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CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS, EDITOR.

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MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON THE OREGON BILL.

[Reported for the N. Y. Tribune, by Dr. Houston, Sienographer for the Senate of the United States.]

Mr. Webster rose and said: I am very little inclined to prolong this debate, and I hope I am utterly disinclined to bring into it any new warmth or excitement. I wish to say a few words, however, first, upon the question as it is presented to us as a parliamentary question; and secondly, upon the general political question involved in the debate.

As a question of parliamentary proceeding, I understand the case to be this: The House of Representatives sent a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon; no motion has been made in the Senate to strike out any part of the bill. The bill purporting to respect Oregon, simply and alone, has not been the subject of any objection in this branch of the legislature. The Senate has proposed no important amendment to this bill affecting Oregon itself; and the honorable member from Missouri (Mr. Benton) was right, precisely right, when he said that the amendment now under consideration had no relation to Oregon. That is perfectly true; and therefore the amendment which the Senate has adopted and the House has disagreed to, has nothing in the world to do with Oregon. The truth is that an amendment, by which the Senate wish to have a public, legal declaration, not respecting Oregon, but respecting the newly acquired territories of California and New Mexico. It wishes now to make a line of slavery for those new Territories. The amendment says that this line of the "Missouri Compromise" shall be the line to the Pacific; and then goes on to say, in the language of the bill as it now stands, that the Ordinance of '87 shall be applicable to Oregon; and therefore I say that the amendment proposed is foreign to the immediate object of the bill. It does nothing to modify, restrain or affect, in any way, the government which we propose to establish over Oregon, or the condition or character of that government or of the people under it. In a parliamentary view, this is the state of the case.

Now, sir, this amendment has been attached to this bill by a strong majority of the Senate. That majority had the right, as it had the power, to pass it. The House disagreed to that amendment. Well, if the majority of the Senate who attached it to the bill are of opinion that a conference with the House will lead to some adjustment of the question by which this amendment, or something equivalent to it, may be adopted by the House, it is very proper for them to urge a conference. It is very fair, quite parliamentary, and there is not a word to be said against it. But my position is that of one who voted against the amendment—who thinks that it ought not to be attached to this bill, and therefore I naturally vote for the motion to get rid of it—that is, "to re-cede."

So much for the parliamentary question. Now, there are two or three questions arising in this case which I wish to state dispassionately—not to argue, but to state.

The honorable member from Georgia (Mr. Berrien) for whom I have great respect, and with whom it is my delight to cultivate personal friendship, has stated, with great propriety, the importance of this question. He has said that it is a question interesting to the South and to the North, and one which may very well, also, attract the attention of mankind. On the subjects involved in this debate, the whole world is not now asleep. It is wide awake; and I agree with the honorable member, that if what is now proposed to be done by us who resist this amendment, is, as he supposes, unjust and injurious to any portion of this community, that injustice should be presented to the civilized world, and we, who concur in the proceeding, ought to submit ourselves to the great tribunal of Modern Civilization, as well as the great tribunal of the American People. It is proper. It is a question of magnitude enough—of interest enough—to all the civilized nations of the earth, to call from those who support one side or the other a statement of the grounds upon which they act.

Now, I propose to state, as briefly as I can, the grounds upon which I proceed historical and constitutional; and will endeavor to use as few words as possible, so that I may relieve the Senate from hearing me at the earliest possible moment.

In the first place, to view the matter historically: this Constitution, founded in 1787 and the Government under it organized in 1789, does recognize the existence of Slavery in certain States, then existing in the Union; and a particular description of Slavery. I hope that what I am about to say may be received, without any supposition that I intend the slightest disrespect. But this particular description of Slavery does not, I believe, now exist in Europe, nor in any other civilized portion of the habitable globe. It is not a Predial Slavery. It is not analogous to the case of the Predial Slaves, or Slaves *glebae* of Russia, or Hungary, or other States. It is a peculiar system of personal Slavery, by which the person who is called a Slave is transferable as a chattel, from hand to hand. I speak of this as a fact. And this is the fact; and I will say further—perhaps other gentlemen may remember the instances—that although Slavery, as a system of servitude attached to the earth, existed in various countries of Europe, I am not at the present moment aware of any place on the globe in which the property of man in a human being as a Slave transferable as a chattel, exists except in certain States of this Union and the West India Islands. Now, that existed at the formation of this Constitution, and those who framed that instrument, and those who adopted it, agreed that, as far as it existed, it should not be disturbed, or interfered with by the new General Government. There is no doubt of that.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes it as an existing fact—an existing relation between the inhabitants of the Southern States. I do not call it an institution, because that term is not applicable to it; for that seems to imply a voluntary establishment. I have been here so long that when I first came here it was matter of reproach to England, the mother country, that Slavery had been entailed upon the colonies against their consent, and that which is now considered a cherished "institution" was then regarded as, I will not say an entailed evil, but an entailment on the Colonies by the policy of the mother country against their wishes. At any rate, it stands upon the Constitution. The Constitution was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789.

When it was adopted the state of the country was this: Slavery existed in the Southern States; there was a very large extent of unoccupied territory—the whole North-west—which it was understood was destined to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no Slavery should exist in this territory north-west of the Ohio. I gather now, as a matter of inference from the history of the time, and the history of the debates, that the prevailing motives with the North for agreeing to this recognition of the existence of Slavery in the Southern States, and giving a representation to those States, founded in part upon their slaves, was based on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would be made to form new States on the Southern frontier of the country, either by cession or conquest. It is plain that taking the history of the times together, the reason why the slave representation was allowed, was that since the North-west Territory was destined by ordinance to be free, and since nobody looked to any acquisition by conquest or cession for the creation of Slave States at the South, there was an insisting on the part of the South to suffer Slavery where it did exist, and to be represented according to the principles and provisions of the Constitution, inasmuch as it was limited by these two considerations; first, that there was to be no Slavery in the Territories; and second, that there was not the least anticipation of the acquisition of any new territory. And now, sir, I am one, who, understanding that to be the purpose of the Constitution, mean to abide by it.

There is another principle equally clear, by which I mean to abide; and that is, that in the Convention and in the first Congress, when appealed to on the subject by petitions and all along in the history of this Government, it was and has been a conceded point that Slavery, in the States in which it did exist, was a matter of State regulation exclusively, and that Congress had not the least power over it, or right to interfere with it. Therefore, I say that all agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave, by persons not living in the Slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and are, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the Governments of those States where Slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration, under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause, have nothing whatever to do with it. They have never received any encouragement from me and they never will. In my opinion, they have done nothing but to delay and defeat their own professed objects. I have stated, as I understand it, the state of things upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. What has happened since? Sir, it has happened that, above and beyond all contemplation or expectation of the original framers of the Constitution, foreign territory has been acquired by cession first from Spain and then from France, on our Southern frontier. And what has been the result of that? Five slaveholding States have been created and added to the Union; bringing ten Senators into this body. (I include Texas, which I consider in the light of a foreign acquisition also,) and up to this hour in which I address you, not one free State has been admitted into the Union from all this acquired territory—not one!

Mr. Berrien (in his seat)—Yes—Iowa.
Mr. Webster.—Iowa is not yet in the Union. Her Senators are not here. When she comes in, there will be one to five—one free State to five slave formed out of new Territories. Now, it seems strange to me that there should be any complaint of injustice exercised by the North toward the South. Northern votes have been necessary, they have been ready, and they have been rendered to aid the formation of these five new slaveholding States. These are facts; and as the gentleman from Georgia has very properly put it as a cause in which we ought to present ourselves before the world for its judgment, let us now see how we stand. I do not represent the North. I state my own case; and present the matter in that light, in which I am willing, as an individual member of Congress, to be judged by civilized humanity. I say, then, that according to true history, the slaveholding interest in this country has not been a disfavored interest; it has not been disfavored by the North. The North has concurred to bring in these five slaveholding States out of newly acquired territory; which acquisitions were never at all in the contemplation of the Convention, which formed the Constitution, or of the people when they agreed that there should be a representation of three fifths of the slaves in the then existing States.

Mr. President, what is the result of this? We stand here now—at least, I do, for one—to say that considering that there have been already five new slaveholding States formed out of newly acquired territory, and one only at most non-slaveholding State, I do not feel that I am called on to go farther; I do not feel the obligation to yield more. But our friends of the South say, you deprive us of all our rights—we have fought

for this territory, and you deny us participation in it. Let us consider the question as it really is: and since the honorable gentleman from Georgia proposes to leave the case to the enlightened and impartial judgment of mankind, and as I agree with him that it is a case proper to be considered by the enlightened part of mankind, let us consider how the matter in truth stands. What is the consequence? Gentlemen who advocate the cause which my honorable friend from Georgia with so much ability sustains, declare that we invade their rights—that we deprive them of a participation in the enjoyment of territories acquired by the common services and common exertions of all. Is this true? How deprived? Of what do we deprive them? Why, they say that we deprive them of the privilege of carrying their slaves, as slaves, into the new territories.

Well, sir, what is the amount of that? They say that in this way we deprive them of the opportunity of going into this acquired territory with their property. Their "property"—what do they mean by that? We certainly do not deprive them of the privilege of going into these newly acquired territories with all that, in the general estimate of human society, in the general and common and universal understanding of mankind, is esteemed property. Not at all. The truth is just this: They have in their own States peculiar laws, which create property in persons. They have a system of local legislation on which slavery rests; while every body agrees that it is against natural law, or at least against the common understanding which prevails as to what is natural law.

I am not going into metaphysics, for therein I should encounter the Hon. Member from South Carolina, and we should wander in "endless mazes lost" until after the time for the adjournment of Congress. The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by those laws there is property in slaves. This is purely local. The real meaning, then, of Southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is that they cannot go into the Territories of the United States carrying with them their own peculiar local law—a law which creates property in persons. This, according to their own statement, is all the ground of complaint they have. Now here, I think, gentlemen are unjust toward us. How unjust they are, others will judge—generations that will come after us will judge. It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established; but I say it is, after all, nothing but local law. It is nothing more. And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist.

Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say: "We will carry our local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice unless it establishes in the Territory into which we wish to go, our own local law."

This demand, I, for one, resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inequality unless persons under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory and there establish that local law, to the exclusion of other law.

Mr. President, it was a maxim of the civil law, that between slavery and freedom, freedom should always be presumed and slavery must always be proved. If any question arose as to the status of an individual in Rome, he was presumed to be free until he was proved to be a slave. So, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is to be presumed to be free until a law can be produced which creates ownership in person. I do not dispute the force and validity of the local law, as I have already said; but I say, it is a matter to be proved; and, therefore, if individuals go into any part of the earth it is to be proved that they are not freemen, or else the presumption is that they are. Now, our friends seem to think that an inequality arises from restraining them from going into the territories, unless there be a law provided which shall protect their ownership in persons.—The assertion is, that we create an inequality. Is there nothing to be said on the other side in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the councils that formed and established this constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together.

I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution—to that effect. He says that the objection to slave labor is that it puts free white labor in dispute; that it makes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that he despises to work—to use his expression—where slaves are employed. This is matter of great interest to the free States; if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. I agree that slave labor does not necessarily exclude free labor, totally. There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee and other States. But it necessarily loses something of its respectability, by the side of, and when associated with slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to free men. The free men of the North, therefore, have a deep interest to keep labor free, exclusively free, in the new territories.

settled Illinois, are people, or the descendants of people, who come from the Southern States. And I suppose that one third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South; and I venture to say, that in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of northern origin, according to the general numbers and proportion of people, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the North, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the South. There is, then, no exclusion of Southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law. Neither in principle nor in fact is there any inequality.

The question now is, whether it is not competent to Congress, in the exercise of a fair and just discretion, to say that, considering that there have been five slaveholding States added to the Union out of foreign acquisitions, and as yet only one free State; whether, under this state of things, it is unreasonable and unjust in the slightest degree to limit their further extension? That is the question. I see no injustice in it.—As to the power of Congress, I have nothing to add to what I said the other day. I have said that I shall consent to no extension of the area of slavery upon this continent, nor any increase of slave representation in the other House of Congress.

I have now stated my reasons for my conduct and my vote. We of the North have gone in this respect already far beyond all that any Southern man could have expected, or did expect, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. I repeat the statement of the fact, of the creation of five new States out of newly acquired territory. We have done that which, if those who framed the Constitution had foreseen, they never would have agreed to slave representation. We have yielded thus far; and we have now in the House of Representatives, twenty persons voting upon this very question, and upon all other questions, who are there only in virtue of the representation of slaves.

Let me conclude, therefore, by remarking that while I am willing to present this as presenting my own judgment and position, in regard to this case—and I beg it to be understood that I am speaking for no other than myself—and while I am willing to present this to the whole world, as my own justification, I rest on these propositions:—

First, That when this Constitution was adopted nobody looked for any new acquisitions of territory to be formed into slaveholding States.

Secondly, That the principles of the Constitution prohibited, and were intended to prohibit, all interference of the General Government with slavery as it existed and as it still exists in the States. And then, that looking to the effect of these new acquisitions which have in this great degree ensured to strengthen that interest in the South by the addition of these five States, there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent; and I feel there is nothing which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble a person as myself, will reproach me with, when I say, as I said the other day, that I had made up my mind, for one, that under no circumstances would I consent to the farther extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the farther increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives.

A PHILOSOPHER IN ADVERSITY.—A circumstance was related to us as having occurred a short time since in the debtor's department of our jail, in which one of the most striking examples of cool reasoning was manifested that has ever come under our knowledge.

A debtor to the amount of some \$50 was imured by his creditor some seven months since, and after enduring his confinement with great patience and equanimity until several weeks ago, he made a proposal to his creditor that if he would let him have his liberty, he would give him the amount of the original debt. To this the creditor consented, but after a few weeks, he sent a messenger to the jail to tell his debtor that if he would consent to give his signature to a couple of notes, one for the amount of the debt, and the other for the amount of the costs and jail fees, he would set him at liberty.

The debtor took the notes from the messenger with the remark, that he would consider on the matter, and let him have an answer in a few days.

When the time came for him to make his decision, and to say yes or no to the proposition, he very coolly remarked, that after having considered the matter well, he had come to the determination to do as such thing, and upon his reasons being asked for, he proceeded very deliberately to define the process by which he had argued himself into his determination.

Said he: "I consider first, that time is money; second, that as the time of a negro is worth about \$1 per day, the time of a white man is worth to him at least the same; third, that as my creditor by confining me here has taken two hundred and ten days of my time, he therefore owes me \$210. Now if my creditor will just deduct the amount of what I owe him and let me have the balance, I will very willingly pay the costs. Otherwise, said he, I shall stay where I am for the present, and am as able to lay by and take a little rest this warm weather as any one!"—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Dr. The Boylston Medical Prize for 1848, has been awarded by the committee to Dr. John H. Dix of Boston, for a dissertation upon the question—"What is the nature and best mode of treatment of that affection of the eye commonly called Morbid Sensibility of the Retina."

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Fifty times and oftener, have we regretted to hear persons, of whose desire to see the native population advance in numbers and civilization no doubt lurk upon our mind, condemn their love of finery and articles less called for by necessity, than a taste for pleasure and perhaps luxury.

Some parties seem to think that the natives will work wherever they have an opportunity of doing so, as if they were enamoured of labor; that it is only necessary to start a coffee or a sugar plantation in a certain district and, calling some dozy peasant to your aid, to explain in grateful surprise, 'awake but one and lo! what myriads rise.'

The inconveniences of work were fixed upon man and those of labor upon woman, by way of punishment, and Hawaiians, at all events, are scriptural enough to look upon them in the light intended. The only people who came into your service and remained in it would be those who did so under the influence of some additional wants grafted upon those which Sandwich Islanders, as a mass, are heirs to.

And as neither the climate, nor the soil, nor the fisheries produce that article, he might make up his mind to work with you till he had earned enough to buy it. Another might be given to equestrian exercises and desire a bridle or a saddle, or a pair of spurs, and determine to obtain what he wanted by a temporary sacrifice of ease and indolence.

A third might have united in his bosom the wants of both, and he would have longer to work, while we will suppose the aspirations of a fourth so numerous that to gratify them he would have to work for you year in and year out. Only encourage amongst the natives a desire for what they have not got, and without labor cannot obtain, and you will make them industrious, and bring into operation, for the general advancement of these islands morally, intellectually and physically, a mass of muscle which, under existing circumstances, is every day growing more and more flaccid, stretched upon listless mats; and at the same time brace up the minds of the natives and make men of them.

Let us, we pray, hear no more said against the vanity of silk kilees and the foolishness of gold ear-rings. If the natives had a love for substantially built houses and rose-wood chairs, we would rather encourage such a taste than one for personal adornment. But one thing leads to another, and if you neglect to use the material which comes ready to your hand in the hope of one day falling in with something more adapted to your views, the probability is you will miss this opportunity, and never discover that. As we say a turn for showiness in dress is likely to lead to a taste for tidiness in the house which the dandified occupant calls his own, and from the house it is but one step to the garden. Whilst you are taking advantage of a disposition natural to the people, there is nothing to prevent your cultivating higher tastes, which in the course of time, and according to the laws of progress, may eventually eclipse those now in vogue, and the desires of a new generation, like a second crop, may spring up better and richer from the decay of those possessed by the generation of to-day.

Hear Mr. McCulloch. 'It was long a prevalent opinion among moralists, that the consumption, and consequently, also, the production of luxuries, was unprofitable and disadvantageous. If a man wished to get rich, his object, it was said, should not be to increase his fortune, but to lessen his wants. "Si quem volueris esse ditium," says Seneca, "non est quod cupias ditius, sed minus cupiditates." Had these opinions ever obtained any considerable influence, they would have formed an insuperable obstacle to all improvement; and men would never have advanced beyond the state in which we find the wretched natives of Australia.

Whoever is contented with the situation in which he is placed, has no motive to aspire to anything better; and hence it is to the absence of this feeling of contentment, and the existence of that which is directly opposed to it—the desire to rise in the world, to improve our condition, and to obtain a constantly increasing command over conveniences and luxuries—that society is indebted for every improvement. The mere necessities of life may, in favorable seasons and situations, be obtained with comparatively little labor; and those uncivilized tribes who have no desire to possess its comforts, are proverbially indolent and poor, and are exposed in bad years to the greatest privations. To make men industrious—to make them shake off that lethargy which benumbs their faculties when in a rude or degraded condition, they must be inspired with a taste for comforts, luxuries and enjoyments. When this is done, their artificial wants become equally clamorous with those that are strictly necessary, and increase exactly as the means of gratifying them increase. Wherever a taste for comforts and conveniences is generally diffused, the desires of man become altogether insatiable. The gratification of one leads directly to the formation of another. In highly civilized societies, new products and new modes of enjoyment are constantly presenting themselves as motives to

exertion, and as means for its reward. Perseverance is, in consequence, given to all the operations of industry; and idleness and its attendant evils, almost entirely disappear. "What," asks Paley, "can be less necessary, or less connected with the sustentation of human life, than the whole produce of the silk, lace, and plate manufactory? Yet what multitudes labor in the different branches of these arts! What can be imagined more capricious than the fondness for tobacco and snuff? Yet how many various occupations, and how many thousands in each, are set at work in administering to this frivolous gratification!" The stimulus which the desire to possess these articles gives to industry renders their introduction advantageous. As soon, however, as a taste for conveniences and luxuries has been introduced, they exert from the ground all that it can be made to produce, exchanging the surplus for the conveniences and gratifications they desire to obtain, etc.

GENERAL CAVIGNAC'S name is one in which the Republic of France has good reason to be interested. There are two brothers of the family, Eugene and Edward, who have been connected with the Republican party in France, since it was formed, immediately after Louis Philippe's accession. General Cavignac, at present the Protector of France, has been, for much of that time, in Algiers, where he has served with distinction, although it is said under suspicion of the late royal family. This suspicion of a want of political orthodoxy was probably well founded. It is certain, at least, that his family was closely allied, as we have said, with the Republican section, once so small, which has at last brought about the wonderful revolutions of February.

As early as 1831, his brother, with Trelat, and Guinand, was brought up on trial before the Paris Court of Assizes, on a charge of having conspired on occasion of the ex-minister's trial to substitute a republic for a monarchy. Their defence was singularly bold. They acknowledged their position as republican, and defended it, were acquitted notwithstanding, carried home in triumph, and for the time were idols of the popular party.

In 1834 the same Cavignac again appeared with Alvert, Guinand, and Marraet, as implicated in the insurrection at Lyons.

General Cavignac, in the meanwhile, advanced through the different grades of his profession in Algiers. It is not many years since he was made General. His sympathy with the movers in the late revolution appears from the fact that he was one of the first list of the provisional government, to whose first decree his name was signed. They appointed him their Governor of Algiers; and he represents Algiers in the Assembly.

These two men are the sons of General Cavignac of Napoleon's time, to whom the following account refers, which is copied by the New York Commercial from the Courage (W. Canada) Star. Lt. Elenhirst has mistaken the son for the father. At the time when he knew the father, the present General must have been a child.

All accounts of General Cavignac speak of him as pre-eminently an honest man. The battle of June shows his military ability.

The family is of Irish origin, descended from the Kavanaghs of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Courage Star: Sir—As I am well acquainted with General Cavignac some account of him, perhaps, may not be unacceptable to you at a time when he has become so conspicuous by his success in repressing the turbulence of the French ultra Republicans.

He is a Gascon by birth, and descended from the old French nobles. In principle he is no republican, but, on the contrary, a proud, high-spirited aristocrat, and a fervent of despotism. He is a man of great military talent, and was a favorite with Bonaparte, who promoted him when very young to the rank of general of brigade, and appointed him to the command of the French troops in the province of Calabria ulterior in the year 1808. He was also a great favorite of Murat, at that time King of Naples. His headquarters were at the city of Monteleone, where I resided as a prisoner on my parole during a winter. I, therefore, had an opportunity of seeing him almost every day. He was then a man of a decisive and determined character; a strict disciplinarian; indeed something of a martinet. His humanity might also be called in question, as he treated the brigands who were unfortunate enough to fall into his hands with unrelenting severity.

In his bearing he is haughty, in his person tall and of gentlemanly manners, as well as soldier-like appearance; he has a round face, fair complexion, and handsome features; indeed he resembles more an English nobleman than a Frenchman.

He is well acquainted with the Italian language, and a good classical scholar. In several interviews which I had with him we conversed in Latin, and he spoke that language with considerable fluency. He commanded the French and Neapolitan troops in the expedition sent against Sicily by Murat in the year 1810 or 1811. Sicilians under the command of Sir John Stuart. Of late years he commanded a division of the French army in Algeria, being, I believe, second in command.

As he is, or at least he was, greatly attached to the Bonapartes, I think it is not at all improbable that he will favor the views of Prince Louis Napoleon, and endeavor to place him on the throne of France; we shall see presently.

I may add that I am greatly indebted to Gen. Cavignac, and grateful for his very kind and generous treatment of myself and the English seamen who were with me, during the time we were prisoners. He was uniformly indulgent to us, and even sent me to Messina on my parole, in order to effect the exchange of a French officer, requiring me to return to Monteleone in the event of Sir John Stuart's refusal to ratify an exchange, but the British general immediately acceded to it. P. J. ELMHIRST, Lieutenant R. N. Keene, Otonabee, July 24, 1848.

On the first page of this week's Polynesian will be found the speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States upon the Oregon Bill. The point at issue is, whether the territory shall be admitted as free territory or not. It is a question that is looked upon with deep interest by the whole civilized world; and the decision of this question will be the future guide of the United States in regard to the further extension of slavery. The issue is drawn between the North and the South, and it will be seen by those who read this speech that Mr. Webster takes a decided stand on the broad platform of freedom, and defends his position in his usual plain, sound, and argumentative style.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.—It has been remarked that the French National Assembly has presented few if any specimens of Parliamentary eloquence. This is attributed to various causes, such as the excessive number of the Members of the Assembly, the immense size and inconvenient form of the hall in which the sessions are held, the disorder which is apt to prevail in it, and the confusion of parties which exist in the Assembly, and their want of confidence in one another. In the Bureau, several discussions have arisen, in which there has been more of the freedom and animation of a legitimate Parliamentary debate, which for the most part have been but briefly reported. The speech of M. Lamartine, published to-day, was delivered in one of these Committees. In the Committee of Finance on the 14th July, M. Jules Favre, in defending a resolution which he had offered for confiscating the estate of Louis Philippe, remarked that the King had lost his power through his faults and his crimes. M. Thiers, who is a member of the Committee, immediately rose, and replied as follows:

"I am accustomed to the language of victorians parties, and as regards myself I am neither astonished nor offended at them; but there are things which I will never suffer to be said without protesting against them. King Louis Philippe committed faults, and serious faults, which caused his fall; faults which I deplored and combated during eight years at my risk and peril, but he never committed any crimes. He was the object of many crimes, but it is false that he ever committed any. I appeal in this respect to all honorable men and to history. As to the confiscation of his private estate, I consider it as an act of odious injustice, whatever interpretation may be given to my conduct here or elsewhere.

I admit the Republic; I desire its peaceable and durable establishment; but it should not be dishonored by causing it to commit iniquitous acts. The principles of the ancient monarchy cannot be invoked at present. Before the year 1789, the property of the King and that of the State became amalgamated, and it was natural that it should be so, and of which he should be prodigal. Kings, moreover, were not deposited at that period; they were neither sent to the scaffold nor into exile. Since the year 1789 Napoleon established new principles with respect to the monarchy, and he regulated them in the interest of the State. He distinguished between the property of the State, with which the monarch had no right to interfere, and the property of the civil list, in which the monarch had but a life interest, and his private estate, which he held to himself exclusively, and of which he could dispose at will. These distinctions were all to the advantage of the State, in order that nothing belonging to it or which might belong to it should be touched.

When Louis Philippe was about to ascend the throne in 1830, and before he did so, he executed a settlement of his private property on his children, suffering the hereditary property of the house of Orleans to devolve on the State. Not a word was said of the fact that he should settle his private property on his children. It was an act of paternal prudence which some of us (and I was amongst the number) then regretted, thinking that he might have trusted the fate of his children to the nation. But that Prince thought that in a period of revolution like ours he ought to secure the fortune of his children independent of the crown, which he might preserve or lose.

It must now be admitted that experience has justified his apprehensions, and that his paternal solicitude was well founded. At all events, the sentiment which impelled him to do so was not blameable, nor did it merit to be abused. Since that period, a law was passed, in the year 1832, which approved all he had done, and which was sanctioned by the opposition. It is true that it is now said that law ought not to be respected. And why, I ask? Were not the two Chambers which voted it then invested with the legitimate power of making laws? If we do not respect the laws enacted by our predecessors, all our legal system is shaken—there is no more society, and we shall fall into a state of barbarism. All laws, particularly when they regulate the interests of property, are contracts upon which it is impossible to return.

The present Assembly is all-powerful; it represents the national sovereignty more than any constituted assembly ever did. It is accountable for nothing except the rescinding of the previous laws which have regulated questions of property. I trust, then, that this great Assembly, the depositary of the national sovereignty, will respect itself sufficiently not to commit an injustice.

France, which erected a throne for Louis Philippe, and which has since precipitated him from it, had a right to do all that it has done; for I acknowledge in the faithful child of the Revolution—I acknowledge the right of the nation to make and unmake governments, and to constitute itself as it pleases. But I trust that it will not cease to be just and generous, and that in constituting itself a republic it will restore to the family it dethroned the property which belongs to it. I will on my part propose that it shall do so; and I believe that I shall honor it by counting on its justice. It is never honorable for a nation that those who have enjoyed the remarkable honor of reigning over it should be reduced to poverty in exile. I trust that the republican form of government, which is at present that of France, will not have enfeebled it in the sentiments of justice, of delicacy, and of honor."

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It will be seen by the following communication, taken from the 'Boston Traveler,' that the project of a telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean is receiving some attention in the United States. We should not be surprised to see the thing accomplished in this age of enterprise and wonderful discoveries. The principal difficulty we should think would be to furnish batteries of sufficient power to convey messages from one station to another, a distance of some 2,500 miles.

Having been inclined, for several years, to believe in the practicality of telegraphic communication with Europe, and having never yet heard any real difficulty suggested, or objection made that could not be readily met, I would venture to suggest a more earnest consideration of the subject.

If possible, its importance to the world in every point of view—political, commercial, and social—would warrant any expense with the combined means of civilized nations. We believe that it is both possible and practicable, and that, in proportion to its vast importance, it should be attended with comparatively trifling pecuniary expense. It is an enterprise that belongs peculiarly to the nineteenth century, the age which spans the Western continent with railroad and telegraph, and bridges the cliffs of Niagara. At any rate, it is too important a matter to be neglected much longer. We challenge objections. Let the project be considered in all its bearings, let it be measured in its gigantic proportions. Let its difficulties be faced, and we think they will vanish; let them be grappled, and the work is done.

On the 28th ult., the anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic, was celebrated by her citizens in this place, of whom in consequence of an arrival from Tahiti, the day previous, there happened to be an unusually large number. The holiday flags were hoisted at the Palace and the Fort, and the various foreign representatives and consuls caused similar demonstrations to be made at their respective residences in honor of the day.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—It is very seldom, in these stirring times of revolutions and gold discoveries, that we find anything in our various papers of interest to that portion of the community denominated 'the fair sex'; but the following, from the 'Rochester Democrat,' New York, presents a new era in regard to the rights and duties of women, and we publish it as showing that the feeling is gaining ground in the United States, 'that of the two they are the better man.' We may expect to hear, ere long, of those engaged in this convention forming military companies, in order to carry out more fully their idea of the 'rights of women.' In our mind's eye we can see one of those companies, headed by a band of female musicians—one 'beating the big drum,' another playing the 'piercing fife,' another the 'soul-stirring trumpet,' etc. If this should occur, it would be necessary for the men to 'beat a retreat' into the kitchen. A company will probably be formed whose weapon of warfare will be the *lasso*. The design of which is to catch all 'old bachelors' who arrive at a certain age.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Convention appointed to be held in this city to advocate 'Women's Rights,' was organized yesterday, at 10 o'clock, in the Unitarian Church. There was quite a respectable attendance, the body of the church being pretty well filled, mostly with females, some of whom seemed to have deeply at heart the professed objects of the meeting, but many more seemed to be drawn thither by motives of curiosity. Soon after the appointed hour, the committee (all ladies) reported the following list of officers, who were duly appointed:

- Mrs. Abigail Bush, President.
" Laura Murray, Vice President.
" Catharine A. T. Stebbins, Secretaries.
" Sarah L. Hollowell,
" Mary H. Hollowell,

The officers being appointed, Mr. Wm. C. Nell proposed to read an essay upon Woman's Rights, but the President said it was not then in order to do so, and one of the Secretaries commenced reading the minutes of the preliminary meeting, but in so low a tone that she could be heard by only a few, when a gentleman in a remote part of the house said that the proceedings to be made interesting should be understood by all. After one or two more interruptions, Lucretia Mott, who was present, said it was not a fitting exercise for a woman to make that her voice could not be heard. The call for the Secretaries to read louder was right, and with sufficient practice women could and would make themselves heard in a public assembly. Finally, Mrs. Curtis read the minutes, and they were adopted.

The President then called upon Mr. Nell to read his essay, which he did. During the reading, a lady called upon him to speak 'louder,' which created some suppressed merriment. After the reading, Lucretia Mott stated her objections to a portion of the paper read. She did not believe in holding up woman as a superior to man, because it was untrue—she was only an equal. When invested with power, woman as well as man is tyrannical. Mr. Nell briefly replied.

A letter was read from Gerrit Smith, assigning his bodily infirmities and private business as reasons for his non-attendance, but concurring in the objects sought to be accomplished.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, of Seneca Falls, read the declaration adopted at the meeting held in that village, and the discussion of that document appeared to be the principal business of the Convention session. The President having called for remarks for and against the sentiments it embodied, one gentleman said his objection was that there was too much truth in it! Mr. Curtis approved of the declaration, and was glad to see the women asserting their rights. Mr. Colton, of New Haven, briefly stated his objections, which appeared to be of a general nature.

Lucretia Mott wished to know what the speaker considered the proper sphere of woman? It was not strange that he thought she should not be in the pulpit, he having been educated in New Haven, Connecticut. He should read his Bible again, as he may have pinned his faith upon the sleeve of some minister.

W. C. Bloss, Esq., made some very humorous remarks, which were received with great applause. He went on to show the different tastes of male and female children, and inquired whether there was not in accordance with the instincts of nature.

Mrs. Sanford, of Michigan, made a forcible and eloquent address, in which she contended for the right of women to exercise the elective franchise, and their eligibility to office. It might, she said, be for women to break the bands of slavery, and she urged them to nerve for the effort. One of the consequences of the proposed enfranchisement of women would be less extravagance and waste in dress, fashion would be neglected. They could be as daughters, as wives, and as mothers, dutiful, gentle, and submissive; even if we hang the domestic wreath upon the eagle's talons! Her remarks called forth considerable applause.

At the suggestion of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth McClintock read a poetical composition, by Mrs. Chapman, of Boston.

Mr. Cutting objected to that part of the declaration which held out the idea that voting was the first right of women. He regarded education as the first right, and it was the peculiar province of women to teach. If mothers teach their sons, wives their husbands, and sisters their brothers, how to vote, it was all the same as though they voted themselves.

Mr. Sanford deprecated the usurpation of so much time by the men. He hoped the ladies would assert their rights.

Fredrick Douglas went for equal rights of all classes, without regard to sex. Fashion would be finished, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock, P. M.

When we went in at the afternoon session the house was crowded, and Mrs. Owen was reading a report.

Several resolutions were adopted, of which the following is one:— "That as obedience and submission to the husband is taught and enjoined in the marriage service, we will hereafter use our endeavors to have such a law entirely abrogated."

Lucretia Mott objected to them as being too milk and water. She was not only for declaring, but for taking and maintaining her rights, and something more than these tame resolutions was necessary. In the course of her remarks, Lucretia said that she was not a theologian, but yet she believed that people were as much inspired now as in former times.

Mrs. Roberts made a report in relation to the condition of females who are employed as seamstresses in the city, setting forth the hardships under which they labor, etc. She said they were compelled to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day to earn thirty-one to thirty-eight cents; that they seldom earned fifty cents; or if they did, it was by the most extreme exertion. It appeared that those who could endure the most, are only able to save some fifty cents per week besides their board, etc.

sent usages of society prevailed, nothing would be done by passing resolutions.

Mrs. Stanton offered another resolution, asserting that it is the duty of women, whatever their position, to assume as soon as possible their true position of equality in the social circle, in church, and in state.

Other resolutions were also offered, when Mrs. Owen proposed the appointment of a committee to form a society for redressing the wrongs and hardships of laboring females, but Lucretia Mott thought this was foreign to the objects of the convention.

This has been a remarkable convention. It was composed of those holding to some one of the various issues of the day, and some we should think who embraced them all. The only practical good proposed—the adoption of measures for the relief and the amelioration of the condition of females—was almost scouted at by the leading ones composing the meeting. The great effort seemed to be to bring out some few impracticable, absurd, and ridiculous propositions, and the greater their absurdity the better. In short, it was a regular emetic of a congregation of ladies gathered from various quarters, who seem to be really in earnest in their aim at revolution, and who evince entire confidence that the day of their deliverance is at hand. Verily this is a 'progressive' era.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—It will be seen by the following letter to a gentleman in Boston, that the Cholera has been making fearful ravages both in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The streets are full of funerals. The common people have taken up the old suspicion of poisoning, and several old women and foreigners have been attacked and ill-used by the mob, though generally soon rescued by the police. Two Englishmen were violently assaulted while endeavoring to protect a poor woman—but they soon routed their assailants by their pugilistic skill.

On Saturday, July 1st, the Emperor addressed the people in the Hay Market square, very energetically, and declared his determination to let no instance of sedition pass unpunished. A detachment of troops have been recalled to town from their summer encampment, to act as occasion may require. Several of the rioters have been sentenced to severe punishment and sent to the galleys. Public prayers have been offered in the streets, etc. Foreign residents find it impossible to convince their own servants that the charge of poisoning is unfounded. The Island (Vassily Ostroff) is the quarter most attacked by the disease. In the country round scarcely a case has occurred as yet.

In Moscow, after raging again with great fury (said to be upwards of 700 cases a day), it is comparatively quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23-5 July, 1848. Our last report of the Cholera in this city (which last report (if we remember aright) to the 15th inclusive). Since that it has spread into all parts of the city, and become daily more severe, as the following official returns, extracted from the Police Gazette, will show:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Cases, Deaths. Rows for 17 June, 18 June, 19 June, 20 June, 21 June.

The total number of cases published in the Police Gazette from the first appearance of the Cholera in this city, is 9,063. The number of Cholera patients remaining over to yesterday morning was 2,608.

We feel assured that the mortality among the poor is much greater than it would be did they pay more attention to diet, as recommended in the translation of the article we send to-day, and did they at once either call in medical aid, or without delay go to the hospitals; but unfortunately the common people have little confidence in the doctors in the hospitals, which may be accounted for from the fact that comparatively few come out alive, and this because the poor people will not go into the hospitals until they are almost past hope, and are frequently brought into the hospitals in a dying state. The Cholera is so rapid in its effects that it admits of not the least delay, and if immediately attended to, as we have had occasion ourselves to notice, may be successfully treated in most instances; but the poor people suffer the disease to operate half a day or more before they think of a doctor. A water-carrier, who brings water for the winter, was taken with the Cholera at three o'clock this morning, and his brother went for the doctor at nine o'clock, when the poor fellow was in the last gasp. This is one of a multitude of similar instances.

Mr. Chambeau, the Private Secretary to the Emperor, died of the Cholera, last week, at Peterhof, where we hear there are many cases, also at Cronstadt.

We have been informed that there have been no deaths (or cases) from this disease in Tarsk-Slo; but cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

Mr. Harvey informs us that there is one quarter in Moscow (Basmannayah) where there has not been a single case of Cholera either in the visitation of 1830-31, or at present.

Moscow, (from Police Gazette). June 15.—214 cases, 25 deaths, 100 recovered, 1,797 remaining; besides the following in the military service—21 cases, 3 deaths, 7 recovered, and 111 remaining.

June 16.—184 cases, 22 deaths, 77 recovered, 1,804 remaining; and military—8 cases, 7 deaths, 7 recovered, and 103 remaining.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Petersburg, August 1:—"We send, as usual, the extract from the Police Gazette, by which you will perceive that this malady is rapidly diminishing, and the panic is quite over."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1, 1848. The cholera in this city is gradually abating, as the following returns from the Police Gazette will show:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Cases, Deaths. Rows for July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

The total cases to the 18th, inclusive, (according to the Police Gazette) 18,851, deaths 9,725; but to this must be added the deaths that occurred from the cholera out of the 1,977 cases that were reported on the 12th to 16th June, when the deaths were not stated. It will be very near the truth to state these at 1,000, which would make the number of deaths in all 10,725. Cases remaining under treatment the 18th, 1,866. The disease has spread over the whole of the St. Petersburg government, with the exception of the district of Gdoff.

In Moscow the last accounts are dated the 18th, on which day there were 161 new cases, 190 recoveries, 242 deaths, leaving 1,976 cases under treatment. The disease is very severe throughout this government.

The accounts generally are very unfavorable from the interior governments.

The total cases from the appearance of the cholera in Russia to this time, namely, from the 16th October, 1846, to the 23d June, 1848, according to the article printed in the 'Medical Journal,' is—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Cases. Rows for All Russia, Deaths, Reval, Riga, Abo.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF CHATEAUBRIAND.—The 'Boston Daily Advertiser' says—'The intelligence of the death of the venerable statesman, philosopher, and scholar, Chateaubriand, was recently received here from France. The following letter describing the manner of his death, from the Abbe Deguerry, was published in the 'Journal des Debats':—

PARIS, July 4, 1848. Monsieur—France has lost one of her noblest sons. M. de Chateaubriand died this morning at a quarter past eight o'clock. We received the news at five o'clock. He died in full possession of his faculties. So fine an intelligence did not fail to cheer death and preserve in his grasp a valuable legacy. The death of Madame de Chateaubriand last year, affected him so much that, lying on his hands on his breast, he said—"I feel my life is tacked and dried up in its source; it is now only a question of some months." The death of M. de Ballache, which followed immediately after, was the last blow to his illustrious old life. Since that time M. de Chateaubriand has never risen to such a point of view, and he loved to call himself King as well as his God. A priest and a Son of Charity knelt at the feet of M. de Chateaubriand at the moment he expired. It was his prayers and tears that the author of the 'Genius of Christianity' rendered his soul to God.

I have the honor, etc. DEGUERRY, Curate of St. Eustache. M. de Chateaubriand left a will, in which he provides for the publication of his memoirs, which he has entitled 'Memoires d'outre tombe.' In 1830, he made over these memoirs to a publisher at a certain price, but stipulated that they should not be published till after his death, so that four of his friends should superintend the publication. The friends named are M. M. Narbonne-Vernay, Louis de Chateaubriand (his nephew), Hyde de Neuville, and de Lava. The reputation of M. de Chateaubriand as a literary man and as a statesman has made his name familiar to the American reader during a period of more than half a century. Chateaubriand has been aptly termed the John Quincy Adams of France, and in many respects was a singular coincidence of resemblance between these two great men—a coincidence which is more remarkable when we consider the wide different circumstances by which they were surrounded. The following sketch of the life of Chateaubriand we copy from the 'New York Tribune':—

Another of the great men of France has departed. The mind of Chateaubriand, so long living and active portion of his glory, is now a memory of the past. Some eyes have beheld the reign of mediocrity which had passed away, it was his rare wit to witness the complete breaking up of old systems, and to have more than one of those terrible convulsions which, up to this time, we used to see in the foundations of a better era. The record of a life, when it is given to the world, is associated with his desires, will contain an experience as varied and more valuable than any other. It will be a legacy of the same precious value as we read in the memoirs of John Quincy Adams—necessary to the completeness of his history, and pushing only with her name and renown. We have compiled from authentic sources the following brief biographical sketch of this distinguished man.

Francis Auguste de Chateaubriand was born at Combourg, in Brittany, in the year 1769. He was a nephew of the celebrated M. de Montesquieu, whose travels on foot and in disguise, through France and Switzerland, may have supplied the inspiration of his own. He was the son of a man who was engaged in the trade of silk, and was originally a lawyer, but was changed to Chateaubriand from his having purchased the possessions of an extinct family of that name. The son, when in his seventeenth year, served for a time in the regiment of Navarre, and after, in consequence of the Revolution, sailed for America, where he lived for some time at the banks of the southern Mississippi. Here he lived and wrote a considerable portion of his life, but a memory of the past. Some eyes have beheld the reign of mediocrity which had passed away, it was his rare wit to witness the complete breaking up of old systems, and to have more than one of those terrible convulsions which, up to this time, we used to see in the foundations of a better era. The record of a life, when it is given to the world, is associated with his desires, will contain an experience as varied and more valuable than any other. It will be a legacy of the same precious value as we read in the memoirs of John Quincy Adams—necessary to the completeness of his history, and pushing only with her name and renown. We have compiled from authentic sources the following brief biographical sketch of this distinguished man.

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We next find him in London where he spent several years in exile, supporting himself wholly by his literary labors. During this time he wrote his 'Essays on Revolutions.' After the 18th of Brumaire he was allowed to live in Paris, when in conjunction with La Harpe and others

The Olio.

DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

BY TERTIUS.

Tears, like tears, I know not what they mean: Tears from the depth of some divine despair...

Fresh as the first gleam glittering on a sail That brings our friends up from the under world...

Ab! sad and strange, as, in dark summer dawns, The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds...

Dear as remembered kisses after death, And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned...

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—Stopping in the street to address a person whom you know rather too well to pass him without speaking...

Private HIRAM JONES.—The world is well acquainted with the military career of Major Joe Bunker...

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HARD OF HEARING.—I have a small bill against you, said a pertinacious looking collector, as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer...

Private HIRAM JONES.—The world is well acquainted with the military career of Major Joe Bunker...

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NEW GOODS PER 'SPENCER'. THE undersigned will on Monday, December 25th, open the store formerly occupied by H. Downton, facing the Wharf, and offer for sale an extensive and carefully selected stock of Dry Goods...

Private HIRAM JONES.—The world is well acquainted with the military career of Major Joe Bunker...

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WINE 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 Broadway...

HOTEL DE FRANCE. LE GUEVEL & PSALMON would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Hotel on the premises recently occupied by Dr. R. W. Wood, where they will be happy to receive and entertain those who may favor them with their custom...

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA. THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III, Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service...

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 streets...

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE spacious House and adjacent offices belonging to Mr. Dodson, lately occupied by the Commodore of the Hawaiian Flag, is now for sale or to let for terms, price, &c., apply to JOHN R. JASPER.

A HOUSE and Lot in Honolulu. The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has for sale a lot of land containing an acre, more or less, situated at Waikiki, on which is erected an adobe building...

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 afford...

CAVEAT. THE public attention is called to the following facts: That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1847, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brousseau, Willem Hooper, and their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes...

THE undersigned holding a large tract of land, one of the richest and most fertile districts of Kauai, wish to let part to respectable persons—land to be used for planting in produce. For particulars apply to J. C. Gummer, Esq., at the Government House, Honolulu, H. Swinton, Esq., at Lahaina, or to the undersigned at Hanalei, Kauai, on the 22nd inst.

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

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

Passports must be exhibited to the Collector of Customs before landing. Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of \$500.

Wholesale prices are allowed to land goods to the value of \$200, free of duty, but if they exceed the amount, they are then liable to pay five per cent on the whole amount landed, as well as the charges of pilotage and tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, at all the ports of entry for whalers of this group.

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