil, tea, coffee,
Cigars of various brands, Chile beans, flour,
Prime and mess pork, prime and mess beef,
Pickled and stewed oysters, &c. in tins,
Fresh salmon; together with a large variety of preserves, in 1, 2 and 3 lb jars,
Assorted pickles and table sauces, table salt,
Durham mustard, 25 tons best Liverpool salt,
Dried currants, 40 bxs brown soap, castile do,
Farina, rice, spices of various kinds,
Ground rice, split peas, raisins, &c.

Dry Goods.

400 prs blankets, 2 cases towelling, linen,
Bleached drilling, blue do, denims, ticking,
Nankins, 36 inch black cravats, duck,
Pongee, Madras, and Spitalfield hdks,
Fancy calico shirts, gent's. morning dress do,
Canvas, duck, denim, white cotton,
Brown drilling, and fancy plaid pants,
Monkey jackets, pea do, reefing do, thick pants,
Lambs wool shirts and drawers,
Extra heavy guernsey frocks, do light,
Wool stockings and socks, regatta under shirts,
Brown linen coats, hosiery, assorted.

Paints, Oils, Cordage, Canvas, &c.

Boiled linseed oil in jars, kegs and on draught;
Turpentine; verdigris; ground vermillion,
100 kegs white lead; 50 black paint; 40 green;
Bright varnish; 50 boxes, assorted window glass;
Manila and hemp cordage, ass'd sizes;
Pitch; coal tar; sewing twine; sail needles;
Palms; hooks and prickers; marlin;
Marlin spikes; cutting falls; head spades;
Mincing knives; irons; lances; iron poles;
Boat timbers & knees; bailers; dippers; scrapers;
Bung borers; paints and varnish,
White wash brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Crockery & Glassware.

Dinner setts; tea do; plates, ass'd sizes;
Blue nappies; yellow do; bake dishes; mugs;
Cups and saucers; glass lamps, ass'd patterns,
Cut, plain and pressed tumblers and goblets;
Wine glasses; basins and ewers; castors;
Chambers, assorted.

China and Fancy Goods.

Chinese work boxes; writing desks; tea caddies;
Cigar boxes; heavy Canton crape shawls;
Camphor trunks and chests; walking sticks,
Umbrellas, single and double; Fejee axes; bitts;
Headdresses; spears; shells and other curiosities;
China matting, plain and col'd, extra width;
Bamboo settees.

A. B. HOWE.

Boots and Shoes; Gents' Gaiter Shoes; Pumps; Heavy Brogans; Sailors Heel'd Pumps.
nov. 24-28-tf

Tin and Coppersmithing.

JAMES WHITTIT would inform the public that he has opened the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Dennis, a few doors North of the National House, where he will be found prepared to execute work in the above line with neatness and despach. ROOFING attended to in all its various branches.

Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1849.—18-6m*.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY the undersigned.

Dry Goods.

100 ps. black Levantine hdk'fs, white and fancy col'd do.; 2 cases super. Bird's Eye Toweling, 10 heavy Canton Crape Shawls, &c. &c.

Groceries.

50 Boxes best bro. Soap, 30 bbls. Syrup, 20 doz. best Eng. Mustard, 75 Jars Gooseberry Jam, 20 doz. best Olive Oil, in flasks, &c.

—ALSO—

Large assortment of Blankets and Thick Clothing.
oct27—y24 A. B. HOWE.

Balances and Scales.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship "TSAR," and for sale by the undersigned.

4 Fairbanks' Platform Balances, each 2000 lbs.
6 do do do do 1200 do
6 do do do do 900 do
6 do do do do 600 do
24 Druggist Scales, Troy weight.
36 Even Balances.

S. H WILLIAMS & CO.
September 29. 20tf.

R. S. BARKER,
Retail Dry Goods and Grocery Dealer,
On the corner directly opposite the residence of J. G. Munn,

HAS constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Prints, Cottons, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Groceries.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sperm and right whale Oil; CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

6 Jars Goshen Butter, Fine Table Salt, 1 barrel Pea or Ground Nuts, Mackeral.

N. B.—A large assortment of Children's Toys, for sale cheap. jy28. 6m11.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM of the undersigned will be dissolved on the 31st day of December next. If any person has a claim against us, we request it may be sent in for immediate settlement, and parties indebted to us are solicited to call and settle their respective accounts.

HENRY SKINNER & CO.
Honolulu, Oahu, September 29, 1849.—14t20

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they have this day formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the House Carpentering and Joiner's Business, in all its branches, under the style and title of

STONE & FLANDREAU,

in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. I. H. Hart

J. M. STONE.
J. B. FLANDREU

Honolulu, Nov. 17, 28-4t

COFFEE.

12,000 LBS. MANILA COFFEE for sale by
28-tf EVERETT & CO.

Salt for Sale.

BY the subscriber at his place, MAPULOA, formerly owned by Mr. I. Montgomery,

SALT,

in quantities to suit purchasers.
sep22. 19 1y. C. W. VINCENT.

FOR SALE.

A SHIP'S FORE, MAIN and MIZEN MASTS.

—ALSO—

A BOWSPRIT.

Inquire of PAUL MANINI, at the Government Store-House. sep22. 19 tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

1400 ROLLS PAPER HANGINGS, assorted patterns, for sale by
22tf EVERETT & CO.

STORAGE.

IN THE LARGE COMMODIOUS CELLAR under the house of Theo. Shillaber, Esq. Apply to
jy14.9tf EVERETT & CO.

Memorandum of Goods

EX. "WILHELMINE,"

FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD, at the Store occupied by C. S. BARTOW.

DRY GOODS.

Mousline and Tulle Shawls, Orleans Laine do.;
Lama Shawls, Long do., with Silk Fringes;
Seips Lama Anglais; wh't & col'd Muslins;
Wool and patterns for embroidery, Parasols;
Silk and Cotton Canares, Curtain Fringes;
Embroidered Cambric Hdk'fs, Satin Cravats;
Umbrellas, white and black Cotton Tape;
Turkey red Cambrics, black Hat Ribbon;
White, bl'k, green and unbleached Linen Thread;
Gum Elastic Suspenders, Creas Linen;
Woolen, half wool, and cotton Drilling;
Huswives and Pincushions, Navy blue Cloth;
Oil Cloth Caps, sup. b'e Cloth & Orleans Jackets;
Checked Gingham Coats and Pantaloons;
Cloth Cloaks lined with Silk and Velvet;
Hungarian Paletots, wh't fig'd & silk Waistcoats,
Checked summer Buckskin Coats, white Shirts;
Polka hats, woolen socks, cot. stockings & socks.

Stationery, Crockery, &c.

Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Pen holders, Wafers;
Copying paper, Looking Glasses with drawers;
Dressing Combs, Razor Strops, Bird Cages;
Saddle Cloths, Metal Buttons; Bowls, Plates,
Dinner Setts for 24 persons, Cups and Saucers,
Champagne, Madeira in cases, Port Wine, do.
Cogniac, do. Hock. do.

Hardware, &c.

Fine Scissors, pen and pocket Knives,
Fine English Butcher Knives, English Hoes,
Sailors' pocket Knives, Iron Bedsteads, Lead,
Iron tinned deep Saucepans, with handles,
Iron tinned Saucepans and covers, Steel, Pails,
Round iron tinned Pots, with 1 and 2 handles,
Iron Safes, English copying Machines,
Iron Pump Tacks, Yellow Paint, Decanters,
Shoe Thread, Shoes and Gaiters, Window Glass.
Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1849.—21-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the cargo ex American ship "Montreal," consisting in part of—

White and gray cotton hose, blouses,
Gloves, assorted kinds, assorted pantaloons,
Flushing jackets, patent cordage,
French calf skins, English iron bars, assorted,
Swedes iron, bars and rods, as't. sizes,
English iron bolts, painted mugs, c c chambers,
Two dinner setts, blue edged dishes,
Ewers and basins, assorted colors, spit cups,
Pint and half pint bowls, ass'd colors, nappies,
Olive oil, Teneriffe wine, Madras hand'ks,
Flannel, cotton thread, cotton carpeting,
Wicking, saddlery, sole and upper leather,
Split leather, 1 case medicines, tar, pitch,
Rosin, bright varnish, coal tar, bbls Japan,
Cigars, assorted, tobacco, glue, paste blacking,
Steel pens, wafers, lead pencils, bees wax,
Lamp wicks, night lamps, iron nails, sad irons,
Comp. nails and spikes, hardware, ass'd,
Carolina hoes, shoe thread, cast steel, fry pans,
Toilette glasses, pocket do, friction rollers,
Grindstone cranks, shoemakers' findings, vices,
Anvils, rivits, hooks and thimbles, pots,
Window weights, tea kettles, skillets, sieves,
Spiders, &c, shovels, spades, garden hoes,
Railroad lanthorns, deck lights, wire cloth,
Iron sieves, grindstones, playing cards, cut nails,
Roman cement. H. I. coffee.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1849. 26-y

Country Residence For Sale!

A convenient Family Dwelling house for sale in Nuuanu Valley, a few hundred yards off the main road, commanding extensive views both seaward and inland, and about ten minutes easy ride from the port of Honolulu. It contains eight rooms of the following dimensions—one room 22x21ft, one room 22x19ft, one room 18x14ft, two rooms 18x12ft each, one room 24x18ft, 1 room 18x18, one room 22x8ft—verandah 122ft long in front, and extending nearly all round the premises; a detached cooking house, servants' house, 3 stall stable, harness & coach house, fowl house, etc, all built of substantial materials and in excellent order. The grounds comprise an area of nearly 2 acres, including a Garden in front, tastefully laid out, and a Grapery, both of which are stocked with an excellent selection of healthy young fruit trees. For further particulars apply to

oct 27—24tf STARKEY, JANION & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having letters or packages directed to M. Dillon, late Consul for the Republic of France, are requested to forward the same to me. Also, having been left in charge of the Commercial Interests of France, all Masters and Seamen of merchant ships and whaleships belonging to the French Republic will apply to me for assistance in case of necessity.

STEPHEN REYNOLDS,
Entrusted with the care of the
Commercial Interest of the
French Republic.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1849—26-tf.

LIVERY STABLE!

F. MANINI would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE, on his premises, near the residence of Mr. I. Montgomery, where he intends to keep the best of SADDLE HORSES for ladies and gentlemen. Horses hired out by the day or week. [oct13 22 3m

CALIFORNIA LUNCH AND EATING HOUSE.

WILLIAM NEILL begs to inform the public that he has opened a BOARDING and EATING HOUSE on the premises formerly occupied by Henry Parsloe, where MEALS can be had at all hours. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Pies, Cakes and Beer constantly on hand.

⁂ Boarders taken by the day or week.
aug11 6m 13.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner upon his estate at Puloa salt works, on pain of being proceeded against according to Law.

C. W. VINCENT.
Nov. 10, 1849—26-tf

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE by the Undersigned—a full assortment of Carpenters's Tools, consisting in part of—

Plane Irons, Socket Chisels, Turner's chisels, Auger Bitts, Box Rules, Screw Drivers, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Braces, Jack-planes, Beadplanes, Match-planes, &c.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
nov 10. 26-y

For Sale or to Let.

TO be Sold or Let for a term of years, the large and commodious Mansion lately occupied by Henry Skinner, Esquire, with every convenience for a large and gentgel family.

For terms, apply at the Polynesian office.
Honolulu, April 14, 1849.—tf

HOLLOW WARE.

8 CASKS ENAMELLED WARE, consisting of

Round Boilers, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Preserving Pans, Skillets, Griddles, Glue Pots, Frying Pans, &c., &c., received per Tsar, and for sale by

22tf EVERETT & CO.

VACCINE!

NOW on hand a supply of fresh VACCINE VIRUS, which will be good only a few days.

Persons who wish to be protected from the Small Pox had better apply immediately, at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Wood.

aug 11, tf 13. GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

HAWAIIAN THEATRE!

LESSEES—MESSRS. SEA & HOPKINS.

MR. J. S. TOWNSEND, STAGE AND ACTING MANAGER.

This Evening, (Saturday) December 15, will be performed, the second time, at this Theatre, the new and admirable Drama of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN!

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled

FAMILY JARS.

For further particulars, see Bills.

☞ Doors open at 6 1-2, performance to commence at 7 1-4 precisely. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Swan & Clifford's store, and Commercial Hotel, and at the Box Office, on the evening's of performance.

Price of Admission—Box, $1,00; Pit, 50 Cents.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION having been made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court by Kapule opio of Honolulu, for appointment of administrators upon the estate of Kapule of Honolulu, lately deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said applications and objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Sup'r. Court.
Dec. 15, 1849. 31-3t

NOTICE.

PROPER application having been made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Kamamaka, for probate of the will of, and appointment of administrators upon the estate of Kamakainau of Honolulu, lately deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and proof of will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
December 15, 1849. 31-3t.

NOTICE.

PROPER application having been made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Zenas Bent, for letters of administration upon the estate of George Patterson, late of Honolulu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Dec. 15, 1849. 31-5t.

NOTICE.

PROPER application having been made to William L. Lee, Esq., Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Zenas Bent, for letters of administration upon the estate of James McKaan, late of Honolulu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday, the 17th day of January, A. D., 1850, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
December 15, 1849. 31-5t

NOTICE.

PROPER application having been made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Paao for letters of administration upon the estate of Puniwai, of Honolulu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1849.—30-3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed by Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Leleiohoku, deceased, late of Honolulu, island of Oahu. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement to the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, on or before the first day of January next.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG,
Administrator.
Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-tf.

NOTICE

ALL persons in any way interested in the estate of Samuel Archer Reynolds, of Lahaina, Island of Maui, late deceased, such as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, are hereby cited to appear before William L. Lee, Esq., Chief Justice of the Superior Court, at his office in Honolulu, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the settlement of the accounts of the Administrators appointed on said estate, and offer objections if any they have to such account, and to the final settlement of the estate, and discharge of the Administrators from further duties and responsibilities.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1849.—6t-29

NOTICE.

ALL persons in any way interested in the estate of Louis Gravier, of Honolulu, late deceased, such as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, are hereby cited to appear before William L. Lee, Esq., Chief Justice of the Superior Court, in Honolulu, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the settlement of the accounts of the Administrators appointed on said estate, and offer objections, if any they have, to such account, and to the final settlement of the estate, and discharge of the Administrators from further duties and responsibilities.

HENRY RHODES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1849.—6t-29.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

1 cask 150, 6 1-2 feet polished trace Chains,
50 dozen Axes, 20 doz. Shovels,
9 do double bitted Coral Axes,
2 1-2 do Hunt's Coopers Adzes,
2 1-2 do Lathing Hatchets,
11 do double plane Irons, assorted sizes,
6 do socket Gouges, 2 firmer do,
7 Smiths Anvils, 14 do Vices,
48 setts linked draft Chains,
39 boxes Copper Bolts, assorted sizes,
2 kegs Copper Nails, 1 inch,
2 do composition Spikes, 1 corn Sheller,
1 doz Umbrella Stands, 1 doz Blubber Knives,
10 bxs 11 x 14 Glass, 2 bxs 12 x 15 do,
2 do 12 x 18 do, 50 bxs 8 x 10 do,
30 do 10 x 12 do, 10 water Filterers,
18 bolts Russia Sail Cloth, Sheaves and Pins,
6 coils hemp Cordage, 4 1-2 to 6 inch,
Double and single Blocks, Yellow Ochre,
Ground Verdigris, Putty, Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, 10 tons Grindstones,
6 heavy plated Castors, 10 pcs Bolting Cloth,
1 case 60 pcs Linen, fine, 10 Cultivators;
1 hhd Leaf Tobacco, 1 hhd Cut do,
10 ox yokes and bows complete,
200 prs ox bows, &c. &c.

28-tf EVERETT & CO.

BRICKS.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscribers, 20,000 superior BRICK.
sep8..tf 16. SWAN & CLIFFORD.

The Olio.

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

BY I. AMAN BLANCHARD.

Heaven lies about us in our infancy.—[WORDSWORTH.

Is there, when the winds are singing
In the happy summer-time—
When the captured air is ringing
With earth's music heaven-ward springing,
Forest-chirp, and village-chime?—
Is there, of the sounds that float
Minglingly, a single note
Half so sweet, and clear, and wild,
As the laughter of a child?

Listen! and be now delighted.
Morn hath touched her golden strings;
Earth and sky their vows have plighted,
Life and light are re-united,
Amid countless carollings:
Yet, delicious as they are,
There's a sound that's sweeter far—
One that makes the heart rejoice
More than all,—the human voice!

Organ, finer, deeper, clearer,
Though it be a stranger's tone;
Than the winds or waters dearer,
More enchanting to the hearer,
For it answereth his own.
But of all its witching words,
Sweeter than the songs of birds,
Those are sweetest, bubbling wild
Through the laughter of a child.

Harmonies from time-touched towers,
Haunted strains from rivulets,
Hum of bees among the flowers—
Rustling leaves, and silver showers—
These, ere long, the ear forgets,
But in mine there is a sound,
Ringing on the whole year round;
Heart-deep laughter that I heard,
Ere my child could speak a word.

Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer,
Fondlier formed to catch the strain—
Ear of one whose love is surer;
Hers, the mother, the endurer
Of the deepest share of pain;
Hers the deepest bliss, to treasure
Memories of that cry of pleasure;
Hers to hoard, a life-time after,
Echoes of that infant-laughter.

Yes; a mother's large affection
Hears with a mysterious sense:
Breathings that evade detection,
Whisper faint, and fine inflexion,
Thrill in her with power intense.
Childhood's honied tones untaught
Hiveth she, in loving thought;
Tones that never thence depart,
For she listens—with her heart!

CHARACTER.—My friend, Ralph Willinton, is a man of adventures. More strange things have happened to him than to any dozen people I ever heard of, in what are called "the common walks of life." Ralph is by no means an extraordinary individual. If the North River waited for him to set it on fire, it might flow on through the Highlands unscorched forever. He was not born to greatness; he will never achieve greatness, nor will greatness be thrust upon him. But do not misunderstand me: Ralph, as the gentleman felicitously remarked of Shakspeare, "is no fool." On the contrary, he is a fellow of parts. He never dazzled in conversation by a coruscation of mother-wit; but when he has heard a happy rejoinder, he remembers it, and has the skill to use it to advantage.

Ralph is the happiest mimic in the *Untied* States, as they may sooner or later be called. There never appeared an actor in any one of our theatres whose voice and manner he cannot imitate with marvelous verisimilitude. Moreover he sings a very good song, though with no very powerful or melodious voice. He can write Magazine articles on music, composes occasionally himself, and writes love ditties, such as they are. Add to these accomplishments a manner irresistibly winning, and tones in speaking as sweet as those which the author of Guy Mannering gives to Rashleigh Osbaldistone, and you are possessed of the sum total of Ralph's recommendations. The sum total do I say? when I have but obscurely hinted at his extraordinary gift or faculty of story-telling, by which, like Hamlet's Yorick, he can set the whole table on a roar. In sooth, he is the most diverting of dinner-table companions. He richly earns his invitations, of which no man has more. You can bear to listen to those stories of his (which are nothing when any one else tells them) a hundred times. They are "ever charming, ever new." Age cannot mar nor custom stale his infinite variety. His profession is the law, and his practice is amusement.

Ralph is, in fine, a capital fellow. It is a pity that he should have a capital propensity. He is the hero of all his romances. Had he been Macbeth, he never would have exclaimed, "Thou canst not say *I* did it!" He would rather have had the *credit* of murdering Duncan himself than have been thought to have no hand in the "bloody business." Ralph is the most ubiquitous of mortals. To have effected an iota of what he attributes to his own talents, valor and industry, to have done one in fifty of those deeds of which he asserts "*quorum pars magna fui*," he must have been in a very considerable number of places at once. Nevertheless and notwithstanding Ralph Willinton is a glorious good fellow. Reader, did you ever meet with Ralph Willinton?—[Graham's Magazine.

A SISTER'S LOVE.—How beautiful and touching is the sister's love, as manifested in the following affecting incident related by a Donegal paper:

"A young boy and sister, returning from Pettigo homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning both were found dead from exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side, the latter with her arm around her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat, removed from her own person, was wrappped around his feet. Thus did the creature, perhaps, sacrifice her own life in a vain effort to sustain that of her brother."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthenware vessel; the earth moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. Care was taken to prevent the addition of fresh earth. After growing for five years the tree was removed, and found to weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pound three ounces. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterwards weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus one hundred and sixty-four pounds of lignin or woody fibre, bark, roots, &c., were certainly produced, but from that source?

SUGGESTIONS.

BY E. A. POE.

Of much of our cottage architecture we may safely say, I think, (admitting the good intention), that it *would* have been Gothic if it had not felt it its duty to be Dutch.

James's multitudinous novels seem to be written upon the plan of "the songs of the Bard of Schiraz," in which, we are assured by Fadladeen, "the same beautiful thought occurs again and again in every possible variety of phrase."

Some of our foreign lions resemble the human brain in one very striking particular. They are without any sense themselves and yet are the centres of sensation.

Mirabeau, I fancy, acquired his wonderful tact at foreseeing and meeting *contingencies*, during his residence in the stronghold of *If*.

I have no doubt that the Fourierites honestly fancy "a nasty poet fit for nothing" to be the true translation of "*poeta nascitur non fit*."

Newspaper editors seem to have constitutions closely similar to those of the Deities in "Walhalla," who cut each other to pieces every day, and yet got up perfectly sound and fresh every morning.

As far as I can comprehend the modern cant in favor of "unadulterated Saxon," it is fast leading us to the language of that region where, as Addison has it, they sell the best fish and speak the plainest English."

If *Envy*, as Cyprian has it, be "the moth of the soul," whether shall we regard *Content* as its Scotch snuff or its camphor?

M——, having been "used up" in the —— Review," goes about town lauding his critic—as an epicure lauds the best London mustard—with the tears in his eyes.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.—As the supervisor of inland revenue at Aberystweth, Mr. J. Miller, his nephew, and two professional gentlemen, geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs between Aberystwith and Llaurhystid, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which providentially happened to be at full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, "which for ages has frowned on all below," the professors and the revenue officer had rounded the point, and the young man was in the act of doing so, when the rock suddenly breaking from under his feet he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly clasped by the revenue officer, who held him suspended for full five minutes, during which time he with great difficulty maintained his position, there not being more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller gazed on a rugged projection of rock about 90 feet below them, and on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. But the uncle (who calls himself "an awful coward") at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is but one way for it; I'll save you, or we will both perish together," and, with a firm voice, he commanded the young man to loose his hold of the rock, which was mechanically obeyed, with a faint reply, "Yes, uncle." At this awful moment Mr. Miller horizontally sprang into the air, carrying the young man with him; and such was the force with which he leaped, that the check caused them to perform several summersets over each other as they descended linked together. With the rapidity of a flash of lightning they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the craggy ledge, which projected more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point over which the youth was suspended. To the delight of their companions, who were momentarily horror-struck, they rose about 20 yards apart, buffeting the heavy swells of the flowing and returning waves; at length they struck out for a rock that lay about 70 yards in the sea, on which they were shortly seated, and from which they gave three hearty cheers. Their companions attempted to procure their rescue by obtaining a boat, but owing to the breach in the ledge, found it impossible, and had to proceed onwards for more than three hours before they were able to extricate themselves. To their delight, the geologists then found that their brave and dauntless companions had once more committed themselves to the deep, had swam to an accessible part of the cliff, and returned to Llaurhystid, where, with the exception of the loss of hats, the officer's boots (which he had taken off on first starting on the ledge), and a few slight cuts and bruises, they appeared not a whit the worse from their perilous adventure.—[Welshman.

"BLACK TOM."—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, writing from Washington, tells the following story about Ohio's dark skinned Senator: "The proverbially conceded fact that the dark and swarthy hue which overshadows the features of Senator Corwin, Ohio's proud Representative in the Executive branch of Congress, which entitles him to the soubriquet of "Black Tom," was strikingly illustrated a few days since in this city. He had, it appears, occasion to call at the Navy Department to transact some business with which he was entrusted. While there, waiting the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name a gentleman, whose modest and excited appearance betokened an office-hunter, stepped up to Mr. Corwin, whom he supposed from his dark complexion was the veritable messenger, and handed him his 'papers,' with the request that he would take them to the Secretary. Mr. Corwin playfully remarked "that he was otherways engaged just at this time; but," continued he, directing the attention of the gentleman to a negro boy in a corner of the room, "if you will give your papers to *my cousin* there, he will take them to the Secretary of the Navy." Just at that moment a gentleman acquainted with Senator Corwin entered the room, and addressed him by name. The confusion of the office-seeker can better be imagined than described He looked as if he had committed an unpardonable sin, which utterly destroyed all hope of his obtaining an office. He approached the Senator—large drops of perspiration having collected on his brow—took him one side, and in a tremulous voice, begged his pardon. Mr. Corwin, who enjoyed the joke, told him to give himself no easiness, that such mistakes were of frequent occurrence, and his only astonishment was, that he had not been apprehended before this as a fugitive slave."

CANTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public generally, that he has taken the above well known stand in Honolulu, for the purpose of keeping a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. The house is entirely new, having been recently rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, with extensive accommodations for lodgers, boarders, &c.

His Bar will always be found supplied with the best liquors, and customers will be served by a gentlemanly barkeeper. The Billiard Table constantly in readiness for those who admire a pleasant and gentlemanly game, while those fond of exercise can readily find it in the well-fitted Bowling Alleys connected with the establishment.

The undersigned hopes, by his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

Honolulu, July 28, 1849. 6m11.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

VICTOR CHANCEREL would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy, at all times, to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

His Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars.

His TABLE will be furnished from the VERY BEST the Market affords.

Board by the day or week. Meals and Lunch at all hours of the day. Pic Nic and private parties supplied at short notice.

Good Sleeping Rooms attached to the premises.

aug4.12y

MAINE HOTEL.

BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage.

The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.

Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Honolulu, Aug. 4, 1849. 12-1y.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

JOHN J. HALSTEAD would respectfully inform Masters of vessels and Strangers visiting Lahaina, that he has opened the above-named Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Canal sts.

The house is fitted up in elegant style, and every attention will be paid to the wants and comforts of visitors. Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon attached to the establishment.

Lahaina, July 15, 1848. 1y.

Boarding House.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully notify their friends and strangers visiting Honolulu, that they have opened a VICTUALING HOUSE at the Maine Hotel, where they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage. Board by the day, week or month. Meals at all hours.

TURNER & SHIELDS.

Oct. 13. 6m 22

BLACKSMITHING.

J. LOVELL would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Jerome Toplitt, a few rods north of the Custom-house, where he intends to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, and hopes by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

WANTED—One or two good Journeymen. Men of temperate habits preferred.

sep15 6m18.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, the balance of Cargo ex. "MOCTEZUMA," selected in China expressly for this market:—

Crimson Pongee Hdkfs, Crape Shawls, as'd col's, Camblet Coats, Grass Cloth do., Camblet Pants, Embroidered Slippers, Rosewood Desks, Nappies, Lacquered Shoes, Work Boxes, Garden Chairs, Camphor Chests, Work Tables, Rice Paintings, Leather Trunks, Cigar Boxes, Spittoons, Trunk Locks, Portable Desks, Currie Powder, Chest Handles, Manila Mats, Pinae Handkerchiefs, Chests Tea, Fans, Do. Shawls, Joss Stick, Blue Lights, Do. Dresses, Plain Silk Shawls, do. Hdkfs., Figured Satins, do. Camblets, Grass Cloth, Grass Cloth Hahdkerchiefs, Billiard Balls, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Manila Cordage, all sizes, Clothes Baskets.

my5. tf. MAKEE, ANTHON & CO.

NEW GOODS!

ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, Tea, Coffee, Wrapping Paper, Web Saws, Iron back do 1-2 to 3 inch Screws, Grindstones, Cut Tacks, Plows, complete Iron Gates and Wickets, Coach Whips, Marine Barometers, Sewing Thread, Gingham Umbrellas, Check Muslins, Chrome Orange striped Prints, Quilting, fancy best shapes ready made Vests, plain do do, fine printed 39 inch blue Calicoes, Coal Tar, 40,000 Viscountess Slates, 18×10; Hand Saws, Candelabras, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Enameled Seal Skin Leather, Turkey Reds, Pulu, for mattresses and pillows, Flower Pots and Stands, Shower Baths, and a variery of other articles suitable for this market and California.

STARKEY, JANION & CO.

Honolulu, March 17, 1849.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

IMPORTERS of American and European Goods, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise adapted to the markets of Oregon, California and the Hawaiian Islands. A general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Provisions required by whalers touching at this port for recruits, on hand, which will be supplied on liberal terms for cash, or Bills of Exchange. my191y

HENRY S. SWINTON,

AUCTIONEER and General Commission Merchant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Hawaiian Produce, adapted to the wants of whalers visiting these islands for recruits; which will be supplied on reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange on England, France or the United States.

Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. my 191y

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my 191y

HAWAIIAN PRODUCE.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of Hawaiian Produce, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Mamaki Kapa, Pulu or Moss, Goat Skins, Lime, Limestone, Coral Building Stone Stone Ballast &c.

Inquire at the Government Stone House.

my 19—1 y PAUL MANINI.

NOTICE.

THE UNSETTLED Accounts of E. & H. GRIMES, late merchants of Honolulu, have been left with the undersigned for collection. Persons knowing themselves to be indebted, will save cost by making immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN R. JASPER,

Nov. 24. 23-tf Attorney at Law.

New Goods!

NOW LANDING from American ship PSAR, and for sale by the subscribers:—

DRY GOODS.

12 cases Merrimac Prints, 1 case Cotton Flannel, 1 do. scarlet Flannel, 1 do. Kasmlins, 1 do. Toweling 6 cases assorted Clothing, 10 cases blue Drill, 3 do. Denims, 2 do. Ticking, 7 do. blue Cotton, 3 do. Umbrellas, 3 do. Caps, 10 bales 28 in. brown Cotton, 3 do. do. Drill, 2 do. Osnaburgs, 2 do. cotton Thread.

Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery.

8 cases Brogans, 1 case boy's do., 1 do. cloth Gaiters, 3 do. Pumps, 16 do. Boots, 2 do. fine do., 6 do. ladies' and children's Shoes, 2 setts Harness, 4 doz. Saddles, ass'd Bridles, Girths, Halters, Whips.

Stationery.

Assortment of Account Books, Memo. Books, Letter Paper, Foolscap, Bill Paper, sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Playing Cards, Ink.

Provisions, Groceries, &c.

450 bbls. Pork, 200 do. Beef, 10 hhds. Hams, 20 kegs Lard, 2 hhds. Butter, 3 do. Cheese, 3 bbls. do., 10 do. Rice, 10 boxes Loaf Sugar, 5 boxes crushed do., 16 half bbls. Dried Apples. 2 do. do. split Peas, 250 boxes Soap, 20 boxes Codfish, 45 kits Mackerel, 20 half bbls. Tongues, 20 do. Tongues & Sounds, 24 tins Herring, 10 cases preserved Meats, 4 cases Oysters, 10 do. Pickles, 16 do. Ketchup, Mustard, Spices, &c., 150 bbls. Flour, 5 do. Indian Meal, 20 tins Buckwheat Meal, 20 do. Rye Meal, 20 do. Indian Meal, 75 casks Pilot and Navy Bread, 5 barrels Wafer Bread, 200 tins c. w. and Lemon Picknic Crackers, 20 bbls. Vinegar, 14 boxes Tobacco, 450 M Cigars, 6 cases Table Salt, 2 casks Glue, 6 boxes Cologne, 2 boxes Epsom Salts, 5 kegs Alcohol, 1 case Bay Rum, 8 bales Hops, 30 cases Porter, 20 cases Cider, 10 do. Lemon Syrup, 6 do. Mead Syrup, 10 do. Saleratus, 3 do. Medicines, 25 do. ass'd Spices, 50 groce Matches, &c., &c.

Paints, Oil, &c.

5,000 lbs. White Lead, 7 cases Linseed Oil, 3 cases Spirits Turpentine, 3 bbls. Whiting, 1 can Putty, 1 do. Black Varnish, 1 do. Copal do, 20 bbls Tar, 3 do. Bright Varnish, 5 do. calcined Plaster, 4 casks Sauce Pans, 750 bars Iron, 10 bundles do, Cast Iron Mandrills, Fire Binders, Spurs, Vices, Anvils, Sledge Hammers, Percussion Caps, Tormentors, Cork Screws, chest Locks, rim do., Padlocks, closet do., Spoons, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, cof. do., Bitts, Bolts, brass Cocks, Knives and Forks, Sheath Knives, Scissors, Files, 1 cask Tea Kettles, 100 sett wagon boxes, 1 Smith's Bellows, Crowbars, Iron Wire, Lamp Hooks, Hooks and Hinges, Ladles, Handsaws, Panel do., Back do., Compass do., Circular Saws, 500 Iron Pots, Furnaces, 4 smith's Forges, 1 roll sheet Lead, 2 casks Log Chains, 12 cook's Stoves, 2 Cabooses, 50 kegs Nails, 12 do. wro't do. 2 casks Sad Irons, 5 boxes Tin, 6 Iron Chests, 1 Morticing Machine: 15 doz. Spades and Shovels, 5 Plows, 20 Ox Yokes, 24 doz. Hoes, Fry Pans, Sheet Iron, Bench Vices, Handcuffs, Butts, Curtain Rings, Solder, Bed Keys, Trowels, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Brad Awls, Scythes, Scrapers, Molasses Gates, Oil do., assortment of Planes, Firmer Chisels, Framing do., Screw Drivers, Compasses, Gauges, Screw Augers, Auger Bitts, Blind Fastenings, Sand Paper, Screws, Log and Lead Lines.

Furniture.

3 Hair Cloth Sofas, 6 do. do. Reclining Chairs, 5 doz. Crickets, 20 doz. wood seat Chairs, 10 doz. cane seat do., 8 doz. Rocking Chairs, 1 doz. Nurse Chairs.

Wooden Ware.

Painted Tubs & Pails, Hingham Buckets & Boxes 100 pr. Ox Bows, 50 doz Axe Handles, 100 Oars, White oak Cart Spokes, 35 paneled Doors, 100 Window Sashes.

Also,

20 cases 14, 16 & 18 oz. Copper, 9 do. " " " Metal, 18 kegs 7-8, 1 1-8 inch Nails, 2 casks Lanthorns, 25 pcs. Cotton Duck, 75,000 ft. Am. Lumber, 2 Ox Carts, 4 Hand do., 5 Wheelbarrows, 20,000 Bricks, 12 casks Coal, 1 Boat—15 tons—with masts, rigging, sails, &c.

sep22. 19tf. MAKEE, ANTHON & CO.

Ex. Brig "Lola," from Valparaiso.

300 bags superfine Conception flour, 100 do do Talca flour, 150 bbls prime beef No 1, 100 do prime pork No 1, 50 bbls N. E. rum, 4 casks hams, best American, 5 do and bbls of pale and dark brandy, 10 do claret wine, 37 bbls Harvey's ale 4 casks Marsala wine, 10 cases syrups, ass't 40 bags beans, 5 cases preserved meats, do 5 do brown onions, 4 do sauces, do 1 do mustard, 5 do preserved fruits, do 34 cheeses, 11 bundles dried fish, 10 bags cocoa, 3 casks sad irons, 4 copying presses, 78 iron pots, ass't sizes, 42 camp ovens with feet 42 camp ovens, without feet, 60 frying pans, 1 cask 100 sauce pans, 1 bbl hatchets & handles, 50 kegs cut nails, 2 bxs carpenters tools, comprising a full assortment, 6 iron chests, 10 crates earthen & crockery ware, 50 M Manila segars, 36 bars iron, 2 bales Guayaquil hats, 10 brls Roman cement, 1 bri office ink, 2 bales ponchos, 1 case Berlin and worsted webbs, 1 trunk white cotton shirts, 1 case metallic spool thread, 2 bales blue and yellow prints, 1 double brass bedstead, 1 case india rubber shoes 50 prs thin pantaloons.

For Sale by S. H. WILLIAMS & Co.

April 21. tf

EX. 'AUCKLAND,' via. CALIFORNIA.

CASES Orange Stripes and Prints, Turkey Red, Swiss, blue Prints, pink Prints, Denims, Stripes, Ticking, bleached Jeans, Blue Cottons, bleached Drills, Satin Jeans, White Wadding, white and blue cotton Thread, Spool Cotton, blue and black Broadcloth, Blue and black Broadcloth Coats, wh. cot. Shirts Blue and black cotton Umbrellas, Calf Skins, Sole and Kip Leather, Shoe Findings, Shoe Thread, Glass Lanthorns and Lamps, Saddles, Whips, Wallets, Plumbs and Levels, Crates of Plates and Nappies, Broad Axes, Adzes, blind Hinges and Fasts, Carolina Hoes, Casks and cases assorted Hardware, cast Steel, Crowbars, Pit and cross-cut Saws, Anvils, Vices, An assortment of Planes, Gauges, Squares and Bevil, Cuba Cigars, Irish Moss, Hops, Cream Tartar, Gum Arabic, Pots and Covers, Furnaces, "Hope Mills" Flour, Ox Bows, Wrapping Paper, Panama Hats, Ponchos, Colored cotton Shawls, Revoses, Linen Pants, Cotton Under-Shirts, Damask Coverlids, Mens' White Kid Shoes.

For sale by

my19. tf S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

SAIL LOFT!

THE subscriber has removed his SAIL-LOFT to John Caranave's building in rear of the American Consul's office, where he is constantly prepared to *MAKE OR REFIT SAILS* on the most reasonable terms. Masters of Vessels and former patrons are solicited to call, and any kind of work in his line will receive immediate attention.

oct20 6m 23* CHARLES A. TANER.

BLACKSMITHING!

Joseph Weitch

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public that he still continues the above business at the old stand, on the premises of Jas. Robinson & Co., where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Particular attention given to ship's work. [oct6 21 6m

FOR SALE.

23,000 LBS. RUSSIA, SWEDE and English refined, round and flat Iron; Tire Iron, from three to five inches broad; 40 dozen Files; 22 tons best quality Sea Coal, at retail by

JAMES HASSEL.

April 28, 1849. 1y.

SYRUP.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, by the barrel or at retail, by F. R. VIDA.

apr28ytf

OFFICIAL PAMPHLETS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, the following Official Pamphlets of the Hawaiian Government:—

Audience granted by the King to Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General, Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., United States Commissioner, and Wm. Patrick Dillon, Esq., Consul of France, on the 13th December, 1848, with their joint and several addresses, and the replies of His Majesty through His Minister of Foreign Relations, R. C. Wyllie, Esq. 16 pp: Price 25 cents.

Correspondence between A. Ten Eyck, Esq., and Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations, showing the causes of the cessation of official intercourse with Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., as U. S. Commissioner. 31 pp: Price 50 cts.

Correspondence between Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., Commissioner of the United States, and Robert Crichton Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations, upon the subject of alleged abuses in the registration of Hawaiian vessels. 21 pp: Price 25 cents.

Correspondence between Anthony Ten Eyck Esq., Commissioner of the United States, and Robert Crichton Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations, upon the subject of the mission to the Governor of California of Theodore Shillaber, Esq. 6 pp: Price 12½ cents. jun23. tf.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who have applied for copies of the Volume of Correspondence between Le Chevalier Dillon, Consul of the first class, Commissioner charged with a special commission to the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and Mr. Robert Crichton Wyllie, the King's Minister of Foreign Relations, as advertised in the Polynesian, No. 9, of 14th July, are hereby notified that the volume is now completed in 407 pages, with ERRATA and a copious INDEX for reference, and may be had at the office, at the price of two dollars.

aug 11 tf 13.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Owners and Captains of Hawaiian Coasting Vessels, that it is their duty to give notice to the Collector of the Port from which they are to sail, of the time of their sailing, and of their destination, in order that the MAILS may be in readiness to deliver to them; and it is also their duty to call for the Mails, before the hour of four o'clock, P. M., on the day of sailing. In case of neglect to give the above notice, and call for the Mails, the license of the vessel is liable to forfeiture.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
Collector General of Customs.

Honolulu, July 7, 1849. tf. 8.

HE OLELO HOAKAKA

KEIA i na mea *Moku*, a me na Kapena Moku Hawaii, eia na mea e pili ana ia oukou ma ke kanawai; e hoike aku i ka Luna Dute ka manawa e holo ai, a me kahi e holoholo aku ana, i hiki ia ia e hoomakaukau e i kona ekc palapala, e haawi aku ia oukou. Eia hoi kekahi hana i koiia ia oukou; i ka la a oukou e holo aku ai, e kii mai ke Kapena i ua eke la i ka Hale Dute mamua o ka hora eha o ke ahiahi.

Ina aole oukou e hana pela, e like me ke kanawai, e lilo auanei ka oukou palapala hooholo.

Na C. R. BIHOPA,
Luna Dute Nui.

Honolulu, Iulai 7, 1849. tf. 8.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANTS and others are hereby notified that Bullion, Coin, and Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in the Vaults of the Custom-house, which are fire-proof, without any charge for storage, subject to the following regulations, viz:—

No. 1. Each Box, Bag, or Package, must be marked on the outside with the name of the depositor and the value of its contents and be sealed with the seal of the depositor.

2. No sum less than Five Hundred Dollars will be received or delivered.

No. 3. No Coin or Gold Dust will be delivered except on presentation of the receipt given for the same and an order for the amount to be delivered.

By order of the Commissioner of Customs.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
Collector General.

Custom-house, Honolulu, May 5, 1849.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

PRICE OF PUBLIC STAMPS as regulated by Law, to be impressed at this Office only. The following documents to be legalized, are required by Law to be stamped.

"All deeds, leases, mortgages of personal property, hypothecations, bonds, all contracts and agreements not to be performed in a year and a day, all articles of co-partnership, all enlargements and extensions, powers of attorney, petitions and applications to the departments, licences, letters testamentary and of administration, inventories, recognizances and exhibits, *one dollar* each."

"Process of the Courts of Judicature, (excepting the island district justices,) *fifty cents* each."

"The publication of law notices required by the fifth part of this act, to be at the expense of any party therein prescribed; and the judicial notices required by the act to organize the judiciary, to be at the expense of any party therein prescribed."

EDWIN O. HALL, Director.

my19 tf

RULES RELATING TO COASTERS, &c.

1ST. ALL DECKED VESSELS, of every size and description, must be Registered before engaging in the Coasting Trade or hoisting the Hawaiian Flag.

2nd. Vessels that carry only the produce of the owner's farm or plantation, while such produce remains his property, require no Coasting License, but they must be Registered.

3d. Hawkers and Pedlers may transport the native produce purchased by them on the particular Island where they are licensed to Peddle, to any part of the Kingdom, in their own registered vessels, without a Coasting License.

4th. Any Vessel engaged in the Coasting Trade and carrying freight on shares or for hire, without having first obtained a Register and Coasting License, will be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer.

JOHN YOUNG,
HOME OFFICE, Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, 20th September, 1847. sept 25

TO ALL CLAIMANTS OF LAND IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims to land in the Hawaiian Islands, that the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles will continue to hold its meetings on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of each week, at "HALE KAUWILA," in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to hear the evidence of claimants in support and defence of their claims.

The claims of persons not residing on the Island of Oahu, will be taken up and heard out of their regular order, so as to suit the convenience of such persons, whenever they may visit Honolulu with their witnesses and evidence to support their claims.

WILLIAM L. LEE,
J. H. SMITH,
IOANE II,
Z. KAAUWAI,
S. KAMAKAU.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 26th, 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED!

LADD & CO. v. HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.—The printed record of the Court of Arbitration held by Messrs. Stephen H. Williams and James F. B. Marshall, Arbitrators under compact of 13th July, 1846.

Anthony Ten Eyck for plaintiffs; John Ricord for defendants. 671 pages octavo; price $2.50. For sale at this office. aug 21 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that no other person but him is authorized to contract debts on the private account of H. H. M., and that he will pay no debts which are not duly authorized by himself.

Palace, Honolulu, June 30th, 147. } tf. A. PAKI, Chamberlain.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS to quiet Land Titles will for the future hold its meetings and transact all its business at "Hale Hoona," the house formerly occupied by Judge Andrews, on Beritania street.

Honolulu, May 1, 1849. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

CONDENSED ABSTRACT OF LAWS RESPECTING COMMERCE, Published for the information of Ship Masters and others frequenting the ports of the Hawaiian Islands.

Vessels arriving off the ports of entry to make the usual marine signal if they want a pilot.

The pilot will approach vessels to the windward and present the health certificate to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from any contagion, the captain will hoist the white flag, otherwise he will hoist the yellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer

Passports must be exhibited to the Governor or collector by passengers before landing.

Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of $500.

Masters of vessels on arriving at any of the ports of entry are required to deliver all letters to the collector of customs. The law regarding the delivery of letters by shipmasters to the collector, will take effect on promulgation by His Hawaiian Majesty in privy council.

The commanding officer of any merchant vessel immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the collector of customs the business upon which the vessel has come to his port—furnish him with a list of her passengers, and deliver to him under oath a full, true and perfect manifest of the cargo on board which said vessel is laden; which manifest shall contain an account of the packages, with their marks, numbers contents, quantities and the names of the importers or consignees. When such officer shall fail to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned within forty-eight hours after his arrival, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

All manifests, entries, and other documents presented at any custom-house, shall be either in the Hawaiian or English language.

The Collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of any vessel, may provide an officer to be present on board such vessel during her discharge, to superintend the disembarkation, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is set forth in the permit.

All goods landed at any of the ports of these islands, are subject to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, except spirituous or fermented liquors.

The following are the only ports of entry at these islands, viz: for merchantmen, Honolulu, Oahu, and Lahaina, Maui; and for whalers, in addition to the above, Hilo, Hawaii, Hanalei, Kauai and Kealakekua, Hawaii. The port charges on merchant vessels are as follows:—At Honolulu, 20 cents per ton; buoys, $2; clearance, $1; pilotage in and out $1 per foot, each way. At Lahaina, anchorage dues, $10; pilotage, $1; health certificate, $1; lights, $1; canal, (if used,) $2, and clearance $1. Merchant vessels touching at the port of Honolulu, for refreshments only, and neither landing or unlading any cargo, taking or leaving any passengers, shall pay but six cents per ton harbor dues instead of twenty cents, but if they discharge or take cargo, leave or take passengers they shall pay twenty cents per ton harbor dues.

By a law promulgated in the Polynesian newspaper, of June 19, 1847, whaleships are, from and after that date, exempted from all charges for pilotage, tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, at all the various ports of entry for whalers of this group.

Hereafter, the charges on whalers will be, clearance, $1; permits, (when required,) $1, each; and in addition thereto, at Honolulu,—buoys, $2; at Lahaina,—health certificate, $1; lights $1; canal, (when used,) $2; and at Kealakeakua,—health certificate, $1.

Whaleships are allowed to land goods to the value of $200, free of duty, but if they exceed that amount, they are then liable to pay five per cent. on the whole amount landed, as well as the charges for pilotage and tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, required of whalers by law previous to June 19, 1847, and if the goods landed shall exceed $1200, (which is only permitted by law at Honolulu and Lahaina) they will then be considered as merchantmen, and subject to the like charges and legal liabilities.

The permits granted to whalers, do not include the trade, sale, or landing of spirituous liquors. Any such traffic by them, (which is prohibited except at Lahaina and Honolulu,) will subject them to the charges upon merchantmen including the payment of twenty cents per ton, as well at the anchorage of Lahaina and at the roadstead of Honolulu, as within the port of Honolulu.

Any master of a whaleship who shall fail to produce his permit when called for, shall be liable to a fine not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars to be imposed by the collector.

Before obtaining a clearance, each ship-master is required to produce to the Collector of Customs a certificate under the seal of his Consul, that all legal charges or demands, in his office, against the vessel, have been paid and that he knows of no reason why said vessel should not immediately depart.

Spirituous or fermented liquors landed at any of the ports of these islands, are subject to the following duties, viz: rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, &c., more than 27, and less than 55 per cent alcohol, $5 per gallon, if more than 55 per cent. alcohol, per gallon; wines, liqueurs, cordials, &c., except claret, bordeaux, champagne and sauterne, of not over 18 per cent alcohol) $1 per gallon; claret &c. of less than 18 per cent alcohol, all liquors and cider 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Products of the whale fishery may be transhipped free from any charge of transit duty.

Vessels landing goods upon which the duties have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation.

If any person commit an offence on shore, and the offender escape on board of any vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of said vessel to surrender the suspected or culprit person to any officer of the police who demands his surrender on production of a legal warrant.

It shall not be lawful for any person on board a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, to throw stones or other rubbish overboard, under a pen