





## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

We insert below a communication addressed to us by Mr. Judd, founded upon the article extracted from the "Alta California," which we published in our last. We have heard from one or two quarters that our short caption has been supposed, from a little carelessness in the wording, to mean more than we intended. We merely wished to commend the fairness of the deductions of our California contemporary, so far as he was in a position to judge from a mass of correspondence and exaggeration in the shape of newspaper articles on the subject. Many things that have been put forth on the subject of the "manuscripts," in a begging-the-question sort of a way, and are called facts in California, pass by a different name here. Mr. Judd, himself, however, in one sense, unconsciously corroborates the justice of our remark that the observations and conclusions contained in that article were candid in their tone as drawn from the facts (so called in a general way) which have gone abroad, by offering to show that other facts remained to be developed, and claiming of the public a different estimate of his act in view of them. Let no man be blamed for not arriving at a just conclusion, if certain data upon which he should base it, are withheld from his cognizance.

We all of us know that under exigencies of various kinds, and in order to save the state from injury, means have often been used objectionable in themselves, and openly avowed to be so by the parties who had recourse to them, although their appliances of them has been indemnified by the body of the people, in view of the ends they were destined to subserve. At the same time, such acts make political capital, of a first rate quality, and are invariably seized hold of by the opposition with vigor, and clung to with the tenacity of a bull-dog. Sir James Graham's system of opening letters is one of the most modern instances in point. Every man must judge for himself whether this Government was likely to be endangered by Mr. Ten Eyck's contributions to the "News;" but our readers abroad will do well to remember that a small puff will upset a small boat. We have no wish to say much on the subject just at present, still both parties should be heard. At the same time we are free to confess that certain facts which have subsequently become known to us, have opened our eyes considerably and made us feel that the necessity of stopping proceedings then in the course of progress, was much more imperative than we were willing to believe. When the "Alta California" becomes acquainted with them, we expect to see an article in which that paper will considerably moderate the tone in which it has spoken of Mr. Judd's act.

HONOLULU, 20th March 1849.

To the Editor of the Polynesian.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 17th instant, there is copied from the "Alta California" an editorial, containing many very erroneous statements, which you have seen fit to style "very candid." Now admitting the candor of the article, I request, for the sake of truth, to make a few explanations.

The editor of the Alta California attributes to me the project of sending a Commissioner to Governor Mason to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce intercourse; and thinks it fair to presume that upon finding the project a failure, and the cause of much derision, I sought to turn the tables upon Mr. Ten Eyck, and thereby save a "sinking reputation." In making this statement the editor gives me too much credit, if he imagines that the Department of Foreign Relations is dependent on that of the Finance for such assistance, or that I, more than any other servant of the King direct the steps of the Government.

But the editor of the "Alta California" is mistaken, in supposing that any Commissioner was ever sent from these Islands to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce with the Governor of California. The mission of Mr. Skiffel was a far different one. He was commissioned to make some temporary arrangements with Governor Mason, relative to certain arbitrary rules, which it was understood had been adopted by the military Government of California in relation to Hawaiian vessels. These were matters not interfering, in my opinion, with the jurisdiction or functions of Mr. Ten Eyck, and which this Government were not bound to notify him of, except by way of courtesy. They did notify him however, and what reason he had to make so much clamor about the matter, it is hard to perceive. But let this pass.

The Alta California says, in the editorial before alluded to,—"That Dr. Judd was guilty of one of the grossest and most outrageous crimes, is perfectly clear." Now admitting the bare assertions of the Sandwich Islands News, to that effect, to be true, it is clear; but let us see what are some of the facts. Being convinced from evidence in my possession that the Commissioner of the United States was a supporter of, and contributor to the Sandwich Islands News, a paper published at Honolulu, with the avowed intention of prostrating the Hawaiian Government, I felt it my duty to take measures to thwart this intention and to expose the secret machinations of Mr. Ten Eyck. Sometime in December last, having good reasons to believe that Mr. Jas. Peacock, an Hawaiian subject who was a printer and foreman in the office of the News had in his possession certain information in relation to Mr. Ten Eyck, which it was highly important for the Hawaiian Government to know, I solicited him to communicate the same to me. After a few days he called at my house and stated that Mr. Ten Eyck was a contributor to the News, and that he had in his possession the original manuscripts of some of his articles, known as the "California correspondence;" that he was willing to surrender them to me, feeling that it was a duty he owed to the King whose protection he enjoyed, and to the individuals who had been libelled and abused; but that by such an exposition he would probably lose his place and be subjected to persecution by his employers, and being in straitened circumstances, he was impelled to make it a condition of the exposure of the manuscripts, that his debts should be paid, and that means should be furnished him to leave the Islands. Upon his exhibiting to me the manuscripts in the hand writing of Mr. Ten Eyck, I acceded to his terms, and subsequently advanced

him, from my own purse, the sum of \$300 the amount required by Mr. Peacock for his protection and to guard against his anticipated embarrassments. I felt then, and feel now, that I was not called upon to ascertain how he came to the possession of the papers; but as the public may think otherwise, I will add, that Mr. Peacock has since stated under oath, to the Privy Council, that this California correspondence was placed in his hands as a compositor; and that after setting it up, instead of throwing it aside, along with other old copy as worthless, he deposited it in his own chest. That he did so, feeling that he owed it to the King to preserve this evidence of Mr. Ten Eyck's secret movements. Mr. Peacock claims to have been actuated by higher motives than money in giving to me, and through me to the Government, the information legitimately in his possession.

By the evidence thus obtained, Mr. Ten Eyck stands convicted before the world, of having secretly and hypocritically, through the medium of the Public Press, attempted to injure the character and bring into contempt the Sovereign to whom he was accredited, and at the same time of lauding, in the most fulsome manner, his own integrity, great talents, and moral worth. I regret his disgrace, and the necessity that compelled me to drag into daylight his dark deeds. But up to the present hour I have done so no further than I felt to be an obligation imposed upon me as a subject and officer of the King; and without claiming any merit for unmasking the Commissioner of the United States, I do claim that my conduct has been nothing but justifiable. I have done nothing that I am ashamed of, and when the truth is known, I am willing to abide by the judgement the candid may pass upon me.

Yours truly,

G. P. JUDD.

MR. BANCROFT IN ENGLAND.—The late anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was celebrated by a dinner, which Prince Albert, and many English noblemen and private gentlemen to the number of 1300, were present. The Earl of Yarborough presided on the occasion, and addresses were made by Prince Albert, the Earl of Chichester, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Bancroft the American Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, and others. The speech of Mr. Bancroft was listened to with much gratification by the large assembly, and frequently interrupted by cheers. We find in a late English paper the following sketch of his remarks:—

"Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, being called upon for a toast, delivered a very eloquent address, in the course of which, he said, 'I rejoice that we live in an age when, of all the trees that are planted in the ground, the husbandman of all lands invokes the choicest blessing of Providence on the tree of peace'—(cheers)—praying that its root may strike to the very centre of the earth, and that it may be so firmly rooted, that its boughs may but rustle in the breeze of the stormiest revolutions.' (Loud and reiterated cheers.) It is with this sentiment and with this feeling I stand before you to-day. The kindness of your president has favored me with a toast, but I do not in putting myself forward as a diplomatist, speak as a privileged spy. (Laughter.) I can only say, that any one who comes from any quarter of the world to spy out the nakedness of the land of England, will have to go home again for his pains. He will find nothing but a nation that loves English liberties, and is determined to maintain and advance them under the influence of judgment and reason, as conducting to the general prospects and the public weal. (Loud cheers.) He will see nothing but society in the finest arch in which the keenest eye cannot detect a crevice. And I, gentleman speaking as a representative of my country, tell you that we rejoice in your prosperity. I should be denounced by my country if I did not utter that sentiment. (Cheers.) I tell you that the greatest delight I have had in this, my happy visit to this far-famed valley, this wide, rich, vastly extended valley, which has not its rival till you pass the Alps, and come upon the valley of Normandy; I tell you the greatest pleasure I have had in this visit is to see that every where fruits of your industry are likely to be rewarded; to see every where your teeming valleys promise you a reaping harvest, before which the harvests of the past year, which I, too, witnessed, will pass away like the shadow of a summer's cloud. (Loud and long continued cheering.) I think I have in my eye the architect of the bridge over the river Conway. I shall say, then, in reference to the industry and perseverance of the English people, that their prosperity is assured; it is like the beautiful framed bridge over the Conway, which, by the heaviest burdens that can be imposed upon it, does not bend so much, but that the first gleam of harvest's sunshine restores it to its true level.' (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing the health of Lord Chichester, the President elect."

THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA.—The "Neighbor" thus notices the arrival of the steamship California at Valparaiso. This steamship, the first of the projected line to run from Panama to Oregon, entered our bay about ten A. M., on the 20th Dec., 24 days from Rio, and 74 from New York. She had been detained at Rio for coals, and also in the transit by a fog; the deductions for which delay being made, her voyage from Rio was performed in twenty days, and the whole from New York to Valparaiso in 44 days. The arrival of the first American steamer that has ever touched at this port, of course excited great attention. The peculiar construction of the bow, having no 'cut-water,' did not make a very favorable impression on her entrance; but subsequently, in view of the 'time,' all have come to the conclusion that she has been her own cut-water, and done the cutting business in a manner highly creditable. Her tonnage is 1100 tons; she can accommodate 46 cabin passengers, and 100 steerage. The cabin is handsomely decorated. She has a single engine of 250 horse power. The California sailed on the 24th for Callao, and thence goes to Panama, where a full number of passengers from New York via Callao are expected to meet her. It is said many wished to take passage in her for California; a full complement of passengers could have been made up from this port alone, so numerous were the applications, but owing to the number expected at Panama none could be taken. It is somewhat worthy of notice, that the first vessel this steamer spoke in the Pacific was the U. S. Ship Independence, which she did just before entering the bay. The other vessels of the same line may also ere long be expected to arrive. The Panama was to leave New York in November, and the Oregon in Dec.; both to touch at Talcahuano for coals, and then to call at this port. The Rainbow.—The Capt. of the California learned that the Indiana of the Atlantic side of the Straits had brought in reports of a vessel that may have been the Rainbow. They saw some months ago a large vessel at anchor among the breakers. This was towards evening; her masts were gone, and the sea was making a clean breach over her. In the morning the wreck had disappeared entirely.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Sales of this dust in Sydney, N. S. W., have been at \$16.35, a \$17.50, cash. Assay of Gold Dust there—pure Gold 90 parts; Silver, 8 do; impurities 2 do.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the "Seis de Juno," from Valparaiso, we have received our regular files of the "Neighbor." We have dates from Valparaiso to Jan. 29th; United States to Nov. 16; England to Nov. 15; France to Nov. 12.

## South America.

We find in the "Neighbor" the following summary of news:—

CHILE.—According to a contract made with the Government, a scientific gentleman is about to make a Geological survey, and to form a Mineralogical description of the Republic.

The President has directed a message to the Congress favorable to the instant passage of a law permitting foreigners resident, to be the owners of vessels sailing under the Chilean flag. He says—"The situation of Europe, the Mexican peace, together with the wants of domestic commerce and agriculture, counsel the immediate adoption of a measure, which offers us results so speedy and advantageous." And since the new Navigation Law cannot be fully discussed and passed during the present session, he adds—"I propose as an urgent measure the following: Foreigners domiciliated in Chile, so as to have a residence of three years, a business house (established,) or to practice any other branch of industry, shall be capable of becoming owners of Chilean vessels, being subject in all other respects to the law of July 28th, 1846." The Military Committee in the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of an appropriation of \$70,000 for repairs to be made on the frigate Chile.

The Government is entering upon a measure for the culture of silk. The various towns are called upon to send one young man from each to the School Farm (Quinta Normal), where he may acquire knowledge of the management of the mulberry trees and the silk worms, in order on his subsequent return, to instruct his towns people. By this means it is hoped the requisite information may be diffused throughout the nation.

A decree has been published, calling on the judges to proceed with appropriate severity in all cases of fraudulent bankruptcy. They are 'not to wait for an accusation from any of the creditors, but to commence and follow up the charge the same as against public thieves.' In the preamble to this decree is placed the name of a house which has lately failed. 'The representations of the assignees in this case, together with the solicitations of many respectable commercial houses in Valparaiso,' have led to the publication of the decree in question.

It is stated a regular line of sail packets, to make seven voyages in the year from Havre to Valparaiso, is to be commenced forthwith. Also, that a similar line, making six voyages, will run from Havre to Lima. The proprietor, M. Barbey, of Havre, has addressed the Minister on the subject, as well as the merchants.

Among other tokens of progress, the papers state that a manufactory of pianos is to be set on foot in Valparaiso; certain French operators in that department having arrived.

The criminal who shot a policeman while at his post, about four months ago, and who was sentenced to die, has had his sentence commuted to ten years exile at the Straits of Magellan. We fear this is merely misplaced and ill timed. In such cases severity is the truest mercy—for it is mercy to the public welfare; which welfare it is more important to regard, than it is to spare the pitiable offender.

The crisis of the California gold fever has passed, to judge from appearance; although the arrival of another vessel might bring on a relapse. A small vessel that brought about \$80,000 worth of gold, caused the public pulse to flutter again for a few days; it may be said to have caused a transient flush also; but, although it has not subsided, it seems to have decreased in a measure. During the month of December, about twelve vessels have been up for those gilded regions, and five have sailed. Among the passengers there has been a pretty general assortment of the nations of the earth: French, 23; German, 6; Danes, 3; Italians, 3; one native of Calcutta; one of Havana; 4 Irishmen; 3 Scotch; 7 North Americans; 26 Englishmen and 39 Chileans—making in all 114.

An Academy of Painting, for the advancement of this branch of the fine arts, is to be opened in Santiago according to a decree of the government.

It is stated that an alms house is to be soon commenced, for the maintenance of the indigent population of Valparaiso. This enterprise is humane, salutary and laudable.

By a decree of Dec. 29th, the standing army of the country for 1849, is to be composed of two thousand six hundred and sixty-one persons divided as artillery, infantry and cavalry.

The Navy is to be composed of one frigate, three smaller vessels of war, and a brigade of marines, numbering 147.

The following is a list of vessels that have sailed from Valparaiso, for California, since September last, until Jan. 29th, with the number of passengers:—

Sept. 12, Ch. ship Virginia, (Dan. Fortuna)	43
" 23, Am. bark Undine, - - -	13
Oct. 4, Am. corvette St. Mary's, - -	13
" 19, Chile ship Mercedes, (Peruvian)	4
Nov. 19, Chile bark Dolores, - - -	3
" 25, schooner Rosa 2nd, - - -	13
" 26, Am. bark Minerva, - - -	36
" 30, Chile schr. brig Thili, - - -	33
Dec. 3, Ecuador ship Ann McKim, - -	23
" 10, Peruv. schr. Correo del Pacifico, -	21
" 14, Am. ship Chile, - - -	10
" 21, Ecuador brig Progreso, - - -	10
" 23, Chile brig Eleodora, - - -	19
" 27, Chile bark Confederacion, - -	19
" 29, French bark Staelen, - - -	78
" 30, Chile schr. brig Emilia, - - -	6
Jan. 8, Chile ship Julia, (Fr. Orient)	102
" 8, Chile brig Tales, - - -	11
" 9, Am. bark Tasso, - - -	44
" 10, Chile schr. Manuela Fierro, - -	53
" 12, Chile brig Felis Araucano, - -	5
" 19, Am. bark Hortensia, - - -	15

Total of passengers, - - - 511  
To this number very many should be added who have gone without passports. A gentleman who has kept a private record states that the whole number of persons left for California, is 736.

The marriage of the Honorable Seth Barton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, near the Government of the Republic of Chile, with Senorita Doña Isabel Astaburaga, was solemnized at the United States Legation, in Santiago de Chile, by the Reverend Chester Newell, chaplain of U. S. ship of War Independence, in the presence of her commander, Commodore William Branford Shubrick, and suite, all the Foreign Ministers now resident in Santiago, the American Consuls of Coquimbo and Valparaiso, and others. Senor Don Manuel Camilo Vial, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other members of the Chilean cabinet were also invited to the ceremony.

Congress closed its extra sessions on the 29th of December.

The appropriations for the current year are divided as follows:—

Dep't of Interior and Foreign Affairs	\$561,022
Dep't of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction	636,489
Dep't Treasury	1,532,057
Dep't Army and Navy	1,706,510
Total	\$4,436,079

NEW GRANADA.—The "Mercurio" mentions the explosion of another steamer engaged in the inland navigation. This was the Magdalena. Seven persons lost their lives, among them three engineers.

ECUADOR.—The President had convoked Congress for an extra session; because the regular session had not been employed to good purpose, and the appropriations yet remain to be made.

Three trading expeditions have been fitted out from Guayaquil for California.

The death of the U. S. Consul at Guayaquil, Seth Sweetser, Esq., is reported.

BOLIVIA.—Velasco and Belzu were in open civil war. Rosas, it was said, was to interfere with 1000 men, as some thought to assist Velasco, but according to others to make good his claim to the province of Tarija. By the last rumor Velasco had been defeated in a battle, and had fled to the Argentine Provinces.

CALLAO.—In port, Sept. 14th, China, Capt. Fisher, 1550 brls. sperm oil, and Three Brothers, Mitchell, of Nantucket, 26 months out, 950 brls. sperm and 250 whale. This ship on the 5th inst. lost her second mate Mr. Wm. E. Spencer, who was struck out of a boat and killed by a whale, the remainder of the boat's crew receiving no injury. The first mate, Mr. Chase, was landed at Callao sick. The Three Brothers spoke the Leonidas, Capt. Swift, off Easter Island. She had taken no oil since her departure from Callao in May last.

## United States.

The steamer Falcon, that was to run from New York to Chagres, had not arrived when the mail left Panama. For that reason the latest dates, so far as we can discover, are to the 16th of November, having come through the columns of the "Diario," of Havana.

The main point of interest of course is the question of the Presidential election. At the latest date, the returns from the more distant States had not been received; as the votes were cast on the 7th of Nov. However, the result was already certain. General Taylor had at that time 160 votes, while 146 only were necessary to a choice. Iowa with 4 electoral votes, Florida with 3, Mississippi with 6, Texas with 4, and Arkansas with 3—making 20 in all—were yet to be heard from. Although, however they might be cast, Taylor had a majority at least of 35 votes.

Virginia, Wisconsin and Alabama, gave their votes in favor of General Cass.

In Massachusetts there was no choice made by the people, owing to the division caused by the anti-slavery ballots. Taylor there had more than either opponent; but the law in that State is, that to be elected a candidate must gain an absolute majority of all the votes cast.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, had thrown their ponderous weights for the hero of Buena Vista.

The result was known from 25 States, of which 14 had voted for Taylor, and 11 for Cass.

The "Union," of Washington, admits that Gen. Taylor is now the President elect of the United States.

The troops from Mexico having returned, the volunteers have been discharged. The regular army now amounts to only 8,866 men.

Three New York ships have been chartered by Government to proceed to California with stores and troops. The rates are reported by the Shipping List as follows, viz: the Mary & Adeline, 640 tons, at \$16,000; the Rome, 750 tons, \$18,000; and the Iowa, 900 tons, at \$22,000 for the voyage out.

C. S. Bogardus has been appointed Naval Officer at New York, in the place of Michael Hoffman, deceased.

The exports from Great Britain to the United States, for the year ending 5th January, 1849, amounted to 10,974,161 pounds sterling.

The frigate Constitution having been some months in the dry dock at Charleston, had been taken out, and was forthwith to be made ready for sea again.

The "New York Herald" of Sept. 19th, speaks of the arrival at that city of the regiment of troops for California. They were to sail in a short time. The regiment consisted of 650, under command of Gen. Riley.

It is said that Edmund Burke, the Commissioner of Patents, will be appointed to the Chargepost at Rome, made vacant by the death of Dr. Martin, and that Mr. B. French, formerly clerk in the U. S. House of Representatives, will probably succeed Mr. Burke.

An astronomical correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette says that a number of spots are now visible on the sun's disc, and that one dark cavern in particular, now near the centre, may be seen through a smoked glass, and is upwards of 60,000 miles in diameter.

A new steamer was launched in New York, Oct. 1st. She is intended to ply between that city and Albany. The following are her main dimensions: She is 400 feet in length, and will be propelled by wheels 46 feet in diameter, and engine of 15 feet stroke. She is calculated to carry 2500 passengers, and will be fitted up in a style of the utmost splendor and convenience. It is expected that she will make the trip in a much shorter time than any steamer now on the river.

There are said to be no less than 50,000 Germans in the city of New York.

We learn from the Boston Courier, that the great comet whose revolution round the sun is accomplished in 292 years, (Halley's comet) has at length appeared, according to expectation. It was first seen by Dr. Petersen of Alton, on the 7th of August, and is now small in appearance, but bright and easily discernible. It passed its perihelion during the last week in July, and is now descending into the southern hemisphere and approaching the earth, but will not come so near it as in 1264. It is expected to be visible in the evening, in the northeast, not far from the constellation of Castor and Pollux.

George Livermore, Esq. said in some remarks at the dedication of the Dana Hill School House in Cambridge, in Sept. he had had in his possession, within a week, an old worn school book, bearing the name of the boy who used it more than a century ago. It was not larger than Colburn's Arithmetic, nor half as good looking a book, yet an offer of \$50 had been refused for it, and \$100 could not buy it. It was George Washington's grammar.

Capt. James Baker, of ship T. H. Perkins, at New York, has been arrested for shooting at one of his crew named Wm. Leonard, and also violently assaulting him with a cutlass. It was with great difficulty that the police protected him from being lynched by an infuriated mob.

The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following statistics of the Mexican war:—

The whole number of Americans that were killed in the present war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 3000, and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 deaths from battle.

This, however, bears but a small proportion to the number who have sunk under disease. We state under the authority of several officers of rank, that on the left flank of the Castle of Perote, there are 600 American graves, all victims of disease.

A still larger number perished at the Capital—the deaths there for a considerable time, were one thousand monthly, and we learn that at no time did they fall below from 3 to 400.

The first Mississippi regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania regiments, recently returned, went out 1800 strong (900 each), brought home about 600 of their original number—about 230 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty—how many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death—neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a company of 104 men, he brought back seventeen—he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Colonel Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken down ruined constitutions; and many of them no doubt, have since gone to their graves; and the battalion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative! The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants, and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were dead!

Great Britain.

With the exception of Ireland, quiet appears the order of the day in Great Britain. There was not even the boisterous, yet peaceful excitement of electing a President.

In Ireland the "State Trials" were in progress. Several more persons had been convicted of high treason, after Mr. O'Brien, and sentenced to be hanged, and afterwards the head of each to be severed from his body, and the body of each divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall think fit.

The names of those thus sentenced were McManus, O'Donohue, and Meagher. The severity and ignominy of the penalties will probably prevent carrying them into execution. Although in showing mercy to such persons great care must be used; remembering that their efforts to excite rebellion tended directly to the sacrifice of thousands of lives. And yet it is not very wonderful that an Irishman should long for the repeal, or at least the modification of the "Union."

Petitions were pressing in upon Lord Clarendon in favor of O'Brien, that the sentence might not be executed upon him, from almost all ranks. The Lord Lieut. had gone to England and met with the Council of State, probably to confer on that very subject. And the "Times" had stated that they would perhaps be pardoned.

Conciliation Hall had again been opened by Mr. John O'Connell.

The statutes of the Queen's College in Ireland had been submitted to the Pope for his approval; who did not approve of them.

In Belfast a meeting had been held which passed resolutions condemnatory of the Government projects—establishing a National Board of Education, endowing the College of Maynooth, submitting the statutes as aforesaid to the Pope, and endowing the Roman Church in Ireland by paying the priesthood.

The Pope urging the formation of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, without their religion suffering danger from that source—connection with a non-Romanist state.

The greater part of the military force is to be withdrawn from Ireland; and the constabulary augmented to 30,000 men.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been in the habit of amusing themselves in drawings

and pencil sketches of domestic scenes, and of their children playing on the floor, in the arms of the nurse, and such like; besides drawings of persons in foreign costumes and so forth. These they had had engraved at Windsor, and printed for private use and gift merely. When to their great astonishment a publisher in Manchester Row advertised the "Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Enchings," with this notice:—"There are among them several portraits of the Princess Royal, taken from life, by her Majesty previously to her being weaned; and up to a more mature period, representing her Royal Highness in the arms of her nurse, playing and rolling on the carpets with her doll and her toys; amusing herself with the Prince of Wales, and portraying other domestic and interesting scenes in the Royal nursery."

It now appears that these works of Royal art had been abstracted from the private rooms of the Palace by some improper means, and that their publication would be a gross violation of family privacy. Prince Albert has made affidavit that the works had been "surreptitiously obtained," and their publication unauthorized without the sanction of Her Majesty or himself, and he has obtained an injunction prohibiting the publisher from taking any further steps in the business.

In India the troops sent against the Sikhs under General Whish, have been unsuccessful, and compelled to retreat from before Multan. Lord Clarendon traces his descent from Oliver Cromwell, by his mother's side.

The wife of the Mayor of Liverpool last year, having given birth to a daughter during her husband's term of office, according to an ancient custom in such case, received as a present at the city's expense, a beautiful silver cradle.

A great disturbance was caused in the city of Exeter, at the church of St. Sidwell, because a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Ingle, chose to preach the surplice instead of the gown—some of the congregation waving their hats, standing on seats, jumping over the seats, howling, roaring and gesticulating like a mob at an election. The Mayor was called in, who succeeded in quieting the uproar.

[Correspondence of the Neighbor.]

London, Nov. 15, 1849.

The last 18 months have been so prolific of great events, that occurrences which, under ordinary circumstances, would create the deepest interest, are received with indifference and apathy. The revolutionary game has been so long kept up that, as it passes from scene to scene, it becomes irksome and uninteresting, although deeply dyed in blood.

The revolution in Vienna is now a matter of history—it burst forth, existed and perished, and the imperial eagle again play upon the towers and battlements of the Austrian Capital. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be so soon forgotten by that country—if the chains of despotism are to be again riveted, new scenes of revolution will burst forth from the dying embers of the prostrate ruin;—if, on the contrary, wisdom aids their counsels, and constitutional liberty is proclaimed, Austria will advance in prosperity, intelligence and wealth. Let them turn to England, to Holland and to Belgium, and ask how they have escaped the revolutionary conflagration. It has been by judicious and timely reforms; by studying the age in which we live, and moving with the intellectual current that, unscathed, they have passed the fearful ordeal, securing the peace and prosperity of their kingdoms.

The general affairs are in an unsatisfactory posture; and France especially is looked to with great distrust. She has much to contend with in her own bosom she cherishes the wildest passions; the most discordant and inflammatory notions. But apart from that the Republican system, which she has adopted, naturally excites great jealousy among the crowned heads of Europe, and no doubt every species of intrigue is practised to undermine the fabric. The election of President is the cause of great uneasiness, great fears are entertained that Louis Napoleon will be elected instead of General Cavaignac, who has proved himself to be capable of great actions in such perilous and trying circumstances. The former has but a name; he is estimated very low by those who know him; but circumstances make men, he may prove himself a legitimate scion of his name-sake.

Among the events which have taken place these three days of revolution and anarchy, have been added the greatest and most disastrous commercial crises, which ever afflicted this kingdom, and a revolution in rail road affairs to an unparalleled hitherto in any commercial speculation.

It is estimated that one half of the floating commercial capital has been lost through the combined results of decline in every species of produce, and the immense fall in the stock of flour. It is difficult to convince one's self of a disaster so spread and ruinous, without the opinion of the soundest calculators will confirm it. And we cannot be surprised under such circumstances that it is still so severely felt. Commercial depression exists throughout the kingdom to an alarming extent. The cotton trade, which usually realizes upwards of twelve millions of pounds in manufactures annually, at the present moment has nearly nothing to do; and is still commercially prostrate, while the low price of raw cottons, given almost a most limitless market for the raw material, while the low price of raw cottons, given almost a most limitless market for the raw material, while the low price of raw cottons, given almost a most limitless market for the raw material.



**BLS.** superior Molluscs, from the  
plantation of L. L. TORBERT, Mann, for sale by  
4.—tf. **EVERETT & CO.**

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**SALTPETRE.**  
**LBS.** Salt Petre, for sale by  
mch17tf **EVERETT & CO.**



## The Ohio.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

BY "ONE OF THE ORDER."

How hard when those who do not wish  
To lend, that's lose, their books,  
Are snared by anglers, folks that fish  
With literary hooks;  
Who call and take some favorite tome,  
But never read it through;  
They thus complete their set at home,  
By making one of you.

I, of my "Spencer" quite bereft,  
Last winter sore was shaken:  
Of "Lamb," I've but a quarter left,  
Nor could I save my "Bacon."  
And then I saw my "Crabbe" at last,  
Like Hamlet's backward go;  
And, as my tide was ebbing fast,  
Of course, I lost my "Rowe."

My "Mallet" served to knock men down,  
Which makes me thus a talker;  
And once, when I was out of town,  
My "Johnson" proved a Walker.  
While studying o'er the fire one day,  
My "Hobbes" amidst the smoke,  
They bore my "Colman" clean away,  
And carried off my "Coke."

They picked my "Locke," to me far more  
Than Bramhall's patient's worth;  
And now my losses I deplore  
Without a "Home" on earth.  
If once a book you let them lift,  
And then they conceal;  
For tho' I caught them stealing 'Swift,'  
As swiftly went my "Steele."

'Hope' is not now upon my shelf,  
Where late he stood elated;  
But what is strange, my "Pope" himself  
Is excommunicated.  
My little "Suckling," in the grave  
Is sunk, to swell the raven;  
And what was "Cruice's" fate to save,  
'Twas mine to lose—a "Savage."

Even "Glover's" work I cannot put  
My finger hands upon;  
Though ever since I lost my "Footes,"  
My "Bunyan" has been gone.  
My "Taylor" with "Cotton" went—oppressed—  
My "Hoyt," too, must fall;  
To save my "Goldsmith" from arrest,  
In vain I offered "Boyle."

I "Prior" sought, but could not see  
The "Hood" so late in front;  
And when I turned to hunt for "Lee,"  
Oh! where was my "Leigh Hunt?"  
I tried to laugh, old "Care" to tickle,  
Yet could not "Tickle" tickle;  
And then, alas! I missed my "Mickle"—  
And surely, "Mickle's" much.

'Tis quite enough my griefs to feed,  
My sorrows to excuse,  
To think I cannot read my "Reid,"  
Nor even use my "Hughes";  
My classics would not quit lie,  
A thing so fondly hooped;  
Like Dr. Primrose, I may cry,  
"My 'Livy' has eloped."

My life is wasting fast away—  
I suffer from these shocks,  
And though I fixed a lock on "Gray,"  
There's danger upon my locks.  
I'm far from "Young"—am growing pale—  
I see my "Butler" fly;  
And when they asked about my ail,  
'Tis "Barton," I reply.

They still have made me slight returns,  
And thus my griefs divide;  
For, oh! they're cured me of my "Burns,"  
And eased my "Aikenside";  
But all I think I shall not say,  
Nor let my anger burn;  
For as they never found me "Gay,"  
They have not found me "Sterne."

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Madden, in his  
"Revelations of Ireland," in speaking of the  
Great Agitator's power to speak with sar-  
casm and abuse, narrates the following incident:—

"One of the drollest scenes of vituperation  
that O'Connell ever figured in took  
place in the early part of his life. Not long  
after he was called to the bar his character  
and peculiar talents received rapid recogni-  
tion from all who were even casually ac-  
quainted with him. His talent for vituperative  
language was perceived, and by some he  
was, even in those days, considered  
matchless as a scold. There was, however,  
at that time in Dublin, a certain woman,  
Biddy Moriarty, who had a huckster's stall  
on one of the quays nearly opposite the  
Four Courts. She was a virago of the first  
order, very able with her fist and still more  
formidable with her tongue. From one end  
of Dublin to the other she was notorious for  
her powers of abuse, and even in the Provinces  
Mrs. Moriarty's language had passed  
into currency.

The dictionary of Dublin slang had been  
considerably enlarged by her, and her volu-  
bility had almost become proverbial. Some  
of O'Connell's friends, however, thought  
that he could beat at the use of her  
own weapons. Of this, however, he had  
some doubts himself, when he had listened  
once or twice to some minor specimens of  
her Billingsgate. It was mooted one  
day whether the young Kerry barrister could  
encounter her, and some one of the com-  
pany, (in O'Connell's presence), rather too  
freely ridiculed the idea of his being able  
to meet the famous Madam Moriarty.—  
O'Connell never liked the idea of being put  
down, and he professed his readiness to en-  
counter her, and even backed himself for  
the match. Bets were offered and taken—it  
was decided that the match should come off  
at once.

The party adjourned to the huckster's  
stall, and there was the owner herself, su-  
perintending the sale of her small wares—a  
few loungers and ragged idlers were hang-  
ing round her stall—for Biddy was a "char-  
acter," and, in her way, was one of the  
sights of Dublin.  
O'Connell was very confident of success.  
He laid an ingenious plan for overcoming  
her, and with all the anxiety of an ardent  
experimentalist, waited to put it into prac-  
tice. He resolved to open the attack. At  
this time O'Connell's own party, and the  
loungers about the place, formed an audi-  
ence quite sufficient to arouse Mrs. Moriarty.  
On public provocation, to a due exhibi-  
tion of her powers. O'Connell commenced  
the attack:

"What's the price of this walking-stick,  
Mrs. What's-your Name?"  
"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good  
one it is; and what have you got to say  
about it? and one-and-sixpence's the price of  
the stick. Troth, it's chape as dirt—so it is."

"One-and-sixpence for a walking-stick;  
wheh! why, you are no better than an im-  
postor, to ask eighteen-pence for what cost  
you twopenny."  
"Twopenny, your grandmother," replied  
Miss Biddy; "do you mane to say, that it's  
cheating the people I am? impostor, in-  
deed!"  
"Ay, impostor; and it's that I call you to  
your teeth," rejoined O'Connell.  
"Come, cut your stick, your cantankerous  
jackanapes."  
"Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old  
diagonal," cried O'Connell, calmly.  
"Stop your jaw, you pug-nosed badger;  
or by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty,  
"I'll make you go quicker nor you came."  
"Don't be in a passion, my old radius—  
anger will only wrinkle your beauty."  
"By the hokey, if you say another word  
of impudence, I'd tan your dirty hide, you  
bastard common scrub; and sorry I'd be to  
soil my fists upon your carcass."  
"Wheh! what a passion old Biddy  
is in; I protest, as I'm a gentleman—"  
"Jintleman! jintleman! the likes of you to  
a jintleman! Wish, by gar; that bangs Ban-  
agher. Why, you potato-faced pippin-snee-  
zer, when did a Madagascar monkey like  
you pick enough of common Christian dan-  
cency to hide your Kerry brogue?"  
"Easy, now—easy now," cried O'Connell,  
with imperturbable good humor, "don't choke  
yourself with fine language, you old whis-  
key drinking parallelogram."  
"What's that you call me, you murderin'  
villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into  
fury.  
"I call you," answered O'Connell, "a paral-  
lelogram; and a Dublin judge and jury will  
say that it's no libel to call you so!"  
"Oh, tare-an-ouns! Oh, holy Biddy! that  
an honest woman like me should be called a  
parryballygruns, you rascally gallowa-bird;  
you cowardly, sneaking, plate-lickin' blig-  
gard!"  
"Oh, not you, indeed!" retorted O'Con-  
nell; "why, I suppose you'll deny that you  
keep a *hypothecus* in your house."  
"It's a lie for you, you robber; I never  
had such a thing in my house, you swind-  
ling thief!"  
"Why sure all the neighbors know very  
well that you keep not only a hypothecus, but  
that you go out to walk with them every  
Sunday, you heartless old heptagon!"  
"Oh, hear that, ye saints of glory! Oh,  
there's bad language from a fellow that  
wants to pass for a jintleman. May the  
devil fly away with you, you micher from  
Munster, and make celery-sauce of your  
rotten limbs."  
"Ah, you can't deny the charge, you  
miserable submultiple of a duplicate ratio."  
"Go, rinse your mouth in the Liffey, you  
nasty tickle-pitcher; after all the bad words  
you speak, it ought to be filthier than your  
face, you dirty chicken of Beelzebub."  
"Rinse your own mouth, you wicked-  
minded old polygon—to the deuce I pitch  
you, your blustering intersection of a super-  
ficies!"  
"You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you  
don't cease your jaw, I'll— But here she  
gasped for breath, unable to hawk up  
any more words, for the last volley of  
O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out  
of her."  
"While I have a tongue I'll abuse you,  
you most inimitable periphery. Look at her  
boys! there she stands—a convicted perpen-  
dicular in petticoats! There's contamination  
in her circumference, and she trembles  
with guilt down to the extremities of her  
corollaries. Ah! you're found out, you rec-  
tilinear antecedent, and equiangular old hag.  
'Tis with you the devil will fly away, you  
porter-swiping similitude of the bisection of  
a vortex."

Overwhelmed with this torrent of lan-  
guage, Mrs. Moriarty was silenced. Catch-  
ing up a saucer, she was aiming at  
O'Connell's head when he very prudently  
made a timely retreat.  
"You have won the wager, O'Connell,  
here's your bet," cried the gentleman who  
proposed the contest.  
O'Connell knew well the use of sound in  
the vituperation; and, having to deal with  
an ignorant scold, determined to overcome  
her in volubility, by using all the *aequipedia-  
lia verba* which occur in Euclid. With  
these, and a few significant epithets, and a  
scolding, impudent demeanor, he had, for  
once, imposed silence on Biddy Moriarty.

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once, imposed silence on Biddy Moriarty.

A WATCHING MACHINE.—In what Yan-  
kee paper the following first saw the light  
we have forgotten, or we would give credit—  
it deserves it:—  
"Is the h-d boss to hum, yeou?" inquired  
a sick, keen-looking specimen from Down  
East yesterday, as he thrust his head into  
the Recorder's office.

A loiterer, leaning out of the window,  
watching the ferry boat and the passers on  
the landing, turned lazily round and asked  
him if he meant the Mayor.  
"Don't kear, more or less, so he's head  
of things in general," answered the Yankee.  
"What do you want with him?" inquired  
the other.

"Well, I just want to show him a new po-  
litical, self-actin' machine, on the patent  
progressive principle, that I've brought  
out."  
"What is it like?" continued the office  
lounger.

"Oh, it's like human nature in a high state  
of action, and 'll dew most any thin' decent  
for sufficient say. Reckon he wants sum-  
thin' tew watch the city; now it 'll dew  
that just as easy as shootin', and a mite  
easier."

"I like that!" exclaimed the other.  
"I hope he's jest like you, then," said the  
Yankee, "cause if he likes it, the fixin' is  
not agoin' right off, on the high-pressure  
principle, warranted to work in all weathers.  
I heard he wanted the city watched."

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared the other. "How  
are you going to watch the city, with a ma-  
chine?"  
"Jest stick it up somewhere, and let it  
keep its eyes open," said the Yankee.

"Oh, come," said the other, "I'd like to  
see that machine and its eyes."  
"Well, jest look at it, then," said the  
Yankee, spreading himself; "here it is, all  
alive; jest keen enough to watch a hull cor-  
poration, and keep one eye on creation gen-  
erally. A self-actin', quick movin', sharp  
talkin', spy lookin' critter, wide awake—  
opin for the first office, and equill tew any  
he's got to offer—one of old Nathan Ster-  
wick's improved patents, capable of runnin'  
without steam."

The loiterer referred this extraordinary  
production to the personal inspection of his  
honorable.

## NEW GOODS PER "SPENCER."

THE undersigned will on Monday, Decem-  
ber 25th, open a store, formerly occupied by  
H. Dowdell, facing the wharf, and offer for sale an  
entirely new and carefully selected stock of Dry  
Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Earthenware, Hard-  
ware, &c. The stock of Dry Goods principally  
comprises,

Light and dark Fancy Prints, new styles,  
Two blue Prints, turkey red Cambray,  
Russet and twilled stripe and check Ginghams,  
Mousseline de Laine, sarawak, Carmelite,  
Fancy, stripe and check'd Organic Balzorens  
and Mourning Dugazin Muslins in dress lengths,  
Ass'd white check Muslins, bl'k and bro' Drills,  
Black and fancy blue silk velvets, Flannel,  
Indigo blue Cottons, white Shirtings,  
Cotton Hose, Mottled Twills, Chambrays,  
Canton Flannel, Pannos de Costa 8-4 wide,  
Black and colored Princettas, blue Velveteens,  
Lastings and Satteens, cotton cord,  
Genis ladies' and children's wh't, blk. and col-  
ored cotton hose,  
Oen silk and satin nautical Opera and Clifton  
Ties,  
Gents, silk 1-2 hose, ladies china pearl, embr'd  
and plain silk Hose, silk and cot. Umbrellas,  
Indian rubber suspenders, cotton web do.,  
Rich silk Parasols, wh't reel sewing cotton Pins,  
Wh't, black and brown Linen Thread,  
Blue and white skein sewing cotton,  
Candlewick, &c., &c.

Ready Made Clothing.  
White long cloth shirts, linen collars and writ-  
bands,  
2-2 stout cotton shirts, Regatta and fancy do.,  
Navy blue cloth cape, pilot cloth Jackets,  
Checked St. Ledger, Green duck Frocks,  
Scotch Caps, wh't, buff, chk. plain and fig'd Vests.

Hardware.  
Files, scissors, knives, locks, gridirons, compass-  
es, rules, axes, hatchets, fish-hooks, sail and pack-  
ing needles, assorted planes, glass hand lanterns  
and sizes, hinges, brass axle pulleys, ass'd saws,  
bras and iron butts, socket chisels, nails, and pa-  
per, tacks, patent sash line, sash line, hook, pins,  
canal and tin pans, and an assortment of brushes,  
in part consisting of paint, white-wash, scrub, &c.

Crockery, Groceries, &c.  
Crates of nappies, mugs, bowls, blue and green  
printed soup and dinner plates, blue and green din-  
ner, dessert and tea sets, ewers, basins, &c.,  
pickles, sauces, salad oil in Dunstan bottles, mus-  
tard in 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. bottles, tea, rice, &c.  
dec 23 if W. H. PALMER.

RULES RELATING TO COASTERS, &c.  
1. ALL DECKED VESSELS, of ev-  
ery size and description, must be Registered be-  
fore engaging in the Coasting Trade or hoisting the  
Hawaiian Flag.

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

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

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

JOHN YOUNG,  
HOME OFFICE, Minister of the Interior,  
Honolulu, 20th September, 1847. sept 25

TO ALL CLAIMANTS OF LAND IN THE  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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

The claims of persons not residing on the Island  
of Oahu, will take place on the 1st of March, at  
regular order, so as to suit the convenience of such  
persons, whenever they may visit Honolulu with  
their witnesses and evidence to support their claims.

WILLIAM L. LEE,  
J. H. SMITH,  
JOHN H. SMITH,  
Z. K. KAUWAI,  
S. KAMAKAU.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 26th, 1848.

NOTICE.  
CUSTOM HOUSE, Port of Honolulu, }  
November 8th, 1848. }  
To all whom it may concern, notice is her-  
eby given, that the undersigned has in his pos-  
session, seized on the night of the 8th inst, for a  
violation of the Revenue Laws.

Any parties having claims upon the said articles  
are required to make them known to the under-  
signed within thirty-one days from the date of this  
notice, otherwise the said articles will be sold at  
public auction for the benefit of whom it may con-  
cern.

WILLIAM PATY,  
Collector General of Customs.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having claims upon the es-  
tate of Ahsam and Ahmou of Hilo, lately de-  
ceased, are hereby notified to present them for set-  
tlement to the undersigned, or either of them, on or  
before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1849; and all  
persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified  
to make payment within said time.

ACHOU & AHIN, Administrators,  
At Samsing & Co.'s.

Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE partnership between GEORGE WARD  
PUNCHARD and SAMUEL ARCHER REYNOLDS  
being dissolved by the death of the latter, all per-  
sons having demands against the late firm of GEO.  
W. PUNCHARD, & CO. are requested to present the  
same to the subscriber for payment, and all in-  
debted to said firm to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. PUNCHARD,  
In liquidation.

Honolulu, Nov. 9.—11

FOR SALE.  
AT the store of the undersigned, formerly  
occupied by H. Dowdell, a great variety of  
Pickles and Sauces—consisting in part of Walnut,  
Cauliflower, Onion, and Mixed Pickles, Harvey's  
and Lazenby's Sauces, Salad Oil, in "Dunstan Glass  
Bottles," Mustard, in 1/2 and 1 lb. bottles; Also,  
will keep on hand a well assorted stock of Dry  
Goods, &c., &c.  
W. H. PALMER.  
Dec. 23.—11

THE FRIEND.  
A MONTHLY JOURNAL devoted to Tem-  
perance, Marine and General Intelligence,  
published and edited by Samuel C. Damon, Sea-  
men's Chaplain. Terms, \$1.50 per annum. Four  
copies \$5.00. Ten copies \$8.00. Bound volumes  
for the last five years may be obtained at the Study  
of the Seamen's Chaplain. may 20—11

\$20 REWARD!  
STOLEN from the Scow, belonging to the  
undersigned, this 13th inst, a small Anchor  
and Chain. The above reward will be paid by the  
undersigned to any person or persons who will  
prove the party or parties who stole the same.  
dec 2 if SEA & SUMMERS.

HARDWARE.  
ONE Cask containing Britannia and tin  
nail Table Spoons; silvered and steel top Thin-  
blades; carpenter's Squares, Adzes, Planes and Hatch-  
ets; Shoe Brushes. Also—125,000 Percussion Caps.  
For sale by F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.  
aug 5

CUTLERY.  
ONE case, containing Bone and Ivory  
handled Table Knives and Forks; Tailor's  
Shears; Beech and Rose Wood Cook's Knives, etc.,  
ut received and for sale by  
F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.  
jy 11

FLOR, HIDES, &c.  
FOR sale by S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
300 barrels superior Columbia River Flour;  
2000 Sandalwood hides; 25 superior Sea Otter  
Skins; 67 rolls 40 yards each 4x4 China Matting.  
mh 18

COFFEE  
OF superior quality, from the Estate of G.  
Rhodes & Co., at Hanalei. Apply to  
sept. 30.—11 F. W. THOMPSON.

## MYNE HOTEL.

GRATEFUL for past favors,  
the subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally, that  
he has opened a Hotel in the large  
two story building recently erected by him on Broad-  
way, where he will be happy to receive and enter-  
tain those who may favor him with a call. No pains  
or expense has been spared to render this establish-  
ment a desirable place of resort. The rooms are  
cool and airy and fitted up in elegant style.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest  
of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
An elegant new Billiard Table and two good  
Bowling Alleys are connected with the house.  
Strangers visiting this port, and the gentlemen  
resident in Honolulu, are respectfully invited to call  
and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.  
Honolulu, July 1st, 1848.—11

HOTEL DE FRANCE.  
LE GUEVEL & PSALMON  
would respectfully inform their friends  
and the public, that they have opened  
a Hotel on the premises recently oc-  
cupied by Dr. R. W. Wood, where they will be hap-  
py to receive and entertain those who may favor  
them with their custom. The building has under-  
gone a thorough repair, and no expense has been  
spared that will contribute to the comfort of visitors.  
Board by the day or week. Meals and Lunch at  
all hours of the day. Pic Nic and private parties  
supplied at short notice.

Good Sleeping Rooms attached to the premises.  
There is also a Billiard Room and two splen-  
did Tables connected with this establishment.  
july 28.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.  
THE Clipper Schooner KAME-  
HAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA,  
having fine accommodations, will run  
regularly between this port and Lahaina  
except when required on His Majesty's service.  
Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as  
can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5 P. M.,  
from Lahaina, on Thursdays evenings. She will car-  
ry mails and take freight and passengers, but will  
not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.  
Apply to Captain on board.

my 22

HAWAIIAN HOTEL.  
JOHN J. HALSTEAD would  
respectfully inform Masters of vessels  
and Strangers visiting Lahaina,  
that he has opened the above-named  
Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Canal sts.  
The house is fitted up in elegant style, and every  
attention will be paid to the wants and comforts of  
visitors. Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon at-  
tached to the establishment.  
Lahaina, July 15, 1848.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.  
THE spacious House and ad-  
jacent offices belonging to Mr. Dudoit,  
lately occupied as the Consulate of  
France, to be had from the 9th of  
February, 1849. For terms apply to Jules Dudoit,  
Esq., care of R. C. Wyllie, Esq., Rosebank.  
oct 28

FOR SALE,  
A HOUSE and Lot in Honolulu,  
situated in the immediate vicinity of the  
private residence of H. McFarlane, Esq.; also a lot  
of land containing an acre, more or less, situated  
at Waikiki, on which is erected an adobe building.  
For particulars, as to terms, price, &c., apply to  
jy 23—11 JOHN R. JASPER.

NOTICE.  
JAMES ROBINSON & CO.  
having opened their new Butcher Shop  
on the new wharf opposite the Custom  
House, respectfully inform their  
friends and former customers that they will be able  
to supply them with the best BEEF the Islands af-  
ford, at the usual prices.  
my 22 1/2

NOTICE.  
PROPER APPLICATION having been  
made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice  
of the Superior Court, by Kanihi, for the appoint-  
ment of Administrators upon the Estate of Kama-  
hale, of Honolulu, Oahu, lately dying intestate:—  
Notice is hereby given, to all persons whom it may  
concern, that April 21st, A. D. 1849, at 10 o'clock  
in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for  
hearing said application, and all objections that  
may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the  
town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES,  
Clerk of the Superior Court.  
Honolulu, March 10, 1849.—eop3t.

NOTICE.  
PROPER APPLICATION having been  
made to Wm. L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice  
of the Superior Court, by T. C. R. Kanihi, for the ap-  
pointment of Administrators upon the estate,  
and proof of will of Keolewa, of Honolulu, Oahu,  
lately deceased: Notice is hereby given to all per-  
sons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 21st  
day of April, A. D. 1849, at 11 o'clock in the fore-  
noon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said  
application, and proof of will, and all objections  
that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in  
the town of Honolulu, aforesaid.

HENRY RHODES,  
Clerk of Superior Court.  
Honolulu, March 10, 1849.—eop3t

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned holding a large tract of  
land, one of the richest and most fertile tracts  
of Kawai, wish to let part to respectable per-  
sons—terms low and rent payable in produce. For  
particulars apply to J. C. Gummer, Esq., at the Govern-  
ment House, Honolulu, H. Swinton, Esq., La-  
haina, or to the undersigned at Hanalei, Kauai.  
jy 22 6m.

G. RHODES & CO.

NOTICE.  
TO Shipmasters and others. For sale by  
the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company:  
2 Cabotages, complete for ships, 2 do. for schooners.  
An assortment of the best painted Anchors and  
Chain Cables, Ship's Pumps, Hawse Pipes,  
Artificial Horizon, and other Nautical Instruments.  
Sets of Charts of the China Seas and Pacific  
Ocean, &c., &c. &c. 44. tf.

JUST PUBLISHED!  
LADD & CO.'S HAWAIIAN GOVERN-  
MENT.—The printed record of the Court  
of Arbitration held by Messrs. Stephen H. Williams  
and James F. R. Marshall, Arbitrators under com-  
mission of 18th July, 1848.

Anthony Ten Eyck for plaintiffs; John R. 25. For