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Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest Market Prices.  
Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe. 14-1f

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Having re-opened his shop, is now prepared to execute building and jobbing at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

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On hand and for sale, Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee.

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\*Imitations of Wood and Marble, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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\*Tents, Cots, Hammocks, and Bags, made to order.

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A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cashmeres and Linen Drillings, constantly for sale. Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion.

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DEALERS IN  
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.  
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

**AUSTIN & BAILEY,**  
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
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HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I. 43-ly

**DE WITT & HARRISON,**  
Merchants & Commission Agents,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 50-1y

**BUSE & CO.,**  
Ship Chandlery and Commission Merchants,  
LAHAINA, MAUI,  
ALFRED W. BUSH, (HAWAIIAN ISLANDS)  
CHARLES P. ROBINSON, (HAWAIIAN ISLANDS)  
Ships supplied with recruits, in exchange for goods or cash.  
\*Money advanced, at the lowest rates, for Bills of Exchange on the United States or Europe. 20-ly.

**A. B. HOWE,**  
DEALER IN  
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.  
Constantly on hand all such Goods as may be required by whale ships and merchant vessels visiting the port.  
\*Money advanced on the most favorable terms, in exchange for Bills on the U. S. and Europe. 23-ly.

**ORABE & SPALDING,**  
Ship Chandlery and Commission Merchants,  
HONOLULU, OAHU,  
Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and recruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting the port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash or bills of exchange on the United States and Europe. jan-34-y

**CHARLES BREWER,**  
Commission Merchant,  
BOSTON, U. S.  
Refer to  
MAKER, ANTHON & Co.  
R. W. WOOD \*jan-34-y

**JOHN GAVIN,**  
DEALER IN  
HONOLULU, OAHU,  
Jan. 12. 35-y

**SWAN & CLIFFORD,**  
Bakers & Dealers in General Merchandise,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.  
Jan. 12. 35-y

**HORACE HAWES,**  
SHIP AND EXCHANGE BROKER,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 9y

**STONE AND FLANDREAU,**  
House Carpenters & Joiners,  
(Opposite the residence of George Pelly, Esq.)  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.  
\*Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Feb-23-41

**BOA'NG HOUSE.**  
THE UNDESIGNED would respectfully  
notify their friends and strangers visiting Honolulu, that they have opened a VICTUALING HOUSE at the Maine Hotel, where they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage. Board by the day, week or month. Meals at all hours. TURNER & SHIELDS.  
Oct. 13. 6m 22.

**SAIL LOFT.**  
IN THE CAPACIOUS BUILDING FOR-  
merly occupied by Z. BENT, Esq., on Broadway, near the King's Palace. Sails made on the most approved plan, and repaired neatly and expeditiously. executed. ROPE, DUCK, THIMBLES, TWINE, and Second Hand Sails, constantly on hand and for sale. oct-20 6m 23\* CHA'S A. TANER.

**BLACKSMITHING!**  
Joseph Weitch  
WOULD respectfully notify his friends  
and the public that he still continues the  
above business at the old stand, on the premises of  
Jas. Robinson & Co., where he is prepared to exe-  
cute all orders in his line. Particular attention given  
to ship's work. [Oct 21 6m]

**TIN AND COPPERSMITHING.**  
JAMES WHITTIT would inform the public  
that he has opened the shop formerly occu-  
pied by Mr. Edward Dennis, a few doors North of  
the NATIONAL HOUSE, where he will be found  
prepared to execute work in the above line with  
neatness and dispatch. ROOFING attended to in  
all its various branches.  
Honolulu, Sept. 15. 1849.—18-6m\*

**SAIL MAKING.**  
T. MOSSMAN respectfully informs his  
friends and the public that he has commenced  
the SAIL MAKING BUSINESS in all its branches,  
in company with G. WADDINGHAM, an old resi-  
dent Sail Maker for the last 20 years on this island.  
He would respectfully solicit a share of public pa-  
tronage. The accuracy of his work, the neatness  
and reasonable terms, and at the shortest  
notice, are his recommendations. THO'S MOSSMAN,  
G. WADDINGHAM.  
Feb 23-41.

**BENJAMIN PITMAN,**  
DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY,  
General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce,  
Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, has constantly on hand  
and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise,  
usually required by whalers touching at these  
islands. \*Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills  
of Exchange on the United States, England and  
France. my 191y

**D. N. FLITNER,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO M. E. H. BOARDMAN.)  
Continues to repair CHRO-  
MOMETERS, at the old stand,  
with accurate rates determined by fre-  
quent observations with a Transit Instrument, made  
by "Roskell," Liverpool. [dec. 8. 30-y]

**JOHN ANDREWS,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,  
next door to the coral building, Broadway, has  
on hand a superior stock of leather, and those who  
favor him with their work may depend on having a  
good article. Also, superior Kip Boots on hand,  
suitable for California, made of English kip.  
Feb 16. 40-1f

**HONOLULU RESTAURANT.**  
(Corner of Broadway and Nuuanu Street.)  
CHARLES P. TURNER would respectfully  
intimate to his friends and the public generally,  
that he has opened the above house, (lately occu-  
pied as a general store by Messrs. Austin & Bailey),  
as a RESTAURANT; and where he hopes to merit  
and receive a continuation of the patronage so lib-  
erally bestowed upon him since his commencement  
in business in the above line, in Honolulu.  
\*LUNCH, Hot Coffee, Cakes, Pies, Beer, Cy-  
gar, &c., can be obtained at any hour of the day.  
jan-26-371f

**TAILORING.**  
JOHN GAVIN, TAILOR & DRAPER,  
I would respectfully inform the inhabitants of  
Honolulu and vicinity, that he has commenced the  
above business in all its branches, at the store lately  
occupied by Everett & Co.  
J. G. gives particular attention to the wishes of his  
customers. Fashionable cut, good materials, and  
moderate charges, to merit of the public a share of  
its patronage.  
January 12. 35-3m

**S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS of American and European  
Goods, will keep constantly on hand a general  
assortment of Merchandise adapted to the markets  
of Oregon, California and the Hawaiian Islands. A  
general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Provi-  
sions required by whalers touching at this port for  
recruits, on hand, which will be supplied on liberal  
terms for cash, or Bills of Exchange. my 181y

Published by Authority.

Public notice is hereby given that the AN-  
NIVERSARY of the KING'S BIRTHDAY, falls this year, on  
Sunday, the 17th of March, it will be celebrated on  
Monday the 18th, with the usual honors.  
The King will receive the visits of Foreign Consuls  
and other gentlemen holding official appointments,  
on that day, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.  
The Queen will hold a soiree at the Palace, at 8  
o'clock on the same evening.  
Ladies and gentlemen not previously presented, are  
requested to send in their cards to the Chamberlain,  
through the Consuls of their several nations, or to  
come with those ladies and gentlemen who have them-  
selves been before presented. A. PAKI,  
Chamberlain's Office, Feb 20, 1850.

The attention of all persons authorized to perform  
the marriage ceremony is hereby called to the latter  
part of Section 10, Art. 1, Chapter 4 of the Second Act,  
to organize the Executive Departments, which is as  
follows:  
"Clergymen or other officers solemnizing marriage,  
shall annually on the first day of January, report to  
the Minister of the Interior, the number solemnized by  
them in the respective islands."

ALL FOREIGNERS are hereby notified that they  
cannot leave the Islands without PASSPORTS from  
the Department of Foreign Relations, and that before  
obtaining such Passports the law requires them to  
post up a notice in Hawaiian and English, in some con-  
spicuous place in the district, town or village  
where they may reside, for at least one fort-  
night before their intended departure; and the law re-  
quires them, besides, to give notice of their intended  
departure, in the Polynesian newspaper, for fourteen  
days previous to their departure.

In applying for Passports they are requested to pre-  
sent copies of the notices above referred to.  
All Foreigners arriving at the Islands with Pass-  
ports from Foreign Ministers or Consuls, are re-  
quested to present them, immediately on their arrival, to  
the Minister of Foreign Relations, taking care to have  
them properly acknowledged by the Minister or Con-  
sul of their several nations.

All Foreigners arriving at the Islands with Pass-  
ports from the King's Ministers or Consuls residing  
abroad, are, immediately on arrival, to present them to  
the Minister of Foreign Relations, who, if regular,  
will give them.

All Foreigners (in ignorance of the existing Passport  
laws) arriving at the Islands without Passports, and  
others who may wish to settle on the Islands, require to  
obtain, previously, written permission from the Gov. or  
of Oahu; and are requested in forwarding their written  
applications to His Excellency, to make known who  
they are, through certificates from the Ministers or  
Consuls of their several nations, resident at this Court  
or in default of such of their own nations, through such  
certificates of the Ministers or Consuls of any other  
foreign nations as may have resident Ministers or Con-  
suls at the seat of this Government.

R. C. WYLLIE,  
Department of For. Relations,  
8th February, 1850.  
[Foreigners may obtain blank forms by applying at  
the Polynesian Office.]

NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU.  
All Captains and Commanders of Foreign Vessels  
arriving at the Ports of this Kingdom are hereby notified  
that the following is a Law of this Kingdom:  
"No captain of a foreign vessel shall receive on  
board his vessel any native, to proceed to sea, nor shall  
any native go on board any foreign vessel, unless he  
first obtain the written consent of the governor or his  
agent, nor shall he continue a man on board for a longer  
period than such certificate allows. Whoever vi-  
olates this law or evades it shall be fined four hundred  
dollars."  
M. KEKUANAOA,  
Governor of Oahu.  
FORT, 8th February, 1850.

TREASURY NOTICE.  
All persons holding any old or unliquidated claims  
upon the King's Exchequer are requested to send them  
in within sixty days from this date, with the necessary  
vouchers and explanations to the Registrar of Public  
Accounts, that they may be examined by the Board of  
Finance.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1850.

**Original Correspondence.**  
For the Polynesian.

EDITOR POLYNESIAN—MY DEAR SIR:—  
In concluding what I have to say at present,  
on the inquiry, "Can foreign residents do  
more than they have hitherto done, to create  
in the bosoms of Hawaiians, chiefs and peo-  
ple, a feeling of self-respect which shall re-  
sult in their becoming an industrious, intelli-  
gent, and prosperous community," I remark  
Pastors of Hawaiian Churches can, and in  
my opinion, they ought at once to cease  
drawing their support from foreign sources,  
and to look to their people, under God, for  
the supply of their temporal wants. This I  
shall urge as a duty and a privilege from the  
following considerations:

1. Pastors of Hawaiian churches would  
thus create self-respect in the bosoms of  
their people by enabling them to honor in a  
high degree, the gospel of Christ.

As things have been conducted hitherto at  
most of the stations on the islands, the peo-  
ple have failed practically, to honor the gos-  
pel. Look at facts: They are briefly these:  
The gospel preached here for nearly thirty  
years, during which time chiefs and people  
have lived under its awakening, enlighten-  
ing, and vivifying influences: The bible  
translated and printed, edition after edition,  
and, (the people generally taught to read)  
spread before the eyes of the community. —  
The spirit of God shed down so that thou-  
sands have been hopefully converted, and on  
profession of obedience to all the requisitions  
of the gospel, admitted to the fellowship of  
the churches: Schools and seminaries opened,  
and children and youth instructed in the  
various branches taught in schools and acade-  
mies of Christian lands: Instruction, other  
than religious communicated, and with  
so much success that many of the people  
have shaken off the filth and rags of heathen-  
ism; are decently clad, have better  
houses and more comforts than formerly—in  
a word, are adopting the usages of civilized  
life, and yet up to this very day, the objects  
of these inestimable benefits, do practically  
disaonor the gospel,—do say virtually that it  
fails to make men honest. This they do by  
allowing Christians of the United States,  
many of whom are actually poorer than  
themselves, to sustain the preached gospel  
at the islands. Did the Hawaiian churches  
assume this attitude understandingly,—did  
they pertinaciously refuse to sustain, as they  
are able, their own religious institutions,  
they could give no satisfactory evidence of  
this piety. But I am happy in believing that  
it is by no means the case. That they do not  
sustain their own religious institutions is ow-  
ing mainly to the fact that they have not  
been instructed to do so. The fault then, I  
fully believe, lies at the door of those past-  
ors who refuse or neglect to call upon their  
people to do their duty in this respect. To each  
of these, allow me to address the inquiry,

Will not each of you allow his people the  
high privilege of honoring the gospel, by  
performing the simple act of justice of sus-  
taining their pastor, and laboring in other  
ways, for the spread of the gospel of God?  
What can tend more powerfully to inspire  
them with self-respect, than thus obeying the  
plain commands of the bible—the injunctions  
of Christ and of his Apostles? Will you  
not help them to do this, by ceasing to draw  
your support from foreign sources and by  
casting yourself on the people for support?

2. By assuming this attitude, Pastors  
would create in the bosoms of their people a  
feeling of self-respect by enabling them to  
become effective co-workers with the church-  
es of other lands, in sending the gospel to  
the unevangelized.

No one doubts that the ascending com-  
mand of the Great Redeemer, "Go ye into  
all the world and preach the gospel to every  
creature," is as much binding, other things  
being equal, upon Hawaiian, as upon Ameri-  
can Christians? At the present time, the  
churches in the United States are not only  
sustaining their own literary and religious  
institutions, but they are toiling with great  
disinterestedness and zeal, for the destitute  
of other lands. They do this cheerfully, I  
trust, and great will be their reward. Still,  
they desire auxiliaries in this good work.—  
They desire to have converts from among  
heathen nations aid, as early as possible, in  
sustaining their own teachers, and laboring  
in behalf of the destitute of other lands, be-  
cause they know that "it is more blessed to  
give than to receive." They desire it, be-  
cause they mistrust the character of the piety  
who hath said, "If any man have not the  
spirit of Christ, he is none of His." They  
desire it also, because so rich is the harvest,  
and so wide that they cannot reap it. Their  
joy, therefore, is exceedingly great on the  
accession of fellow laborers to their ranks.

Christians have turned the eye of expecta-  
tion hither—have watched with much inter-  
est, the growth of the church in these is-  
lands, and I have little doubt that they cal-  
culate on receiving considerable aid from  
these churches in the work of extending the  
conquests of the cross; aid which shall equal  
at least, the amount of funds, which for the  
last few years, have been sent hither for the  
support of missionaries among this people.

And while I admit that the churches have  
done something for the support of their Pastors,  
and for the propagation of the gospel in  
other lands, still it is true that some thirty  
thousand dollars have been sent hither every  
year for a long time, and that nearly that  
sum is allowed for the year 1850. Now this  
ought not to be so. The Hawaiian churches  
are abundantly able, taking them on an av-  
erage, the strong aiding the weak, to sustain  
their own pastors. Some of them feel that  
they are able. They desire to do so; and to  
my certain knowledge, individuals often  
express deep regret and mortification in liv-  
ing, as they have hitherto done, on the  
charity of their christian brethren of the United  
States. All would feel so, I am persuaded,  
were they faithfully instructed in relation to  
their duty and privilege; and five years  
would not elapse ere the more wealthy  
churches among us would fully support their  
pastors, and in addition would organize  
themselves into a Foreign and Home mission-  
ary Society, in which capacity they would  
aid their weaker brethren, and do something  
for the spread of the gospel in other and more  
benighted lands.

What an honor, fellow-laborers. My  
heart dilates with joy at the thought! To  
raise up churches on these recently heathen  
shores,—which shall co-operate with the  
churches of the United States and Europe in  
the noble, God-like work of sustaining  
christian institutions. Will you not allow  
them to stand erect in conscious independ-  
ence, and thus address the churches of the  
United States: "Cease, brethren, to send  
hither the means of sustaining our teachers.  
The work is ours. Justice, gratitude, the  
love of God, all demand that we perform it.  
While we thank you for all you have done  
for us, we entreat you to turn to other and  
more benighted lands. Carry to them the  
boon which is enriching us for time and eter-  
nity, and allow us to aid you to the extent  
of our ability, in the precious work of enlight-  
ening this dark, and saving this dying  
world." I cannot but think that encourage-  
ment from their Pastors to become co-workers  
with the great and good of other lands,  
would do much to inspire this people with  
the feeling of self-respect, which would re-  
sult in making them industrious, intelligent,  
and prosperous. Will not each Hawaiian  
Pastor try the experiment? So I hope.

I am well aware that objections to Pastors  
casting themselves upon their people, can be  
urged. I have myself felt their force. And  
I believe that they will increase in number,  
and become more and more formidable in the  
minds of those who urge them, while they  
refuse manfully to grapple with the work,  
and while they continue to receive a regular  
and full support from their patrons at home.  
To him who has been carried over a smooth,  
level road, in a covered, well lighted and  
cushioned vehicle, the idea of walking up a  
steep ascent on a stony path, will at first be  
a painful one. But who does not know that  
difficulties not unfrequently appear of giant  
dimensions when seen at a distance, which  
dwindle to dwarfs on being encountered with  
a resolute spirit. Were it the object of this  
communication, I could show in various  
particulars, the happy effects upon the pastor  
and his children, of the course which I have  
recommended. But as I design to speak  
only of the influence on the Hawaiians,  
chiefs and people, I conclude by expressing  
my earnest desire that each of my fellow la-  
borers may have wisdom and fidelity to do  
his whole duty; and may we all have the  
happiness of seeing our efforts crowned with  
complete success.

Think for the Hawaiian nation.  
GIMEL.

For the Polynesian.  
MR. EDITOR:—Another objection to the  
Clergyman of the Mission leaving the Board

at present, is, that there is no necessity for  
it. The advocates for leaving assign as rea-  
sons, the relief it will give the Board, of ex-  
pense—the good moral effect it will have up-  
on the world, and the benefit it will be to the  
natives by teaching them to maintain their  
own religious institutions.

As to the first of these reasons, it would  
be sound were it true. But I seriously doubt  
whether the funds of the Board would be at  
all relieved by the measure. How should  
they be? Suppose that by going off from the  
Board and depending on his people for as  
much of his support as they were able to  
give, and to expect the Board to make up  
the deficiency, wherein would his going off  
relieve the funds of the Board any more  
than his holding on would do, provided the  
money he could derive from the people were  
faithfully thrown into those funds. In the  
one case said funds would be relieved to the  
amount of salary collected—and in the other  
to the same amount. So far as I know, the  
people are urged by their Pastors to support  
the gospel among themselves, are doing, some  
more, some less, but all perhaps nearly as  
much as their circumstances will allow, for  
the object. What they give in this way, goes  
to diminish the expenses of the Board, and  
would the same amount diminish the expenses  
more if the Missionary left the Board, than by  
his remaining with it. The same may be said  
of the one whose people actually contribute the  
amount of his salary—that contribution will not  
enhance the relief to the Board more by the  
Missionary's forsaking the former, than by his  
remaining with it. The argument supposed  
that in going off or remaining with the Board  
all the money which the people can raise will  
be devoted to the maintenance of the Mis-  
sionary, and that in either case the defi-  
ciency in maintenance will be met by the  
Board.

Equally untrue, as it seems to me, is the  
assertion that the Missionary's leaving the  
Board will have a better moral effect upon  
the world than would his remaining where  
he is. Should one or more become disen-  
gaged from the mission, so much as he could  
get for his support from his people, would  
the mission-sustaining community be relieved  
from expense in his case. So far and no  
farther would they be particularly interested  
in it. But they would experience the same  
relief from him were his people to give as  
much for his support while connected with  
the Board, and the moral effect in the latter  
case could not be less favorable than in the  
former. In the one case the moral effect would  
arise from the fact that the cause had been  
so successful that some churches were sup-  
porting their own ministers in whole or in  
part; in the other, from the report that said  
churches were casting some all, and some  
a part of what they received from the Board  
back into its treasury. He, I must confess,  
must be a nice adjuster of differences, who  
can weigh that which exists between the two  
cases so far as the moral effect is concerned.  
The question is not concerning an unlimited  
union with the Board, but the continuance of  
that union until the work of the Board shall  
be mainly if not fully completed, which will  
be on the day when the churches as a body at  
the islands are able and willing to support  
the gospel among themselves, and not before.—  
When this desirable period shall arrive, the  
Board will cease to exercise its functions, for  
its work will have been accomplished. The  
Missionaries will have become independent  
of it, of course. But let the gang remain  
unbroken, if possible, until the last clip in  
the harvest is taken, then lay down the sick-  
les and retire from the field together, and  
inscribe FINISHED on the noblest and best  
enterprise of the age. Could the moral ef-  
fect of such a blessed consummation be less  
powerful or wide extended than it would be  
were the laborers to abandon the field sepa-  
rately? Verily, the announcement of the  
completion of the missionary work at the is-  
lands at a particular date, and the simultane-  
ous retirement of the Missionaries from the  
service of the Board, could not fail to be re-  
garded as a momentous event or of causing  
a general jubilee throughout the christian  
world. So far then, as good moral effect is  
concerned, nothing seems to be gained by  
leaving the Board. Why then not hold on  
until the work is done?

Another and more plausible reason urged  
in favor of leaving the Board, is the good it  
will do, and the superior moral influence it  
will have upon the people themselves. This  
argument though apparently plausible, will,  
I think, be found upon examination, to be no  
more sound than the others just noticed.—  
The argument would be good were it a fact  
that the people were not instructed in their  
duty to support their pastors by those who  
have up to this moment leaned on the Board.  
That it is of great use to a people to sup-  
port their own religious institutions, there  
can be no doubt, and that Pastor would do  
them an "irreparable" injury, who should  
lean on the Board instead of his people for a  
support without urging them to support him  
themselves. But unhappily for the argu-  
ment in question, the Missionaries who lean on  
the Board instead of their people for support,  
are not particularly remiss in teaching the peo-  
ple to support them, or what is the same  
thing, the ministry among themselves. And  
it is also a fact that the churches of most, if  
not all such Missionaries are actually sup-  
porting their pastors in whole or in part,  
and that they are doing as much for this  
purpose as they would do, were the Missionaries  
to give by their lien on the Board. Few, if  
any of the churches feel able to give the Mis-  
sionaries the full amount which they are re-  
ceiving from the Board, small as the amount  
may be; but they are as willing to do what  
they can for the one who leans on the Board  
as they are for one who leans on themselves.  
Facts can be stated to prove this assertion,  
and will be if required. Why should they  
not be as able and as willing to support the  
former as the latter? They are taught their  
duty with equal, perhaps with greater fidel-  
ity; for, in urging the duty upon them, the  
Pastors labor under no fear of the imputa-  
tion of selfishness, or of seeking his own  
interest, for they know that neither their giv-

ing nor withholding his support, can effect  
his interest. In teaching them duty in the  
case he tells them without reserve, that it is  
not for his own bread and water he is plead-  
ing, but for the perishing heathen to whom  
the money on which he is living will carry  
salvation, if they will support him them-  
selves. The people are in no respect de-  
ceived—they contribute as far as they are  
able to the support of their Pastors. What  
special benefit then, it may be asked, to the  
people, is the mere fact of their Pastors'  
leaning on them for a support? Is it not a  
fact that those Pastors who still look to the  
Board for a support, are as enterprising,  
wise, devoted, consistent, pious, and as faith-  
ful in every good work, as those whose Pas-  
tors have dissolved their connection with the  
Board, and if this be a fact, where is the su-  
perior moral influence upon the people in the  
latter case? Should it be said that those  
who support their Pastors ought not to be un-  
der the control of the Board—that while the  
Pastor leans on the Board for support, he  
may be removed

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MAR. 9.

LANDS.—We are not quite sure that the frequent allusions to this subject in our paper are grateful to the majority of our readers...

A correspondent in our last, suggests a very important obstacle in the way of satisfactorily settling the claims that are now being investigated by the Land Commission...

But another point is the one to which we now wish to direct attention, which is, the great injury likely to be done to the lands that remain, after the tenants' rights are adjusted.

On this point there is but one feeling throughout the group, and that is that all lands, whether belonging to the King, Chiefs, Government or other parties, are essentially depreciated...

Returning to the saloon we were requested to record our names in a book kept for the purpose. Among the visitors at this port we noticed the names of His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Premier, Mr. Wyllie, General Miller, and a number of Ladies.

As we left the Wanderer we could not help admiring the good taste of the owner in arranging everything so tastefully for his comfort, and we hope often to welcome the Nos. of the yacht squadron to our Harbor.

To remedy this great evil, and at the same time do injustice to none; it is worth taking some pains to accomplish. But we believe it can, and ought to be done.

By giving the above an insertion in your paper you will oblige Your obedient servant, R. W. WOOD.

It is certainly gratifying, in no small degree to find those in our island community who, feeling the responsibilities and difficulties of our editorial position, can utter sentiments like the following, just received in a private letter.

I am more and more pleased with the stand the Polynesian takes in favor of elevating and enriching the nation—and feel sure that should our highest hopes with regard to such a result be realized, your paper will deservedly claim no small share in the moral means by which it has been brought about.

By advices from Kauai to the 25th ult., we learn that the schooner Samuel Roberts, which sailed hence Feb. 24, for California, was still at Hanalei, collecting a cargo.

We also regret to learn that the late gales have done considerable damage to coffee plantations at that place, and that a loss of 20,000 lbs. of coffee would be the result.

THE WHALERS ARE COMING.—By letters from Hilo, we learn that three whalers were at that place, recruiting for the coming campaign in the northern ocean.

The U. S. Propeller Massachusetts, Captain Knox, was also there, on the 21st ultimo.

Late intelligence from Hilo informs us that the United States Propeller Massachusetts had sailed, after losing eight or ten men by beserion.

WHERE ARE THE AUTHORITIES?—On Wednesday last, a number of wild cattle were brought in town, which, we believe, is illegal, and while passing through Beretania street, one of them broke his rope, leaped over a six foot wall into a private enclosure, endangering the life of the lady of a foreign resident, who with her children was returning home.

What has become of our California correspondent "Panorama?" We take this mode of joggling his elbow; and assure him for his comfort, that his racy and truthful "Straws" are highly relished here, and are copied quite extensively into other papers.

We give in another column a new letter (the ninth) from "Panorama." It will be found at least equal in interest to those which have preceded it.

assuring them that it is our hope and belief that the discussion will be conducted in a temperate manner, becoming the subject; and with as little prolixity as so important a matter will admit.

We are free to admit our desire to see the wishes of the Board accomplished in this particular; and while we shall not, for the present, enter personally into the discussion, we shall watch it with interest, and endeavor to come to such a final conclusion as the weight of argument shall indicate to be the sound one.

A VISIT TO THE WANDERER.—Mr. Boyd having invited us to visit his schooner, on Saturday P. M. we made a short excursion to the vessel. It needed but a glance to see that she was no ordinary craft. She carries 12 guns of different calibre, which are arranged on her deck, and give her something of a warlike cast.

Passing through this, still farther aft, we entered another room, hung around with portrait and scenic paintings, which were truly elegant. Among them was one giving a most vivid sketch of the mode of taking the whale, and entitled, "A Tail of the Pacific."

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With the request of Dr. Wood, we are happy to comply, and would simply remark, that neither Dr. W. nor any one else has a right to put any other construction upon our language, than a fair grammatical one.

It has not been a long time since the organ of the clique was strenuously advocating the giving fee-simple titles to natives who wished to purchase land. Great stress was laid upon this as being one of the measures most likely to benefit the nation and encourage industry among the natives.

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No later intelligence has been received from the United States or Europe since our last. We hope to receive the January mail in season for our next.

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

I now come to show the insincerity of the numerous professions made by the "clique," and the many clap-traps they have vainly laid to gull the community in the Hawaiian Islands, and the public abroad.

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object is at present, we have but to refer to the columns of their organ, where we shall see them advocating the establishing, by a foreign power, of a colonial or protectorate government.

The business portion of the community have already suffered sufficiently from the effects of their seditious intrigues and machinations, and now see the propriety, if not the necessity, of frowning down and discouraging all their revolutionary and disorganizing measures.

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THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE FROM THE "POLYNESIAN" OF FEB. 9.

THE PLACER.—New Discoveries.—Persons returned from the mines give very favorable accounts of the success of those now employed in various sections of the placer.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—It has recently been found, says a late number of Newton's London Journal, that zinc-white may be employed with great advantage as a substitute for white lead, for painting and other purposes.



REVIEW

Of the "Overland Journey Round the World, during the years 1841 and 1842, by Sir George Simpson, Governor in Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories," so far as relates to the Sandwich Islands.

Upon the Hawaiian Language, Sir George remarks as follows: "If foreign words were largely incorporated, different originals would evidently produce confusion by running into one and the same native version."

With respect to the formation of compounds, the Hawaiian appears to be nearly as flexible as the Greek, a property which the names of chiefs furnish many apposite examples. Thus Keopulani, the gathering of the heavens; Kapiolani, the captive of heaven; Kaahumanu, the feather mantle; Kalakua, the way of the gods; Leileihoa, the necklace of stars; Kamehameha, the shade of the lonely one.

But the Hawaiian is no longer the exclusive language of the natives. English is daily becoming more familiar to them, being partly acquired in conversation and partly taught in schools. It is, in fact, destined ere long to be the vernacular tongue of the group.

Of the food of the natives, and the abolition of taboos, and idolatry, Sir George writes as follows: "Under the old heathenism of the islands, the law of eating was a most complex and important affair. To say nothing of occasional and temporary prohibitions, it reserved the best of everything for the chiefs, as distinguished from the people, and for the males as distinguished from the females; and it moreover, extended the privileges of its favorites to the very places where they ate."

several other visitors to these islands. He could not have ascertained so correctly the exact rank of Kaahumanu, and source of her high power, unless he had inquired of the King himself, or some of the most intelligent of the natives, familiar with the chiefs.

Sir George gives the following as the prices of the Honolulu markets, in 1841: Beef, \$1 to 4d per lb.—now at 9 to 10 Mutton 5 to 6 " " " 12 1/2 Pork, 1 to 2 " " " 12 1/2 Sugar, 2 to 2 1/2 " " " 8 to 12 1/2 Fowls, 1s. each, " " " 1 to 1 50 Turkeys 2 to 4 " " " 1 to 1 50 Salmon, salted, 50s per bbl., " 12 00 Flour, 60s. per 200 lbs. " 13 00

This extraordinary rise in price, is mainly owing to the new markets opened in Oregon and California. It affords a proportional greater stimulus to the industry of the natives.

Sir George gives the following account, of a supper given at Governor Kekuanaoa's:

"Now for Kekuanaoa's supper. We were received by the Governor in his Hall of Justice, an apartment large enough for the church of a considerable parish, being sixty feet long, thirty broad, and about thirty-five or forty feet high to the ridge pole of the roof. We there found assembled to meet us Dr. Jud, surgeon of the missionary body, and three native chiefs, Pahi, Kealiianui, and Kanaana, the first two or three, as well as His Excellency himself, being remarkably tall and handsome men. In his youth Kealiianui was, according to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a perfect model of manly beauty. He is son of Kaumualihi, the last king of Kauai, who was, in mind as well as body, one of the finest specimens of the race, and died in captivity at the court of Liholiho. Kealiianui and his father, after the loss of their dominions, enjoyed the honor of being joint husbands of Queen Dowager Kaahumanu, already mentioned as being co-regent of the kingdom after her first lord's death, polygamy and incest powerfully aiding, in this case as in many other cases, the policy of engraving every rival into the dominant family of Kamehameha. The remaining chief, Kanaana, was husband of the present co-regent, a sister of the king; but it was questionable how long he was to possess that high distinction, for he was said to have come to Honolulu to stand his trial for being a gallant, gay Lothario, with a view to his being divorced. But, as he was small, and, for a chief, utterly puny, there were wanting charitable souls who asserted that his royal consort did not much regret the painful necessity of shaking off a partner whose bulk and weight did so little to recommend him, and who further insinuated that she was merely making a vacancy for the relief of Kinari, her sister, and her predecessor in the co-regency, Old Kekuanaoa himself.

The chiefs were all handsomely attired in the Windsor uniform, their clothes fitting to a hair's breadth; so particular, indeed, are the aristocracy in this respect, that they have imported a tailor from England for their own exclusive benefit. Supper being announced, the chiefs, each taking one or two of our party by the arm, conducted us across an open area to another apartment of considerable size, built in the European fashion and handsomely furnished with tables, buffets, chairs, sofas, &c., the whole, or nearly the whole, being of native wood and native workmanship. The main table would have done no discredit to a London mansion, covered, as it was, with glass and plates, and lighted with elegant lamps. The fare was very tempting. It consisted of fruits of all kinds, sweetmeats, pastry, Chinese preserves, &c., with excellent tea and coffee, the latter, which had been grown in Oahu by the governor himself, being fully equal to Mocha. Our plates, by the by, had been marked with our names; and we had been told to take our seats accordingly. His Excellency sitting at one side among his guests. In fact the whole proceedings blended the most punctilious regard to etiquette with the cordiality of natural politeness, beating out and out and over again, all that we had seen in California, in every respect, in room, in furniture, in equipment, in viands, in cookery, in attendance and in dress. Now were our native companions themselves so decidedly inferior as civilized vanity might fancy. The chiefs, especially our host, were men of excellent address; and as they spoke English enough to be understood, we soon forgot that we were sipping our coffee in a country, which is deemed uncivilized, and among individuals who are classed with savages."

In the above Sir George makes a great mistake in calling the late Madam Kanaana, a "sister of the King." She was the daughter of Kamehamehu by Kamehameha, and the widow of King Liholiho when Kamehameha married her; whereas His Majesty the present King of these islands is the son of Kamehameha the First by Keopulani, the daughter of Kinaiuanu, who was a son of Kalaniopou, the King of Hawaii, at the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook. Kamehameha, the mother of Madam Kanaana (Kakeoluhi or Aheha or Kaahumanu) was a sister of Kaahumanu, and had been a wife of Kamehameha I, but was afterwards married to Hoapii the Governor of Maui, and from that time, known under the name of Hoapiwahine.

Of the disposition and character of the natives, Sir George gives the following opinion:

"The people, in spite of all that may be inferred to the contrary from their early intercourse with foreigners, are gentle and harmless, most of the outrages, which followed the discovery, having been either prompted by revenge for past wrongs or enjoined by the cupidity of ambitious and unprincipled chiefs. But, even if they had been wantonly and wilfully treacherous and cruel to strangers, the circumstances of their position would, to a great extent, have accounted for their atrocities; for the inhabitants of considerable islands, who were constantly exposed to invasion without the means of retreat, could not fail to regard the most jealous defence of the definite boundary, which nature had given them, as a matter of self-preservation,—a principle which goes far to explain the peculiar ferocity of the Polynesians in particular, and of maritime savages in general. In the hands of the chiefs, this principle could at any time have excited the fury of the Hawaiians against the most friendly visitors. In fact, the habit of obedience is so powerful in the great mass of the population, that by their rulers it may be turned at will either to good or to evil; and it is partly by reason of this submissive temper, which always makes them stand by their master to the last, that they form a valuable addition to the crews of whaling vessels."

Of five men might have conveyed with ease, evidently succeeding to their own satisfaction in converting the toil into a pleasure.—Every day used to close with quite enough of dancing and singing; but this day of hard duty ushered in an evening of more than ordinary festivity."

Upon the whole, Sir George remarks, upon the Hawaiian Islands, are exceedingly creditable to him both as a keen observer of mankind, and as a Philanthropist. As for our friend Kanaana, we leave him to have a tilt with the British Knight, whenever he gets another wife and a fresh crop of whiskers, for at present he is bereaved of both adornments.

CANTON HOTEL.

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

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

The undersigned hopes, by his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage. SAMUEL THOMPSON. Honolulu, July 28, 1849. 6m11.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

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

His TABLE will be furnished from the VERY BEST of the Market afforded. The 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. aug 4 12y

MAINE HOTEL.

NOTIFY friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage. The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the best of liquors, and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.

Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Honolulu, Aug. 4, 1849. 12-ly.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment, and placed it under the direction of T. GARDNER, an experienced caterer, now offer it for the reception of visitors.—Lahaina offers peculiar inducements to invalids visiting the island to recruit their health, from its position and healthy climate. Attached to the premises are two Bowling Alleys and a Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Feb 23-11f

BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT.

Country Residence For Sale! A convenient Family Dwelling house for sale in Nuuanu Valley, a few hundred yards off the main road, commanding extensive views both seaward and inland, and about ten minutes easy ride from the port of Honolulu. It contains eight rooms of the following dimensions—one room 22x21ft., one room 22x19ft., one room 18x17ft., two rooms 18x12ft. each, one room 21x18ft., one room 18x18ft., one room 22x18ft.—verandah 122ft long in front, and extending nearly all round the premises; a detached cooking house, servants' house, 3 stall stable, harness & coach house, fowl house, etc., all built of substantial materials and in excellent order. The grounds comprise an area of nearly 2 acres, including a Garden in front, tastefully laid out, and a Grapery, both of which are stocked with an excellent selection of healthy young fruit trees. For further particulars apply to oct 27-24f STARKEY, JANION & CO.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

1 case 150, 6 1/2 ft polished trace Chains, 50 dozen Axes, 20 doz. Shovels, 9 doz double bottled Coral Axes, 2 1/2 doz Hunt's Coopers Axes, 2 1/2 doz Lathing Hatchets, 11 doz double plane Irons, assorted sizes, 6 doz socket Gouges, 2 firmer do, 27 Smiths Axes, 1 doz, 30 sets 8 x 10 do, 48 set-socketed drat Chains, 39 boxes Copper Bolts, assorted sizes, 2 kegs Copper Nails, 1 inch, 2 doz composition Spikes, 1 corn Shelter, 1 doz Umbrella Stands, 1 doz Blubber Knives, 10 lbs 11 x 14 Glass, 2 lbs 12 x 15 do, 2 doz 12 x 18 do, 30 sets 8 x 10 do, 30 doz 10 x 12 do, 10 water Filters, 18 bolts Russia Sail Cloth, Sheaves and Pine, 6 coils hemp Cordage, 4 1/2 to 6 inch, Double and single Blocks, Yellow Ochee, Ground Verdigris, Putty, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, 10 tons of Cement, 6 heavy plated Casters, 10 lbs Baling Cloth, 1 case 60 pen Linen, 10 Cultivators, 1 hhd Leaf Tobacco, 1 hhd Cut do, 10 ox yokes and bows complete, 200 prs ox bows, &c. &c. 28-11f

NEW GOODS!

ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, Tea, Coffee, Wrapping Paper, Web Saws, Iron back do 1-2 to 3 inch Screws, Grindstones, Cut Tacks, Plovs, complete Iron Gates and Wicket Coach Whips, Marine Barometers, Sewing Thread, Gingham Umbrella, Clock Movels, Chrome Orange striped Prints, Quilting, fancy best shapies ready made Vests, plain do, fine printed 29 inch blue Calicoes, Coal Tar, 4000 Viscountes Stiches, 18 x 10; Hand Saws, Candelabras, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Enamelled Seal Skin Leather, Turkey Red, Putty, for mattresses and pillows, Flower Pots and Stands, Sewing Bats, and a variety of other articles suitable for this market and California. STARKEY, JANION & CO. Honolulu, March 17, 1849.

Professional Notice.

J. R. JASPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and SOLICITOR in Chancery, will practice in the several Courts of this Kingdom. He will give particular attention to the drawing of Legal instruments, such as deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, powers of attorney, wills, etc. and to conveying in general.

He has removed his office to the rooms in the north end of the building occupied by Wm. French, Esq., as a store, where he may be consulted every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 3 P. M. Entrance to office may be had through either of the large gates opening into the yard.—Principal entrance through the gate immediately above the store of Messrs. Crab & Spalding. December, 8. 30-1f

STORAGE.

IN THE LARGE COMMODIOUS CELLAR under the house of Theo. Shillaber, Esq. Apply to J. R. JASPER EVERETT & CO.

HAWAIIAN BOOKS.

COPIES OF THE HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION and Vocabulary, for sale at this office. dec. 29. 33-1f

Professional Notice.

J. R. JASPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and SOLICITOR in Chancery, will practice in the several Courts of this Kingdom. He will give particular attention to the drawing of Legal instruments, such as deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, powers of attorney, wills, etc. and to conveying in general.

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STORAGE.

IN THE LARGE COMMODIOUS CELLAR under the house of Theo. Shillaber, Esq. Apply to J. R. JASPER EVERETT & CO.

New Goods!

NOW LANDING from American ship TSAR, and for sale by the subscribers.— DRY GOODS.

12 cases Merrimac Prints, 1 case Cotton Flannel 1 do. scarlet Flannel, 1 do. Kremlins, 1 do. Toweling 8 cases Assorted Clothing, 10 cases Blue Drill, 3 do. Denims, 2 do. Ticking, 7 do. blue Cotton, 2 do. Umbrellas, 3 do. Caps, 10 bags 28 in. brown Cotton, 3 do. Dr. Drill, 2 do. Osnaburgs, 2 do. cotton Thread.

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

Stationery.

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

Provisions, Groceries, &c.

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

Paints, Oil, &c.

5,000 lbs. White Lead, 7 cases Lined Oil, 5 cases Spirits Turpentine, 2 hds. Whiting, 1 can Putty, 1 do. Black Varnish, 1 do. Copal do, 20 lbs Tar, 3 do. Bright Varnish, 5 do. calcined Plaster, 4 cases Sauce Pans, 750 bars Iron, 10 bundles do, Cast Iron Mandrills, Fire Binders, Spurs, Vices, Anvils, Sledge Hammers, Percussion Caps, Tormentors, Panel Saws, chisel Locks, rim do., Padlocks, closet do., Spoons, Dressing Combs, Pad Combs, cof. do. Bits, Bolts, brass Coaks, Knives and Forks, Sheath Knives, Scissors, Files, 1 case Tea Kettle, 100 set wagon boxes 1 Smith's Bellows, Crowbars, Iron Wire, Lamp Hooks, Hooks and Hinges, Ladles, Handaxes, Panel Axes, Buck do. Hoops, Fry Pans, Sheet Iron, Bench Vices, Handcuffs, Bits, Curtain Rings, Solder, Bed Keys, Troysels, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Brad Awls, Scythes, Scrapers, Molasses Gates, Oil do. assortment of Planes, Firmer Chisels, Framing do., Screw Drivers, Compasses, Gouges, Screw Augers, Auger Bits, Blind Fastenings, Sand Paper, Screws, Wood and Lead Lines.

Furniture.

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

Woodsen Ware.

Painted Tubs & Pails, Hoggan Buckets & Boxes 100 pr. Ox Carts, 50 doz Axe Handles, 100 Oars, White oak Bowls, 35 paneled Doors, 100 Window Sashes.

Also.

29 cases 14, 16 & 18 oz. Copper, 9 do. " " Metal, 18 kegs 7-8, 1 1/8 inch Nails, 2 cases Lanthorns, 25 pes. Cotton Duck, 75,000 ft. Am. Lumber, 2 Ox Carts, 4 Hogs, 5 Wheelbarrows, 20,000 Bricks, 12 cases Coal, 1 Boat—15 tons—with mast, rigging, sails, &c. sep 22-19f. MAKEE, ANTHONY & CO.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

PRICE OF PUBLIC STAMPS as regulated by Law, to be impressed at this Office only. The following documents to be legalized, are required by Law to be stamped. All deeds, leases, mortgages of personal property, hypothecations, bonds, all contracts and agreements not to be performed in a year and a day, all articles of co-partnership, all enlargements and extensions, powers of attorney, petitions and applications to the departments, bills, letters testamentary and of administration, inventories, recognizances and exhibits, one dollar each. Process of the Courts of Judicature, (excepting the inland district justices,) fifty cents each.

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

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that no other person but him is authorized to contract debts on the private account of H. H. M., and that he will pay no debts which are not duly authorized by himself. PALACE, HONOLULU, 7. A. PAKI, June 30th, 1847. Chamberlain.

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 KAUAU," in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to hear the evidence of claimants in support and defence of their claims. The claims of persons not residing on the Island of Oahu, will be taken up and heard out of their regular order, so as to suit the convenience of such persons, whenever they may wish Honolulu with their witnesses and evidence to support their claims. WILLIAM L. LEE, J. H. SMITH, JOANE H. Z. KAKAUAI, S. KAKAUAI. Dated Honolulu, Feb. 26th, 1848.

HENRY S. SWINTON,

AUCTIONEER and General Commission Merchant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Hawaiian Produce, adapted to the wants of whalers visiting the island; and will be supplied on reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange on England, France or the United States. Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. my 19y

FOR SALE.

23,000 LBS. RUSSIA, SWEDEN and English refined, round and flat Iron; Tine Iron, from three to five inches broad; 40 dozen Files; 22 tons best quality Sea Coal, at retail by JAMES HASSEL. April 28, 1849. 1y.

COOPERAGE.

J. A. BURDICK having taken the Stand formerly occupied by C. H. MARSHALL, first door above S. H. Williams & Co., will continue to carry on the Cooper's Business in all its branches at the above mentioned place, where he hopes that those of his friends who have hitherto afforded him a liberal patronage will not fail to give him a call. N. B.—1,500 lbs. water casks on hand and for sale on liberal terms. dec. 15. 31-1y\*

COFFEE.

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

SYRUP.

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

BLANK BILLS OF LADING.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

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

Vessels arriving of the ports of entry to make the usual marine signal if they want a pilot. The pilot will approach vessels to the water's edge, and present the vessel certificate to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from any cargo, gun, or other articles, the white flag, otherwise he will hoist the yellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer. Passports must be exhibited to the Governor's collector by passengers before landing. Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of \$500 per ton.

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

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

All manifests, entries, and other documents presented at any custom house, shall be either in Hawaiian or English language. The Collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of any vessel, may provide an officer to be present on board such vessel during her discharge, to supervise the disembarking, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is set forth in the permit.

All goods landed at any of the ports of the islands, are subject to a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, except spirituous or fermented liquors. The following are the only ports of entry at these islands, to wit: Honolulu, Hilo, Kealahou, Lahaina, Maui; and for whalers, in addition thereto, Hilo, Hawaii, Hanalei, Kaula and Kealahou, Hawaii. The port charges on merchant vessels are as follows:—At Honolulu, 20 cents per ton; Hilo, 25 cents; Kealahou, 25 cents; Kaula, 25 cents; Kealahou, Hawaii, 25 cents. The pilotage in each port is \$1 per ton, each way. At Lahaina, and other ports, 10 cents per ton, each way. At Hilo, Kealahou, Maui; and for whalers, in addition thereto, \$1 canal, (if used), \$2, and clearance \$1. Merchant vessels touching at the port of Honolulu, for refreshments only, and neither loading or unloading any cargo, taking or leaving any passengers, shall pay but six cents per ton harbor dues, instead of twenty cents, but if they discharge any cargo, leave or take passengers they shall pay twenty cents per ton harbor dues.

By a law promulgated in the Polynesian newspaper, of June 19, 1847, whalerships are, from and after that date, exempted from all charges for pilotage, tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, at all the ports of entry for whalers of this group. Hereafter, the charges on whalers will be, clearance \$1; permit, (when required), \$1, each; in addition thereto, at Honolulu, \$1; Hilo, \$2; Kealahou, \$1; Maui, \$1; Kealahou, Hawaii, \$1; Kealahou, Hawaii, \$1; Kealahou, Hawaii, \$1.

Whalers are allowed to land goods to the value of \$200, free of duty, but if they exceed that amount, they are then liable to pay five per cent. of the whole amount landed, as well as the charges for pilotage and tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, as required of whalers by law previous to June 19, 1847, and if the goods landed shall exceed \$1200, (which is the amount of duty on whalers) and if the whaler will then be considered as a merchantman, subject to the like charges and legal liabilities. The permits granted to whalers, do not include the trade, sale, or landing of spirituous liquors. Any such traffic by them, (which is prohibited except at Lahaina and Honolulu,) will subject them to the charges upon merchantmen, including the payment of twenty cents per ton, as well as the charges of Lahaina and at the roadstead of Honolulu, as within the port of Honolulu.

Any master of a whaler who shall fail to produce his permit when called for, shall be liable to a fine of \$500, and if he does not pay the same, he shall be imprisoned by the collector. Before obtaining a clearance, each shipmaster required to produce to the Collector of Customs, certificate under the seal of his Consul, that all legal charges or demands in his office, against the vessel, have been paid; and that he knows of no other reason why said vessel should not immediately depart. Spirituous or fermented liquors landed at any of the ports of these islands, are subject to the following duties, viz: rum, gm. brandy, whiskey, &c. more than 75, and less than 150 per cent. ad valorem; 85 per cent. ad valorem for all other liquors, except claret, port wine, champagne and sparkling wine, or over 18 per cent. ad valorem; 15 per cent. ad valorem for all other liquors, and cider 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Products of the whale fishery may be transported free from any charge of transit duty. Vessels laden with whale blubber, which have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation. If any person commit an offence on shore, and offender escape on board of any vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of said vessel to surrender the suspected or culprit person to any authority of the port, or to the collector of customs, or to the department of a legal warrant.

It shall not be lawful for any person on board vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, to stow, or other rubbish on board, under a penalty of \$100.

All sailors found ashore at Lahaina, after the close of the drum, or at Honolulu, after the night fall, are subject to apprehension and a fine of \$100. Shipmasters must give notice to the collector of the desertion of any of their sailors within 24 hours, under a penalty of \$100.

Seamen are not allowed to be discharged at any of the ports of these islands excepting those of Hilo and Honolulu. It shall not be lawful to discharge seamen from the ports of these islands without the written consent of the Governor.

Honolulu and Lahaina are the only ports where native seamen are allowed to be shipped; and those places with the Governor's consent only. Any vessel taking away a prisoner from these ports, shall be subject to a fine of \$500.

To entitle any vessel to a clearance, it shall be incumbent on her commanding officer first to furnish the collector of customs with a manifest of cargo intended to be exported in such vessel.

It shall not be lawful for the commanding officer of any Hawaiian or foreign vessel, to carry on board, or to permit to be carried on board, any naturalized foreigner, or any other person, without the written consent of the Governor.

Retailers of spirituous liquors are not allowed to keep their houses open later than 9 o'clock in the evening, and they are to be closed from Saturday evening until Monday morning. Rapid riding in the streets is prohibited under a penalty of \$5.

Office hours at the Custom House, and other public offices, every day (except Sundays and national holidays,) from nine o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

MASTERS AND OFFICERS of vessels calling at the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, are required to file a complete report upon their vessels, and to file a list of passengers, and a list of cargo, owned, months out, and amount of whale and other oil, together with a list of vessels spoked, and of deaths, and any other intelligence which may be of interest to the public here, or in other countries. Masters of merchantmen are requested to file a report as soon as possible after their arrival, at the ports where their vessels, vessels spoken, list of passengers, and other intelligence they may be in possession of. Mr. H. S. Swinton is our agent at Lahaina, and will forward any papers or shipping documents to him.

Persons receiving late intelligence from abroad will confer a favor by forwarding it to our office as early as possible; all of which favors, we will be happy to reciprocate.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.