

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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POETRY.

For the Polynesian.

Of all the pangs that here unite,
To chase dear dreams of fancy's flight,
And only wake us but to show,
That bliss resides not here below,
There's one reserved in constant store,
To make the cup of grief run o'er.
It is the sad, o'erwhelming power,
Of the cheerless parting hour;
It is what rends the feeling heart,
When bosom friends are doomed to part;
'Tis what is felt which none can tell,
Save they who once have said—farewell.

Oh! why was mixed this dread alloy,
In the o'erflowing cup of joy?
Oh! why when swells the heart with gladness,
Feels it this more prevailing sadness?

I've witnessed oft the last adieu,
Of a faithful loving few,
Who part to share no more again,
Each other's joy, each other's pain.
High mountains rise—deep oceans flow
Between them, if they dwell below—
Or, if by "touch ethereal slain,"
They part to meet no more again;
Oh then, I've seen the mournful tear,
Of parting, shed around the bier;
Sad tears that oft are seen to break,
Down virtue's cheek for friendship's sake.
These, these the drops of generous pain,
That oft have flowed—must flow again.

Say who e'er saw so much of sorrow,
And sighed not at the coming morrow?
For who on earth can e'er foretell,
Who next is doomed to say—farewell?
Honolulu, Aug. 11, 1844. Z.

COMMUNICATED.

MEXICO.

Report on its Finances under the Spanish Government, since its independence, and prospects of their improvement under the Presidency of His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; with calculations of the Public Debt—Foreign and Domestic—Average of Estimates, Revenue and Expenditure; to which are added Tables illustrative of its Commercial, Manufacturing, and prohibitive policy, and Remarks on Colonization;—the whole intended for the information of Merchants, Emigrants, and the holders of Mexican Bonds.

By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

(Continued.)

If the system is ever to be tried, a better time than the present could not be chosen, for the Departmental returns, by an overwhelming majority, secure the Presidency, for the next Constitutional period, to General Santa-Anna, and the duration of his rule will suffice, if not for its domestication, at least to make the experiment. And, that the present administration entertain some such view, may be inferred from their recent policy, which admits of no other reasonable solution. For, in the new Tariff decreed by Santa-Anna, published on the 12th last month, to take effect in four months from that date, on all goods arriving from Europe, the list of prohibitions was enormously extended. Besides Cotton thread of every class, colour and number, and coarse Cotton cloth, with less than thirty thread of warp and weft, in one quarter of a square inch—before prohibited;—all Woollen cloth, not of the first quality; common Earthenware; Ladies' saddles; Pianofortes; and a vast many articles of Iron, Brass and Copper manufacture, are placed under the ban.

Now I cannot suppose that the government, in thus dealing with its revenue, so far as the duties that would accrue on prohibited goods are concerned, and to that extent weakening the hypothecation, of the portion of the whole duties made over to its creditors, has done so without the foregone determination of making up the amount in some other way. To suppose any thing else would be to impugn not alone the wisdom, but the integrity of government, and this I am far from presuming to do. I always remember, gratefully, that as stated in my letter to you of the 11th of March last, it was Santa-Anna who abrogated that unjust law, passed

during his absence from power, granting to the port of Acapulco such superior immunities and privileges, as would have reduced the goods imported by Vera Cruz and Tampico to one third of their usual amount, and so, virtually infringing the equitable calculation of the 5th part of duties, by those Custom houses mortgaged to the foreign Bondholders. Both from that wise and just act, and from the circumstance that His Excellency is the only President of this country, who has never encroached upon the assignment made to its foreign creditors, I am disposed to think that he will not permit their interests to be injured by any diminution in the entries by the two Custom houses aforesaid, in consequence of a policy not contemplated when the Bondholders, in lieu of very great sacrifices, consented to accept the proportions of duties awarded by the decree of "conversion" of 1837, and the last agreement of 11th February 1842.

While the new Tariff has been framed so as greatly to curtail the number of goods imported, the rates on those of illicit introduction are still objectionably high, being with little difference the same as those of the Tariff of 1837. In what relates to the Export duty on Gold and Silver, its stipulations are more unfavourable to foreign Commerce than those of any former Tariff, as will appear by the following statement, viz.:

Duties as per on	Tariff of Nov. 16 1827.	Tariff of Mch 29. 1837.	Tariff of Apr. 30. 1842.	Tariff of Aug. 12. 1843.
Gold Coin.	2 per ct.	2 per ct.	2 per ct.	6 per ct.
do. Plate.	2 per ct.	2 1/2 "	2 1/2 "	6 1/2 "
Silver Coin.	3 1/2 "	3 1/2 "	3 1/2 "	6 per ct.
" Plate.	3 1/2 "	4 1/2 "	4 1/2 "	7 per ct.
Gold & Silver in bars &c	prohibited.	prohibited.	prohibited.	prohibited.

except by the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas, where their export is still permitted in terms of the Decrees of 10th November, 1841 and 16th February, 1842, but only on payment of 11 per cent, on the value of the gold, and 9 1/2 on that of the silver, and to both rates of duty 1 per cent is added, by a decree dated 10th March, 1843, where the bullion, in either species is not sent to be coined. These increased duties were to have taken effect immediately, which was a very great hardship to the merchants who had the proceeds of cargoes sold in faith of the pre-existing laws, but I hear, an extension of three months time has been granted in what relates to the shipment of bars and ingots by the two Pacific ports before named. I feel confident, that as was the case with the 15 per cent consumption duty, these increased duties will only prove that 3 times 2 does not make six, when their product is ascertained at the end of the year. I ventured to express a strong opinion against the policy of high duties on the exportation of the precious metals, being products of this country, and always easily smuggled, to General Santa-Anna, himself and Colonel Junco, a very gentlemanly aide-camp, at his own table at Mungo de Clavo, in February last. His Excellency and Colonel Junco did not agree with me in opinion. Time will tell who was right.

The ports on the Atlantic open to Foreign commerce, by the new Tariff, are the following, viz:—Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, Tabasco, Sisal, and Campeche, belonging to Yucatan; and Matagorda, Velasco, and Galveston, belonging to Texas. The ports open to ditto—on the Pacific—are Acapulco, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas, and Monterey, Upper California.†

I send herewith a table of all the seaports showing the net sums proper to each year, received by each port,—not including the sums due each year, but not paid till the year following. That table is marked D in the Appendix. For the reasons above stated, its total results differ widely from those of Table C, which are the right ones as regards the total yearly amounts accruing from the maritime custom-houses. Table D exhibits also the net amounts received from the custom-houses of what under the confederation were called Territories—the frontier custom-houses and the internal.

I entreat attention to the 15 notes appended to that Table, showing the relative importance of the custom-houses, and explaining

†The above are merely the Export duties, but from the mine to the port of Export, there are other inland duties, of different denominations, amounting to about 20 per cent on the value. These duties greatly injure the mining interests.

†It is obvious, from the mention made of the ports of Texas and Yucatan, as Mexican ports, that the Mexican government has no idea of acknowledging the independence of these Departments.

what matters struck me as requiring explanation.

The system of internal custom-houses ought to be entirely abolished, both for the sake of the revenue and the merchant.—Their establishment is a peculiar feature of Spanish finance, to which the Mexicans have adhered most obstinately, under all changes, though their Ministers of Finance have denounced it, from the days of Don Francisco Arillaga downwards to those of Lombardo and Echeverria. The former characterizes the duties levied under that system as worthy only of their barbarous origin, burdensome and prejudicial to the agriculture, industry and consumption of the country. The other ministers explain themselves still more strongly, yet no legislation appears to have ever taken place on the subject.

In reading over the "memorias" from 1822, downwards, I find much to admire in the talent, enlightened financial views, and sound recommendations, of most of the Ministers; but my respect for Congress is by no means increased, by finding that what ought to be the collective wisdom of the nation,—what ought to uproot abuses and not perpetuate them,—never attempted to carry these recommendations into effect.

Of the Congress about to assemble, I have better hopes,—for the framers of the organic bases of the new constitution have taken care to remedy what was a great defect in all former ones,—and that was, the want of a proper property qualification for Electors, members to Congress, and Senators.—The consequence was, the return of many to the Legislature who had no stake in the country, knew nothing about its interests, and cared only how to cut out places and salaries for their needy selves and destitute friends. To all such—and there are many—Internal custom-houses, a multiplicity of employments, and the complicated office-creating machinery of the old federal constitution, will ever be dear. I know not of a better school for universal suffrage-men, at home, than to attend the elections as they used to be here, or as they still are in the United States. The new constitution has guarded effectually against such abuses; and as the choice of all the departments, excepting one or two, has fallen on Santa Anna, as President, I think we may look forward to an efficient, active and enlightened legislation, in the new Congress.

It will be remarked that the ports both of Yucatan and Texas are amongst the list of what the Government considers Mexican ports. The negotiations with the first were broken off some time ago, and a fresh appeal will be made to arms. With the second, only an armistice, with a view to negotiation, has as yet taken place; but from that I look for no pacific result, as the Texans expect this Government to grant their independence, and this Government expect the Texans to return repentantly and quietly, under their sovereign rule, the same as any other Department. Consequently, the objects for which each party contends, are too opposite for any accommodation to be possible.

These wars at the extreme Southern and the extreme North-Eastern parts of the Republic, are much to be regretted, because they oblige the Government to keep up a large standing army, and postpone the period of the reform and retrenchment so urgently required. In both cases, the terms offered by Santa-Anna have been fair and liberal, as coming from the Executive of the Sovereign to rebellious provinces; but the latter insist upon conditions which once admitted, might be claimed by other Departments, and thus this Republic, which united, ought to be strong and powerful, crumbling down into pieces, would become weak and powerless, against armed bands from the United States, who, under the name of Texans, would overrun the country. Santa-Anna, therefore, is quite right in resisting any thing so directly tending to a dismemberment of the beautiful and extensive country whose destinies are committed to his care.

Before I dismiss this part of my subject, I must say a word or two about the direct taxes already decreed. By a decree issued by Santa-Anna, on the 5th of April, 1842, certain monthly contributions were to be paid upon their offices or houses, by all shop and store keepers, horse-stablers, cow-feeders, donkey-drivers, coach hirers, owners

of baths, hackney-coaches and cars, leather manufacturers and tanners, piggeries and cattle-stalls, jewellers, barbers, dyers, stainers and painters, cotton and woollen manufacturers, printers and gardeners, distillers, candle-makers and bakers, beer, starch, rope, pianos, earthen-ware, playing-cards, paper, hats, musical instruments, taverns, mills, all mines profitably worked, gambling rooms, pits for cock-fighting, mules for hire, ice shops, money lenders, carpenters, embroiders, upholsterers, engravers, carvers, blacksmiths, milliners, tin-smiths, silversmiths, plumbers, comb-makers, watch-makers, pastry-cooks, shoe-makers, coopers, tailors, auctions, sale and other agencies, and all workshops. It would be tedious to enumerate all the rates paid, but the following are a few of them. Thus \$2 to 12, per month, on drug-shops; 1 to 10, on pawn-brokers; 4 to 10 on jewellers; 1 to 4 on barbers; 2 to 10 on distillers; 2 reals to \$6 on biscuit makers; \$15 on paper makers; 4 reals to \$3 on hat makers; \$1 to 10 on tanners; \$10 on smelting offices or those of amalgamation; 50 on profitable mines; 40 on bull-rings in Mexico; 30 on money lenders; 10 on silver-smiths; 12 on Upholsterers; from 2 to 10 on agencies of sale and others; 1/2 of a real on every milch cow; 1/2 of a real on every ass for hire; 1/2 of a real on every mule, ditto; 1/2 of a real on every spindle in cotton manufactories; 2 reals to \$10 on manufactories of woollen thread, cloth, &c. &c.

By a Decree of 7th April, 1842, a tax of 4 rials, or half per cent yearly, was imposed upon all salaries, pensions, &c., whether of individuals or societies and corporations, amounting to \$300, augmenting the same 1/2 a rial, for every \$100 above that amount. This contribution was not to exceed 8 per cent, on any salary or income however great.

By a decree of the same date, he imposed a tax of \$2 monthly, on every coach or carriage of 4 or more seats; \$2 for every one of 2 seats; \$1 and 6 rials for every coach-horse; 4 rials in every town with more than 6,000 souls, and 2 rials in every town with 6,000, on every family servant, beyond 4 and the nurses, 2 rials; 5 per cent on the value of the prices of boxes in the Theatres, &c.

By a decree of the same date, a monthly contribution was imposed upon professions, and lucrative occupations. For instance, from \$1 to \$16 on Attorneys; 4 rials to \$3 on Land Surveyors; from \$1 to \$16 on Architects; 1 rial to \$2 on Accoucheurs and Midwives; \$1 to \$16 on Brokers; 2 rials to \$12 on Curates; \$1 to \$4 on Dentists; 4 rials to \$5 on clerks employed in the Courts of Justice and other tribunals; 2 rials to \$6 on Notaries Public; 4 rials to \$12 on Surgeons and Physicians, &c. &c.

By another decree of the same date, he imposed a monthly tax of one rial on every male, in sound health, from the age of 16 to 60, excepting the military of the class of sergeants and under, and those "religieuse" who by their institute cannot acquire property. This capitation tax was to be paid by all military officers of the rank of sub-lieutenant and upwards, by having the amount discounted from their pay.

By an earlier decree of 11th March, 1841, a yearly contribution of 3 per thousand, was imposed upon all rural and city property, called fixed, such as lands and houses, with the view of defraying the expences of the campaign to Texas, then intended. This tax has subsequently been declared permanent, and the proceeds applicable to the general expences of the army. The proprietor who had money borrowed on his property, was to deduct from the interest of his creditor, the three per thousand on the amount so borrowed. This tax was to be paid on the value, as per title-deeds, unless where they were more than 25 years old, or where late improvements had been made, and then the value was to be appraised by Commissioners. By other decrees of 13th and 21st January, 1842, Santa Anna explained the provisions and solved the doubts of the prior decree; excepted from the tax all proprietors whose properties were under the value of \$100, the public lands and the comunas, and made other important regulations.

By a decree dated 30th April, 1842, he fixed the value of the Stamps, and their application.

Thus we find that General Santa Anna, within twelve months has done more to estab-

lish a revenue for his country, on a sure foundation, and to render it solvent, than all the Congresses and Senates that have existed since 1823. To the above decrees are added many exceptions from the taxes imposed, explanations, directions for collection, &c. &c. In the preamble to the decree, first quoted, His Excellency founds it upon the necessity of changing the old vicious system, injurious to commerce, and monstrously expensive in collection, and the duty of every citizen to contribute to the support of government, according to his means.

With respect to the "monstrous" charges of collection, under the old system, I think it right to quote here what Don Francisco Lombardo says in his "memoria" of 1839. While speaking of the injurious and demoralizing effects of the internal duties on commerce, he remarks:—"The cost of collection may be calculated at 19 per cent, which no civilized nation spends in the collection of its revenues, while even amongst ourselves, it is observed that the branches of the first class depending upon the maritime custom houses, which assuredly are organized with little economy, have only absorbed about 10 per cent in their collection."

If the latter absorb 10 per cent, it is clear there must be expenses, not stated in the "memorias," from which table (c) was

formed. It will be seen, that I estimated the whole cost of collection, at only 3½ per cent—vide note 4.

It will be no less curious than interesting to know the result of the new financial scheme, adopted by Santa Anna. If the duties imposed be faithfully paid, I have no doubt, the amount will be very large, and if, His Excellency would only try during the term of his presidency, a reduction of import duties to 22 or 23 per cent, *ad valorem*, in the whole, as recommended by the Minister of Finance Don Francisco Arillaga, so far back as 1823, and the total abolition of all internal duties on goods which have paid those of importation; also, the abolition of all duties whatever on the export of Gold and Silver Coin, and of all on bars and ingots beyond what duty would equal the Mint charges for coinage, I feel confident that the civic crown of His Excellency would eclipse his military laurels,—that he would really regenerate his country, purge it of *contraband* and its *perjured* supporters, promote industry, wealth and contentment everywhere, and hand his name down to posterity, not only as the asserter of Mexican Independence, but as the founder of Mexican greatness and prosperity.

I now come to a subject where I think the advisers of His Excellency have recom-

mended to him a course neither promotive of his glory, nor of the prosperity of the 7,433,724 fellow citizens, who have to respect and obey him as their Chief Magistrate.

What I allude to is the prohibition of those coarse cotton and woollen goods that are most used by the poor, in order to promote domestic manufactures of the same articles made here, at treble the price, by foreign machinery, and under the direction of foreign workmen, and carried on, in several instances, on foreign account.

It will scarcely be believed in Europe, that Mexico, with a littoral of land, on both its extended coasts, of from 10 to 20 leagues, as fertile and productive as any in the United States, or India, and as fit for the cultivation of the richest tropical productions, known in those countries, with labour cheaper than the slave labour of the United States, should not pursue a policy tending as its first and greatest interest, to call into existence a wealth immeasurably beyond what it has ever derived from all its mines, in the epoch of their greatest prosperity, and capable of turning what is called the *balance of trade*, in its favour, with all those manufacturing nations who can supply its half-clad population at the lowest prices. Yet such is the case!

TABLE—No. 3.
Referred to in our No. 12.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, AS RENDERED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY, AND STATISTICS TO THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, in 1839.

Departments.	Inhabitants in 1839.
Mexico,	1,389,520
Jalisco,	679,111
Puebla,	661,902
Yucatan,	580,984
Guanajuato,	513,606
Oajacaxo,	500,278
Michoacan,	497,906
Jan Luis Potosi,	321,840
Zacatecas,	273,575
Vera Cruz,	254,380
Durango,	162,618
Chihuahua,	147,600
Sinaloa,	147,000
Senora,	124,000
Chiapas,	141,206
Queretarxo,	120,560
Nuevo Leon,	101,108
Tamaulipas,	100,068
Coahuila,	75,340
Aguas Calientes,	69,693
Tabasco,	63,580
Nuevo Mexico,	57,026
Upper and Lower California,	33,439
Texas,	27,800
Total,	7,044,140

Notes.—As the members of the Institute fix the yearly increase of population at 1 and 4-5ths per 100, or 127,528 and 11-100ths yearly, adding that augmentation for the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, the whole population may now be fairly considered to be 7,433,724 and 33-100ths—or upwards.

It has been always observed, that in the Departments nearest the Equator, or where the heat is greatest, the number of females exceeds that of the males, and the number of males exceeds that of the females, as you proceed North. R. C. WYLLIE.
Mexico, November 1843.

TABLE—No. 4.
Referred to in our No. 12.

ESTIMATE OF THE WEALTH OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, AS IT APPEARS IN BULLETIN No. 1, OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS, PRESENTED TO THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, in 1839.

By a Statistical Report, by Captain Don Jose Maria Quiros, Secretary to the ("Consulado") Chamber of Commerce of Vera Cruz, and read to a "Junta" of the Government, on the 24th of January, 1817, the yearly production of the National Industry was calculated as follows, viz:—

Agricul- Products consumed in the interior, \$133,352,625	
ture, } do. exported,	4,997,496
Industry, } By the term is meant trades, and } 61,011,813	
} handiicrafts, &c.	
Mines,	27,951,000
Total,	\$227,312,939

But the authors say, that as the value of lands, houses, trade and commerce, has greatly increased since 1817, "they calculate the whole yearly production of the national industry to be (in 1839) at least \$300,000,000," representing, at 5 per cent, a capital of six thousand millions of dollars.

Notes.—In proof of this great increase in the value of property, they add the particulars of four estates sold in 1790, and valued in 1829, as follows, viz:—

Estate Sold in 1790.		Do. Valued in 1829.			
Price.	Free Rental.	Valuation.	Free Rental.		
No. 1	55,000	4,160	No. 1	105,000	7,680
2	47,600	3,300	2	63,600	5,630
3	36,000	2,500	3	56,000	4,200
4	26,500	1,649	4	46,000	3,960
	\$165,300	\$11,609		\$275,600	\$21,470

The authors add, that "the Government, with such ample means to work upon, might easily adopt a system of contributions which would with great advantage supersede the ephemeral and discredited system to which they were then reduced."

This is, indeed, very evident, for a tax of 5 per cent, upon \$300,000,000 of yearly income, or of 1-4 per 100 on \$6,000,000,000 value of property, would produce \$15,000,000 yearly, which amount, in time of peace ought to be sufficient for the whole expenditure and interest of the public debt of the nation.

Mexico, November 1843. R. C. WYLLIE.
(To be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:—
Sir,—The poetry of Allegiance is that "no man can throw off his native country;" but, the stern fact and the Law of Nations as recognized at the present day, is far otherwise in the strict sense of that expression. It would be more consonant with the law and the fact, to transpose that ancient adage by saying,—"*some countries cannot throw off their native subjects under any circumstances;*" and, "*some countries cannot throw off their subjects, except for the commission of certain crimes.*"

In republics like those of the United States and Switzerland, where the indefeasible

TABLE NO. 2—REFERRED TO IN OUR NO. 11.

Duties on sundry British Manufactures of chief consumption in Mexico, at the epoch of the following Tariffs.

DUTIES at	1827.		1837.		Internal Cons. Duty		1842.		1843.		1844.	
	18½c. va.	12½c. va.	18½c. va.	12½c. va.	Increased Cons. Duty	10 c.	15 c.	15 c.	15 c.	15 c.	15 c.	
Cotton Shirtings or Madapollams 33 in. 1 va. wide 100 ps. a 30 yds.—3000 yds. 3240 ps. cost in Manchester, 8s 6d per piece, £42 10												
Import duty,	\$ 607	50	\$ 405	50	\$ 405	\$ 324	ct 96	\$ 436	ct 486	\$ 486	ct 16	20
Additional duty,	15	19	13	50	13	12	96	19	44	16	16	20
Rail-Road duty,						25	92	38	88	32	32	40
Internation duty,	75	94	67	50	67	64	80	97	20	81	81	81
Consumption duty,	75	94	67	50	202	64	80	97	20	81	81	81
	774	57	553	50	688	492	48	738	72	696	60	60
Printed Cambrics—9-8 Prints—1 va. wide, 100 ps. ea. 24 yds.—2400 yds.—2592 va. cost in Manchester, 10s 6d, £52 10s	15½c	va	12½c	va	inc. cons. duty.	9c		13c		13c		
Import duty,	405		324		324	233	28	336	96	336	96	
Additional duty,	10	12	10	80	10	9	33	13	48	11	23	
Rail-Road duty,						18	66	26	96	22	46	
Internation do.,	50	62	54		54	46	66	67	39	56	16	
Consumption do.,	50	62	54		162	46	66	67	39	56	16	
	516	36	442	80	550	354	99	512	18	482	97	
Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs 33 in ps., 1 yard wide, 100 doz, cost in Glasgow 5s, £25	17½r	dz	12rs	dz	inc. cons. duty.	72c	dz	86c4	dz	1\$56	dz	
Import duty,	93	75	150		150	72		86	40	156		
Additional duty,	2	34	5		5	2	83	3	46	5	20	
Rail-Road duty,						5	76	6	92	10	40	
Internation do.,	11	72	25		25	14	40	17	28	26		
Consumption do.,	11	72	25		75	14	40	17	28	26		
	119	53	205		255	109	44	131	34	223	60	
100 pieces Hempen Linen 33 inches in width—each 40 yards—4000 yards—4320 va.—cost in Manchester, say Dundee, 4½d, £75	8½c	va	8c		inc. cons. duty.	5c		6c		8c		
Import duty,	360		345	60	345	216		259	20	345	60	
Additional duty,	9		11	52	11	8	64	10	16	11	52	
Rail-Road duty,						17	28	20	32	23	04	
Internation duty,	45		57	60	57	43	20	51	84	57	60	
Consumption duty,	45		57	60	172	43	20	51	84	57	60	
	459		472	32	587	328	32	393	36	495	36	
Flaxen Linens of coarse texture, 33 in. wide—1 va. wide—100 ps. ea. 35 yds.—3500 yds.—3780 va. cost in Dundee 7d per yard, £102 1s 8d	10½c	va	9c		inc. cons. duty.	6c		7c2		9c		
Import duty,	393	75	340	20	340	226	80	272	16	340	20	
Additional duty,	9	84	11	34	11	9	07	10	89	11	34	
Rail-Road duty,						18	14	21	78	22	68	
Internation duty,	49	22	56	70	56	45	36	54	43	56	70	
Consumption duty,	49	22	56	70	170	45	36	54	43	56	70	
	502	03	464	94	578	344	73	413	69	487	62	
Woolen Broadcloth, 58 in. wide—1½ va. wide—20 ps. ea. 28 yds.—560 yds.—605 va. 1059 va. cost in Leeds, 8s 6d yd. £238	11½r	va	\$		inc. cons. duty.	80c		96c		\$		
Import duty,	1500	25	1059		1059	847	20	1016	64	1059		
Additional duty,	37	51	35	30	35	33	89	20	66	35	30	
Rail-Road duty,						67	78	41	32	70	60	
Internation duty,	187	53	176	50	176	169	44	203	33	176	50	
Consumption duty,	187	53	176	50	529	169	44	203	33	176	50	
	1912	82	1447	30	1800	1287	75	1485	28	1517	90	

To explain why the high duties of 1827 were maintained for full 10 years, it is necessary to state, that during that period Government frequently made heavy discounts, at times exceeding 25 to 30 per cent, to parties who paid duties in advance—cash down—which was an indirect reduction of the duties.

rights of citizenship are guaranteed to natives by the fundamental constitution, and where laws are by the Constitution forbidden to be past, expatriating the citizen, no native can be expelled the country, or outlawed from its protection. In monarchies, like those of Great Britain and France, the native subject cannot, so long as he continues loyal to the sovereign, and obedient to the laws, be expatriated or outlawed: but, when the political safety of the state requires it, such nations can reject from their bosoms the ingrate and the traitor; and may, by attainder, even disfranchise him and his issue. Such monarchies may, in like manner, outlaw and proscribe the disobedient; or, for the commission of crimes, transport to foreign imprisonment for life or a less term. Yet even then it depends upon the nature and avowed extent of the banishment, whether after all, the expatriated subject, will not still be an Englishman or a Frenchman, after he is banished: (i. e.) whether he will not still come within the sentiment—"no man can throw off his country." If caught in arms against his native country, the fact of ordinary expatriation, will not excuse him from punishment, as a traitor. If the exile be fixed, as at Van-Dieman's Land, or any other convict colony, the excluded subject is still, in contemplation of law, in his own country;—not in the parent Isle, but in one of its branches or out-door apartments. Great Britain can by act of Parliament, entirely alienate the subject, with his consent, so that he might even take up arms afterwards against her. This has been decided—but the United States cannot disavow its native citizens, even by act of Congress; although, there have not been wanting jurists of eminence, who have reasoned cogently to the contrary. The constitution of that country, guarantees to its natives inalienably, all the rights privileges and immunities of citizens. The question has never distinctly come before any competent court of Judicature in the United States,—whether the consent of the citizen, with the concurrence of Congress, would work a total alienation; but, the general opinion is it would not. This however, must be understood to be the converse of the rule,—“no man can throw off his allegiance,” or, no nation can throw off its subjects, except in accordance with the law of the land. Where constitutions forbid the passage of such laws, there can be none; and in countries where laws can be passed to that effect, they are intended as punishments not as favors. To free the subject from allegiance by way of punishment, would rob the vindicatory statute of half its penalty, by placing it in the subjects power, to levy war against his native country.

This is abstractly a view of the relationship subsisting between the native country and the subject, as Vattel clearly demonstrates, and has nothing to do with the obligations to allegiance which that citizen or subject may come voluntarily under, to other nations. A man may swear allegiance to several nations successively, and will owe it to them all; while at the same time, his native country, not having disfranchised him, he can enjoy without condition, all the rights which the accident of birth at first bestowed. This is daily exemplified in the practice of all nations.—Commodore Porter, after swearing allegiance to Mexico and renouncing his allegiance to the United States, returned to his native country, and without the least question was appointed *Consul General* to Constantinople. Henry Eckford, after swearing allegiance to the Sublime Porte, and renouncing that to the United States; purchased and held land in the United States,—things which no alien can do in that country; and while he yet resided in Constantinople, petitioned and received compensation from Congress for past services. In Great Britain, the Statute 14 and 15 Henry 8. c. 4 enacts—"that if an English subject go beyond the seas, and there become a sworn subject to a foreign prince or state, he shall, while abroad, pay such impositions as other aliens do." It has also been decided in England,

steering between the sentiment and the reality of this doctrine, that "the practice of naturalizing foreigners is not peculiar to the English constitution; and though the stranger thus adopted, becomes a subject of the state that welcomes him, yet he does not release himself from his natural allegiance to the government under which he was born."—1 Bos and Pull 443 Bac. Abrieg. "Alien," a—1 Woodeson 332.

An American citizen residing in a foreign country, may acquire the commercial privileges attached to his domicile, and by making himself the subject of a foreign power, he places himself out of the protection of the United States, while within the territory of the sovereign to whom he has sworn allegiance."—2 Cranch's Rep. 64, Sup. Court, U. S. 1804.

"The national character of a person is to be decided by his domicile."—2 Gall Rep. 263, c. c. Mass. 1314.

"A citizen of the United States, domiciled in the enemies country, not only in respect to his property, but also as to his capacity to sue, is deemed as much an alien as a person actually born under the allegiance, and residing within the dominions of the hostile nation."—2 Gall. Rep. 135, C. C. New Hampshire 1314.

Honolulu, 12th August, 1844.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

Our columns in our last were so crowded, that we had not sufficient room for all the remarks which the celebration naturally gave rise to. At this hour other matters of interest are on hand; indeed we are so pressed for space, that we must beg the indulgence of our correspondents for any seeming delay in the publication of their contributions. But we cannot take leave of the festivities of the week of the 31st, without expressing our commendation of the good order and sobriety that prevailed. It was strictly a Temperance festival, and the results proved that wine at large entertainments is not necessary to give life and enjoyment to the guests. Throughout the whole, the utmost good-humor and vivacity were manifested. Among the thousands of the populace who made this period a season of merry-making, it would be a matter of astonishment, if intemperance to some degree had not prevailed, particularly when the temptations are so numerous as in this town. In what population on the globe should we not have found it; but here with all our inquiries we have learned of but a few cases, and those partly foreigners. This fact speaks loudly in favor of the influence of the King and his officers. A disposition to revive obsolete and idolatrous practices still obtains among certain classes of the indigenous population, and occasions like the past, have a tendency to call them forth. The generation of heathen not having as yet passed off the stage of existence, this is to be expected, but the instances of such conduct are rare, and excite the contempt and ridicule of the better informed. A few individuals came the last week to make offerings to His Majesty according to the old custom of the land. Upon arriving at the fort, and coming before the Governor, they assumed to be different characters celebrated either in their past history or mythology. One claimed to be Pele; another said he was Kamehameha I. "How is that," said the Governor, "Kamehameha I, was a large man and you are a little fellow, you are a liar; guards put him in irons." Their claims to preternatural powers, being submitted to such a scrutiny, they made off with themselves.

By the recent arrival from Tahiti we have intelligence of a months later date. On the last of June another battle was fought at Point Venus, or more properly a bush-skirmish, but the results to either party we have yet to learn. A Mr. McKeen, an English missionary was killed by a random shot from

one of the parties, but whether he came by his death accidentally or not, we have not been able to ascertain. The Tahitians had approached nearer the town, but no decisive attack had been made. Great fears were entertained of their firing the town; a Roman Catholic mission house had been already consumed. The English war steamer still lay in the harbor of Papeite, and the Ketch Basilisk had left it was reported for this place. H. B. M. frigate Carysfort,—Lord George Paulet commander, arrived the second week of July, and saluted the French Admiral's flag. She brought intelligence of the recall of Admiral Du petit Thouars and the retrocession to the Protectorate. Queen Pomare had embarked on board the Carysfort for Raiatea; thence it is said the frigate comes to this port.—The English missionaries, it is said are preparing to leave, either for Sydney or the coast. All business is at a stand, and affairs generally in a most deplorable condition. S. Blackler, Esq., U. S. Consul was about leaving for the United States.

The Right Hon. Lord George Paulet,—the individual who has made himself so conspicuous in the annals of these islands, and whose name will endure in connexion with them while they continue to lift their heads above the waves, arrived at this port on the morning of the 16th. We have not learned as yet the occasion of this visit, but presume the Right Honorable Lord will feel gratified in witnessing for himself, the prosperity of the country and its rapid advance since his departure.

H. B. M. frigate Carysfort exchanged salutes with the batteries a few hours after her arrival.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



ARRIVED.

Aug. 10—Am. wh. brg. Vermont, Nash, Mystic 8 1-2 months; 850 bbls. whale oil. On the 10th ult. left the whaling ground on account of 2 men—Jas. Cole, 2nd officer, and William Crawford, seaman,—who were seriously injured by their boat being stove by a whale. Crawford had both legs and an arm broken. Spoke—Am. whale-ships John Jay, of Sag Harbor, 4100 bbls; Richmond, of Coldspring, 1400. Aug. 11—Am. brig Lafayette, Winchester, 36 hours from Hilo. Aug. 11—Eng. brig Nimrod, Mayhew, 20 days from Tahiti. Aug. 16—H. B. M. ship Carysfort, Lord George Paulet; from the Society Islands. Aug. 16—Br. sch. Mary, Shannon, acting captain, from Canton, June 14—via Maui; left Lahaina Aug. 15th. Capt. Molbye, master of the sch. died at sea Aug. 9.

SAILED.

Aug. 10—Swedish brig Bull, Wurngren, Manila and China. Aug. 12—Am. whale-ship Nimrod, Sherman; for New Bedford. Aug. 15—Am. whale-barque Vermont, Nash; to cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA—MAUI.

ARRIVED—BOUND HOME. Aug. 9—Ship Black Warrior, Sisson, N. London 21 months; 340 sperm, 1250 whale, 10,000 lbs. bone. Aug. 11—Ship Archer, F. Rickettson, New Bedford 36 months; 1400 sp., 1000 wh., 10,000 lbs. bone. Aug. 13—Ship Thomas Williams, Manwarring, Stonington.

ADVERTISEMENTS

C. BREWER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

CHARLES BREWER, JAMES F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON.

N. B.—Wanted—BILLS ON THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, &c. for which money will be advanced, on the most favorable terms. Aug 17.

For Sale, THE HOUSE and premises owned and formerly occupied by A. H. Fayerweather.—For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD C. WEBSTER. Aug. 10.

Fire-Wood. 100 CORDS of fire-wood, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Aug. 15.

Chronometer. A GOOD Chronometer for sale, apply to C. BREWER & CO. Aug. 16.

Oars. 6000 FEET Whalemans Oars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Aug. 17.

AUCTION ! !

WILL be sold at public auction on Thursday next, (Aug. 22.) at 10 o'clock A. M. at the store of C. Brewer & Co., the following articles, viz:—

- 2 qr cask, Sic. Ma. wine, of superior quality,
- 60 Boxes of Dutch Claret wine.
- 50 doz. Ale,
- 2 New Dory Boats,
- 3 Boxes Swain's Panacea,
- 1 bale Imitation Russia Sheetting,
- 1 case Marseilles Quilts,
- 1 box Castile Soap,
- 3000 feet of American Oak Plank,
- 2000 " " " Boards,
- 2 cases Long Cloth,
- 1 Stout Horse Cart, (new.)
- 1 Harness for the same,
- 1000 Pine Slats for fences,
- 2 Ox Yokes with Bows.

Aug. 17. WM. PATY, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS ON MR. F. J. GREENWAY'S ESTATE.—Mr. FRENCH, wishing to make the security of the books and papers compatible with the utmost possible convenience to the Creditors, under the trust and responsibility of their safe custody confided to him by their Resolutions of the 3d instant, begs to establish the following

RULES.

1. The hours when Creditors can have access to the Reports, Books, &c., are from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., of every lawful day.
2. Every Creditor desiring reference to the Reports, Books, &c., shall give a day's previous notice in writing.
3. Every Creditor shall receive what Books and Papers he may wish to refer to through Mr. JAMES AUSTIN, who will be present during the examination, and to whom every Creditor must return the documents he examines, before he departs.
4. Every Creditor is requested to replace the Papers in their respective envelopes and packets, as left by the Committee of Enquiry, that no confusion may arise to the prejudice of other Creditors wishing to examine.
5. No Creditor will be allowed, upon any pretext whatever, to take any Book, Report, Paper or Document, out of the room where they are kept.
6. No Creditor shall have the use of any one Book, Document or Paper, when another Creditor wishes to consult it, except on alternate hours.
7. Every Creditor shall sign his name in a book which Mr. Austin will present, with the date of his attendance, that if any Book or Document should be abstracted, contrary to these Rules, there may be some clue to the party.

(Signed) WILLIAM FRENCH, JULES DUDOIT, (Chairman.)

Honolulu, August 5, 1844.

In Chancery.

JULES DUDOIT vs. HENRY S. SWINTON.

THE above named complainant, JULES DUDOIT, having presented a sworn petition praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to him by the above named defendant, upon the property in Honolulu called the "WORLD END," and upon other property situated in Nuuanu Valley, set forth in his petition. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear before me, at the Fort of Honolulu, on the 20th day of Aug. inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a decree of foreclosure should not be made, and the property mortgaged sold for the benefit of said Jules Dudoit.

Three copies of this notice are ordered to be posted in different parts of Honolulu, and two insertions of the same in the Polynesian newspaper,—for the benefit of all concerned.

Given under my hand at Chambers, this 7th day of August, 1844.

Aug. 10. M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Oihana hooponopono Kanawai. JULES DUDOIT kua ia HENRY SWINTON.

NO KA MEA, ua hoopii mai ka mea hoopii a hoohiki no hoi, e noi ana mai no ka hoomalua ana o ka waiwai ma Honolulu, ua kapaia o "WORLD END," a o kekahi waiwai ma Nuuanu, e like me kana palapala hoopii, nolaila lohe oukou e na mea a pau, e hoakaka mai imua o ko'u alo ma ka Papu o Honolulu, ma ka la 20 o Augate nei, hora 10, o Kakahiaka, ina he kumu ko oukou, e hoolele ai ka olelo e lilo mai ai, a e kukala ia'i no hoi ua waiwai la e pono ai o JULES DUDOIT.

E kaula i ekolu palapala e like me keia ma ke Kulanakauhale o Honolulu, a elua pai ana ma ka Polynesian neupepa, i lohe na mea a pau.

Kaula ko'u lima, ma ko'u Hale, i keia la 7 o Augate, 1844. (Signed) M. KEKUANAOA.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:—

- 2 Carpenter's Work Benches;
- 7 do. Wooden Horses;
- 1 Table; and several parts of a Bureau;
- A lot of Carpenter's Tools;

Levied upon by virtue of an execution issued by the Inferior Court of Honolulu, to meet the payment of judgment given by said Court, against WILLIAM CONNOR, with interest and costs.

Sale to take place on the premises of the said William Connor. R. BOYD, High Sheriff. Honolulu, Aug. 9th, 1844.

For Boston.

THE coppered and copper-fastened Brig GLOBE, J. DOANE, will load for the above port. She is well calculated for carrying Oil. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master, on board, or to LADD & CO. Aug. 10.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the crew of the British ship Wm. Ackers, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the master or consignees. Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1844. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, have just received, per barque Brothers, from London, and offer for sale, the following articles, viz:—

Sundries.

Shell Augers—Brad Awns—blue and white Earthen Ware—Basins with soap drainers to match—Earthen Ware, Slop, Sugar, and Milk Basins—brass Bedsteads, with Moscheto Curtains and Hair Mattresses complete—Day & Martin's best liquid and paste Blacking—Wine Bottles—Wellington and Hessian Light Boots—India Rubber and Cotton Braces—Bolts for doors—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, white wash and horse Brushes—Mother of pearl, shirt, patent, metal, white horn and gilt buttons—imitation wax Candles—plated and brass Candlesticks and Shades—cloth foraging Caps, plain and with gold lace bands, of all sizes—handsome dressing cases—cut glass salt cellars—pairing and mortice chisels—oil cloths for rooms—ladies' superfine cloths—damask table cloths and napkins—frock coats—brass cocks (ass'd sizes)—combs—dressing, &c. &c.—best velvet wine corks—cottons, prints, regattas and bleached long cloths—fine book and printed muslins—India rubber capes—sets of block tin dish covers—sets of dinner and tea crockery, &c.—sets of China—plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stand—decanter, plain and cut, quart and pint—bleached diaper, for table linen—linen drill, white and brown—pieces blue and white flannel, superfine and second quality—black silk ferrets—hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files—sailor's Guernsey and duck frocks—copper, brass, and silk gauze, for moscheto curtains and safes—wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns—toilet glasses of finest plate glass—spice and assorted gimblets—wind-down glass—gridirons, large and small—silk, cotton, and kid gloves—Soc-et gouges—twilled cotton dressing gowns, shawl patterns—percussion caps—gunflints—egg gunpowder, of 25 lbs each—hand-erchiefs, silk and cotton, for neck and pocket—Haps and staples—black and white beaver hats, latest fashion—hinges, iron and brass—ladies and gentlemen's silk hose—bleached Huc'abuck, for towels—blue cloth pea and superfine cloth jackets—flat, bolt and hoop iron—smoothing irons—plane irons, double and single, of all sizes—earthen water jugs—iron, wrought tea-kettles and cast iron pots—double and single blade pocket knives—also, table knives and forks of first quality—handsome table-lamps, lace for ladies' dresses—Irish linen—loc's, pad, brass case door, desk, cupboard, &c.—nails of all sizes, wrought and cut—needles—oval and round tin pans, in nests of 4 each—frying-pans, large and small—silk parasols and umbrellas, of a new pattern—clay pipes—mixed and diamond pins: light ploughs, with numerous spare irons to each: sailor's hook tin pots: earthen ware: tea and Britannia metal tea and coffee-pots, of very handsome patterns: earthen ware chambers, blue and white: fancy quilting, for vests or bed covers: black hair ribbon: saws, cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon: ladies' scissors: cork and wood screws: silk, serge, of all colors, for coat linings: shovels and spades: duck sheeting, for light sails and trousers: shirts, men and boys' white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel: shoes, ladies and gentlemen's light summer, boys', youth's, girls', infants—and men's strong bound: gentlemen's common and Morocco slippers: brass portable sofas: soap—yellow, mottled, curd and best shaving: steel-yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs: thread—silk and cotton, of all colors and qualities: Tin, different sizes: Negro Head tobacco: Trousers—summer, sailors' duck and cloth: plain and cut-glass tumblers: earthen ware soup tureens: iron wheels for trucks: summer vests: brass wire: cologne: mustard: Carolina rice.

Silk Goods.

Black, blue, pink, and silver cord sewing Silk; do do do Satin, ladies' Hdk's, silk Lace, Bandanas, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Shawls, 3 camel's hair Shawls.

NEW GOODS.

E. & H. GRIMES, have received, by late arrivals, from United States, England, Sydney and Valparaiso, the following articles, viz:

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and white Cotton; do do do Drill, French Prints, Calicoes, bro Linnen; ng d bleached Russia Sheetings; satin strip d Cambrics; cotton Hdk's; do Shawls; Turkey red and Scotch plaid Hdk's; de Laines; wit and cold cambrics; Eng. long Cloth; Taylor's spool Cotton; Lisle Edgings; Alpine; Gambroon; white linen Drill; Turkey red Prints; fancy and striped Shirts; printed red and white Flannel; Ladies and Gent's cotton Gloves and Hosiery; cotton Lacings; coarse and fine linen Thread; bro and white grass Cloth; Nankeen; linen and cotton Jackets, Pants and Vests; white cotton Thread; Drilling; 400 China Fans; fine white grass Cloth; 4 pcs superfine blue Broadcloth.

Crockery.

Soup Tureens, soup and shallow Plates, Cups and Saucers, yellow stone Bowls, pudding Dishes, Pitchers, Tea-Pots, Mugs, large and small Dishes, Butter Boats, sugar bowls, creamers, covered dishes.

Glass Ware.

Cut and plain wine and champagne glasses, dishes, tumblers, decanters.

Hard Ware.

125 kegs cut nails [ass'd], 10 doz. shingling hatchets, 4 dozen axes, 10 dozen screw augers, 15 dozen files [ass'd], 2 dozen carpenter's axes, try pans, sauce pans 1-2 dozen carpenter's axes, iron pots, gridirons, sad irons, styrop irons, corkscrews, curry-combs, mane combs, screws ass'd, post augers, harness buckles, door latches, padlocks, 50 door locks, dog chains, chuzels, carpenter's compasses, dividers, rules, percussion caps, bridge bits, spurs, 200 heavy hoes, 1000 lbs cast steel, 5000 lbs hoop iron, 5000 "German" hooks and eyes, 50 M needles 1st and 2d quality, pins, scissors, tin pots, pans and tea pots, 120 sets of iron, patent balances.

Paints, Oil, etc.

300 gals linseed oil, 100 gals spirits of turpentine, 200 qr kegs white lead (English and American, lampblack, verdigris, black paint.

Provisions.

2000 lbs bread: 40 bbls salt, mess, and prime beef; 35 bbls salt, mess, and prime pork: 10 bbls Flour.

Boots and Shoes. Thick Clothing.

Blue and red woolen shirts, white flannel drawers, blue cloth jackets; monkey, pea, reef, and blue cloth dress jackets; woolen trousers, woolen socks, Guernsey frocks, mittens.

Naval Stores.

10 bbls pitch, 9 do tar, 4 do rosin.

Lumber.

50 M. American pine, 20 M. California shingles, 42 M. Koa do, 150 Koa bedposts, 10 M. Koa boards and joice, 6 M. California pine, 3 M. California pitch pine.

Sundry Merchandise.

50 bbls Sandwich Islands syrup, 60 bbls beans, 20 cords fire wood, Manila and Russia rope [ass'd], 40 chests tea, lacquered ware, 1 bale bottling corks, corn, camphor trunks and chests, ink, quills and paper, 100 hand-spikes, 1 case sardines; 20 dozen jams, jellies, and bottled fruits [ass'd]; 3000 lbs Rio coffee, 1000 lbs St. Domingo do, 500 lbs Sandwich Island do, 5000 lbs Manila do, 6000 lbs double and treble refined loaf sugar, 70 New-York city cured hams [10 lbs each]; 5 boxes glass, 1000 brooms, blocks [ass'd], 72 calf skins, 600 hanks, rifle powder, 40 sides sole leather, 50 bags shot [ass'd], 150 pine apple cheeses, 3 bbls dried apples, 6 Goshen cheeses [in tin cases], 100 demijohns, 100 bales wicking, 12 dozen chairs, 50 ox bows, 5 dozen cane seat chairs, 200 lbs sewing twine, 1 bale sarsaparilla, 10 dozen lemon syrup, 1000 kapaos, 10 bags fine Liverpool salt, 2 casks black pepper, 3 bbls Epsom salts, 4 dozen cayenne pepper, ginger, cassia, allspice, 4 dozen sarsaparilla syrup, 10 dozen old sherry, 3 dozen mead syrup, 12 dozen old port, 1 wagon harness, 50 rolls mosquito netting, 300 cotton umbrellas, 50 rolls China matting, 2 cases 18 English saddles and 36 bridles, 150 boxes No. 1 soap, seidlitz powders, 50 lbs old Castle soap, 10 boxes salt water soap, 6 boxes tobacco, 200 bbls salt, 3000 gaud skins, 4 bathing tubs, 200 bbls, empty casks, 15 bbls slush, 46 pieces raven's duck, 10 bbls sperm oil, 3 bbls turtle oil, sperm candles, 1000 walking canes, 40 M. corks, 8 pipes Manila rice, 6 pipes American rice, China preserves, magnesia, soda and acid, 400 bags sugar. The above will be sold for cash, or barter.

Stationery.

Superfine foolscap: 100's, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires: 500 memorandum books: black and red ink-powder: glass case in stand: pens: nibs, of very superior quality: slate-pencils: Perry's superior steel pens: broad, middling and narrow office tape: boxes wafers.

Naval Stores.

Anchors for vessels of 60 to 75, 100 to 150, and 350 tons: double and single bloc's of all sizes: paint brushes: patent chain cables, complete: bolts patent canvass, No. 1 to No. 8: sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz: nails for do: copper rods and spile nails: sail-needles: boat-nails and pump-tac's: paints, pitch, and best Stockholm tar: iron pumps, complete: whale-line and rope and rigging of all dimensions: ratline: deep-sea and hand-lead lines: spirits turpentine: black varnish: seaming and roping twine: linseed oil: rosin.

Wanted.

Bills on the United States, England, and France. May 22. tf

New Books.

RECEIVED by the Globe, and for sale at this Office, an invoice of New Books—comprising Frederika Bremer's Novels, Howitt's works, Sartor Resartus, Anecdotes of Napoleon, Marshall on the Federal Constitution, School and Children's Books, etc. etc. tf Aug. 3.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE, by C. BREWER & CO., the following articles—at reduced prices,—viz:— Heavy Russia Canvass, Twine do, Light Raven's Duck, Sail Twine, Grindstones, Loaf Sugar in boxes, Butter in kegs, pine apple Cheeses, best Codfish—in 25 lb. boxes, Hams, Claret Wine, Hock Wine, composition Nails, Rivets, marble top centre Tables, Windlass Bedsteads, Friction Matches, large gilt Looking Glasses, Whaughten's Ours, Alcohol, 1 Ox-Cart, 2 Handcarts, Stolemen's Bitters, Rose Water, Paint Oil, 1 glazier's Diamond, ground Ginger, Druggists' Labels, Tapioca, Spices, Glass Lan-pa.—Also,—1 Boston Chaise and Harness. The above articles were received per "Congaree", from Boston, and will be sold low to close a consignment. tf July 20.

Charlton's Trial.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, a Report of the case of GEORGE PELLY vs. RICHARD CHARLTON—tried before His Excellency M. KEKUANAOA—June 18 and 19, 1844.—Single copies, 25 cents. tf July 27

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED per English Brig Laura Ann, Thomas, master, from Valparaiso, and for sale by C. BREWER & CO., the following articles, viz: 13 cases Prints—new styles—assorted: 3 do. Indias: 1 case Broadcloth: 2 cases blue Drills: 58 boxes Claret Wine: 20 bales 3-4 brown Cottons: 2 hds. Hams: 34 jars Linseed Oil: 5000 lbs. bar Iron: 93 bags Flour—superfine: 1 bale Bunting—assorted colors: 15 doz. Chest Locks: 10 boxes Loaf Sugar: 1250 lbs. White Lead: 1100 feet window Glass: 20 kegs Sherry Wine, first quality: 7 bbls do. June 15

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED, and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods,—viz:— 4 cases fine calf Boots; 5 do. pegged do.; 19 bbls. Pine Apple; 32 cases Cordials; 54 jars Preserved Ginger; 11,000 lbs. Bread; 60 gro. clay Pipes; 47 doz. Watson's Brown Stout; 20 pra. Ox Bows; 1 bale Sarsaparilla; 10 cane seat Settees; 4 doz. do. do. Chairs; 6 China Tea Sets; 2 pra. Green Shades; 3 pra. Glass Candlesticks, with cut shades; 2000 Scotch plaid Hdk's; 30 lbs. assorted Sewing Silk; 300 lbs. brown, black, and white Linen Thread; 50 bbl. Oil Casks; 50 bbl. clean do.; 200 ps. black Hat Ribbon; 6 ps. black Crape; 4 do. buff do. July 6.

Notice. DOCTOR C. F. WINSLOW, from the United States, having established himself a permanent resident at Maui, offers his services to those persons who visit that port, in need of Medical or Surgical attendance. Maui, July 6, 1844. 6w

NEW GOODS.

C. BREWER & CO. have just received, per big "Globe", the following goods,—viz:— 20 cases assorted Prints, 3 do blue Sheetting, 3 do do. drills. 1 do. Staipe'd Shirts. 7 do. English super. Saddles and Bridles &c. 1 do. cotton Hoes. 2 do. super. Muls and Muslins, 1 do. Silk Hdk's., 2 do.—Spun Under-Shirts, 1 do. Persian thread, 4 do. Eng. Cambrics, (a,s'd). 1 do. rich stripe do. 1 do. Barnsley Sheetting, 1 do. Superior perfume, 2 do.—Welsh Flannels, 2 do. Cambric Blues, 2 do. preserv. ed Soups and meats, 20 do. India Ale. 15 do. Porter, 130 kegs white Lead. July 20

Arrow Root. 30,000 LBS. superior Arrow Root, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. July 20.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, per big Globe, from Boston, the following articles, now landing, and for sale—on reasonable terms—by E. & H. GRIMES.

42 dozen patent chest Locks (ass'd); 60 Pit-Saws (7 feet each); 24 cross-cut Saws; 5000 Nail Needles; 85,000 Sewing do; 50 doz. Sleath Knives; 72 gro. sil-ered Suspender Buttons; 30 gro. Strap do do do; 124 C. S. pit-saw Files; 10 doz. Hunt's C. S. Axes; 50 kegs 4d cut Nails; 7500 lbs. Russia bar Iron; 750 lbs. buck shot; 60 doz. Plates (large size); 15 doz. Mullins; 3 1-2 doz. Bakers; 10 gro. H. Playing Cards; 6 Journals and 6 Ledgers; 216 lbs. Seine Twine; 1000 lbs. White Lead; 36 Gents. Riding Saddles; 20 gro. Fancy Vest Buttons; 73 gro. fancy coat do; 10 doz. Butcher Knives; 3 doz. Handsaws; 25 M. copper Tacks; 29 gro. steel Pens; 6 prs. ivory Carvers; 6 sets do Knives and Forks; 6 do do desert do; 24 doz. Scissors and 12 doz. Razors; 4 doz. pad and 2 doz. cupboard Locks; 6 spring Balances; 2 gro. nail Gimblets; 10 doz. German Harps; 12 doz. ship Scrapers; 1 doz. Waiters; 12 doz. Sauce Pans; 20 U. S. Muskets; 3 doz. Coffee Mills; 2 doz. Brass Wire Seines; 30 bundles Pins; 3 doz. Spades and 6 doz. Shovels (steel points) 465 lbs. Smith's Vices; 48 set brass-socket Castors; 200 boxes Hooks and Eyes; 6 doz. Axe Hatchets; 1 doz. broad do; 2 doz. shingling do; 5 doz. nail Hammers; 2 sets copper Measurers; 2 M. best Quills; 4 doz. C. S. mill saw Files (12 inch); 80 doz. (ass'd) do do; 4 doz. best Copal Varnish; 185 gals. bright do; 6 doz. brass Latches; 13 gro. Ivory coat Buttons; 67 gro. Matheman's do do; 110 bunches Beads; 618 lbs. Sad Irons; 12 Riles; 57 cards pocket Knives (ass'd) 3 doz. Bridles; 6 cards Spoons; 3 doz. Martingales; 3 doz. plated Snafes; 300 kip Brogans. July 20.

For Sale, ONE ROLL painted canvass Carpeting, containing 175 square yards. Apply to C. BREWER & CO. July 20. tf

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE, by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods, viz:— 132 doz. Madras Handkerchiefs; 5 pieces superfine blue Broadcloth; 80 prs. blue cloth Trousers; 10 do do do; 10 do do Jackets; 20,000 lbs. light brown Sugar; 3 bales Jeans; 3 do. brown Cotton; 5 nests Camphor Trunks; 5 do. Leather do.; (5 each) 2 bbls. Turtle Oil; 12 do. Whale do.; 30 doz. Champagne; 3 tons Sea-Coal; 100 doz. English Ale; 10 M. Manila Cigars, No. 3; 20 M. Havana do; 10 doz. silver steel Scissors; 2 doz. 4 bladed Penknives; 2 cases Stationery (ass'd); 4 cases gents. Brogans; 1 doz. China Rattan Chairs; 240 feet 10x12 Glass; 80 Window Sashes, 8x10 and 10x12; 10 bales Wicking; 10 bags Black Pepper; 50 cords Fire-Wood; 6 Pannel Doors; 160 cases Claret (excellent quality); 40 do. Cordials; 96 Guayaquil Hats. June 29

Valuable Books.

JUST opened, and for sale at this Office—3 invaluable works, at home prices:— Marshall's Life of Washington, 2 vols; Walpole's Letters, 4 vols; Murphy's Tacitus; Smith's Thucydides; Gillies's History of Greece; Mitford's Complete Works; Frederick the Great, his Court and Times, in 4 vols.;—Madame de Sveigne and her contemporaries; Shelly's Lives of Eminent French Writers, 2 vols.; Brougham's Miscellaneous Writings, 2 vols.; Romantic Biography of the age of Elizabeth, 2 vols.; Welstead's City of the Caliphs, 2 vols.; The United Irishmen—Their Lives and Times—by Madden; Brougham's Celebrated Statesmen, 2 vols.; Tuckers Life of Jefferson; Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.; Bulwer's Miscellanies; Cooper's Novels and Tales; Dickens (Boz) Works; Hawthorn's Tales; Tales of Shipwrecks; Daily Food (gilt); The District School; Lives of the Queens of England; Furguson's History of Rome; The Arabian Nights (Sheep, gilt); Wheaton's Right of Search; Kirby's History of Animals; Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology (with over 400 wood cuts); Buckland's Geology (with numerous maps and plates); The Porcelain Tower, or nine Stories of China (extra cloth, with plates); Scripture Geography; Peter Pilgrim; Rob of the Bowl; Family Records; Strumer, or Mesmerism; Greyslaer, a Romance; Robin Day; Lights, Shadows and Reflections of Whigs and Tories; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Shakspeare; &c. &c. &c. June 15.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship William Ackers, from Liverpool, and for sale by the package, by C. BREWER & CO., a large and valuable assortment of goods,—viz:— English Prints, Fanny do, Blue do, Arabias, Furnitures, Fancy Hdk's., Regatta Stripes, Printed Muslins, do Velvet, Cotton Laces, Damasks, Satteens, Lastings, White Long Cloths, Super do do, Domestic, Linnen Drills, Cotton do, Pint Stuffs, Platillas, Creas, India Ale, Strong do, Porter, Bricks, 80 crates Earthen Ware—comprising dinner and tea ware—a large variety. July 20.

CIRCULAR.—The HAWAIIAN TREASURY BOARD announce to the public generally, that in future the GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT located at Honolulu, will execute with neatness and despatch, any BOOK or JOB PRINTING required by private individuals, on the same terms as it has been done heretofore as a private establishment.

Also, that the Government, having purchased the POLYNESIAN NEWSPAPER, lately owned by J. J. JARVES, will in future furnish the same at the rates per annum that were demanded for it when a private periodical; and will admit all Advertisements at the accustomed prices of insertion. By order of the Board. J. J. JARVES, July 13, 1844. Director of Gov't Printing.

NOTICE. "VESSELS APPROACHING HONOLULU, and desiring a PILOT, will set their national ensign and pilot signal, on which he will go off immediately." The great number of ships coming in from Lahaina, and intending to lie off and on, or to come to anchor without employing a pilot, renders attention to the above requirement of the Harbor Laws necessary.

The undersigned will give prompt attendance on all vessels that require his services, but he wishes it to be understood that he will not go off without being signalized as required in the above quoted law, a compliance with which will be necessary to justify any future complaint against him for want of attention to duty. JOHN MEEK. Honolulu, June 15, 1844. 3m

For Sale, THE good Sch'r PILOT, 20 tons, in good condition, and well found. For terms, apply to LADD & CO. July 20.

NEW GOODS. FOR SALE by E. & H. GRIMES,—on reasonable terms,—the following goods, viz:— 4 cases white Mosquito Netting, (China); 1 case blue do. do. do.; 3 cases black Silk Hdk's.; 2 cases China Shoes (ass'd); 5 cases blue Cotton; 1 case Beeswax; 4 nests Camphor Chests; 9,000 lbs. Navy Bread (1st quality); 30 bbls. whale Oil; 5 iron Try Pots; 26 boxes manufactured Tobacco (16 hands to the pound); 5 tons Hoop Iron; 40 tons brown Sugar (first quality); 50 cords Fire-Wood; 1 fuke Rope; 5 coils Whale Line; 50 Oars; 10 bbls. Genesee Flour; 3 bbls. powdered Sugar; 3 pipes French Claret (first quality); 48 sets Ivory Knives and Forks (balance handles). Aug. 10.

For Sale, A Boston built four wheeled BUGGY, lined with drab-colored cassimere. Also, a harness. Inquire of J. J. JARVES. May 22. tf

American Beef and Pork. 75 BBLs. Mess Beef; 30 do. Pork; for sale by C. BREWER & CO. July 20

For Sale, or to be Let, A well-built two-story Stone HOUSE, suitable for a store beneath, and dwelling above; with a cellar and convenient out-houses. These premises are most favorably situated for business, being on the beach in Lahaina, Maui. For further particulars, apply to J. R. von PFISTER. Honolulu, July 13. tf

For Sale, TWO neat wooden COTTAGES in the valley of Nuuanu, about two miles from the town of Honolulu. For terms, apply to C. BREWER & CO. May 22.

For Sale, THE two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with SHOP adjoining, pleasantly situated, opposite the Mansion House, and now occupied by the subscriber. For terms, apply to ELI JONES. Honolulu, July 27. tf

JOHN RALLOU, C. H. NICHOLSON, Tailors. SHOP OVER THE STORE OF MR. E. C. WEBSTER. Honolulu, June 15. tf

E. H. BOARDMAN, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER, HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given. Honolulu, May 22. tf

MANSION HOUSE, HONOLULU. J. O. CARTER, F. W. THOMPSON, Proprietors. May 22. tf

BOOK & JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE POLYNESIAN. SUBSCRIPTION—\$6 per annum, payable in advance; half year, \$3.50; quarter, \$2; single copies, 25 cents; six copies, \$1; three, 50 cts. ADVERTISING.—A square, \$2 for first three insertions, 50 cents for each continuance; more than half a square, and less than a whole, \$1.50 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each continuance; half a square, or less, \$1 for first three insertions, 25 cents for each continuance. TERMS OF YEARLY ADVERTISING favorable, and made known on application to the Editor. Marriages, Births, Notices, Cards, &c. inserted as advertisements, except when desired as matters of charity.