

# The Polynesian.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849. [No. 22.]

**THE POLYNESIAN,**  
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EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

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**M. DILLON'S SECRETLY CIRCULATED PAMPHLET, AND MR. WYLLIE'S NOTES.**  
(Continued from the Polynesian, No. 19, of the 22nd, No. 20, of the 29th September, and No. 21, of the 6th October, 1849.)

Not only has M. Dillon never dreamt of such a thing as serving King Kamehameha, but he declares here most solemnly, that it is his belief that all the lands in the gift of the Hawaiian crown could not tempt one single French citizen of any standing, one single French missionary of this acquaintance, to forswear his allegiance to France, as M. Wyllie states he has forsworn his to England. (40)

The following extract of a letter of M. Dillon's to M. Judd, of the 19th May, 1848, a period when M. Dillon sought anxiously to arrest M. Wyllie in his vindictive course, thro' M. Judd's intervention, will serve to throw some light on this subject; it is the only ground that M. Judd could possibly have for making any statement in regard to M. Dillon's private wishes:—

"Believe me my most anxious wish is to spend the few years of my sojourn here quietly, and that it will require a very grave cause indeed to disturb my official equanimity. I anticipate nothing such from you, and if the conduct of your colleague bears only the same Hawaiian stamp, you may expect nothing but continued support and countenance from France." (41)

M. Dillon may here remark that he was, for a long time, grieved to see the imprudent and aggressive zeal with which M. Wyllie espoused the views of the British cabinet, the moment he learned they differed from those of France, in respect to the treaty of the 16th March. (42) His conduct, from that period, became most insulting towards France and outrageous towards M. Dillon, who labored long to induce him to abstain from all allusions to the points that were controverted between the two European cabinets and rely upon his, M. Dillon's, assurances, that he would do all he could to satisfy the Hawaiian government. (43) Had M. Wyllie

M. Dillon's Note to page 6 of his Pamphlet.  
\* By the way, what has become of this famous Hawaiian Censor? Has Mr. Robertson "cut and run" (44) We hear nothing of him since the period when M. Wyllie was forced to doff his judge's cap, and descend to the bar of the commission, over which he had presided, to answer, as a culprit, under oath, to the questions put to him. (45) M. Wyllie ought

**MR. WYLLIE'S NOTES.**  
[40] Mr. W. would be the last man to seduce M. Dillon, or any of his missionary acquaintances, from his or their allegiance to France. So far as M. Dillon is concerned, his letter to Mr. Judd of the 11th of August, goes far to prove, that if Mr. Judd had only taken the hint given, M. Dillon would have shaken off his allegiance to France, and taken an allegiance to King Kamehameha, for a consideration—much less than "all the lands belonging to the Hawaiian Crown." M. Dillon's doctrine of allegiance is as changeable as his policy and his friendships. When he thought it would injure his business, he took the oath of allegiance to King Kamehameha, finding that that fell harmless, he now "bought" ship, and fires a broadside, on the other tack—endeavoring to create an opinion that Mr. Wyllie has forsworn his allegiance to Great Britain. In both cases M. Dillon supplies the lack of FACT of the fertile resources of his own imagination. Upon this point, the reader is respectfully referred to page 281 and Mr. Wyllie's note No. 33 at page 335 of the published Official Correspondence.

[41] That may have been all very well, on the 19th May, 1848, but from that date to the 11th of August, 1848, there intervened no less than 84 days, during which a very marvellous change of motives had come over the spirit of M. Dillon's dream, as proved, incontestably, by his letter to Mr. Judd, of the latter date.

[42] Here M. Dillon draws largely from the fertile stores of his own imagination. The truth will be found in Mr. Wyllie's note No. 16 to page 329 of the official correspondence. M. Dillon, under a great parade of frankness, took much care to conceal from Mr. Wyllie, everything except that Lord Palmerston's views in regard to the third article of the treaty, which M. Dillon represented them, were opposed to those of Mr. Wyllie, and certainly not calculated to displease Mr. Wyllie towards France.

[43] The only word of truth in the clause so marked, is what relates to M. Dillon's ASSURANCES. In those, and in professions, he was always most magnificent. But none of them had any reference to the alleged difference between France and Great Britain, about the treaty. They were all made in connection with M. Dillon's anxiety to gain his point about some "unpleasant" matter, which was never to be said about the high duty on brandy—M. Dillon was to obtain a new treaty, laying out, altogether, the III. and VI. articles, and it was significantly hinted, that Mr. Wyllie might expect from France, some mark of royal favor, such as that with which HIS LAMENTED LATE MAJESTY CHRISTIAN VIII., OF DENMARK, had honored Mr. Wyllie. In fact, (excepting always the FLARES UP of 14th May, 15th June, and 27th July, 1848) towards Mr. Wyllie, M. Dillon was a man of inexhaustible promise, and continued so, even while his intrigues with Mr. Judd were at the hottest—and for that very reason, it was Mr. Wyllie's policy, not to alarm him by anything either insulting, outrageous, or otherwise offensive that could lead him to suspect that Mr. Wyllie was cognizant and resentful of his deep duplicity. It was only as late as the 13th of August, 1848, that, disgusted with the grossness of M. Dillon's promises, in reference to absent friends of Mr. Wyllie, he thought it worth his while to cease to call upon him, and trifling lead him to infer that Mr. Wyllie had grounds of personal complaint against him. That trifling circumstance gave rise to a correspondence in which, "MIRABILE DICITUR," M. Dillon, as late as November, 1848, affected to take high ground, at the sole idea of even being suspected of a want of sincerity in his professed friendship for Mr. Wyllie, or of ever having spoken against him!!!

lie not yielded to the temptation of mingling up his name in a political discussion with those of M. Guizot and Lord Palmerston, and of having his advocacy of British views, to boast of, when, to quote his own words, "he returned to his old corner, in the Reform Club" (see pamphlet, pag. 345, note 65). [47] Had he not been on the watch for a pretext to undermine M. Dillon, having failed to make him his own instrument, the present misunderstanding with France which he has contributed, materially, to foment, might never have assumed so grave an aspect, nor M. Dillon have undertaken the unpalatable tho' easy task of unmasking M. Wyllie. (48)

If M. Wyllie erred, it was not for want of proper advice, and M. Dillon may well point, with pride, to that conveyed to him in the following passage of his letter of the 12th May, 1848:— (49)

"The independence of King Kamehameha's crown rests on a surer foundation than this; it rests on the principles of justice and international law, which are equal and the same for all, the weak as well as the strong. (50) Appeal to these, in your official notes, and rely upon it they will assist you more than any Diplomatic cleverness or ingenuity you may possess. The experiment now being made here of forming into a distinct and independent community a branch of the copper colored race, is so interesting a thing in itself, and so well calculated to command the sympathies of the civilized mind of Europe, that nothing but a series of gross blunders, of gross instances of selfishness, of gross examples of dogged obstinacy in wrong, on the part of the advisers of King Kamehameha, could destroy that feeling. I speak for the government I have the honor to represent; it seeks for no exclusive influence here, either open or concealed, and cares not if its views were proclaimed, all and every one, on the house tops." (51)

Continuation of M. Dillon's Note to page 6 of his Pamphlet.  
not to equivocate: if he did not see M. Dillon's letter to M. Judd, he most certainly heard of its contents; else how could Robertson have learned thereof; how could M. Dillon himself have heard, as he did learn, that his letter had been talked of, at Honolulu house. Information came to M. Dillon from two different sources, long before the enquiry at the Palace commenced. (46)

witness under oath, fully to vindicate Mr. Judd from the charge of having concealed from Mr. Wyllie, M. Dillon's secret intrigues against him and the British Consul General. And had Mr. Judd been President of a Royal Commission, on the ground of M. Dillon's aforesaid charges (as Mr. Wyllie most anxiously sought to bring about.) M. Dillon may depend upon it, that the most pleasing part of Mr. Judd's duty would have been, from his own ample knowledge, to have proclaimed the falsehood of M. Dillon's said charges.

[46] No wonder that it did come to M. Dillon's information, for as Mr. Wyllie ascertained on the 19th December, 1848, Mr. Jarrett, by Mr. Judd's orders, had copied M. Dillon's letter into the book of correspondence of the Minister of Finance, which lay open on the table, and to which Mr. Robertson, as under secretary and chief clerk of the Minister of the Interior and recording clerk of the Privy Council, had free access. The astonishing part of the business is, that neither Mr. Robertson nor any one else, ever gave to Mr. Wyllie the most distant hint of the existence of such an infamous letter, till on said 19th of December, 1848, when Mr. Jarrett gave his evidence upon oath.

M. Dillon can best tell whether between that date and the 23rd, he and others for him did not make urgent and very imploring interest to obtain the suppression of that letter, and whether he had not himself taken the bold step of preparing for the then journal, *The Sandwich Islands News*, an emphatic denial of the very existence of such a letter, but withdrew it, on finding that it could not be suppressed.

And Mr. Wyllie's private journal, at page 60, volume IV., will bear witness that on the 22nd December, 1848, Mr. Wyllie, in knowledge of the details of M. Dillon's letter, and peremptorily ordered all his domestics to give the answer, "not at home," to M. Dillon, if he should honor Mr. Wyllie with a call, at his private residence.

[47] Mr. Wyllie begs the impartial reader to peruse his note No. 65, page 345, and see how M. Dillon here perverts what Mr. Wyllie wrote about the Reform Club.

[48] In undertaking "the unpalatable though easy task of unmasking Mr. Wyllie," M. Dillon has only succeeded in unmasking himself. If Admiral de Trolemin had weighed well this paragraph, in connection with M. Dillon's concluding declaration in his letter to Mr. Judd of the 11th of August, 1848, and with what Mr. Judd told him, at Hilo, before the 22nd and the 25th of August last, perhaps he would have taken another view of his duty than to lend himself and the naval forces of the French Republic to wage the war of M. Dillon's private passions. Mr. Wyllie engages to prove before any committee of impartial French merchants, captains or other gentlemen, that he has done more, on the Hawaiian Islands, for the support of French honor and of French interests, lay and clerical, than M. Dillon has done, with all his large salary and high sounding pretensions. The fruits of his agency here, have been, in the brief period of eighteen months, to undo all the good that his predecessor, M. Jules Dudoit, had achieved, in eleven years of zealous service, mostly, without any salary at all.

So much for M. Dillon's seeking office, under King Kamehameha, the latest of M. Wyllie's puerile fabrications. (52)

With regard to M. Dillon having flattered M. Judd, he cannot say. It is possible that one or two sentences, in official and private letters of his, where he speaks in terms of esteem of M. Judd's superior good sense, may be so interpreted; but M. Dillon is quite willing to consent to the publishing of every line, official or private, exchanged with M. Judd, leaving the public to judge as to which of the two has flattered the other the most. (53)

In the mean time, however, he is confident M. Wyllie draws from the resources of his imagination, as is his wont, when he states, in his journal, (see pamphlet, page 342,) that "M. Judd apprized him of M. Dillon's secret endeavors, (on the 31st May, amongst other occasions,) to flatter him and create disgust of M. Wyllie as in league with the British Consul General against the King's independence." (54)

[52] Were M. Dillon to prove that Mr. Wyllie was the author of M. Dillon's letter to Mr. Judd of the 11th of August, 1848, then, M. Dillon might, with much truth, contend that his seeking office under King Kamehameha, is a "puerile fabrication of Mr. Wyllie's."

[53] Even supposing that this were true, it is not to be proclaimed from the house tops that the duly accredited Envoy of France, as M. Dillon professed to be, could descend to avail himself of such an excuse. But Mr. Wyllie is very far from believing in Mr. Judd any such deviation from his natural character, and still further from believing that Mr. Judd will feel flattered, by what M. Dillon says of his superior good sense, in view of M. Dillon's own definition of the phrase, at page 10th of his pamphlet, where, quoting from his own letter to Mr. Judd, of the 11th of August, 1848, he says—"Hawaiian ministers have the good sense not to ruin themselves in the service of the state." It is impossible for any one who carefully reads M. Dillon's memorable letter to Mr. Judd of the 11th of August, 1848, to resist the conclusion that M. Dillon presumed so to lecture, advise and suggest to the King's Minister of Finance, in the belief that he was largely endowed with that description of good sense, but without any common sense, at all, as the words are vulgarly understood among men of probity and honor. Mr. Judd was not so dull of apprehension, as not fully to understand the deep insult to his character as a man, and as a Minister of Finance, in the presumption under which that letter was addressed to him, coupled with a hint that a man was likely to be unemployed soon, who, like himself, had a large family, who was full of indulgence, with whom he could breathe freely, and who, provided he first killed the "Devil" (who writes these notes), would fraternize with him, in a spirit of his own good sense.

Nor was Mr. Judd flattered by M. Dillon's attempt, in the beginning of June, 1848, to persuade him that directly or indirectly, he (M. Dillon) had something to do with an article, laudatory of Mr. Judd, that appeared in the *London News* of the 7th of August, 1847. That attempt alone proves clearly that, if M. Dillon respected Mr. Judd as a man of good sense, he did not believe him to be a man of common sense.

[54] It is M. Dillon's misfortune to be most confident where he has the least reason to be so, and vice versa. Had M. Dillon consented to consult Mr. Wyllie's private journal, in the parts and under the dates referred to, in Mr. Wyllie's despatch No. 36 of 19th April last (See page 318 of the published official correspondence) as invited to do for another purpose, he would have found nothing in Mr. Judd's dishonor, but enough to make M. Dillon fully cognizant of his own unhappy failing in the above respect. Nor (to consult Mr. Wyllie's journal, at page 4th of his pamphlet) is Mr. Judd to be blamed—"for having allegiance to the King alone, whose interests and honor, and not the interests of M." Dillon, "he is, therefore, bound to consult."

JAPAN.  
In the November No. of our paper, there is a brief notice of the "Lagoda" having fifteen of her crew escape in the Japan sea; and in the December No. an account of McDonald's leaving the "Plymouth" for an adventure in Japan. We are now able to furnish our readers with a sequel to their adventures. The names of the young men from the "Lagoda" were as follows:

Robert McCoy, Philadelphia, Penn.;  
John Bull, Kennington, N. Y.;  
Jacob Boyd, Springfield, Essex Co., N. J.;  
John Martin, Rochester, N. Y.;  
Melchor Biffar, New York City;  
John Waters, half-caste, Sand. Islands;  
Ezra Goldthwait, and eight natives of the Sandwich Islands. All these left the Lagoda about the 5th of June, 1848, and fled to Japan, in three whale boats. They made the land near the Straits of Matsmai. After a variety of adventures, by land and water, at one time confined in prison, then breaking out and escaping, on the 2nd of September, having been for sometime confined on board a junk, they were ordered to be brought to Nagasaki, and were brought into the presence of the Governor. McCoy reports that on entering the "Town House" he was made to tread upon a crucifix, in the floor, made of either brass or composition. One of the others asserts that not stepping upon it, he was thrust back and made to do the business to the satisfaction of the Japanese. While arraigned for trial various questions were asked them, such as follows: "Did you come to this country as spies?" Answer, "No." "What did you come for?" Answer, "Whales." "Do you eat whales?" Answer, "Make oil out of them." At this interview Dutch officers were present. They were removed to a prison, or temple, about one mile from the city. Here they broke out and escaped to the mountains, but were retaken, brought to the city and confined in the common prison, situated on the site of the old Catholic church. They were now shut up in cages and treated more cruelly—

About this time the Dutch superintendent wrote to the authorities at Batavia about these young men. All escaped the third time from prison, but were retaken and more cruelly treated, being confined in cages, with their feet made fast in stocks, and allowed no

\* This young man reported himself at the Sand. Islands, in March, 1848, as John Brady, from Kennington, N. Y. See Friend, Apr 1848, page 29.

fire, no lights, and but little clothing. On the 17th of December one of the Sandwich Islanders, Maui, hung himself, and two days after his body was removed and buried, but his companions were not allowed to attend his remains to the grave. On the 24th of January died Ezra Goldthwait. He had been ill for some time, and was attended by a Japanese physician. Sometime before he died, he was quite deranged. During their confinement one other was sick and delirious, and it is the belief of all the captives that there was "foul play" with their companions. In March they learned that another American was confined in Nagasaki.

We will now furnish some facts relating to that American, who was none other (than Ronald McDonald). It may be recollected by some of our readers that this young man voluntarily left the Am. whaler ship Plymouth, and was furnished with boat, sextant, compass, &c., by Capt. Edwards. On landing he intentionally capsize his boat, and was kindly received by the Japanese. After being on shore eight days he was taken under the charge of four Matsmai officers. At Matsmai he was imprisoned from the 6th of September until about the first of October. Subsequently he was removed to Nagasaki, and was brought before the Governor in the Town Hall. On entering he saw upon the pavement a crucifix, and an image of the Virgin Mary and the Saviour when an infant. He was compelled to tread upon these when he entered with the crowd into the Town Hall. Then he was questioned in regard to his coming to Japan, and whether he believed in the God of Heaven. To which he replied that he did. He was given to understand that the images he had trampled on were the Devil of Japan. During his imprisonment he had several scholars among the Japanese interpreters, which doubtless contributed to the kind treatment which he generally received. McDonald, for the first time met the other captives on the 28th of March, at the Town Hall, although they had been prisoners for months in the same city.

Knowledge that these young men were imprisoned in Japan, led Commodore Geisenroth, Commander of the East India U. S. Squadron, to despatch the "Preble" U. S. Commander Glynn, for their rescue. This vessel arrived in the Japanese waters about the last of April. On her approach, Japanese officers warned her Commander off, but he pushed forward and came to anchor near the city of Nagasaki, where the prisoners were in confinement. The report of the Preble's guns inspired hope in their bosoms, although the Japanese evidently designed to keep from them all knowledge that an American man-of-war was in port. McCoy reports that he had threatened the Japanese with a visit of such a vessel if he was not treated better, but they only laughed at his threats. They held foreigners in supreme contempt.

Several interviews were held between Commander Glynn, and the authorities. The Japanese evidently intended to evade any direct communication with the Commander of the Preble, and the Emperor. He was put off from day to day, and given to understand that "by and by" he might expect to have the business attended to. The prompt and decisive action of Com. Glynn seemed to infuse some new ideas into the minds of the Japanese. He distinctly told them the object of his visit, and if the Japanese authorities were determined not to surrender the prisoners, then he should leave immediately and report to his superior officer. A time was appointed for their delivery, but if they were not forthcoming the Preble would sail. Before the time had elapsed they were delivered over to the Dutch merchants, and transferred to the Preble.

During their captivity these young men gathered much interesting information respecting the country and the Japanese government. McDonald, but more especially McCoy succeeded in acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the colloquial Japanese language. We hope that ere long a more full report of these young men will be spread before the world, together with the visit of the "Preble." It opens a new chapter in the intercourse of foreigners with the exclusive Japanese.

The "Preble" returned to China, where the Americans were left to be sent to the U. States, but the Sandwich Islanders were brought to Honolulu.—[Friend.]

**FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.**  
The French Republic took an extraordinary, a dangerous, and an unprincipled step when it sent an armed expedition into Italy. The ostensible object of the expedition was to defend Italian liberty, menaced by Austria. Its real object seems to have been in conjunction with Austria, Naples, and Spain, to restore the Pope to his hereditary subjects, and to force him as a secular ruler, upon a people who had successfully vindicated their right of self-government.—But the leaders of the Roman people never allowed themselves to be deceived by the fair words of the French Government. They knew from the beginning what was intended. They knew that French intervention was not friendly, and that the landing of Gen. Oudinot at Civita Vecchia was a hostile invasion of the Roman territory. They took their measures accordingly. They denounced the landing of the expedition. They called upon the Romans to resist an interference which was as treacherous as it was cruel; and appealed in eloquent terms, from the French Government to the French nation. The Romans responded to the call of their true friends. An enthusiasm which is represented as perfectly unprecedented took possession of them, and preparations for resistance were made, which, whatever their ultimate issue may be, have enlisted, on behalf of the Roman people, the sympathies of all who honor the independence of nations, and who acknowledge the right of a people to choose their own form of Government in defiance of foreign dictation. Even now, before any decisive blow has been struck, the military laurels of the French have been tarnished, and shame has been brought upon the men who have endeavored to crush liberty in the name of liberty, and who, forgetting the origin of their own power, have turned the arms of the French against the constitutional cause of which France ought to be the foremost defender and the most earnest champion in Europe.

M. Quilès Barot, when called to account by the opposition in the National Assembly for the conduct of Gen. Oudinot, in dismissing the National guard of Civita Vecchia, in placing that

BLANK BILLS OF LADING FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. [aug 12]

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

town in a state of siege, in marching a portion of the French troops to Rome, and in suffering them to be repulsed in one of the suburbs, and very severely punished by the French soldiers, persisted in the same friendly one. General Oudinot, however, told a different tale to the Civita Vecchiana. When informed, soon after landing, by deputations from the National Guard and Municipality of that town and of Rome, that Rome would be repulsed by force, that the citizens had already prepared for the death struggle by undermining the Vatican, the Quirinal, St. Peter's, the churches and public buildings, and they would perish as a man rather than admit the French, he replied that his instructions were precise, that he was to force Rome either by good-will or by force, that the Pope would be a mere slave with temporal power, and that his object was to restore Pius IX., re-establish order and maintain the liberal institutions planted by that Pontiff. Between M. Oudinot Barrot and General Oudinot there is a difference, not so much as to be reconciled by the words of the invading General, but as to the words of his acts, the Romans do well to resist the invader in defence of the sacred principle of their independence, and to appeal to France against the French Ministry, and to all friends of constitutional freedom against them both.

Of all the parties who are leagued together in the task of thrusting the Pope and a sacerdotal government upon the unwilling Romans, France is the only one whose interference may be considered as utterly impolitic, unprincipled, and atrocious. Roman Catholicism, on behalf of the Pope, for the strongest of all reasons, that of self-interest. It is not so much because the religion of Austria is papist, as because Lombardy is one of the fairest portions of her dominions, that she joins in the crusade against the liberty of the Romans. Italian independence is the keel of Austrian power. The republic of Rome gives strength to the republic of Venice, and keeps Lombardy in the desuetude of hope deferred. Austrian interference, therefore, perfectly intelligible, and the interference of the King of Naples, and the interference of the Republic in Rome is a troublesome and unsafe neighbor for the Monarchy of Naples; and the religious motive for intervention but crowns and completes the political one. Neither France nor Spain has any such pretence to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Neither the one nor the other is threatened with the loss of power, territory, or influence, by the independence of that country generally, or of the Roman States more particularly. Spain, as yet, has not stirred in the matter; but it is understood, in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion, to wish well to the efforts of those who are engaged in the task.

France stands alone, therefore, in the position of committing a gross outrage on the natural rights of a large portion of the Italian people, for the sake of the Chief Priest of Roman Catholic Europe. Religion and statesmanship pull together in the case of Austria and Naples; but in France, for the sake of a priest, throws statesmanship to the winds, belies her own traditions and principles, leagues herself with her enemies, acts with cruel treachery to her friends, dishonors the Republican form of Government, in the name of which she sends her legions, to overawe, coerce, and oppress a Republic as legally constituted as herself, and renders the principles of her statesmen a by-word of contempt in Europe. It is in vain for M. Oudinot Barrot to allege that the intervention of France was determined upon solely with the object of counterbalancing that of Austria and Naples. His words and his deeds are at variance. His tongue tells one story, but his hand another. If Austria and Naples determined upon intervention, in order to crush the liberties of the Italian people, it was the true policy and duty of France to take the other side. France has not done so: France will not do so, if M. Oudinot Barrot continues in her general conduct from his receipt of a check (a check richly merited, but not half severe enough.) M. Oudinot Barrot considers that "the best course for the French expedition is to march upon Rome, and, whilst causing the French flag to be respected, to save Italian liberty as much as possible." As much as possible! when the Pope is to be restored by the force of French gunpowder, and when Austria and Naples are to lend their bayonets to the enterprise! The possibility will, indeed, be small when such an agency that is to work in Italy. M. Oudinot Barrot is somewhat moderate, however. While he is of opinion that the Pope must be re-established in Rome, sooner or later, he thinks his temporal power should be modified. It is, doubtless, kind of M. Oudinot Barrot to consent to the modification; but it is no less impertinent. It would not be a whit more impertinent on the part of M. Mazzini if he were to declare his opinion that sooner or later Henri V. must be re-established in Paris; and not in the slightest degree more unprincipled (provided he were strong enough) if he sent a Roman expedition to Toulon for that purpose. The relative strength of the parties makes no difference in the principle, as even M. Barrot might acknowledge, if the Emperor of Russia, having settled the Hungarian business, should take it into his head to do for France what France is now doing for the Romans.

But we suspect that the events of Italy will seal the doom of the present ministry in France. Already the National Assembly has expressed its disapproval. They may even have deeper consequences. Should the French army meet with any reverses more serious than that which they have already experienced, it would be difficult to estimate the effect they would have upon the fortune of the French Republic. Already, the slight reverse which happened in the suburbs of Rome has given the extreme Republican party more life and energy than they have felt since the days of June, 1848; and it is not too much to anticipate that the defeat of General Oudinot would so humiliate and exasperate all parties in France, and so encourage the ultra-republicans, that a new revolution would be imminent.

"In destroying the Roman Republic," says an eloquent address issued by the Roman people to the French army, "you will destroy your own. If you wish to combat against Republican arms, cease to be Republicans yourselves, or confess that you are the satellites of tyranny and hypocrisy." Tyranny and hypocrisy are the words that truly express the conduct of Louis Napoleon and his ministers in this business; and it will require all his popularity, and more than all their wisdom and tact, to prevent evil consequences to him and them. What the French are more sensitive about, is military renown. Tarnish that, and not even a Bonaparte will atone for the calamity.—[London Times.

THE THORNS OF FRANCE.—In the whole career of his reckless ambition, there was no act of cruelty that stained the character of Bonaparte, which excited so much hatred in the world, as his repudiation of Josephine. She did all that woman could have done to make a selfish man happy. Her tact and kindness did as much to consolidate, as his genius did to acquire power. Even despotism was deemed tolerable when softened by the presence and influence of such a spirit as Josephine. Yet Bonaparte divorced himself from her and from happiness, to secure a royal consort who would bear to him a son to inherit the throne. "This new companion," says we cannot call her—she bore him a son; but in the hour of his trial, she deserted him as contemptuously as he had deserted Josephine in the hour of prosperity. She degraded herself, and the name she bore. Bonaparte and his son both died in exile, and a descendant of Napoleon, but of Josephine, now sits upon the throne of France.—[Portsmouth Journal.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The claims already presented to the Commissioners exceed \$10,000,000, and more are constantly coming. Congress voted \$3,500,000 in liquidation of the whole.

ALIENS HOLDING REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Barclay, the British Consul, has petitioned the Legislature for authorization to hold real estate in this State. Mr. B. states that he and his children intend to reside permanently in this country, but that he is prevented from becoming naturalized by reason of his position as Consul.

The above is from a new York Paper, and touches a point on which some petulance has been manifested in this kingdom, and much said pro, and con.

We consider the principle involved in the question, one of vital importance to this kingdom; and until we are convinced to the contrary, must advocate the same doctrine in relation to it, that prevails in the State of New York. If it is considered a dangerous and bad policy, in such a state, where the wisest and best men have fully canvassed the subject; surely, no reasonable man will blame the legislators of this feeble kingdom for adopting a policy that is practiced in more enlightened lands.

The effect here, we conceive, would be vexatious and disastrous in the extreme. Foreign nations would be constantly conflicting with this government, in the internal management of its own affairs; and the nation become embroiled in a sense, and to a degree that would enlarge its independence.

We are strenuous advocates of a liberal land policy, between the government and the subjects of His Hawaiian Majesty; and have advocated, repeatedly, the plan of a distinct branch of government devoted to that one business alone. We deem the subject worthy of the most deliberate consideration of the government; and one which should meet with prompt attention. But, at the same time, we do not believe it would subvert the interests of the Hawaiian people or government, to allow the fee simple of lands to be held by aliens. Nor is there any hardship in the matter. It is His Majesty's first duty to look to the interests of his own subjects; and at the same time to avoid a policy that would inevitably produce collision and trouble between his own and foreign governments. If aliens have a desire strong enough to induce them to buy lands here for purposes of cultivation, we conceive that they cannot complain if the law requires them to become subjects of the government under which they claim protection. If lands are desired merely for purposes of speculation, by transient persons, it is doubtless true that the real interest of the nation would not be subserved thereby, however much that of individuals might be. So that, in any event, we are of opinion that the policy of the State of New York is the only safe policy for this government to pursue, in regard to the fee simple of Hawaiian lands, and that a different policy, carried into practical operation, would be one of the surest means of sacrificing the Hawaiian race, and lead at once to serious collisions and inextricable difficulties.

The policy of New York, moreover, is just the policy of which the chiefs are peculiarly tenacious, and which they will not readily yield. Indeed, they cannot be persuaded to yield it, by their most influential advisers. They perceive the consequences to the native race, and perceiving them, feel in duty bound to guard against them. And are they to be blamed for such a determination? It were reprehensible, indeed, for them, as rulers, to shut their eyes to the danger of a particular policy, and rush to certain destruction. Not more certain would be the result, to the native race, were aliens allowed to hold Hawaiian soil, in fee simple. For that race they are in duty bound to legislate; and, at the same time, to remove the objectionable obstacles to taking the oath of allegiance, so that it would be more a matter of feeling than of principle if any man refused to become naturalized, and raised it as an objection to his buying land, and cultivating the soil in the Hawaiian Islands.

Special cases of disability, like the one noticed at the head of this article, could be provided for by special legislation; and in that way would the last real obstacle be removed. Let the government lands be surveyed; a land office opened; maps and plots exhibited, and a competent person put at the head of it, and we have not a doubt that His Majesty would have subjects enough to absorb the whole in two years time. Try it; and if it fails, devise some more excellent way.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the "Johannes Casar" we have received files of San Francisco papers to the 15th of Sept., although she sailed some days later. We learn, verbally, that the September steamer had arrived from Panama about the 18th, but brought no mail from the Atlantic side. The reason assigned is, that the passengers would not allow her to wait at Panama till the mail arrived! This would be peculiarly unfortunate, were it not also said, that there is another steamer in waiting to convey the mail when it should arrive. We hope to unwind the exports of the United States and Europe a month later for our readers in our next, if our arrangements for receiving late intelligence do not fail us. It is with an unusual degree of interest that we wait the development of affairs in Europe, especially in Hungary and Italy. Our last advices left the Hungarians on the eve of a collision with the Russian forces, which had been called in at the earnest solicitation of Austria, to put down what she termed an insurrection, but which was, more properly, a desperate struggle for that birth-right, LIBERTY, long usurped by arbitrary power, and for the attainment and enjoyment of which, the Hungarians seem to be enthusiastically united, and the loss of which multitudes of her people are determined not to survive.

The following statement shows the force of the Hungarian army, and the leaders under which it is marshalled. We extract it from the New York Sun, of June 22d.

The Hungarian army, we yesterday set down at 200,000 to 250,000. By the London Times, we find the number increased to 396,000, more than equal to the combined Russian and Austrian forces engaged in the campaign. This vast army is divided into eleven corps, commanded by the following generals:—Benu, a Pole; Georgey, a Hungarian; Danianush, a Croat; Percey, a Hungarian; Guyon, an Irishman; Klapka, a Solvake; Danenberg, a Hungarian; Gagner, a Slovak; Vetter, a Hungarian; and Autich, a German. The Hungarian cavalry consists of twenty-seven regiments of regulars, each of 2,000 to 2,400 men, and of 40,000 irregulars. They have 480 pieces of cannon, most of which are 12 and 16 pounders. The Hungarian

clergy of all sects, are wandering about the country in their clerical costume, preaching extermination against the foreign invaders. The following is the Oath of Kosuth on being elected Governor of Hungary: "I, Ludvig Kosuth, elected Governor by the National Assembly, swear that I will maintain the declaration of independence of the nation in all its consequences; that I will yield no obedience to the laws and to the resolutions of the National Assembly. So help me God!"

With such an army, backed by such enthusiasm, and the sympathies of the free world over, it will be no easy task to subject them again to the yoke of tyranny.

From Italy our last intelligence left the French army more than half masters of the eternal city itself; but still having some serious difficulties to overcome before a complete triumph crowned their arms. The moral feeling of the French army was decidedly averse to the conflict with their Italian Republican brethren; and they were kept up to the horrid work, more by their defeats than their successes. Their military name and glory were at stake before the whole world, and to that, everything must be sacrificed. We therefore await the intelligence with great anxiety, fully prepared to expect some important event, and some new development of that providential design which is becoming more and more apparent to those who have an eye to see it, or a mind to comprehend it.

Since writing the above we have come into possession of the Pacific News of the 20th of September, (a very well conducted and welcome sheet, by the bye,) from which we extract the following summary of news:

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON. The steamer Oregon arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, with 420 passengers, ten of whom were females. One passenger died on the passage from Panama. The Oregon left Panama on the 28th of August, making the run in 21 days. By this steamer we have received files of New York and Boston papers as late as July 16, from which we make our selections.

We learn from passengers by the steamer that 200 or more persons were left at Panama, many of whom were detained for want of means, others in consequence of sickness.

No U. S. mail has been brought by this steamer, thus causing disappointment to hundreds who have anxiously awaited their arrival. A large number of persons from the Mines who have visited San Francisco for the purpose of obtaining letters from home, and have stopped here at an enormous expense, until the arrival of the Oregon, must feel the disappointment very severely.

We understand that the Convention at Monterey have under consideration an article to be attached to the Bill of Rights, prohibiting Lotteries in California—also prohibiting foreigners from landing without paying a tax. All the members of the Convention had not arrived at the time of the steamer's sailing, Sept. 17th.

The news from the States relative to the prevalence of the Cholera is sadly interesting. It seems, however, to be on the decrease.

We are led to believe from the general tone of the papers, that business is much depressed in the States. We find very little, in addition to what we give below, that would interest our readers.

New York, July 14. The Cholera.—At New York 123 cases and 51 deaths were reported from Friday to Saturday noon. The board of health have authorized the sanitary committee to shut up all starch, soap and bone boiling establishments, &c. Tables are published showing an increase of 182 cases 87 deaths for week ending July 14 over that ending 7th.

New York, Sunday, July 15, 8 o'clock P. M. —There were 76 cases and 37 deaths by cholera in New York on Sunday.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1 A. M. There have been reported since yesterday 83 cases of cholera and 32 deaths.

The weather to-day is clear and exceedingly warm.

Boston, July 11, 1849. There have been seven deaths from the cholera in this city since Monday, five of which occurred at 136 Hanover st. Another person has just been attacked at the same house. They were all foreigners.

Cincinnati, July 11, 1849. The cholera interments for the 24 hours ending noon to-day, were 76, and other diseases 50. The treatment of patients at the Hospital under the care of the eclectic physicians has so far proved very successful. There remained under treatment at noon yesterday 36 cases, and five have been admitted since; of these seven have been discharged and two died.

Richmond, July 11. The Board of Health report 11 cases and six deaths from cholera for the 24 hours ending noon yesterday.

Two sudden deaths of cholera occurred among the laborers on the Croton water works. They were hearty and vigorous on the previous day, but expired after an illness of only two hours.—The remainder of the gang left the work in a panic.

At Brooklyn 13 cases and 8 deaths from Friday to Sunday noon.

In Richmond, Va., the slaves were dying off in numbers.

In Albany 11 cases and 4 deaths on Saturday. The cholera interments at Cincinnati were 112 from Friday to Saturday.

A gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to the eastern shore of Maryland says that both sides of Chester are lined with fish, from the smallest to the largest size. The same phenomenon was observed during the existence of the cholera in 1832.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.] APPEARING STATE OF THINGS AT ST. LOUIS.—Calamities are around us. Death is everywhere. Cholera is dealing its blows to the right and left, and thousands of our people have been hurried to their graves. A few men, now, may be, an hour hence a corpse. The sextons, the undertakers, and even the horses of the city, are worn out with the dreadful work of burial, carts and furniture wagons have to supply the places of hearses, which, though numerous, are insufficient to carry out the coffins, though piled one upon another.

Affairs in Canada—Serious Fight between the Catholics and Orangemen—sixteen killed. Montreal, Monday, July 16.

There have been several serious and fatal riots and quarrels in Upper Canada of late between the Catholics and the Orangemen. At St. Catharines, six men were killed outright, and several wounded. On the 12th inst. a street skirmish occurred in Hamilton, in which nine were killed, a Catholic Irishman was killed by one of his countrymen, in an altercation. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

This sad affair, and the reports from above, have created no small degree of excitement in this city.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. New York, July 14.

The Niagara arrived at New York at noon on Saturday, and her papers came to hand on Sunday morning. Detailed accounts from Germany and Italy do not throw much light upon the affairs in those countries.

The London Shipping Gazette, in its grain article for June 29, evening, believes the potato blight to be much less in Ireland than last year.

Intelligence has been received from Algiers several advantages gained by the French troops over the Arab tribes.

The losses of the Hungarians and Austrians on the banks of the Waag were about 3000 men each. It was the Russians that turned the scale against the Hungarians, who fought like heroes.

Jellabich, it is now admitted by the Austrians themselves, has been forced to raise the siege of Peterwaradin, and to evacuate Neusatz.

The Russians have entered Transylvania; the inhabitants are treated in a beastly manner by the imperialists.

As late as June 21, there was a skirmish in Judah between the Danes and Prussians. The Prussians have totally defeated the insurgent forces of Baden. It is said that the people have also revolted at Hechingen. A revolution has broken out in Wirtemberg.

The Constituent Assembly of the duchy of Mecklenburg has voted a constitution, of a very democratic character; but of the 102 articles of which it is composed, the government has protested against 55, as inexecutable.

The conclusion of a treaty of peace between Sardinia and Austria was made on the following conditions:—Evacuation of Alsace and Savoy to Austria of war expenses—Modena and Parma to be given to Piedmont in exchange for Lombardy. Alliance, offensive and defensive, Piedmont furnishing a contingent of 20,000 men.

"AND STILL THEY COME."—We see reported, in the Alta California, of the 20th ult., (which has just been received by the Starling) sixty-one vessels in the course of one week, from the 13th to the 19th of Sept. These are of all classes and capacities, and from all parts of the world. American, English, French, Hamburg, Dutch, Bremen, Peruvian, Chilean, Equadorian, etc., etc., and passages varying from 165 to 246 days! The aggregate of passengers reported in the above vessels is 3,009, and some of the ships report none, when, probably, they conveyed more or less to the centre of attraction.

Each of the above vessels has its history; and could the chapter be written, how would the reality amaze the world! Hopes blighted, sufferings endured, and cruelty practiced that would prove that "truth is stranger than fiction." How such vast crowds of people are to be sustained during the coming winter, is a query that causes some degree of alarm to those who "look ahead." That there will be untold suffering, is scarcely to be doubted, notwithstanding the facilities of that new, but wonderful country. But never give up. Hope on, hope ever; and obstacles will vanish, and success will attend the persevering and industrious.

By the Schooner Starling, which arrived yesterday, intelligence has been received of the loss of the ship Silvio de Grasse, at the Columbia River. She had on board a valuable cargo of lumber, for San Francisco, which would be saved.

The U. S. S. Ohio, sailed from San Francisco, on the 15th Sept., for Valparaiso and the U. States.

Commodore Jones, in the U. S. Ship Savannah, was to leave about the 26th Sept., ult., for Mazatlan, whence he would return again to San Francisco.

The James Monroe, hence August 23rd, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th ult.

We notice that the "Don Quixote" is reported as having sailed for Honolulu on the 18th Sept., the day previous to the clearing of the Johannes Casar; but she has not yet arrived. She may have gone first to Kauai, and may be expected here shortly.

Communications from the King's Commissioner in London, and from Rear Admiral Thomas (the restorer of the Islands), were received, at the Foreign office, on the 12th inst.

HONOLULU ACADEMY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 22d inst., at the Academy Building connected with the Royal School.

INFORMATION FROM THE MINES.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the Tuolumne, where he has been located during the last two or three months, that great success has attended the search for gold in that region. He informs us that two gentlemen, the names of whom he gave us, obtained two days, a few miles above Rogers' Bar, eighty ounces of gold, and that the success of others was very encouraging.

The weather at the mines is daily becoming more agreeable, and sickness is to a considerable extent, abating.

Great numbers of emigrants were daily arriving in the mining district, overlaid, many of whom were from Texas.

A very small proportion of those who arrive at the mines are enabled to endure the fatigue and privations, which they are obliged to undergo; consequently many return to the States; others establish themselves in business at San Francisco and at the several places of deposit on the banks of the Sacramento, Tuolumne, and other rivers. Agriculture is beginning to attract the attention of a large number, who are convinced that this branch of business will pay as well as any other.

Sacramento City, New York on the Pacific, Benicia, and other settlements are rapidly increasing in population and business, and it is believed that in one year from the present time, California will vie with other of the states in the Union in importance.—[Pacific News.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.—The governor of Louisiana has sent a special message to the legislature of that state on the subject of education. Among other truthful remarks, he says, "Give the people but to read, and the power of a free press, acting upon the mighty empire of public opinion in harmony with the purifying doctrines of Christianity, and it will emancipate them from every bondage, and reform them from every error incompatible with a perfect equality of rights, social and political. In this way only can a civil freedom and religious liberty be enjoyed in full perfection."

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

DEAR SIR,—I congratulate you and the citizens of Honolulu, on the quiet I hope you are enjoying after the agitation you have experienced from the French. The affray ended as might have been expected, in the triumph of the innocent, and the indelible shame of those who commenced it.

My object in writing this letter is not to condemn that act, but to draw the attention of the readers of the Polynesian to another instance of God's interposition in favor of this poor people; and to the ray of hope that this interposition affords that after all our fears to the contrary Divine Providence purposes to preserve the Hawaiian race. The preservation of the national independence, since the discovery of the islands, despite of all the obstacles against which it has had to contend, occasioned by the unreasonable opposition of selfish and profligate men, is certainly a phenomenon as rarely witnessed in any other race, as it is difficult to be accounted for on any other ground than that the Lord has been on their side. And if He is for them, who can be against them? and if He had determined their extinction, resolved on disappointing the pious wishes and ardent hopes of his people, would he have persevered for so long a time in delivering them from those who were about to swallow them up? Is not the fact that God has once more turned away their enemies backward an encouraging one, and may not their friends gather from it some additional stimulus to go on in the work of raising them up to that point of civilization and morals to which they have ardently longed to see them? For one, I reprove myself for my despondency in the case, and am now determined never to give up that the old ship may not be saved while God is engaged in keeping her off, or in delivering her when she is in the breakers.

Yours affectionately,

PHILO HAWAII.

Letters from San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1849, to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Table with columns: Rates, Unpaid, Paid, No. of letters, etc. Includes rates for various countries like England, France, Germany, etc.

Editor Polynesian: Above is a copy of a receipt for postage on letters, paid by Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co., at San Francisco, and forwarded by them to this place. Only forty-six cents were properly chargeable by the Postmaster, of the entire amount, and the balance paid was unjustly extorted, as I understand the law regulating the Post Office Department of the United States. I may be in error, and I therefore ask the publication of the above that an explanation may be given by the Postmaster who made the receipt. Under the head "Unpaid," the first item charged includes 40 cents postage from the United States. The third, 6 cents postage charged by a ship delivering the letters at San Francisco. The second item is for three double letters, postage pre-paid in the United States; and the fourth and last one for eight single letters, also pre-paid. The other item is for 20 newspapers pre-paid in the U. S. Under the head "Paid here," the charge is for two letters dropped in the post-office at San Francisco, and delivered to Williams & Co. to be forwarded. With this explanation it will be understood that all single letters from the United States directed to this place, whether pre-paid or not, are charged each with 24 cents postage if delivered to an agent of the person to whom they are directed, to be forwarded, and newspapers 3 cents each.

I cannot understand why the United States or the Postmaster should have such an amount for the simple delivery of a letter at the Post Office at San Francisco. In this instance that is all that has been done, as we are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Williams & Co. for our letters, and had it not been for their aid we should yet be without them. The mail was not made up and forwarded by the Postmaster, and some of the packages received had lain nearly thirty days in the office at San Francisco before they were delivered, though others of a later date, coming by the same mail from Panama, and directed to the same individual, had been some weeks since received and forwarded by Williams & Co.

The vessel bringing the letters accompanied by the above way-bill, is under the Hawaiian flag, and charged nothing for transporting them.

Yours, &c.

A. B. B.

MR. EDITOR:—As no notice has been taken of what may be called a new phase of this place, I will advert to it, if you think it of public utility. I allude to the circumstance of so many arriving here from California—who, finding the exorbitant demands made at Honolulu by the Natives, very low compared with those of California, readily assent to prices, they are qualified to meet; but which in practice and precedent, will become a formidable evil to residents of this place, who have no gold mines to resort to.

Charges, here, are already at their full strain—and more than equal to value and proportion—and special caution is requisite to prevent a serious, uncalculated increase, which will only fit with a particular class of temporary visitors, who may be called the honey-bees—who commence, on their arrival, without scruple, by paying one dollar instead of a quarter, for a "pull ashore" &c., and will as complacently pay our *didant washermen*, and *scrupulous cooks* \$20 per month, or 30, where we have paid \$5.

In consequence of such beginnings, one dollar is now asked for work where 25 to 37 cents were paid. Taro poi is raised to 37 cents from 12, or attempted to be—and many natives have gone without it for two days, unable to pay the price, originating in extra-consumption of taro for foreigners. In all countries prices are regulated by supply and demand, and to a certain extent, the principle is good—but with civilized countries, the practice is limited and proportioned to the extent of real emergencies, and always abate and rise with its cause, while with half-civilized ones, such occasions give rise to enormous exactions, and rapacious intentions, ever after rendering every rise permanent, which they can extort from necessity. Government regulations are adopted in other countries to prevent the abuse spoken of affecting necessary for the community, and in such a business, might beneficially extend further. In fairness resist first exactions, which can be sustained and will be hard to dispossess. BEACON.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THROUGH CALIFORNIA IN SEVENTEEN DAYS.—Not by the Pacific railroad, but by boats, nor aerial steamers, nor telegraph, nor streaked lightning! No, we propose to make our seventeen days trip by means already prepared for our use, and by a route well known and frequently travelled. Taking the ordinary mail route from New York to St. Louis, we could arrive at Independence, Missouri, in six days. From Independence with good stage horses, distributed at post stations along the route, we would carry a mail to Suter's Fort, nine days. From Suter's Fort, by steamer, San Francisco in one day. Total, seventeen days. Add stages to the horses, on the line of Independence to Suter's Fort, and passage could be taken from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days!

Is it practicable? It is. As sure as post-horn can travel at the rate of ten miles an hour on a saddle, or six miles an hour in harness, just sure is the practicability of establishing a L. press mail, going through to the Pacific in 23 days! All that is wanted to accomplish this great achievement is the sanction of the U. S. Government, with the establishment of millage posts along the route. The road is already prepared by the emigrants, except at one or two points in the Sierra Nevada, and the Government possess all necessary power, we believe, to improve the road for military purposes.

If we are not mistaken, a law has already been passed by Congress, authorizing the establishment of a mail route or military post, across the continent to the Pacific. If so, we trust the President will lose no time in executing the power thus conferred upon him. It cannot be possible to secure the opening of a road this summer, but it is possible to establish a horse express, under the protection of a military escort. A mail route could be established in one day, by simply notifying the people as to the creditable terms of the government.

If such a route were now established, it could be met within six months by the transmission of letters alone. We heard one of our most extensive merchants say, with a dry oratory, that to secure the transit of a letter regularly, and from San Francisco, even within thirty days, he would willingly pay one hundred dollars per letter, for one year at least. Hundreds of our merchants and capitalists would do the same. The Californians with their pockets full of gold would reciprocate this liberal support of an unland mail. Let it be established and it will prove the germ of the Continental Railroad.—[New York Sun.

RAILROADS.—The "American Railroad Journal" gives the following interesting statement of the length, cost per mile, and total cost of the Railroads in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. According to this statement, it will be seen that the cost of the Railroads in the U. States are less per mile than in any other country in the world, with the exception of Holland and the Island of Cuba.

Table with columns: Country, Length, Cost per mile, Total cost. Includes United States, Canada, Cuba, United Kingdom, France, Germany, etc.

The above embraces all the railways in operation, except a short line of 15 miles recently opened in Spain, from Barcelona to Matan from which no returns are obtained.

These vast sums above stated have all been expended for railways within the last ten years. It may be safely asserted that the amount now in progress, including all that is now well completed within the next five years, will be present in additional amount of capital equal to the sums expended upon those already finished. The speculative feelings of 1845, in England pushed forward many schemes, that have since been discarded; and the stringent law which required a deposit of 20 per cent. of the capital before the effect of the grant of authority to build, had the effect to reduce the number of speculative schemes at once. In no other country in Europe has the railway spirit exceeded the limits of legitimate speculation.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN FRANCE.—It is intended to have written you before this a letter of some utility, but have been collecting some information about the newspaper press of France, and think by the next steamer I shall be able to give you a list of nearly, if not quite, all the newspapers in France. They have increased very much under the republic—nearly doubled in number, and more than three times the number of sheets printed.

We have had, as you will see by the Press journals, an election for President, which was certainly conducted with the utmost peace and quietude. I never saw an election at home so off with less noise and certainly not with so much quarrelling and fighting; and as far as news has been received, it was the same thing in all its provinces. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has not overthrown majority. The monarchists of Paris consider this a triumph of their principles, but from what I see among the working people it is not so; and I feel sure that the majority of the French people are really and truly republicans in feeling. I have no idea that the march of democracy can be stopped here in Germany in any other method than by blood from existence the art of printing, or by fetters in the press, as is done in Russia, and I had almost said in England; for the newspaper press is not so much a burden in England that it might almost be well to under the ban of censorship, 400,000 copies of the city of Manchester, with a fact, in all Great Britain, except in one or two newspapers published out of London, the great Glasgow—which has been in existence but one year. There are two daily newspapers in New York that print every day more impressions than the whole daily press of Great Britain, and I certainly, and I think four, daily journals in Paris, that each publish as many daily as the whole daily press of England, Ireland and Scotland. The first is the extraordinary burdens upon which the press now labors in Great Britain, and another is that the people of France are not so well educated, and of course more of a reading community, when he steps to the Press, and other journals of Paris. He cannot not on the great power of the journals, and thought could handle them the same as a battalion. Although it is not at all probable any course would have been taken to defeat, yet his defeat would have been so signal as it would have shown the people that he "said their say." He had power enough in his hands to have crushed any man that could be possibly have been raised. It is now said that he has Alger as Governor again.

I was informed today that the famous four... I presume from what information I receive here...

THE CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The number of vessels which have sailed for California is 321, viz 106 ships, 103 brigs, 58 frigates, 40 schooners and 6 cutters.

EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE IN IRELAND.—We notice in some of our exchange papers, that the population of Ireland is estimated at a minimum of twenty-five hundred inhabitants...

MACALEY'S HISTORY.—The English publishers of Macaley's first two volumes of the "History of England," are to pay him six hundred pounds sterling a year, for ten years...

RIVER AND LAKE COMMERCE.—In 1847, as reported to the Chicago River and Harbor Commission, 1,300 steamboats, with 17,000 men were employed on the western lakes and rivers.

UNITED STATES WHALE FISHERY.—The number of whaling ships which arrived during 1848, was 216. The quantity of sperm oil brought over, 107,976 barrels; whale oil, 230,656 lbs.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAPLAINS.—The adjutant-general of the United States army advertises for chaplains, to fill certain posts as chaplains. They will be required to act as school-teachers, and receive daily rations and \$40 per month.

REDUCTION OF THE POSTAGE TO EUROPE.—The reduction of the postage to Europe had immediate effect, as was anticipated in the first article of the postal treaty...

NEW TELEGRAPH.—An apparatus has been contrived in Boston for spreading the telegraphic wires by telegraph. Last month, the telegraphic operator in New York, at a distance of 100 miles, received a message...

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Published by Authority. Section No. 9, of Passports granted, published pursuant to section 6, page 128 of the new statutes.

THE UNDERIGNED would respectfully notify their friends and strangers visiting Honolulu, that they have opened a VICTUALING HOUSE at the Maue Hotel, where they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage.

For Hong Kong! THE fast sailing Am. Ship "HEBER." A. W. PATTERSON, Master, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst.

THE unexpired lease of MADISON CLARK'S (deceased) house lot on Main street, Honolulu, with fixtures thereon, will be sold on the premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 31st current month, at 12 o'clock, M.

Memorandum of Goods EX. "WILHELMINE." FOR SALE BY H. HARTFELD, at the Store occupied by C. S. BACKWOOD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Bureau of Internal Commerce. Licenses ending in October, 1849.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF HONOLULU. Shipping in Port, Oct. 13, 1849.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF HERDS. THE undersigned, trustees of lands sold, under contract to natives in Manani, and lands adjoining in the district of Waialua, Oahu...

NOTICE. THE Creditors of the late firm of GEO. I. W. PUNCHARD & Co. are hereby notified that the first dividend of the assets, realized from their estate, will be declared and paid to all who have proved their claims before the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, on and after Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

DISOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SALE AT AUCTION. ON MONDAY, 15th OCTOBER, will be sold by public Auction at the stores of Messrs. HENRY SKINNER & Co., without the least reserve, to close the partnership business, a variety of Merchandise, as per printed Catalogue. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, precisely, with Ivory Ware and Silks.

Boarding House. THE UNDERIGNED would respectfully notify their friends and strangers visiting Honolulu, that they have opened a VICTUALING HOUSE at the Maue Hotel, where they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage.

LIVERY STABLE! F. MANINI would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE, on his premises, near the residence of Mr. I. Montgomery, where he intends to keep the best of SADDLE HORSES for ladies and gentlemen. Horses hired out by the day or week.

For Hong Kong! THE fast sailing Am. Ship "HEBER." A. W. PATTERSON, Master, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst.

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JUST RECEIVED! 100 BLS. super. Am. Flour, 50 lbs. best quality Prime Pork, 20 do. Carolina Rice, 20 do. Dried Apples, 4 cases Hams, 2 trunks Cloth Caps, 10 do. Kip Brogans, 13 boxes Tobacco, 40 boxes Cuba six Cigars, 3 cases Calf Brogans, 5 cases Men's Gaiter Shoes, 1 do. Calf Heeled Pump, 1 do. Goat do. do, 570 pieces of k'k'kafta Ribbon, 10 doz. 2 lb. Cannisters preserved Clams, 8 " " Lobsters, 4 " " Oysters, 28 doz. Collin's Amers, 12 do. Pickles, 2 " " Sledgehammers, 25 Men's Riding Saddles, 10 doz. Spades, 10 doz. 4 1/2 in. Butcher Knives, 10 doz. Shovels, 12 Rifles, 20 1 in. Revolvers, 100 lbs. Revolvers, 24 Bowie Knives with Belts, 300 lbs. Red, Blue, Orange and Green Beads, 4 Cross Bead Necklaces, 36 doz. Axe Heives, 3 Full plated Brass Bits, 100 Kgs Nails, Bridles and Martingales, 30 pairs Stirrups, 12 Double Barreled Guns, CRABB & SPALDING.

Co-Partnership Notice. THE UNDERIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Mercantile Commission Business, in the town of Honolulu, under the style and title of WM. S. ANNER & CO.

DENTISTRY! DR. COLBURN, DENTIST, from NEW YORK, would respectfully inform the citizens of Honolulu and the adjacent Islands, that he has opened his rooms over the old Polynesian Office, adjoining the residence of Capt. Snow, near the THEATRE, where he would be pleased to see those who may require his services.

Balances and Scales. JUST RECEIVED, per ship "TSAR," and for sale by the undersigned. 4 Fairbanks' Platform Balances, each 2000 lbs. 6 do do do do 1200 do. 6 do do do do 600 do. 6 do do do do 200 do. 2 Droggitt Scales, Troy weight. 36 Even Balances. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO. September 29, 20th.

NOTICE. THE subscribers have been authorized by the Honorable W. L. LEE, Judge of Probate, to administer on the Estate of LOUIS GRAVIER, late deceased, all persons indebted, directly or indirectly, are required to make immediate payment; and all who have demands on said Estate, to present the same for settlement, without delay, to J. HANA GRAVIER, STEPHEN REYNOLDS, JAMES AUSTIN. Honolulu, sep22, 1849. 19 41.

Co-Partnership. THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of BUSH & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Ship Chandy and Commission Business, on the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. G. W. PUNCHARD & CO. ALFRED W. BUSH, CHAS. P. ROBINSON. Lahaina, Maui, Sep. 25, 1849.—4120

FRESH TEAS. SEASON OF 1849: Flour, Rice, Rye and Oat Buckwheat Flour, Loaf Sugar, cold water Crackers, Mackerel No. 1, Herrings, Table Salt, Neats' Tongues, Navy and Pilot Brand, Vinegar, etc., etc., and a general assortment of Dry Goods. PLOUGHS, with extra points and chains, just received and for sale by WM. S. ANNER & CO. sep22-31/29

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 execute all orders in his line. Particular attention given to ship's work. [oct6 21 6th

LAST CALL!! ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of E. & H. GRIMES, are respectfully requested to make payment before the first day of October next, to the subscribers. All having demands to be settled, after that date, J. R. Jasper, Esq., will be compelled to contest from all delinquents. STEPHEN REYNOLDS, Atty for H. GRIMES, Liquidating Agent for said firm. sep22, 19 1/2.

For New York Direct! THE A. 1. Bark "MARY," STEPHEN BAILEY, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, apply S. H. WILLIAMS & CO. oct. 6-21-49.

COUNTER SCALES. JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Fairbanks' superior COUNTER SCALES, weighing 62 lbs. WM. S. ANNER & CO. October 6-21-31.

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, 6 cases assorted Clothing, 10 cases blue Drill, 3 do. Denims, 2 do. Ticking, 7 do. blue Cotton, 3 do. Umbrellas, 3 do. Caps, 10 hats 28 in. brown Cotton, 3 do. do. Drill, 2 do. Ombrellas, 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, scaling Wax, Lead Pencils, Playing Cards, Ink. Provisions, Groceries, &c. 450 lbs. Pork, 200 do. Beef, 10 hds. Hams, 29 lbs. Lard, 2 hds. Butter, 3 do. Cheese, 3 blbs. do, 10 do. Rice, 10 boxes Loaf Sugar, 2 cases crushed, 16 1/2 bls. Dried Apples, 2 do. do. split Peas, 230 boxes Soap, 20 boxes Codfish, 45 lbs Mackerel, 20 half bls. Tongues, 20 do. Tongues, 20 tins Herrings, 10 cases preserved Meats, 4 cases Oysters, 10 do. Pickles, 16 do. Ketchup, Mustard, Spices, &c., 150 lbs. Iron Wire, 2 do. Indian Meal, 20 lbs. Black-bread Meal, 20 do. Rye Meal, 20 do. Indian Meal, 75 cases Pilot and Navy Bread, 5 barrels Water Bread, 20 cases c. and Lemon Pickle Crackers, 20 bls. Vinegar, 5 boxes Tobacco, 450 M Cigars, 6 cases Table Salt, 2 cases Gun, 6 boxes Cologne, 2 boxes Epsom Salts, 5 kegs Alcohol, 1 case Bay Rum, 8 sales Hops, 30 cases Porter, 20 cases Cider, 10 do. Lemon Syrup, 6 do. Mead Syrup, 10 do. Saleratus, 2 do. Medicines, 20 do. ass'd Spices, 50 groce Matches, &c., &c.

Paints, Oil, &c. 5,000 lbs. White Lead, 7 cases Linseed Oil, 3 cases Spirits Turpentine, 3 bls. Whiting, 1 do. Putty, 1 do. Black Varnish, 1 do. Copal do, 2 bls Tar, 3 do. Bright Varnish, 5 do. calcined Plaster. Hardware. 4 cases Sausage Pans, 750 bars Iron, 10 bundles do, Cast Iron Mandrills, Fire Binders, Spurs, Vices, Anvils, Sledgehammers, Percussion Caps, Tormentors, Cork Screws, Sheet Locks, rim do, Padlocks, closet do, Spoons, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, cof. do, Bits, Bolts, brass Cocks, Knives and Forks, sheath Knives, Scissors, Files, 1 case Tea Kettles, 100 sett wagon boxes, 2000 lbs. Broad Iron, 3 Crovets, Iron Wires, Lamp Hooks, Hooks and Hinges, Ladles, Hand saws, Panel do., Back do., Compass do., Circular Saws, 500 Iron Pots, Furnaces, 4 smith's Forges, 1 roll sheet Lead, 2 cases Log Chains, 12 cook's Stoves, 2 Cabosets, 50 kegs Nails, 12 do. wro't do, 2 cases Saw Irons, 5 boxes Tin, 8 Iron Chests, 1 Morticing Machine, 15 doz. Spades and Shovels, 5 Plovs, 20 Ox Yokes, 24 doz. Hoes, Fry Pans, Sheet Iron, Bench Vices, Handfuls, Butts, Curtain Rings, Solder, Bed Keys, Trowels, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Broad Awls, Scythes, Scrapers, Molasses Cans, Oil do., assortment of Planes, Firm's Chisels, Framing do., Screw Drivers, Compasses, Gauges, Screw Augers, Auger Bits, Blind Fastenings, Sand Paper, Screws, Log and Lead Lines.

Furniture. 3 Hair Cloth Sofas, 6 do. do. Reclining Chairs, 5 doz. Crickets, 20 doz. wood seat Chairs, 10 doz. cane seat do., 8 doz. Rocking Chairs, 1 doz. Nurse Chairs. Wooden Ware. Painted Tube & Pails, Wingham Buckets & Boxes, 100 pr. Ox Hoops, 35 doz. Axe Handles, 100 Oars, White oak Cart Spokes, 35 paneled Doors, 100 Window Sashes. Also, 20 cases 14, 16 & 18 oz. Copper, 9 do. " " Metal, 18 kegs 7-8, 1 1-8 inch Nails, 2 cases Lanthorns, 25 pcs. Cotton Drill, 75,000 yds. Am. Lumber, 2 Ox Carts, 4 Hand do., 5 Wheelbarrows, 20 Mills Bricks, 12 c. Coal, 1 Boat—15 tons—with masts, rigging, sails, &c. sep22, 19 1/2. MAKEE, ANTHON & CO.

ON SALE. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. RICH MANDARIN FIGURED SILKS; Large size and richly embroidered Crape Shawls; Large size and richly embroidered Satins; Scarlet and Crimson Bandas; Satin Aprons; Black Gown & Naples; Souchoing Tea in 10 lb. packages; Hyson do, 7 " do. Mosquito Netting; Superfine blue Broadcloth; Second quality blue Broadcloth; Stout and fine Linen Drill for Tro. serg; Eng. Navy Duck; Canvas, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Twine; Manila Rope from 2 to 3 inches; do. Cigars No. 2; Casks bottled Ale and Porter, (Byass & Dunbar), 3 cases 1 doz. cases in bond. HENRY SKINNER & CO. aug 18 91.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Leleiohoku, deceased, late of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement, on or before the first day of January next, at the office of the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, or before the first day of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Administrator. Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-1/2.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Leleiohoku, deceased, late of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement, on or before the first day of January next, at the office of the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, or before the first day of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Administrator. Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-1/2.

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Tin and Copper-smithing. JAMES WHITTIT would inform the public that he has opened the shop formerly occupied 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. 18, 1849.—18-6m.

NOTICE. FROM and after the first day of October next, all Hawaiian Coasting Vessels of 12 tons and upward burden, will be charged wharfage, at the rate of two cents per diem per ton, for each and every day they may use or occupy any of the wharves belonging to the government in port. sep15 1848. JOSEPH MAUGHAN, Wharfinger.

VACCINE! NOW on hand a supply of fresh VACCINE VIRUS, which will be good only a few days. Persons who wish to be protected from the small Pox had better apply to the undersigned, at his office formerly occupied by Dr. Wood. aug 11, if 12. GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

HAWAIIAN THEATRE! LESSEES—MESSRS. SEA & HOPKINS. MR. J. S. TOWNSEND, STAGE AND ACTING MANAGER. This (Saturday) Evening, October 13, the Performances will commence with the laughable Farce of "HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS" COMIC SONG. MR. W. H. TAYLOR. To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled "THE CULPRIT" For cast of characters, see small bills. Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, performance to commence at 7 1/4 o'clock. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Swan & Clifford's store, and at the Box Office, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. this day. PRICE OF ADMISSION—Box, \$1.00; Pit, 50 cts.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. Marshal's Sale. BY VIRTUE of a decree of Court, issued by WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of Kamahameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, complainant, against William Ladd, William Hooper, Peter A. Brinsmade, William Paty, John G. Munn, Stephen Reynolds, Edward H. Boardman, Robert W. Wood, and William Hooper, guardian of William C. Little, minor, defendants for the sum of (\$20,888.00) twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars, and interest from the 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1849, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, M., all the right, title and interests of Wm. Ladd, Wm. Hooper and Peter A. Brinsmade, aforesaid, to the following property, viz: "All that certain piece of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the village of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, bounded and described as follows:— "Commencing at a point bearing south 10 1/2 east, distant 24 feet from the south easterly corner of the first stone store built by said Ladd & Co., on said piece of land, and now occupied by them, and running in a line with the public street north 57 1/2 east, 91 feet from the said point of land, or now occupied by E. & H. Grimes—thence by said land north 36 1/2 west, 216 feet to land belonging to heirs of Francisco de Paula Marin—thence by said land south 52 1/2 west, 60 feet to land in occupancy of the government of the Sandwich Islands—thence south 35 1/2 east, 28 feet—thence south 54 1/2 west 21 feet—thence south 38 1/2 east, 35 feet, 9 inches—thence south 54 1/2 west, 13 feet—thence south 38 1/2 east, 21 feet—thence south 48 1/2 west, 11 10 1/2 feet—thence south 42 1/2 east, 12 1/2 feet by land owned and occupied by the said Ladd & Co. and said E. & H. Grimes, to the point above first mentioned, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, reserving a cart road through said land for the use of said E. & H. Grimes—Also, one individual half of the wharf now owned by us, the said Ladd & Co., and the said E. & H. Grimes, being the same immediately in front of the above described premises, and bounded on the north by lands in occupation of the S. L. government, and southerly by land occupied by Stephen Reynolds. "Unless the said decree, interests, costs of suit and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied. T. METCALF, Marshal. Sept. 29, 1849.—4120

SHERIFF'S SALE. IN VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued by John R. Jasper, Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, upon a judgment against E. A. Rockwell, defendant in execution, in favor of Jona Pickett, plaintiff in execution, for \$80, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., the "Sandwich Islands News" office, on Fort street, the following property, viz:— 1 Printing Press, 4 Compositors' Stands, 2 fonts Wood Type, 1 Imposing Stone, with drawer and contents, a Bank, 1 Ink Table, 1 pair Cases, lot of 3 Writing Tables and Desk, lot Type Cases, 1 Standing Galley. Unless the said judgment, interest, costs of suit, and my fees and commission be previously satisfied. WILLIAM SMITH, Deputy Sheriff. sep22, 19 1/2.

NOTICE. DROPER application having been made to WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, for letters of administration upon the estate of Moses Kekuaia, of Honolulu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1849, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu. HENRY RHODES, Clerk of the Superior Court. Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1849.—3120

NOTICE. DROPER application having been made to WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, for letters of administration upon the estate of Gideon Leannui of Waialua, on the island of Oahu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1849, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu. HENRY RHODES, Clerk of the Superior Court. Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1849.—3120

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Leleiohoku, deceased, late of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement, on or before the first day of January next, at the office of the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, or before the first day of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Administrator. Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-1/2.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Leleiohoku, deceased, late of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement, on or before the first day of January next, at the office of the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, or before the first day of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Administrator. Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-1/2.

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The Olio.

For the Polynesian. ON THE DEATH OF ANN MARYANN, DAUGHTER OF CAPT. D. P. FENIALOW, AGED 15 MONTHS.

No bliss there for these few hours,
Bliss of being seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
Thou blest, departed one!

Thou wast so like a flower of light,
That heaven benignly call'd thee hence,
E'er yet the world could breathe a sigh
Or yet the world innocuous.

Oh! had'st thou still on earth remain'd,
How soon thy brightness had been stain'd,
With passion or with grief;
Now, not a sultry breath can rise
To dim thy glory in the skies.

We rear no marble 't' thy tomb,
No sculptor's image shall mock thee,
Ah! fitter for the verdant bloom,
Such dwelling's to be seen.

Honolulu, August 23, 1849.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

We had scarcely gone a mile when an imposing spectacle presented itself. From the river bank on the right, away over the swelling prairie on the left, and in front as far as we could see, extended one vast host of buffaloes. The outskirts of the herd were within a quarter of a mile of us.

'Lead me your gun, Delorier,' said I.
'Out, monsieur, out,' said Delorier,
tugging with might and main to stop the mule
which seemed to be obstinately bent on going forward.

to my wrist; I swung it into the air and lashed my horses flank with all the strength of my arm. Away she darted stretching close to the ground. I could see nothing but a cloud of dust before me, but I knew that it concealed a band of many hundreds of buffalo.

One vivid impression of that instant remains upon my mind. I remember looking down upon the backs of several buffalo dimly visible through the dust. We had run, unawares, upon a ravine. At that moment I was not in the most accurate judgment of depth and width, but when I passed it on my return, I found it about twelve feet deep, and not quite twice as wide at the bottom.

Glancing back I saw the huge head of a bull clinging as it were by the forefeet at the edge of the dusty gulf. At length I was fairly among the buffalo. They were less densely crowded than before, and I could see nothing but bulls, who always run at the rear of a herd.

Riding to a little distance, I alighted thinking to gather a handful of dry grass to serve the purpose of wadding, and load the gun at my leisure. No sooner were my feet on the ground than the buffalo came bounding in such a rage towards me that I jumped back again into the saddle with all possible dispatch.

Then, for the first time, I had leisure to look at the scene around me. The prairie in front was darkened with the retreating multitude, and on the other hand the buffalo came filing up in endless, unbroken columns from the low plains upon the river.

Every instant the tumult was thickening. The buffalo, pressing together in large bodies, crowded away from us on every hand. In front and either side, we could see dark columns and masses, half hidden by clouds of dust, rushing along in terror and confusion, and hear the tramp and clattering of ten thousand hoofs.

CRABB & SPALDING. OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS, the following assortment of MERCHANDISE, at wholesale or retail, viz: 66 coils assorted sizes Manila Cordage...

General Merchandise. too numerous to mention. Honolulu Aug. 4, 1849. 12-4f.

DRY GOODS. Gentlemen's and officers fine linen shirts; Straw hats and Bonnets, bl'k Taffeta; Bl'k Satin for dresses, silk hdk'f, under socks...

NEW GOODS. Ex. "Maria," from Valparaiso, and for sale by the undersigned. SACKS FLOUR, Casks of Lard, barrels Rum, boxes Tobacco, cases Paint, boxes Printed Cottons...

BLACKSMITHING. J. LOVELL would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Jerome Topf...

R. S. BARKER, Retail Dry Goods and Grocery Dealer, On the corner directly opposite the residence of J. G. Mann. HAS constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, a general assortment of DRY GOODS...

CALIFORNIA LUNCH AND EATING HOUSE. WILLIAM NEILL begs to inform the public that he has opened a BOARDING and EATING HOUSE on the premises formerly occupied by Henry Parsloe...

FOR SALE VERY LOW. BY the subscribers, to close consignments, 6 cases best quality Turkey Red Cambrics, 6 cases Orange Stripes Prints, 560 lbs white cotton Thread...

BRICKS. JUST received, and for sale by the subscribers, 20,000 superior BRICK made at the works of necessity and charity.

EVERETT & CO. OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the cargo of ship "Serapont," from Boston, selected expressly for the Oregon, California and Sandwich Islands markets, consisting of Dry Goods...

Hardware. 12 doz double Plane Irons, 2 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 1/8, 2 1/2, and 2 1/8 inch; Socket Chisels, Firmer Chisels, Box Rules, Screw Drivers, Mortice Locks...

Iron Pots, from No. 10 to 100; Bake Pans, Spiders, Coffee and covered; Lemon Presses, Dust Pans, Colander, Mortars, Graters, rice Boilers, square and round Sugar Boxes...

3 doz double iron Jack Planes, 30 doz Jointers, 30 doz smooth Planes, 15 doz hand Planes, 1-4, 2 doz, 5/8, and 3-4 inch; Filistars, Grecian Ovals, Match Planes, hollows and rounds, Sash Planes, Rabbit Planes, Centre Beads, Panel Planes, Rabbit Planes, Octagon Gouges, Oval Gouges...

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OFFICIAL PAMPHLETS. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, the following Official Pamphlets of the Hawaiian Government: Audience granted by the King to Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General, Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., United States Commissioner, and Wm. Patrick Dillon, Esq., Consul of France, on the 13th December, 1848...

NOTICE. GENTLEMEN who have applied for copies of the Volume of Correspondence between the Chevalier Dillon, Consul of the first class, Comptroller of the Hawaiian Islands, and Mr. Robert Crichton Wyllie, the King's Minister of Foreign Relations, as advertised in the Polynesian, No. 9, of 14th July, are hereby notified that the volume is now completed in 407 pages, with ERRATA and a copious INDEX for reference, and may be had at the office, at the price of two dollars.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to Owners and Captains of Hawaiian Coasting Vessels, that it is their duty to give notice to the Collector of the Ports from which they are to sail, of the time of their sailing, and of their destination, in order that the MALES may be in readiness to deliver to them; and it is also their duty to call for the Males, before the hour of four o'clock, P. M., on the day of sailing. In case of neglect to give the above notice, and call for the Males, the license of the vessel is liable to forfeiture.

HE OLELO HOAKAKA. KEIA I na mea Moku, a me na Kapena Moku Hawaii, eia na mea e pili ana i oukou ma ka kanawai; e hoike aku i ka Luna Dute ka manawa e holo ai, a me ka i hoholo ka ana, i hiki ia ia e hoomakaukau e i kona eke palapala, i hiki ia ia e holo. Eia hoi ka hiki hiki i koina i oukou; i ka i oukou e holo aku e kii me ka Kapena i ou e hiki i ka Hale Dute manawa e ka hora eka e ka eke. Ina oukou e hana pala, e like me ka kanawai, e holo auanei ka oukou palapala hoholo.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. MERCHANTS and others are hereby notified that Bullion, Coins, and Gold Dust will be received on deposit in the Vaults of the Custom-house, which are fire-proof, without any charge for storage, subject to the following regulations: 1. Each Box, Bag, or Package, must be marked on the outside with the name of the depositor and the value of its contents and be sealed with the seal of the depositor.

RULES RELATING TO COASTERS, &c. LIST ALL DECKED VESSELS, of every size and description, must be registered before engaging in the Coasting Trade or hosting the Hawaiian Flag. 2d. Vessels that carry only the produce of the owner's farm or plantation, while such produce remains his property, require no Coasting License, but they must be Registered.

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 "HALK KAWAII" in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to hear the evidence of claimants in support and defence of their claims.

NEW GOODS! ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, Tea, Coffee, Wrapping Paper, Web Saws, Iron back 1-2 to 3 inch Screws, Grindstones, Cut Tacks, Plovs, complete Iron Gates and Wickets, Coach Whips, Marine Barometers, Sewing Thread, Ginghams, Umbrellas, Check Muslins, Chrome Orange striped, Picnic Blankets, and a variety of best shapely ready made Vests, plain do, &c. printed 39 inch black Calicoes, Coal Tar, 40,000 Varnishes, 15x10; Hand Saws, Candelabra, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Enamelled Seal Skin Leather, Turkey Red, Paper for Mattresses and pillows, Flower Pots and Stands, Shower Baths, and a variety of other articles suitable for this market and California.

JUST PUBLISHED! LADD & CO. v. HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.—The printed record of the Court of Arbitration held by Messrs. Stephen H. Williams and James F. B. Marshall, Arbitrators under compact of 13th July, 1846. Anthony Ten Eyck for plaintiff; John Ricard for defendant. 671 pages octavo; price \$2.50. For sale at this office. aug 21 11

NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that I have other persons but him authorized to contract debts on the private account of H. H. B. and that he will pay no debts which are not duly authorized by himself. Palace, Honolulu, June 30th, 1847. A. PAKI, Chamberlain.

CONDENSED ABSTRACT OF LAWS RESPECTING COMMERCE. Published for the information of Ship Masters and others frequenting the ports of the Hawaiian Islands. Vessels arriving at the ports of entry to make a usual marine signal if they want a pilot. The pilot will approach vessels to the windward and present the health certificate to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from any contagion, the captain will hoist the white flag, otherwise he will hoist a yellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer.

NOTICE. The following are the only ports of entry at the islands, viz: for merchandise, Honolulu, Oahu, Lahaina, Maui; and for whalers, in addition thereto, Hilo, Hawaii, Hanaula, Kaula and Kaula, Hawaii. The port charges on merchant vessels are as follows: For each ton of cargo, 1 cent; for each ton of passengers, 1 cent; for each ton of mail, 1 cent; for each ton of cargo, 1 cent; for each ton of passengers, 1 cent; for each ton of mail, 1 cent.

NOTICE. Whaleships are allowed to land goods in the amount of \$200, free of duty, but if they exceed the amount, they are then liable to pay five per cent of the whole amount landed, as well as the charges of pilotage and tonnage dues, or anchorage fees, at the rate of one dollar per month for each vessel, and one dollar per month for each whale, and one dollar per month for each ton of cargo, and one dollar per month for each ton of passengers, and one dollar per month for each ton of mail.

NOTICE. Before obtaining a clearance, each ship-master required to produce to the Collector of Customs a certificate under the seal of his vessel, and subject to the charges upon merchandise including the payment of twenty cents per ton, as well as the charge of Oahu and at the residence of Honolulu, as within the port of Honolulu.

NOTICE. It shall not be lawful for any person on board vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, to use stores or other rubbish on board, under a penalty of \$10. All sailors found ashore at Lahaina, after the ringing of the drum, or at Honolulu, after the ringing of the bell, are subject to apprehension and a penalty of \$10.

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FOR SALE. 23,000 LBS. RUSSIA, SWEDEN, &c. English refined, round and flat. Fire Iron, from three to five inches broad, and 25 lbs. to 35 lbs. weight. For sale by JAMES H. BARKER, at the works of necessity and charity. April 20, 1849.