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EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

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BUSH & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants,

LAHAINA, MAUI,

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CHARLES P. ROBINSON, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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* Money advanced, at the lowest rates, for Bills of
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by whale ships and merchant vessels visiting the port.

* Money advanced on the most favorable terms, in
exchange for Bills on the U. States and Europe.

M. DILLON'S SECRETLY CIRCULATED

PAMPHLET, AND MR. WYLLIE'S

NOTES.

(Continued from the Polynesian, No. 19, of the
22nd, No. 20, of the 29th September, No. 21,
of the 6th, No. 22, of the 13th, No. 23 of the
20th, and No. 24 of the 27th October, 1849.)

Moreover, "M. Wyllie freely confesses,
(M. Dillon still quotes from his letter to M.
Judd, that there was a time when he de-
fended M. Judd without his concurrence or
knowledge. (87) That time was, from the
3d February, 1844, to the 27th of March,
1845. (M. Wyllie was then intruding to get
into office.) (88) Here, I may ask your per-
don, and I shall most respectfully ask it, in any
terms that you may dictate to me with the
approval of Mrs. Judd, (one of the axioms of
M. Wyllie's diplomacy is, that those who have
wives on their side, have also husbands, hence
the perseverance and evasive success with
which he cultivates that interesting portion of
the female sex,) in whose good sense and un-
derstanding, I have all the confidence that
Commodore Wilkes expresses." (89)

But we have not yet done with M. Wyllie's
disinterestedness:—

"You have lately seen a striking instance
of that (M. Dillon continues to quote from
the same document,) with reference to my
pro-consular accounts, which Consul General
Miller, in his last ravings for revenge, be-
cause I would not agree with him, in all his
own unjust notions of men and things (M.
Wyllie was then aiming at another office). His
notions of men and things are now no longer
the same) endeavored to throw suspicion
upon. What course did I pursue, under the
charge? Not, most assuredly, to plead dig-
nity, want of leisure or any other excuse,
which could have only fastened suspicion
upon me, but to request a court of honor and
enquiry into the books, and a report of that
committee to be made and a copy forwarded
to the British Government. This, the Consul
General has refused. A friend of mine, M.
Mac Tavish, has gone over the books, and
pointed out to him the perfect correctness of
every item that the Consul General affected
to misunderstand." (90)

Now, as M. Dillon is more of M. Wyllie's
friend than he gives him credit for, he recom-
mends him to take advantage of the happy
state of reciprocal confidence which exists,
according to his pamphlet, between the
honorable Foreign representative in question
and himself and hasten to get a certificate
from the latter, admitting the regularity of
those pro-consular accounts, for he, (M. Dil-
lon,) has it on good authority, that, up to a
very recent period, Consul General Miller
has been in the habit of shaking his head
whenever this topic was mentioned, and say-
ing that M. Wyllie had a system of addition
and subtraction which he (General Miller)
did not understand. (91)

MR. WYLLIE'S NOTES.

[87] M. Wyllie does many things for his
friends, without their concurrence or knowledge.
M. Dillon himself, at a time when Mr. Wyllie
believed that he deserved it, and the benefit
of this disposition of Mr. Wyllie's, in the let-
ters which he addressed to Admirals Baudin,
Hamelin and De Tromelin, under dates of 2nd
and 3rd March, 1848, and in one to the King's
Commissioner, in London, of date 3rd February,
1848, of which M. Dillon made a very ungrate-
ful use, as the reader will find by referring to
pages 350 and 351 of the printed Official Cor-
respondence. Mr. Wyllie, with more experience
of M. Dillon, is sorry to have to retract every-
thing, in these letters, favorable to him; but
Mr. Wyllie does not retract anything that he
said, in Mr. Judd's favor, within the dates speci-
fied by M. Dillon.

[88] M. Wyllie was not "then intruding to
get into office." If what is said in note no. 78
do not prove that he was not, M. Dillon cannot
fail to consider as decisive the following extract
from Mr. Wyllie's letter to Mr. Judd, of the
18th Nov., 1847, which M. Dillon glories in so
often quoting, to his own shame:—"It will be
seen, at page 53, that my intention was to have
returned, by way of China, immediately on the
return of the Consul General, from the Society
Islands." It does not suit M. Dillon's policy to
quote, from the same letter either, where Mr.
Wyllie states that he considered Mr. Armstrong
to be one of Mr. Judd's best friends!!

[89] M. Dillon, in bringing ladies on the stage,
has the advantage of Mr. Wyllie, for he has a
lady on his side, and Mr. Wyllie has none. Yet,
as will be seen by referring to note 77, Mr.
Wyllie does not yield to M. Dillon in the re-
spectful consideration due to the sex. Entertain-
ing that consideration, Mr. Wyllie will not
allow himself to be provoked into any illu-
stration of the fact of M. Dillon, in bringing an
"interesting" auxiliary to bear on Mr. Wyllie,
on the 6th of December, 1848 (albeit he has a
very amusing entry at page 45 of the IV. volume
of his Private Journal) or of his astute diplo-
macy between that date and the 22nd Dec-
ember, 1848, in "cultivating that interesting por-
tion of the female sex," by whose influence, he sought
to obtain the suppression of his celebrated letter
to Mr. Judd, of the 11th of August, 1848. M.
Dillon would have had more success in his gal-
lantries, had he met with less "good sense"
and "understanding."

[90] What a delicate illustration M. Dillon
gives in the above paragraph, of the policy of
PEACE and FRATERNITY which he vaunts,
in his despatch to Mr. Wyllie of 16th December,
1848, (see page 87 of the printed official cor-
respondence).

[91] It has been equally the misfortune of M.
Dillon to imbibe too much of the gossip of
Honolulu, and to contribute too much to that
gossip. Mr. Wyllie requires no certificate from
the Consul General Miller, for it was a misap-
prehension of Mr. Wyllie, that the Consul Gen-
eral ever entertained the smallest doubt of his

One more extract and M. Dillon has done
with the chapter of M. Wyllie's self vaunted
disinterestedness:—

"The assertion made in your letter of the
12th inst., (continues M. Wyllie writing to
M. Judd,) in regard to my accounts, handed
in, on the 11th, that it is not your duty to
admit their correctness, is unaccountable and
perhaps rash. But I am not at all offended,
knowing it is your custom to say rude things
and to make difficulties and trouble in settling
the plainest accounts. It was my wish, in
my letter of the 11th, to be not only courteous
and complimentary to you, (M. Wyllie has
an odd way of paying compliments!) but to
show my confidence in you (M. Wyllie has
an odd way of shewing confidence!). To the
small items, mentioned in that letter, I at-
tach very little importance, but I meant to
show that I dislike shaming, and, I submit
to the operation, I feel the rough edge of
the razor." (92)

It is the writer of the above private letter;
it is the same M. Wyllie, the celebrated hater
of occult diplomacy (see his pamphlet) who
comes on the stage, officially, no longer in
the capacity of a stranger about petty ac-
counts, but with the tragic buskin on, and
who thus addresses M. Dillon, in his melo-
dramatic despatch (see pamphlet, page 104). 93.

accuracy. This is shown, very earnestly, in a
letter from the Consul General, dated 10th July,
1847, so that all that M. Dillon, very facetiously,
opines of the "shaking" of the Consul Gen-
eral's head, and of "Mr. Wyllie's system of 'ad-
dition' and 'subtraction' may be safely put
down, as so many more figments of M. Dillon's
fertile imagination. It may be satisfactory to
M. Dillon to know, that Mr. Wyllie's said ac-
counts remain exactly as rendered on the 27th of
March, 1845, under which date, a receipt was
given for the "balance."

Mr. Wyllie cannot help remarking, in this
place, how exceeding strange it is, that with so
many disputes and differences of opinion between
him and the British Consul General, all so care-
fully brought before the public by M. Dillon, he
should have ever worked himself up into the
belief that, notwithstanding, there was always
the very best understanding between them, and
a concurrence, in secret design, to supplant
Mr. Judd, and to put the Islands into a
British Colony. If M. Dillon found Dr. R. V.
Wood and one or two others, so overflowing in
that Christian charity that BELIEVEVETH ALL
THINGS, as greedily to drink in M. Dillon's
soft impeachment, he ought, at least, out of re-
spect to their strong faith, to have kept back the
strong evidence that, by his own showing, he all
the while had for believing, himself, nothing of
the sort!!

The only rational inference is, that M. Dillon,
in his zeal to run down Mr. Wyllie, adds and
subtracts to what he quotes, just as he thinks
they may most contribute to that end, con-
soling himself all the while, in the glorious race,
with the reflection, that in looking to the end,
and disregarding the means, he shows "the
MENS DIVINOR of a Politician"!!

[92] How marvellous it is, that with all such
potent auxiliaries brought forward by M. Dillon,
he has altogether failed in producing one shade
of difference between Mr. Judd and Mr. Wyllie,
either in regard to M. Dillon's policy, or dis-
crepancy in each other in supporting the
King's independence. M. Dillon might have
saved himself much trouble, and no small dis-
grace, had he only adverted to the following
emphatic paragraph of Mr. Wyllie's letter to
Mr. Judd, of the 18th Nov., 1847, that M.
Dillon delights to garble and pervert. It is as
follows:—

"I have ever been and am most anxious that
the King should long retain your valuable services,
and knowing upon what point the put
dangers which I have enumerated have arisen, I
am desirous that the valuable lessons of expe-
rience should not be thrown away."

Neither Mr. Judd nor Mr. Wyllie are too wise
to despise the lessons of experience, and M. Dil-
lon has given them not a few, of an unexpected
kind, that they will not soon forget.

Mr. Wyllie's accounts were audited, and found
to be perfectly correct; but as for whether Mr.
Wyllie's accounts with the Hawaiian Treasury
or the British Consul General, prove, or dis-
prove, Mr. Wyllie's "disinterestedness," Mr.
Wyllie holds that M. Dillon is no judge, having
never seen them, and that it is a piece of im-
pudence in him to venture any opinion, on what he
knows nothing at all about, and what he has
nothing whatever to do with. As well might
Mr. Wyllie analyze the contents of M. Dillon's
80 packages landed from the Sarcelle—his ac-
count with Messrs. Bent and Co., the house
carpenters.

[93] M. Dillon talks of "occult diplomacy"
with reference to Mr. Wyllie's letter to Mr.
Judd from which he quotes. There could be
nothing "occult" from Mr. Judd in a letter ad-
dressed to Mr. Judd himself, and that it was not
"occult" from M. Dillon, is very simply shown
by the copious, garbled quotations that he ven-
tures to make from it. There was, therefore,
nothing "occult" about it; but, that there was
something very occult about M. Dillon's letter
of the 11th August, 1848, is proved by his
own words, which he quotes, in his letter to
M. Judd, of the 11th of August, 1848, in which
he says, "M. Dillon wishes at the same time
to add, that his note of yesterday involves various
matters connected with great interests distinct
from these Islands, and that there are no pos-
sible circumstances that could justify Mr. Judd
divulging the same. Any action founded on
such divulging, would be a gross breach of trust
towards M. Dillon, as would M. Dillon's divulging
certain other data, referred to this morning,
be towards Mr. Judd" (see page 216 of the
printed Correspondence). Yet this is the man
who calls and garbles from those very data,
whatever he thought could be most injurious to
Mr. Judd and throw a fire-brand between him
and Mr. Wyllie—the man, who unblushingly
maintains that his "strategy is one of open war-
fare, and not of sly ambuscade" (as he chooses
to qualify his own imaginary "suggestions"
—fattered on Consul General Miller—"to the
King"—and, to crown all, this is the man whose
"policy may be proclaimed on the house tops"!!

Mr. Judd was a better gentleman. He did not
divulge M. Dillon's letter that the above extract
referred to. It came to light, before a tribunal
representing the KING, himself, and had M.
Dillon's data only been divulged in the same
manner, Mr. Wyllie would not now have to ac-
cuse him of conduct altogether unworthy of a
gentleman or man of honor, in the perpetration
of a "gross breach of trust," in the exact terms
of his own note above quoted.

M. Dillon's maxim seems to be—if he is only
right in words, he cannot be wrong in things. It
is not so with his former master, M. GUIZOT,
(of whom he has so much reason to be proud).
For he says, in his pamphlet on the Democracy
of France—"nothing has a more certain ten-
dency to ruin a people than a habit of accepting
words and assurances as realities." It is con-
soling to know that, so far as M. Dillon is con-

"We, the Hawaiian statesmen, the humble
servants of Kamehameha III., are plain
dealing folks. We cannot accompany you
(M. Dillon,) in such lofty flights of imagina-
tion. In our humble diplomacy, we prefer
the inductive process (M. Wyllie did not say
the subtractive,) that is, to reason from and
upon facts, and we deprecate any responsi-
bility, even to the Republic of France, for all
imaginative charges, contrary to facts."

—(94)

And again, page 160, with the buskin still
on:—

"I can assure you, Monsieur le Consul,
that even were I given to intrigue, which I
am not, so much of my time is absorbed, in the
defence and vindication of the King's rights,
(another puff, in the style of the Morning
Chronicle, referred to by M. Dillon,) that I could
not engage in so insidious an art, and that,
as the King's Minister of Foreign Relations,
I have endeavored that my humble diplomacy
should consist with the principles of fearing
God, honoring the King, and loving my neighbor."
(Puff the second in the same sentence!)

—(95)

By the bye, M. Dillon's self-complacent pa-
graph, marked 30, looks exceedingly like a
PUFF. Does it not? gentle reader.

(To be continued.)

From the China Repository of June, 1849.

Cruise of the U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, Com-
mander James Glynn, to Napa and Nagasaki.

(Concluded.)

About the 10th of August, the men were
removed on board a junk, the three just
mentioned being put into a cage between
decks only 5 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 ft.
broad, the other twelve men were stowed in
a second cage 12 by 10 feet square, and
high enough to stand up in. In these cribs
they were kept during the passage to Nagas-
aki where they arrived about Sept. 1st; they
made every objection to going on shore, and
asked for their own boats that they might try
to reach China in them. Moreana, the
government interpreter, among other false-
hoods, told them they should be carefully
taken care of ashore, and in six weeks re-
warded to Batavia in the Dutch ship. One
could have a little more patience with a peo-
ple like the Japanese, if to their cruelty in
carrying out regulations which they suppose
necessary for their national safety, they did
not add such gratuitous mendacity to de-
lude the unfortunates in their power. They
were questioned on board of the junk, and
then carried to the "town-house of Nagasaki,"
as they call it, in kago or chairs; as each
man entered the door, he was compelled to
step on a crucifix in the ground, and if he
showed any dislike to tread on the sacred
emblem, a Japanese attendant on each side
pulled him back, or lifted him up, until both
feet had rested on it. McCoy was told that
if any of the men had refused to go through
this ceremony, he would have been put into
an iron house, from which death would be
his only exit. Boyd was pulled from one
side to the other, as he showed some dexte-
rity at dodging it, until he was forcibly fixed
by his guard upon it. When in the town-
house, they were made to squat down, and
shortly a hissing sound announced the gov-
ernment's approach. They told him in brief
they were shipwrecked Americans; but as it
was now dark, the examination soon closed,
and they were carried to a temple about a
mile from the town, where they were lodged
in a room surrounded by a fence 30 feet high,
beyond which was a wall 8 or 10 feet high;
their guard lodged under the same roof, and
accommodations were not so bad and strait as
the cages and junk.

In a day or two they were again carried
to the town-house, and questioned more
minutely, but McCoy and Boyd had by this
time learned enough of the Japanese lan-
guage to know that the interpretations of
Moreana were very incorrect. Partly on
this account, perhaps, the examination was
again put off to the morrow, at which time,
the opperhoofd from Desima was present.—

"He asked us," says McCoy, "what was
our object in coming into the Japan sea?—
We told him we came in search of whales.
He then asked us if we came in search of
any other kind of fish; if whaling was our
only object;—and if we did not also come to
spy out the country? We told him, No, we
only came for whales. He asked us if we
ate whales; to which we replied we made oil
of them, &c.; with more such conversation,
after which we were carried back to prison."

The suspicious rulers having no truth them-
selves, were not satisfied with the superin-
tendent's examination, and the next day
(Sept. 6th,) this testimony was all gone over
again, and after it concluded, Moreana told
them he doubted not they were spies, and
came for no other purpose than to examine
the country. The Dutch superintendent
kindly sent them some coffee, sugar, gin and
wine, and a piece of longcloth for Bull to
make himself clothes. After six weeks had
elapsed, he sent a letter to them, stating that
permission had not yet come from Yedo, but
that the Dutch ship would tarry twenty-days

outside the harbor; he also wisely cautioned
them against quarreling, adding that such
unruly conduct would only aggravate their
condition. In their reply to this note, the
dispirited seamen expressed themselves as in
a wretched condition, and begged him to
make known their case to some American
consul, if perchance thereby a man-of-war
might be sent to their relief.

Seeing no release come, the impatient
McCoy escaped from his prison, by tearing
off the boards from the fence and climbing
the wall, in the vain hope of getting aboard
of the Dutch ship lying off the harbor before
she sailed. He traveled all night, and hid
himself in the hills during the next day, till
4 p. m., when he made for the beach, a rain-
storm inducing him to hope the coast was
clear, but he was re-taken and carried back
in a kago to his old quarters, and questioned
as to his designs in escaping, and his object
in spying out the land. He was put in stocks,
and tied to the grating, during the night, and
the next day carried to the town-house to
undergo another examination, where the
question as to his being a spy was again asked;
though he told his keepers his only design
was to get aboard of the Dutch ship.—He
was taken thence to the common prison in
the heart of the town, once the site of a
church, and kept there by himself about
three weeks. McCoy had by this time ac-
quired so much knowledge of Japanese as to

wards, of Sag Harbor, who in the spirit of adventure, left the ship according to a previous arrangement with his captain in a small boat, intending to cruise along the Japanese coast, or cast himself ashore, as the winds or opportunity might favor. His boat was so contrived that he could capsize it himself, and an experiment he made the next day near a reef proved that it could be done without danger in smooth water. He first landed on an uninhabited island, which he examined throughout in hopes of finding traces of human beings, but seeing none he left it for the larger island of Timoshu or Dessi, about ten miles distant. When about half way over, he capsize his boat and righted her, and then coasted along the shore till night. The next morning he saw fishermen, who approached as he beckoned to them, and into whose boat he jumped, holding the painter of his own boat and making signs to go ashore. On landing (July 2d, 1848,) they put sandals on his feet, and gently took him to a house where a meal was provided for him, and a suit of dry clothes. He remained with these people eight days, but poor as they were and kindly disposed, they were under too much fear of their rulers to harbor him without permission, or keep him without reporting him; and accordingly, at the end of this period four officers from Soya arrived at the house, who carried him to the capital of the island situated on the seashore in a northwesterly direction, and there confined him. His narrow quarters were enlarged at his remonstrance, and he had passed a month here quietly, when a higher officer arrived to take him to a town called Soya on the island of Yesso, about 25 miles distant.

Here he remained in confinement a fortnight, waiting for a junk to take him to Matsmai, where he arrived Sept. 6th, after a passage of fifteen days, including stoppages; he was allowed to walk about the vessel's quarter deck, but forbidden to hold communication with the men, or go ashore. We cannot find any of the islands or towns mentioned by McDonald on our maps, but the length of time employed in the passage to Matsmai, leads us to suppose them to be in the north-eastern part of Yesso. Though confined, he was treated kindly at Matsmai, clothed in a Japanese dress, and all his wants supplied with the addition of a few luxuries; among other things, he was furnished with a rude wooden spoon cut out and left behind by one of the crew of the Lagoda, who he was told had attempted to escape. He left Matsmai, Oct. 1st, and reached Nagasaki the 17th, where he was provided with a lodging in a temple.

On going ashore at Nagasaki, he was carried to the town-house, but before going in, Moreau instructed him how to behave when in presence of the governor, and ordered him to step on an image in front of the first door, which he said was the "devil of Japan." This plate, about a foot wide, was, as well as he could see, a rude picture of the Virgin and Child, but the crowd pressing in prevented him examining it closely. He was compelled to kneel, in court, and soon a hissing announced the governor, to whom he was obliged to make the Japanese salutation—bending down so as not to look in his face. On being asked his place of residence, he told them Oregon, New York and Canada, in hopes to be delivered to the first American or English man-of-war which might come, and thus be the means of restoring the other men to liberty, who, for their restlessness he thought would be kept prisoners for life. Many other questions were asked him, and among others if he believed there was a God in heaven? He said, "Yes, I believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." He was taken away in a kago to the quarters provided for him, where he remained over six months until the Preble's arrival.

He was twice taken to the town-house to be questioned, and also examined in his room. On asking for his Bible and other books, his keeper told him angrily, "Don't speak of the Bible in Japan, it is not a good book." McDonald thought one object of these interrogatories was to find out whether he had any friends in America, who were likely to exert themselves to effect his liberation when they knew his captivity. His time was chiefly employed in teaching English to a few natives, among whom Moreau was his best scholar, though he thought he himself knew more of the Japanese language than his pupil did of the English. He ascribes his comparatively kind treatment to his efforts in this line, as his scholars were both studious and inquisitive.

The arrival of the Preble caused no little excitement among the government people, and the next morning (April 18,) the guard showed him a list of the troops which had come into town in consequence, to the number of 3504 men making, with the ordinary garrison of 650, and those previously arrived, nearly six thousand troops, besides their followers—an extraordinary force. The day before his liberation, he was requested to give the relative rank of the commander of the Preble for the information of his keepers, which he did by counting in the order of succession from the highest chief in the United States: "First, he says, I gave the People (which they could not comprehend,) then the President, Secretary of the Navy, commodore, captain, and commander; this rank was so high as apparently to excite their surprise." His information perhaps led to the change in the officer, Hagawara Matsak, who went aboard the Preble on the day of her departure.

It is impossible to say whether it was owing to the change of officers, and the arrival of a new governor, or to the decided tone of Capt. Glynn, that the captives were given up; it is probable that the new incumbent was quite willing to accept Mr. Levysohn's offer, and rid himself of so undesirable a visitor as a foreign spy of war. The men were then taken to Desima, where they were furnished with an excellent dinner—a banquet to them after their fare of seaweed, rice, and fish—and allowed to amuse themselves by walking about the factory grounds, while the boat was getting ready. On taking leave, they returned their thanks to Mr. Levysohn for his kindness to them, which indeed was shown in so many ways and at so many times as to call for their acknowledgments, and that of all their countrymen abroad; and we hope the government at Washington will communicate its sense of this courteous conduct to him through the proper channels at Batavia.

We are sure that the readers of this melancholy narrative will rejoice with us that Com. Geisinger had it in his power to respond so promptly to the call of humanity, and send one of the ships of his squadron to

bring away these unfortunate captives, and let the Japanese know that though they were poor sailors, they were not overlooked by their country on that account. Praise is due to Capt. Glynn for the energy displayed in executing his commission, and intimating to the Japanese rulers that he was not to be trifled with, and put off with the frivolous excuse that they must first ask imperial permission before a company of sailors they had held captive for nearly a twelvemonth could be given up.

THE GREAT CAUSE of lack of success in so many cases within the cognizance of every man, is the ill adaptation of capacity to pursuit. Added to this, is the false estimate too generally set upon the dignity of various pursuits. Whether phrenology is true or not, as a science; or whether there is any science by which the exact powers and disposition of the boy or man can be ascertained, is not essential, though it would be useful, to thereby boys and men could, by having their bumps touched, be set about vocations for which nature and common sense intended them. The boy without mechanical taste or genius, apprenticed to a trade which involves delicate invention and construction, is starting on a path which must of necessity be thorny—a path for which his feet are not sandalled, and which the little phrenological or physiological acuteness, natural to all parents, should, at all hazards, have kept him from.

The man, too, with a genius quick and comprehensive enough for turning a furrow, building a stone wall, or playing the cobbler with an old shoe—but entirely void of disposition to learned or intricate pursuits—is out of his place professing chemistry, or attempting to fabricate telescopes. It is natural, indeed, for the boy or man of common abilities to aspire to the highest and most difficult pursuits, but experience ought, ere this, to have taught all men the folly of coveting or attempting ends to which they have no adequate means. If a goose were to imagine itself an eagle, and fly toward the Sun on the spur of its fancy, it would, at a certain point, be struck blind and dashed to the earth. Some men, in their conceit of capacity and search of profession, fly as absurdly wide of their true sphere as such a goose. And this is why boys, and young men—why persons of all ages, so much fail of success in the pursuit of life. There is not a fond mother nor dotting father, but can tell quickly, and correctly too, even while the boy is tremulous with infancy, whether he has a taste, or "knack" as it is termed, for some particular pursuit, and if that God-given presence of character was allowed to influence the parents in setting their boy to a pursuit, the adaptation of means to ends would give security for almost universal success. A man with only respectable talents for a tinker of old pots and kettles, ought not to expect to rival St. Paul as a theologian, though he pursues the profession night and day, till doomsday. By a universal law, harmony, which is success, must necessarily depend upon a fitness of things. Men, to succeed in life, must know something of themselves, their capacities, and must apply themselves to pursuits for which they have taste and ability. What wrecks of effort might have been saved in all time, if this simple consideration had been followed.—[N. Y. Sun.]

QUICKSILVER MINES.—The quicksilver mines of Idria, in Carniola, 30° N. N. E. of Trieste, are the most productive of the kind in the world. They were accidentally discovered in 1497, by a peasant, while receiving the water of a spring into a tub in order to ascertain if it was light. He found the tub so heavy that he could not move it, which he ascribed to witchcraft, but perceiving a shining fluid at the bottom, he carried some of it to a goldsmith, who perceived it was quicksilver.

The subterranean passages of the great mine are so extensive, that it would require several hours to go through them. The greatest depth is computed at 840 feet, the length 3,000, and the breadth 2,400 feet. The subterranean excavations consist of nine horizontal galleries, are entered by six descending shafts, besides a descent, partly by a staircase, and partly by a ladder from the interior of a large building in the town of Idria.

No mines surpass these in cleanliness, or in the order and security with which they are wrought. All the galleries are arched, except those which are hewn through the solid rock. Precautions are used to ventilate them, yet the temperature is very high, exceeding 80° in some of the galleries.

The annual quantity of mercury obtained from these mines is between 300,000 and 400,000 lbs. The number of miners is about 700, besides 300 wood cutters. Owing to the high temperature and noxious gases, the employment of the miners is extremely unhealthy. To these deadly caverns criminals are occasionally banished by the Austrian government. Those who are occupied where native mercury is found, inhale small particles of it, and very soon lose their teeth, and the workmen employed in sweeping chambers of condensation also inspire a considerable quantity of the metal while detaching it from the sides of the condensers, and undergo a copious salivation. The miners who have been occupied years in the furnaces, become subject to shiverings, convulsions, decrepitude and premature old age.

We saw there, says Dr. Pope, a man who had not been in the mines above half a year, so full of mercury, that, putting a piece of brass in his mouth it immediately became white like silver! I mean, it had the same effect as if he had rubbed mercury upon it. He was so paralytic that he could not with both his hands convey a glass half full of wine to his mouth without spilling it!

JUST THE SAME.—When the celebrated engineer Brunel, who accomplished the desperate experiment of tunneling the Thames river, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad would be much more dangerous to the traveler upon it than the speed of forty?

"It would be just the same," said he. "And a speed of ninety?" "Just the same." "And a speed of one hundred?" "Just the same!" For," added he, "if the cars should run off the track at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin, and at one hundred miles per hour they could not conveniently go any further."

TRANQUILITY.—Tranquility is the wish of all; the good, while pursuing the track of virtue—the great, while following the star of glory—and the little, while creeping in the styes of dissipation, sigh for tranquility and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to attain. How anxiously does the sailor on the high and giddy mast, when on tempestuous seas, cast his eyes over the foaming billows and anticipate the calm security he hopes to enjoy when he reaches the wished-for shore! Even kings grow weary of their splendid slavery, and nobles sicken under increasing dignities. All, in fact, feel less delight in the actual enjoyment of worldly pursuits, however great and honorable they may be, than in the idea of their being able to relinquish them and retire to—

"Some calm, sequestered spot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The first wave of the indignation that we predicted in our No. 24, in regard to the proceedings of the French here, has come to us, by late arrivals from California. The following is an extract from the Alta California of the 4th Oct.

ADMIRAL DE TROMELIN'S VISIT TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—At last we are in possession of dispatches and our regular files of Honolulu papers, from which we are enabled to derive accurate accounts of the late difficulties there. Unluckily arriving too late for the present number of our paper, we condense as much as possible the intelligence received, promising to present a detail and *expose* of the whole matter next week.

The French Admiral has been guilty of a startling outrage. It may not have struck the hero so forcibly, while indulging his *maricote* in the pleasant diversion of destroying the fort at Honolulu. Probably his cruise had been a long one, and his views of Hawaiian monarchy may have been impaired or affected by recent events in and by Republican France. *Certes*, he has coupled with this flagrant act of aggression, a barbarism worthy the rude natives of these islands, and a gross indecency and contemptible show of airtight disgraceful flag of an enlightened nation.

The whole transaction is substantially this:—Admiral de Tromelin makes ten demands of the Hawaiian Government soliciting a categorical reply forthwith, threatening to use the means at his disposal should the same not receive immediate attention.

The editor then quotes the first six demands of M. Dillon and Admiral de Tromelin, with a few extracts from the correspondence that ensued, reserving further remarks till his next number.

Private letters concur in the view taken by the editor; some of them applying to the hostile measures resorted to, the epithet least covered by those who navigate the seas, under commissions from great christian nations. The demands themselves are looked upon as unjust, and such as no independent nation could for one moment entertain. Much surprise is expressed that the Admiral lent himself to the enforcement *vi et armis* of demands so obviously vindictive and so incompatible with the honor and renown of France. Much credit is given to the Hawaiian Government for pursuing a course, under great provocation, that evinced more practical civilization, than that of their invaders.

M. Dillon and family had proceeded by the steamer of the first October, for Panama. Mr. Judd and his young Attachés, were too late for that steamer, they arrived on the 3d, and would proceed by the steamer of the 1st inst.

POST OFFICE RULES IN THE U. S.—We have at a late hour received a letter from San Francisco in regard to the *modus operandi*, of mail matters there, and submit, for public information, the substance of what is communicated.

Letters, pamphlets and papers for persons in San Francisco or the United States, should be put up in a package, and addressed upon the outer wrapper, "Post Office, San Francisco."

Papers, from the office of publication, addressed to subscribers, to be put up as above, and in addition to "P. O. San Francisco," the words "For subscribers" must be added upon the wrapper. This being done, they will be forwarded to their destination, in the United States, the postage to be paid when delivered.

Other papers must be marked "transient," and are subject to a postage of two cents each. Letters, papers and pamphlets to *foreign* country will not be received at the Post Office, unless distinctly marked to the care of some person who will pay the postage and forward them.

Postage on pamphlets is one cent per ounce. Every Captain, on arriving at San Francisco, must leave his letters at the Post Office before he can enter his vessel at the Custom House; and he must show a receipt that he has complied with this rule. The same is true in regard to Oregon.

Letters, papers and pamphlets from the U. S. to persons in the islands, if post-paid, and letters, and papers from San Francisco, will be delivered to any Captain bound for Oahu. Such as are not paid from the United States, must be paid by some agent there, or they will not be forwarded.

Postmasters are to receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any private ship or vessel beyond sea.

The above is the only information we have that concerns us, here, at the islands, in relation to a subject which is important, and at the same time vexatious. A treaty stipulation will do much to disembarass the subject, and simplify the transmission of mails between the two countries; and this we hope will soon be effected.

JUST WHAT WE HAVE ALWAYS DONE.—The following extract from a letter recently received from California, will show that they are subject to the same irregularities that we have almost uniformly suffered from in regard to their papers.

"Do send your paper regularly to the Alta California and Pacific News."

We have always done this very thing; but till an arrangement is made between the two governments, we do not expect there will be any regularity in the receipt of mails, or in the imposition of postage. We therefore have strong hopes that a postal article will be inserted in the treaty, which we feel confident our Minister Plenipotentiary will be able to negotiate with the government of the United States, which will be of mutual advantage to the two countries, between whom increasing intercourse is taking place, and whose interests can but be subserved by a regular interchange of mails.

For the consolation of our brother editors, however, we will state, in this connection, that we are almost invariably indebted to some private friend for the loan of their respective journals, and that we scarce ever receive the files they send us, till a week or so after they have been received by private persons, and by passengers of vessels arriving from there. And we can further state that we have had to pay six and a quarter cents postage on a single newspaper, when the U. S. government paid nothing whatever for bringing it to these islands; but the bag was forwarded by a private mercantile house who paid nothing for bringing it either. Who got the pay? Will our brother editors in California look to this matter a little, and see?

QUEER PROPERTY.—A New Orleans paper advertises for sale one "undivided half of a negro."

JAPAN.—We conclude in to-day's issue the interesting article from the Chinese Repository on the above subject. In perusing it, it is impossible that one's sympathies should not be excited for the poor fellows who endured so much at the hands of the Japanese. And another impression most decidedly made by the article is, that the time has fully come for the United States to interfere for the protection of her citizens who may be thrown upon those shores in the prosecution of the lawful business of their calling. While a nation has a right, doubtless, to manage its internal affairs as it pleases, it is no less true that humanity has a claim upon all, for acts of kindness towards the unfortunate; and the conduct of the Japanese towards those who were in their power, calls loudly upon the governments which owe them protection, to step in, at once, and insist upon a less barbarous treatment towards their citizens and subjects, who may, by shipwreck, or otherwise, be thrown upon those inhospitable shores. We regard the occasion as quite sufficient for a renewed effort to open intercourse with the government of Japan, and most earnestly hope it will not be allowed to pass by unimproved.

Much credit is due to Com. Glynn, for the efficient service he was enabled to render to his countrymen in distress, and to the subjects of H. H. Majesty who were fellow-sufferers with them in the cages of Japan. A few weeks or month's longer confinement would doubtless have terminated the lives of most, if not all the unfortunate men, who are now, through his energy and tact, at liberty amongst us.

By the Danish bark Maria we hear it rumored that Russia and Austria have combined in declaring war against France; and that the French flag was flying on the Vatican! As France and Austria are both at war with Italy, it presents rather an anomalous state of affairs in Europe at the present moment. In fact, for the past twenty months Europe has resembled a kaleidoscope in the rapidity of its political changes; and the present but verifies the oft-expressed fears of the prophetic seers, that all Europe would be soon in a blaze, and that a war of opinions—or in other words, democracy against aristocracy—would deluge the whole continent in blood. Such seems to be the tendency, most certainly; and rumors like the above are now looked upon as matters of course, and to be expected, and therefore excite the mind but feebly when proclaimed as facts.

We regret that we have not the means of giving our readers authentic details from published accounts; but our files have not yet reached us, and will not, we fear, in season for this week's use.

Since writing the preceding, we have taken from the Friend the following, which seems to be the amount of all that is specially interesting in the latest paper that has reached the islands:

LATE NEWS.—Just as our paper was going to press, by the politeness of Capt. Makee, we were furnished with a copy of the N. Y. Tribune for Aug. 16, just received per Danish bark Maria, from San Francisco.

Italy, July 16. The French army took the city of Rome, and proclaimed the restoration of the Pope.

The Russians and Austrians have conquered Hungary. Throughout Europe political affairs unsettled.

In London, public meetings in favor of the Hungarians.

United States, Aug. 11. President Taylor issued a proclamation warning the people not to engage in a secret expedition fitting out for Cuba.

The California fever rages with unabated fury. Vessels crowded with passengers leaving Boston, New Bedford, &c.

\$1,306,569 total amount of California gold deposited in the United States mints.

Cholera still rages in Europe and the United States.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.—We notice that the Hon. Thomas Butler King has resigned his seat as Representative from the State of Georgia in the American Congress, and is a candidate for the same post in California.

Mr. King is favorably and extensively known as a statesman of enlarged and noble views, and adds much practical experience to his natural qualifications for the post with which the citizens of California are about to honor him, as one of their first representatives in Congress. With such men at head quarters, we doubt if California will have occasion long to complain of her interests being neglected, as has been the oft-repeated assertion for the past year; and the session of Congress to commence on the 4th of next December, will doubtless be considerably occupied with California matters, and will call for action as new and unthought of, as were the rich mineral deposits that have been the principal cause of such a vast excitement, and the peopling those sterile regions, which were so recently regarded as fit only for the grazing of herds, and the cultivation of a few beans.

"A thousand years scarce seem to form a state." So says the poet. But the rapidity of modern movements, has quite oversteered the truth of the assertion; and experience in California bids fair to teach the world a lesson that it will not soon forget.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—An attempt was made a few nights ago, to enter the dwelling house of Mr. George Wood, of this town, by means of a pick-lock. Hearing a noise, he struck a light, which alarmed the scoundrels, and they made off in haste, leaving their "infernal machine" sticking in the key-hole. It would appear that this attempt evinces more skill than natives have the credit for; and if this is the case, and a gang of thieves and house breakers have arrived among us to practice their profession, we hope our chief of police will have his eyes open, and secure them before they have a chance to prey upon the community. And let owners of property, also, be on the look-out, and render all practicable assistance in preventing the peace and order of the town from being violated. Every body has an interest at stake here; and prevention is infinitely better than cure.

NAVAL.—We learn from Hilo, that the U. S. Ship of war Ohio, Com. C. K. Stribling, Esq., sailed on the 23d for Valparaiso direct. Our correspondent says:—"Each watch, of 150 men, had a run of 48 hours on shore, and to their credit be it said, they were very orderly and quiet."

From San Francisco we also learn, that the Sloop-of-war St. Mary's was soon to leave for the East Indies, touching at these islands, having

Commo-re Voorhees on board, bound thither to take command of that naval station.

It is also rumored that the U. S. Steam Propeller Massachusetts was only waiting the distribution of the American mail, just arrived at San Francisco, before leaving for these islands. By her we may expect later European intelligence than any we have yet received.

WE do not see it in the papers, (probably they are not aware of the fact,) but learn, verbally, that many persons in San Francisco and vicinity have committed suicide; and that one man had actually starved to death in a place called "Happy Valley!" He was found dead, after having eaten the flesh from his own arms, in the desperate strife with the King of Terrors. A great responsibility will devolve upon the authorities there during the approaching winter, when so many will be thrown, in destitute circumstances, upon them for aid. With such enormous prices, and destitute of money and employment, it is almost impossible to imagine the amount of suffering that will fall to the lot of multitudes who will congregate at San Francisco during the autumn and winter.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF BARK WM. H. SHALER.—The above named bark left Boston in March last, bound for these islands, via Tahiti. She has not yet arrived, nor been heard of here, and the consignees are apprehensive that she is lost.—She was a fine vessel, nearly new, and a good sailer, and had a valuable cargo on board, principally insured.

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

DEAR SIR:—Wednesday morning we tore ourselves away from our Hilo friends, carrying with us many cheering proofs of their kindness, and began what proved no slight day's journey. Crossing the Waialuku, we reached the summit of its farther bank, and, passing a single plantation, were at once lost in the wilderness of nature. Our road lay near the sea, and we had a fine view of it as we passed along. We took a look at the "Kanehameha III.," as she lay gracefully waving her tall spars to the breeze, and hoped (alas! it was a vain one!) to meet her again on our return, and by her to be borne back to our homes. Ten miles our route was up and down—over high banks—through deep streams, where bridges are unknown—over a country teeming with the most luxuriant verdure, on which the name of industry had scarcely left a trace. The streams are numerous, very rapid, filled with cascades, and marked by scenes of the wildest beauty; but they were, many of them, very difficult to cross; so difficult, that, in two or three instances, we were compelled to leave the road, go up the stream some distance, strip, and swim to the other side. To our natives, particularly, who were laden, this proved a hard work. So much so that one of them, a very intelligent man, declared that he had seen nothing in Hilo on which his eye could rest with satisfaction, and that (to use his own words), "the only green spot in the wastes of Hilo, were found in the School and Meeting Houses;" that occasionally met our sight. At about 2 p. m., we sent our men on to the sleeping place, while we turned aside to visit a rapid fall that threw itself over a precipice 425 feet at a single bound. Before reaching the turn it had begun to rain fast, and continued to do so all day. Our path was very narrow, much cut up, very deep and muddy. It was lined with tall ferns, many of them over 20 feet high. These, as we disturbed them in passing, poured down streams of cold water on our heads, from which there was no escaping. The farther we advanced, the denser became the foliage, the deeper the mud, and the more difficult the road, till, foot sore and weary, we came out on the wildest, sweetest view our eyes have yet looked upon, and our fatigue was forgotten. It is one of those fairy scenes that foil the painter's art and which language is inadequate to present. There were the high steep banks,

Where tree on tree in strange confusion piled,
Festooned with gorgeous flowers, in beauty wild,
Do, to the gaze, a loveliness impart,
That leaves its impress on the joyous heart!

Here, then, was the dark mass of water sweeping to the cliff, chafing and struggling like the bound in horse startled at the clang of the trumpet; the deep, deep gulph into which the raging mass descended; the massive rolls of basalt, 500 feet or more in height, that circled it in; the long mark of quiet water, far below, contrasting strongly with the same wild element above, and the deep swelling sound of the waters as they sped; each and all, making testimony to the power, the beauty, the real loveliness of the works God has made to cheer his creatures, and to throw charms around their pathway, even in this vale of tears. Here we sat and gazed, drinking in the splendors around, till the lengthening shadows of evening, and the repeated warnings of our guide, drew us away. We retraced our steps, tired, footsore, but filled with delight. At dark, we reached our stopping place, were reminded of Hilo friends again by the supper their foresight had provided, and laid down to sleep, as those only can who have crossed 41 streams, walked 30 miles through a broken country, have their mental and physical powers stretched to the utmost, and yet felt, that having put their trust in the Lord, he would cause them to rest in perfect peace.

In the morning, we got up bright and early, but did not feel like morning first. In fact, our limbs were stiff and our feet sore, so that we lagged in the early part of the day. Our men, too, were in a sad plight, they could not keep up. The country was still beautiful, very much broken up with streams, 36 of which we crossed, though they were not so deep and rapid as those of yesterday—while the banks ran higher, and the road, up and down, execrable. At 4 p. m., we reached a beautiful valley, when, for the first time, we found oranges; and at dark, passed Laupahoehoe, and entered Hamakua. It grew darker before we reached our destined stopping place, so that after rolling, rather than walking, down two or three falls, we put up at a lonely house where they spread us clean mats; and gave us new *hapas* for a covering. Here, superfluous, and with no certain prospect of an early breakfast, beset by the ghosts of departed meals, we united with the native family in commending ourselves to Abraham's God, and soon forgot our troubles.

In the morning, roused out to find that our men had not reached us, and to start breakfastless on our way, thinking it possible that we might find them at the place we expected to reach last night.

This morning, found ourselves in a different country from Hilo. It was still very fertile, with a sufficiency of rain, yet not so much as in Hilo, and with fewer streams. The road, too, was greatly improved. The ascent from, and descent into the valleys were gradual, so that horses and cattle could be used without danger, and we then we found quite a respectable bridge spanning the gorges. The grass, growing to three feet high, lined our path—a native country gradually descending to the sea, with occasional *kalo* patches growing luxuriantly, formed a rural picture charming to the eye. The native houses were more frequent, and more comfortable than those we had previously seen, and there was more taste and display about them than had appeared in Hilo. On reaching the house where we intended to pass the night, we began to arrange for breakfast—a matter by this time quite important. While discussing the ways and means, our natives, who had been caught in the darkness of distance astern, came up, and we made up lost time, and lightened their land in a manner much to their satisfaction. Finishing this important business, we again moved onward, passing through many lovely valleys, over a rich soil, and at 4 o'clock reached the place that guard the lovely and beautiful valley Waipio. Here let me stop awhile, and till resume the writing, subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,

SAILOR.

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SAILOR.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, notwithstanding recent famines and revolutions in that empire, continues to maintain her ascendancy over moneyed institutions of Europe. But a few years ago her stock of bullion was reduced to three millions sterling, and such was the drain upon her, produced in a great measure by the resumption of specie payments in this country, that she was compelled to obtain a temporary loan from the Bank of France, which saved her from suspension. She then commenced fortifying herself by a series of stringent measures, which turned the exchanges in her favor and drew supplies of coin from all parts of the world. Even in seasons of prosperity, when no commercial alarm appeared in the political or commercial world, she continued to accumulate the precious metals. During the agitation of the Oregon and Texas questions, she steadily pursued the same policy, and when the season of famine arose, she found herself in a position to contribute a memorable speculation in corn which characterized that period. By a sudden rise in the rate of interest, she hastened the commercial revulsion, bankrupted hundreds of merchants who had grain on foreign account, and thus cancelled a large amount of foreign debts, the payment of which would have overwhelmed the whole monetary system of England. She came out of the universal wreck with a full supply of coin, and preserved the government as well as herself, from suspension.

Having passed safely through the famine, the directors were admonished to prepare for another crisis. The reform banquet in France, which Louis Philippe and his cabinet viewed with concern, produced considerable apprehension in the parlors of the Bank; an immediate levy of specie was commenced on both coasts of North and South America, and a short time after a first cargo arrived from Valparaiso, the revolution broke out in Europe. Again the Bank was in a most imprudent position. She has passed through this last crisis, and finds herself with fifteen millions and a quarter sterling in her vaults, which is five fold the amount she had a hand in 1842.

A new drain now threatens the Bank. America having thrown into the British Islands supplies of produce at unprecedented low prices has turned the balance of trade against England, but the amount of specie required to equal the balance will probably not exceed two million sterling, which is less than was exported to Europe last year from this country. It is gratifying to find the bank in a position to meet the demand of this country, receiving from the exchange commodities, but the present low prices of American produce in England are but too well calculated to create a feeling in favor of a market of our own. It cannot be denied that our cotton, corn and provisions are now furnished to England at lower prices than they ever were before, while the prices of manufactures prove that the English manufacturer is amassing the largest share of the profits resulting from the present course of trade between the two countries.

The speech made by Mr. M'Connell in the House of Commons, on proposing the resolution relative to the burdens on agriculture, was so far analysis to the laboratory of that eminent chemist, Mr. Punch. It appeared as a new watery vapor, nearly equal in volume to a cloud of essential principle, but which was reduced by condensation into a much smaller space. On applying the test of Mr. Jos. Home, there was thrown down a large precipitate of imaginary facts and figures. There remained in solution a tissue of misrepresentation combined with a great amount of clap-net and a considerable portion of hot air, that on examination proved to be no more; from which substances the liquid separated by distillation. The product which came over was chiefly aqueous; contained, however, traces of spirit, and a minute quantity of essential principle, which consisted in the landlords of taxation at the expense of the community, and having this much, excellent tenant-farmers worse off than they are.

PEN AND INK SUPERSEDED BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Oliver T. Eddy, of Baltimore, Md., invented a machine, somewhat resembling a small piano, by touching the spring of which printed letters are instantly produced upon paper placed for the purpose. There is a key for each letter of the alphabet, the mark of punctuation, figures, &c., and on the depression of key with the finger, a corresponding letter printed on the paper. It may be useful as a medium of communication for the blind. The instrument will print with almost the perfection of an ordinary printing press, a single copy of a document, and with about the same rapidity the document can be transcribed by a good penman—the copying done by the machine, being course more plain and more easily read.

BUSINESS IN EGYPT.—During the past 2347 passengers traversed Egypt on their way to and from India; and the total number of letters who visited Egypt amounted to 3,007. The foreign merchandise which passed through the country was valued at \$1,888,880. The toll levied on goods by the government for the protection afforded in passage.

A WOMAN'S FERT.—The Portland Argus tells the doings of a Mrs. Sweet, of that town, who, stung to madness by the repeated loss of her husband—who, when not under the influence of strong drink, is an industrious and citizen—on Saturday entered the shop of a salar, by the name of Cole, whom she suspected of having supplied her husband with the drink, and smashed up his bottles, furniture, and the front window of his shop.

THE OLD STORY.—The Lancaster Gazette states, as a lamentable fact, that with one exception, every case of a criminal nature tried before the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, during its recent session, resulted, either directly or remotely, from the influence of ardent spirits.

RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC.—The project of a continental railway north of the Isthmus, is not confined to the United States. British statesmen are considering the practicability of a line from Halifax via Quebec to the British provinces, to reach the Pacific at Vancouver's Island, or on the borders of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories. A powerful article in the *London Times* and *Navy Register* advocates the immediate construction of such a road, and alleges that the British Government has taken the matter already into serious consideration. Halifax, as the Atlantic depot, is one of the finest natural harbors on the Continent, capable of containing the whole British Navy, and were a railway formed across the country from that point, it would open up a line of communication with the coast of the Pacific, preventing further expense of search for a North-west passage to the East India Company's territories in Asia.

Reports were made of the practicability of the road from Halifax to Quebec, and a distinguished British officer and engineer has published a pamphlet on the importance and feasibility of pushing the line on to the Pacific. The advantage proposed by the railway, is the connection of the two oceans by a line wholly on ground belonging to British Colonists or still in the hands of government. The expense of the road, in twenty-five years build the road, independent of other considerations, while the creation of the road would open up the country to millions of emigrants, now kept from the British provinces by the unpropitious state of trade and industrial prosperity.

It would not be strange if, while we are discussing our Continental road, the British Government should construct a rival, the result of which would be to dispossess us of a prestige of commercial and political power of which only an enlarged imagination can conceive. The British Government, like capitalists, says but little in advance of great contemplated works. It is deeply alive to the necessity of some grand movement by which to divert the minds of its N. American Colonists from the ripening sentiment of annexation to our Union; as also to infuse a new commercial and industrial life into those colonies. Nothing could better effect this, than such a national work, alike vital to the prosperity of the Provinces, and the safety of the British Empire. We give the facts and probabilities, for the reflection of our own statesmen and government. If they wish to be rivalled by the most dangerous power on earth, let them delay our own Continental road. If the blow be not at once struck, its greatness and glory may be, if not altogether lost, forever divided. —[N. Y. Sun.]

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—We have observed for some time that the demand in England for various articles of American manufacture and the result of American inventive genius, has existed and been increasing to a flattering extent. Lately an exhibition of four American cottons took place before the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Napier and others. The Duke and other distinguished military gentlemen present were so satisfied of their superiority, and adaptation to transporting artillery and troops overseas, that an order was immediately given to forward the cottons to the seat of war in India; and the East India Company have announced their intention of giving a further order for a large supply of them. —[Ibid.]

SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The National Era says: "We are told that several slave droves have been sent out from the South, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section, are taking slaves with them. One company went through this city a few days since, with 100 slaves. We may state also, on good authority, that arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment in California of a press to advocate the pro-slavery side of the territorial question."

The Era adds, that an Anti-Slavery paper will also shortly be established at San Francisco by Mr. Crane, recently of the Richmond Southern. **DISQUALIFICATION.**—The new electoral law in France makes all who have been bankrupt either in France or a foreign country, and have not obtained certificates of discharge, ineligible to the National Assembly. This will, it is said, as it now stands, exclude Mr. Achille Fould, who was a partner in a house in Frankfurt, which failed, and in respect of which he is still uncertificated.

MARRIED.—In Honolulu, Nov. 1, at the residence of Dr. Wood, by the Rev. S. C. Dimm, Dr. Edward Hoffman to Miss Maria Morris.

DIED.—On Oct. 24, at board the vessel, David Owen's, a native Frenchman, aged about 30 years, for many years a resident on these Islands.

On Nov. 1, at board the American whaling bark Philip Jones M. HARTLEY, of New York City.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

On 25th—Am ship *Gilman* Howard, Cash, N. B. 27 m's. 25 m's. 200 m's. 21 m's. 22 m's. 23 m's. 24 m's. 25 m's. 26 m's. 27 m's. 28 m's. 29 m's. 30 m's. 31 m's. 32 m's. 33 m's. 34 m's. 35 m's. 36 m's. 37 m's. 38 m's. 39 m's. 40 m's. 41 m's. 42 m's. 43 m's. 44 m's. 45 m's. 46 m's. 47 m's. 48 m's. 49 m's. 50 m's. 51 m's. 52 m's. 53 m's. 54 m's. 55 m's. 56 m's. 57 m's. 58 m's. 59 m's. 60 m's. 61 m's. 62 m's. 63 m's. 64 m's. 65 m's. 66 m's. 67 m's. 68 m's. 69 m's. 70 m's. 71 m's. 72 m's. 73 m's. 74 m's. 75 m's. 76 m's. 77 m's. 78 m's. 79 m's. 80 m's. 81 m's. 82 m's. 83 m's. 84 m's. 85 m's. 86 m's. 87 m's. 88 m's. 89 m's. 90 m's. 91 m's. 92 m's. 93 m's. 94 m's. 95 m's. 96 m's. 97 m's. 98 m's. 99 m's. 100 m's. 101 m's. 102 m's. 103 m's. 104 m's. 105 m's. 106 m's. 107 m's. 108 m's. 109 m's. 110 m's. 111 m's. 112 m's. 113 m's. 114 m's. 115 m's. 116 m's. 117 m's. 118 m's. 119 m's. 120 m's. 121 m's. 122 m's. 123 m's. 124 m's. 125 m's. 126 m's. 127 m's. 128 m's. 129 m's. 130 m's. 131 m's. 132 m's. 133 m's. 134 m's. 135 m's. 136 m's. 137 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