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BANKRUPT LAWS.

There are two modes, as everybody knows, by which a plaintiff at law, who has obtained a decision of the Court in his favor, may proceed to enforce his judgment. He may arrest his debtor's person, or issue execution against his goods. If he chooses the first, the debtor goes to prison, and there remains until he finds his way out by the back door which leads into the Courts of Bankruptcy and Insolvency—a door which stands always open, and through which, if he does not choose to avail himself of it, his creditor may enforce his exit; if the latter, a sheriff's officer takes possession of his effects, sells them for what they will fetch, and satisfies the debt out of the proceeds, as far as they will go. The single object which the law has in view, in both forms of proceeding, is to get at the property of the debtor. The notion of punishing a man upon the simple ground that he owes and does not pay, has been properly abandoned, and the incarcerated debtor is permitted to terminate his duration by submitting to the jurisdiction of a Court which possesses the means and the power of taking judicial cognizance of his past conduct, and of the circumstances which led the way to his insolvency. The law says to him—"Pay the debt if you can, or stay where you are till you do; if you cannot, apply to liberty judge, who is authorized to set you at liberty as soon as you have honestly emptied your pockets, but to whom I have given directions to send you to gaol if it turns out that you have been guilty of swindling." Thus the seizure of the person is neither more than an indirect means of doing that which is done directly by the seizure of the goods themselves. The first mode has the disadvantage of being the more roundabout of the two; just as to pinion a man in a corner till he draws out his purse and pays you, is a more circuitous method of obtaining your money, than to trust your hand into his pocket and help yourself. On the other hand, it has this obvious advantage, that the pressure which it applies is adapted to operate differently on the solvent and insolvent man. The one is forced to pay, in full, the only creditor who invokes the assistance of the law; the other is driven into a Court where all that he has in the world is equitably distributed amongst all claimants. The machine regulates itself, expressing from the ripe subject the single drop that is required, and throwing off the rotten one into a trough, where it is crushed bodily into pulp by the action of the millstone. It has been proposed that the second-mentioned process—execution against the goods—should be abolished altogether; and that the creditor should be confined to his remedy against the person.

Our readers, if they have taken sufficient interest in the subject to read the remarks which we have from time to time addressed to them upon it, will probably have taken note of the numberless facilities for fraud afforded by the slip of parchment called in legal jargon a writ of *fi. fa.* They will have observed that, where the debtor is insolvent (a category which, he it observed, includes the great majority of cases in which an execution is put in), the inevitable consequence is to give the seizing creditor more than his share, to the prejudice, perhaps of the exclusion of the rest. They will have seen that it indulges the debtor with opportunities of alienating his property when his affairs are in a state which render alienation iniquitous, or at least unjust. They know that it enables him to make a cat's-paw of the process of the law, and lends him the use of her left hand to snatch away the goods which she is proceeding with dignified deliberation to seize with her right. In short, whether the writ be executed *bona fide*, or as a cover to fraud, the general body of creditors are alike sufferers. To these considerations are joined others relating to the defective nature of the machinery provided by the law for the seizure and realization of property. The sheriff's officers, who are the agents of the law, or rather of the creditor, for this purpose, are irresponsible to the public, and practically irremovable. There is no control whatever over the sale; nobody is interested in seeing that it is effected at a proper time and in a proper manner. The delay of a few days has to be purchased by extortionate gratuities to the officer. It is not considered necessary to sell by auction, or to employ any formality, or give any notice beyond that of ringing a bell in front of the house where the sale is to take place. The property often goes for half its value to some low broker in league with the person entrusted with the sale. No proper accounts are rendered, and as the debtor is generally insolvent, there is nobody except his assignees to call for them. The consequence is, that the loss to the debtor's estate by an execution is not to be measured by the amount of the debt for the satisfaction of which it issues, large as that may be. All these reasons, the value of which will be most highly appreciated by those best acquainted with the details of this very unenviable subject, furnish, it is contended, a *prima facie* ground for inquiring whether this form of process be really worth retaining or no.

But here some of our readers, whose patience has been sorely tried by travelling through the foregoing paragraph, break in with a score of miscellaneous objections at the tip of their tongues. What! is it intended to transfer the whole power of executing process to a Commissioner, and to make the Queen's Bench a mere vestibule to the Court of Bankruptcy? Do you mean to introduce a new law, by which the individual creditor shall be prevented from recovering his debt by action, unless it shall be first ascertained that the debtor can pay the whole body of creditors twenty shillings in the pound? Is the active creditor who has looked after his own interests, to be debarr'd from reaping the benefit of his vigilance, and forced to surrender the game he has run down to those who took no part in the chase? First come first served—that is the good old rule. If a creditor is not diligent, would you annihilate the wholesome maxim that holds out

TAXES AND REVENUE IN CHINA.

The China Mail of Dec. 21, 1848, contains a few remarks and calculations on this subject, which seem to be derived from as good sources as foreigners can command. A fundamental principle of the Chinese system of revenue is to make each department pay for itself. If there is any surplus, the money is put out at interest to form a reserve fund in time of need. Several institutions, especially those belonging to the court have founded property, independent of the income from the state, out of which all the expenditure is paid, and a fair surplus always remains in the exchequer. The imperial treasury is quite distinct from the national one. No accounts of its receipts, disbursements, and deposits are ever published. The sovereign of China reserves to himself the power to appropriate any amount of money for his own use; and the twelve millions mentioned in the subjoined list, may be taken as the average minimum. On this point, however, no certain data exist. The list contains solely the disbursements and income of the supreme government, and of the provincial authorities, in so far as they stand in immediate connection with the general administration. Of the strictly local and municipal finances, it does not appear that any accounts have yet been laid before the public. It is a standing rule, that the national granaries throughout the empire should always contain 31,355,077 *shih* of madder, and 12,922,458 *shih* of rice, to be used in times of famine. The annual harvest is brought in, the old stock is sold at a reduced price. The receipts of the present year compared with those ten years ago, show a great falling off, and it is to be feared that the decrease of revenue will be more considerable. The government, having lost much of its vigor and energy, the collection of taxes is frequently resisted, whilst a series of famines and other calamities in some districts have rendered unavailing all efforts to realize the ordinary revenue. Whenever public works are to be undertaken, or any extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred, government collects patriotic contributions. Their amount is now and then published in detail, and they constitute occasionally large sums. The donors are frequently rewarded with office and emoluments for their munificence. Many small items which are expended in maintaining the numerous dependents of the Manchu dynasty, do not appear amongst the receipts. It is on the whole very difficult to come at certain results; but the following statements, which have been extracted from Chinese state papers, compared with other documents, may be regarded as an approximation. It will be borne in mind, however, that it is not the gross revenue which is here stated, but the estimated surplus, after meeting local charges, a principle followed, though not to the same extent, in English revenue returns, which exhibit, not the sum collected on account of each department, but what is actually paid into the exchequer. Thus in the case of the Post office, the £364,000 given as its revenue, is not above half the gross income of the department.

Revenue returns of the Chinese Empire in 1847.
Land Tax, Tael 28,206,935
Taxes on the capital in kind from the various provinces, 4,719,365 *shih* of rice and other grain, equivalent to 4,719,365
Dues on salt, 4,189,735
Tribute of silk, cotton, stuffs, and other manufactures, equivalent to 307,596
Rent from the land of the Eight Standards, 7,379,742
Tax on ten plantations, &c., 108,491
Surplus per centage paid on every sum received into the public treasury, 4,316,694
[Equal to about £17,000,000 sterling.] Total, Tael 59,666,992

Public Expenditure.
Pay to civilians, police & military officers, 2,067,118
Army and Navy, 4,205,512
Officers of the supreme government at Peking, 688,327
Post establishment for public functionaries, 2,014,384
For dyes, public buildings, &c., 2,291,165
For sundries, 1,317,108
Deposits in the treasury, to meet emergencies, 7,379,742
Stipends to scholars, &c., 253,506
For benevolent purposes, &c., 387,572
Taxation to distinguished men, pensions, &c., 314,574
Gratuities to parents & national establishments, 182,192
[Equal to about £7,850,000 sterling.] Total, Tael 27,044,159

Imperial Establishment paid out of the National Treasury.
The Eight Standards and Mongolian establishments, Tael 5,452,421
Rice and other articles in kind, 4,961,800
Gratuities and pensions, 401,669
Allowances to children, the aged, &c., 891,845
Amongst the Manchus, &c., 204,574
For religious establishments, to provide the court with articles of luxury, 201,895
[Equal to about £16,228,000 sterling.] Total, Tael 57,998,645

Deficit in the Revenue during 1847.
In land tax, Tael 62,191
In duties, 476,986
In public, 689,712
In salt, 299,720
In kind, 2,916,136
Total revenue of Housan expended to succor the starving population, 3,205,708
Surplus sent from the other provinces and the capital to Housan, 500,000
Disbursements, Tael 8,384,425
Receipts, 57,998,645
Actual deficit, 6,796,661

FLEMING'S REMARKABLE INTERPRETATIONS OF PROPHECY.

The events of the current year have brought into new notice Robert Fleming's work on the *Rise and Fall of Papacy*; and the papers have given a passing notice of what is remarkable to the fulfillment of the predictions as interpreted by him. But the reader will no doubt be interested in a sketch of several positions taken in the book. It follows in most things the common mode of interpreting the Book of Revelations, and what may be called the common sense mode. The book was first published in London in 1701. Then when the French revolution occurred in 1792, the remarkable fulfillment of prophecy which it indicated, in the events of that day, gave a new impulse to its circulation, and it was reprinted in Scotland and in Boston. The author at the outset assumes certain positions in which he says all are agreed—such as that Papal Rome is the Babylon of the Apocalypse; that the seven heads of the beast are the seven forms of civil government that succeeded each other in the Roman nation; that the government of the Pope is the last of the seven. He then maintains, that the 1260 days spoken of under the several forms of "52 months," "a time, times and a half time," &c., are to be taken for 1260 years. He holds that Antichrist began his reign in the year 606—for the Papal form of government was to be the last of the seven forms, and the one immediately succeeding the kingdom of the Ostro-Goths, the kingdom that was "to continue but a short space." In that year this kingdom passed away, and the title of Universal Bishop was given to the Pope, and soon after idolatry was publicly authorized in Rome. In that year it was first ordained that public worship should be conducted in Latin. From this time there was the commencement and gradual expansion of papal power. Fixing the commencement of the papal power at 606, and making its duration 1260 years, we should find the end to be 1866. But the prophetic reckoning was according to the then existing mode, 360 days for a year; whereas actual time runs, according to the Julian mode, 365 days for a year—making the number of 1260 less by 18 years. So that the real time for the fall of Popery to commence, would be 1848. And do not facts clearly demonstrate that that commencement has come in this year 1848? But as the Papacy had its successive periods of elevation before it was fully established in all its completeness, so he thinks it will go down by a successor of falls, corresponding with the steps by which it went up. And as in the Jews' captivity there were several times of going into captivity by a portion of the people and as many times of return from captivity by a portion, and each return matching with a corresponding instance of going into captivity, so that there were just seventy years between the going and returning in each case;—so it may be here. There may be just 1260 years between the beginning of the reign and the beginning of the fall of Papacy, and 1260 years between the completeness of the reign and the completeness of the fall of it. Mr. Fleming's idea is, that the fulness and completeness of Papacy did not come in till 758, when Pope Paul I. began to build St. Peter's church; and he concludes that the completeness of its fall and the fulness of the millennium will be in or about the year 2000; thus realizing the old idea, that the millennium, as the Sabbath of the world, would commence in the year 7000 of the age of the world. The above is the gist of his general view of the rise and fall of Antichrist. In some of the details he has given the results which have excited most attention. On the subject of the outpouring of the vial he says: "There is ground to hope, that in about the beginning of another such century, [he wrote in 1701, a century before the time of which he speaks,] things may again alter for the better. For I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Antichrist will then happen, and perhaps the French monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time. But as to the expiration of this vial, I fear it will not be until the year 1794." This was most exactly fulfilled in the French revolution, and in the revival of Protestant religion which succeeded that. From another course of remark he draws the conclusion in this more distinct form:—"Therefore we may justly suppose that the French monarchy, after it has scorched others, will consume its fire and waste, till it be exhausted at last towards the end of this [that is, of the last] century." In another place, alluding to this destruction of the French monarchy by the former revolution, he says: "This judgment will probably begin about the year 1794, and expire about the year 1848." Now here is something truly wonderful—that, writing a hundred years before the time first named, he should have fixed on 1794 for the era of the first French revolution, which was to begin the destruction of the French monarchy, and on 1848 as the year which was to finish it. A single correspondence between the prophecy and fulfillment is wonderful; but such a double one, showing both the beginning and the end, is still more so. But it is a yet more wonderful correspondence with fact, in that, in the same connection he makes this year (1848) to be at once the year of the destruction of the Bourbon dynasty in France, and the year of the commencement of the fall of Papacy. Speaking of the Pope he says: "He cannot be supposed to have any vial poured out upon his seat, so as to ruin his authority so signally as this judgment must be supposed to do, until the year 1848. * * * But we are sure not to imagine that this vial will totally destroy the Papacy, though it will exceedingly weaken it." All this has been done, in a most signal manner, in the year 1848. Papacy in its power and prestige is quite another thing from what it was one year ago.—*New England Patriot.*

THE NOBLE ART OF FRATERNISING.

By Ledra Rollin.—Nothing easier. You must help yourself first, and if there is anything left, help your brothers. The best bonds of brotherhood are Treasury Bonds, so collect as many as you can. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, which means that you must take the best care of yourself. If Smith has £20,000, you, as his brother, are clearly entitled to half of it. Communism means share and share alike: so, if Rothschild has a thousand railway shares, you are fairly entitled to half of them. For perfect happiness society should have but one opinion, and of course that opinion should be your own. What right has any body else to force his opinion upon you? Freedom of speech, when translated, means persons being at liberty to think as you think. If every one was to have a separate view and interest, and to think for himself, what would become of the noble principle of equality? You are bound to relieve all workmen, and if they are English or foreigners their claims are all the stronger, so do your best to relieve them of all their tools and wages, and if the wretches murmur, tell them to leave the country instantly, for they are not worthy to participate in the blessings of fraternity. If they are not convinced, mind force is better than persuasion—one bayonet is sharper than a thousand arguments. There must be a master-mind in all things. Prove this, especially at elections, where the candidates should be your choice and not the electors'. Communism is all very well, but like writing, it is liable to fewer errors when guided by dictation. Think of your country, of course—don't forget the sacred claim of your brothers; but there is no true fraternity unless you think of yourself first. A rainy day may come, and you are a fool if you do not provide for it; for there never was a brother yet that would lend another an umbrella.—Punch.

THE BIBLE.—If it were for nothing but their literary merit, the Scriptures claim the earnest attention of the young. I know of no standard by which the character of literary and scientific men may be so successfully and safely formed. The more he reads, the more I am confident an accomplished scholar will study the Bible. There are no finer English scholars than the men educated north of the Tweed. And there are none who, from childhood, are so well acquainted with the Bible. I have heard it said that the characteristic *leit* of Scotchmen is attributable to their early familiarity with the Proverbs of Solomon. No well informed man, no well educated family is ignorant of the Bible.—We can better afford to part with every other book from our family libraries, our schools, and colleges, than this finished production of the Infinite mind.—[Dr. Spring.]

EFFECT OF THE SCRIPTURES ON NATIONAL CHARACTER.—A sound biblical education is of imperative value to our national greatness. Unknown to us be the levelling in respect of nations, equally with that which regards individuals! We love our country. We would exalt it to the truest glory. We pray for its pre-eminence. But then we little reckon of arms. At any rate, we have known a surfeit of such fame. We would sedulously cultivate the arts, but their perfection could not constitute us illustrious. We must dig a deeper foundation for a lasting celebrity. Virtue can only make us free, freedom can only make us great, religion can only make us virtuous. The column, however trophied and figured, cannot stand, without this plinth. The shield of the fullest orb and richest device, should be distributed into its quarters by the Cross!—[B.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Law Journal for July contains an eloquent opinion by Judge Lewis, delivered at the June Term of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, on a case where a certain man devised to his widow all his property, "provided she remain a widow during her life; but in case she should marry again, my will is she shall leave the premises," &c. The widow having married again, suit was brought by other heirs of her husband to recover the property.—Judge Lewis decided that "the condition in restraint of marriage is void, and the second marriage of the widow does not divest her estate"—"the principles of morality—the law of nature and law of God, unite in condemning as void the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."

We copy from the New York Sun the following notice of a recent legal decision in that city relative to Notarial duties, which will have an important bearing upon the interests of the commercial community, as it has been generally the practice of Notaries to employ clerks to protest notes, &c. The Supreme Court of Louisiana, a short time since, in a similar case, decided that a Notary cannot certify to any thing that he does not know of his own knowledge. **MARINE COURT.—IMPORTANT TO NOTARIES.**—In the case of Marsh vs. Palm and others, Judge Smith, of the Marine Court, has decided that a Notary cannot protest a note when he himself does not present it. That a public officer cannot delegate his authority, as such, to an agent, unless there is a law expressly authorizing him to do so. In the case above alluded to the Notary's clerk presented the note, and gave the notice, the Notary making the protest from the statements of the clerk.—*Miner's Journal.*

ANALYSIS OF THAMES WATER.—Mr. Faraday, in one of his recent lectures at the Royal Institution, stated that the result of a series of experiments in which he had been lately engaged, went to show that the component parts of the fluid, erroneously called water, filling the bed of the Thames, were as follows:—Pure mud, three sixths; impure mud, four tenths; essence of dead dogs, ten fifths; scum, eight sixths; froth, six fourths; sediment, two eighths; deposit, twelve elevenths; water, 0.—[Man in the Moon.]

FISHES TAMED BY A CHILD.

In a quarter of the town of Hingham, there is a pond, where a little girl, not six years old, who resides near the bank, has tamed the fishes to a remarkable degree. She began by throwing crumbs into the water. Gradually the fishes learnt to distinguish her footsteps, and darted to the edge whenever she approached; and now they will actually feed out of her hand and allow her to touch their scaly sides. A venerable turtle is among her regular pensioners. The control of Van Amburg over his wild beasts is not more surprising than that this little girl has attained over her finny playmates. Visitors have been attracted from a distance of several miles to witness the spectacle she exhibits. The fishes will have nothing to do with any one but their tried friend. They will trust no one else, let him come with provender ever so tempting.—[Boston Transcript.]

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THE POLYNESIAN

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

There is no subject on which we feel stronger, than on the right, privilege and duty of free discussion and freedom of speech, unobscured by the laws of the land for the abuse of these rights.

It is in this view of the case that we have a few thoughts to present in reference to the communication in our last, under the head of "Tobago."

No one who knows us, will doubt for an instant our strong desire to see the Hawaiians shake off the lethargy and indolence that keep them degraded and poor.

In 1831, while slavery existed, the productions were— Sugar, 121,249 cwt. Rum, 498,717 galls.

In 1841, three years after the entire emancipation took place, we find them to have been— Sugar, 48,164 cwt. Rum, 153,614 galls.

It is obvious, then, that the comparison instituted by our correspondent has no relevancy, when applied to the Hawaiians. They are not now, nor have they ever been, slaves.

It cannot be denied that the productions of these islands are few, and of trivial value, compared with what might be developed from so fine a soil as some portions of the islands afford.

Other obstacles, of a very serious nature, also exist, to the increase of the products of the islands. Who can purchase or lease lands?

We do not utter these sentiments with any other design or motive, than to look the real obstacles in the face, and with the view to cast about for a remedy.

the Hawaiian legislators understand, perfectly; and in their acts of legislation they will be slow to adopt the opinions of their best friends, even, when they can but perceive that every concession strengthens the influence and power of that race, before whom they doubtless feel that they are destined to pass away.

Had man-bred nations no higher destiny, than to solve the problem of how much sugar and rum a given number could be made to produce, Tobago, with its 13,000 blacks, sweating and toiling for the 280 whites, might, perhaps, become a worthy object of our emulation.

What can be done? again recurs, as the oft-repeated question that still remains, practically, unanswered. We would recommend the abolition of the paahao tax, and the investment of the natives, as far as possible, with small farms in fee-simple, at a very low price, conditioned upon actual improvement.

From five to twenty acres, thus owned, and well-cultivated by the owner, would secure to them not only all the comforts of life, necessary to be enjoyed, but afford a surplus for the education of their children.

What has been done with the 700 lands that the Legislature so graciously accepted of His Majesty, the King, on the 7th day of June, 1849? Have they been brought into market, or are they not now, with few exceptions, just where they were before, in the unimproved possession of the scattered tenantry of the original claimants?

We confess we should be glad to see a new department established under the government, to be designated the "Land Department," with a minister at its head, who should be empowered with sufficient Legislative authority to drum together the scattered kolo patches, and by exchange, or purchase at a reasonable price, get together the lands that are now so much scattered as to be comparatively valueless.

The above are some of our thoughts on the subject, hastily thrown together. We have more to say but defer our remarks for the present.

In a young government there are always many imperfections and disorders, requiring the correction of time, and meriting a proper degree of charitable allowance on the part of the subjects of older and more advanced governments.

Similar complaints are made in France, of judicial process, under many French laws. Our readers would perceive, from the extract published in our No. 4, that the celebrated M. Arago is of opinion that the jury laws of France are very imperfect.

In the United States, the want of good laws, of general operation, in regard to bankruptcy has early been matter of complaint. In some of the States, creditors rather abandon a claim entirely than incur the risks and charges of prosecution.

Common Schools.—One of the glories of the present age is, the attention and energy bestowed by the most gifted intellects, in different countries upon the education of all the people.

There can be no shadow of doubt that those men have held of the right end of the rope, and we commend their zeal, and wish success to their efforts, till, "with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," the heathen, degenerating system of ignorance and superstition, oppression and physical force, shall topple over, never to be re-built.

We most honestly believe,—notwithstanding the sophistry employed to sustain the old doctrines,—that if by the money, and a tithe of the men now employed to restrain, physically, the vicious, and to execute violated law upon the offender, were quietly and systematically applied to the education of men, there would be an amazing improvement in the condition of the world.

It is feared that an educated peasantry would be above work, and that the peasantry, therefore, be refractory. We have experience to prove that just the contrary result would be witnessed.

We have been led to these observations by glancing over, in a late paper, the report of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New York, to the Legislature of that State, in January last.

The above does not include the great number of select, classical and private scholars; nor the colleges, university and numerous academies that are in vigorous activity.

By the late Hong Kong papers, received by the Julian, we learn the arrival at Canton of the celebrated John Bowring, L. L. D., late member of Parliament, to fill the office of British Consul for that port.

We are glad to hear that His Excellency, Mr. Wylie, has, through the kindness of Capt. Courtney, of H. B. M. S. Constance, introduced from Peru the celebrated yellow sweet potato, which will doubtless be an acquisition at the islands, if its propagation proves successful.

We learn that Mr. Wylie is also engaged in introducing other valuable vegetables and fruits from South America, some which will be new here, and we hope valuable additions to our agricultural products.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.—Having failed, as usual, to receive our files of the Alta California by the Osprey, we are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Messrs. Starkey, Junion & Co. for a file to the 2d of June.

We do not notice any special local news of interest, except that the war upon the Indians seems to have assumed an implacable character, that threatens much mischief, and will doubtless result, in the loss of many lives.

SHIP BUILDING IN THE EAST INDIES.—We were not aware until within a few years, that ship building had been carried to such an extent as we find it to have been in Bombay.

We learn of the safe arrival at San Francisco, of S. H. Williams, Esq., and A. Ten Eyck, Esq., and other passengers by the same ships. And we regret to announce the death, upon the passage hence, of the youngest child of Mrs. Hooper.

THE WEATHER.—We have had some fine showers during the past week, which have laid the dust, and tempered the heat, which were becoming quite annoying and oppressive.

Original Correspondence. For the Polynesian.

Mr. Editor.—I am of the opinion that the readers of your paper would be gratified in seeing an occasional journal of an Hawaiian traveler; would be pleased to see, now and then, a brief description of scenery which on some parts of the islands is beautiful and grand in a high degree.

On Friday evening with a native guide I left Lahaina and by moon-light walked to Oluahu.—The road had lately been repaired, so that the walk was on the whole a pleasant one.

Saturday morning at an early hour, we entered the valley and proceeded towards the pass.—At its mouth we passed several houses and patches of kalo, sugar cane, bananas, etc., but these we soon left behind.

Mr. Editor, I am sorry to leave you and your readers clambering up the pass near the altar of Maui, and for a while, but fearing that

I shall crowd out something more important from the columns of the Polynesian, I take leave of you with assurance of high respect, &c. &c. Makawao, May 30, 1849. J. S. G.

Ma. Editor.—You express astonishment in the Polynesian of May 26th, that "foreigners who have land in the vicinity of Honolulu suitable for the purpose, do not engage in the business of cultivating such vegetables as are in demand in the Honolulu market."

Nothing but a struggle of this kind, in my opinion, will ever break up the evil. It will be a growing evil. If the natives can find purchasers of the half grown, rotten, putrid vegetables they now sell, and if there is a demand for the new mis-called beef now offered, think you articles of a better quality will be offered in the market?

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—It is but an act of justice to those who supply Honolulu with beef to say that it is not always of the quality alluded to by our correspondent, and in our remarks a few weeks ago. Much of the beef sold here is very fine, and no better could be desired.

Mr. Editor.—Government in its civil and social relations to man is commanding the thoughtful attention of many powerful and well disciplined minds. But it commands no more than its merits deserve; for upon the nature of a government depends much, the happiness of those under its control, or necessarily influenced by it.

There is one opinion which I applaud; it is that the Departments ought not to submit to the tyranny of the factions of Paris. No, we ought not to permit that a Cataline blow—and that comparison does them too much honor—should impose their will on the immense majority of the country.

There are some passages from the speech delivered at Lyons, where he was visited by the authorities. "France has a magnificent army, France cannot send it abroad when it would have to find it a considerable civil war. Circumstances may arise under which we should have to combat the factions with arms in our hands."

The Journal des Debates defends Marshal Bugeaud from the attacks of the republican press. It maintains that the language used by the marshal contains nothing that the most scrupulous patriotism could blame; but, on the contrary, it deserves the warmest praise.

One of the first things that struck all present was the Imperial character of the scene, as we entered the grand salons of the chateau, we counted six tall groves of the anti-chamber, dressed in the rich livery of the Emperor, motionless, silent, and stately as statues.

The whole of the apartments were furnished in the style of the Empire; and the guards were dressed in the uniform of the Emperor's army, and were armed with the bayonetted rifle of the Emperor's army, and were armed with the bayonetted rifle of the Emperor's army.

Foreign Embassies.—From the London House News of Feb. 24th, we give the following items, in addition to what we published in our last:— It is said the Haytian Government were about to make an attack on the city of St. Domingo.

The insurgents at Talca were dispersed by the Government troops under General Donoso. About 3,500 troops had marched to that place, and 2,000 more were going by water.

From Yucatan we learn that 500 American volunteers, after a desperate struggle, had defeated 8,000 Indians, and the prevalence of whites is restored.

On St. Valentine's day the King of Holland opened his parliament in person, and on his way his Majesty was everywhere received with the most lively manifestations of respect and love.

The Queen gave a brilliant ball on the 7th of Feb. and on that day Prince Adolphe of Bavaria left for France, his carriage being escorted to the frontier for his security.

A treaty between the pretenders to the throne of France, the Legitimists under the Count de Chambord, and the Philipists with the Duke of Orleans, is spoken of. This would prove a stronger league against Napoleon than the Radicals.

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of the Republic, on the 14th inst. the letters of her Majesty Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which accorded to the Republic the rank of a Kingdom, and the title of Majesty.

The business displayed by the President of the Republic on every occasion for the last fortnight or three weeks is, I find, the theme for general praise, and he has during that period acquired a confidence in his moral courage, or at least in his capacity for government, even in ordinary times.

On the 11th of Feb. (Sunday) Gen. Changarnier reviewed the infantry and artillery of the first military division of the department of the Seine in the Champ de Mars. There could not have been less than 30,000 men on the ground.

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men-of-war. The Austrians had occupied Ferrara with 20,000 men; and the above armies combined were to attack Rome, and re-establish the Pope.

General Intelligence. HORSE RACING has been a popular amusement ever since the use of that noble animal. At first it was not considered necessary to find an excuse, or we look upon all recreations to see their effects.

On Friday last I went to Long Island and witnessed for the first time an American horse race. The notice that the celebrated Fashion was to run, had drawn thither a larger number of persons than usual, and it was supposed of a more respectable class; yet the number was very limited and the character generally vulgar.

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MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We learn from an article in the London Times that the present effective force of Great Britain is 140,000 men, including the Royal Artillery, besides which there are 156 regiments of militia (the staff of which is only kept up in time of peace) in the different counties of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the embodied Chesham out-pensioners of 6800 British, and the naval force consists of 680 ships of war, carrying from 10 to 120 guns each, of different calibre—either in commission, in ordinary, or building. Of these 150 are armed steamers, built on the most approved principles for active service, of from 100 to 850 horse power each.

RECORDS OF DEATH IN ANCIENT EGYPT.—The following curious calculation is from an unknown source. "It is estimated that from the year 209 B. C. to the year 1, our era, 420,000,000 of Egyptians have died in the Valley of the Nile. All these millions were embalmed, and all wrapped in linen, or less fully in linen, furnishing 8,400,000,000 metric measures of linen, which may be used for the manufacture of paper. This calculation does not include the land of Ethiopia, nor the three centuries that elapsed before Egypt began to bury its dead with spices, &c. And, as to the value of the resuscitated mummies, the estimate is as follows:—The finest linen, and every body knows how superior the paper manufactured from linen is to that manufactured from other substance. The rags that serve for the preparation of paper are now sold in France at the rate of £70 per metrical quintal."

THE GROWTH OF GRAIN IN THE U. S.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—"The talented and indefatigable commissioner of the Patent Office is pursuing his statistical inquiries with unabated vigor. The crops of the United States, during the last year, as ascertained by him, were quite, or nearly as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Crop Name and Quantity. Includes Indian Corn (540,000,000 bush), Wheat (111,530,000 bush), Rye (31,350,000 bush), Oats (176,000,000 bush), Buckwheat (11,673,000 bush), Barley (5,735,000 bush), Total (866,289,000 bush).

EXPENSES OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—The estimates for the department of the army amount to 320,703,084fr., being a million of francs less than the last estimate. The force amounts to 333,310 men and 80,051 horses, of which 28,729 men and 14,500 horses are appropriated to Algeria. The estimates of the navy are 139,309,905fr. The force consists of 303 ships of all classes, and 27,372 men. The following are the details of the ships in service:—6 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 15 corvettes, 16 brigs, 27 light vessels, 23 transports, 51 steam vessels, 28 vessels on the African station; 12 vessels in commission de rade, and 18 in commission de port.

COFFEE DRINKING.—The quantity of coffee consumed in the United States in the year ending Sept. 1821, was 11,886,073 lbs. and in the year ending 30th Sept., 1847, it was 150,332,992 lbs. A New Orleans paper gives an instance of the extent to which coffee is drunk in that city. About three years since a poor fellow commenced selling coffee with a hand counter and a coffee pot worth three dollars, but now he employs clerks—the rough table has turned into the beautiful marble of his native land, and the coffee pot has been metamorphosed into a monument-looking urn, four feet high, on the top of which is a bronze statue of Washington, the whole costing fifty thousand dollars!

STREET STATISTICS.—The streets in Paris, joined in one line, would form a total of 125 leagues. In this length there circulate daily 32,321 waggons, carts &c., and 29,921 cabs, coaches, and omnibuses (containing daily about 200,000 persons). The length of these various vehicles, when all in a line, is calculated to reach about 75 leagues. There are daily 300,000 legs cut up by all sorts of cross streets, squares, and passages, and perpetually encumbered by thousands of living and lifeless obstacles.—Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Times.

TOO LATE NEVER.—Handel was 48 before he gave the world assurance of a man; Dryden came up to London from the Province dressed in druggist some what above 30, and not even then knew that he could write a line of poetry; Milton was upwards of 50 when he began his great work; Cowper knew not his own night till he was far beyond his 30th year; and Sir Walter Scott was not written till near his 50th year; Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of 30 before he published his Minstrelsy, and all his greatness was yet to come.

MILITARY GLORY.—An English Journal says: Millions of bushels of human bones have been transported from the continent to Hull, England, for agricultural purposes. These, which were collected on the plains of Leipsic, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, where the bones of the brave, the bold and the chivalrous, who fell fighting for their country, were scattered, with them were mixed the bones of the horses, and both were conveyed to York-shire, where they were ground to dust, sent to Doncaster and sold for manure.

ADVANCING REPUBLICANISM.—An eloquent appeal in behalf of the religious wants of France has just been issued to the citizens of America of every denomination, by Rev. Drs. Sprigg, Tyng, Adams, Williams, Bang, and De Witt, inviting donations to be sent to the Mechanics Bank, payable to the order of Rev. Louis Bridel, Agent of the Paris benevolent societies for spreading the Bible and religious instruction in France.—N. Y. Mirror.

LAUNCH OF THE "MEARNE".—This very interesting operation took place on the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4 after 10 o'clock. The Mearne, a magnificent vessel of the thousand-and-a-half tons, was required to prepare a vessel of such magnitude for her transference from land to sea. The previous day she was placed in her cradle. This operation consists in lifting the whole stupendous mass of the ship, weighing nearly 3000 tons—by means of wedges, from the blocks previously supporting her keel, and struts and shores, as they are called, sustaining her sides. The latter of these being removed, the gallant vessel stood exposed to view in naked beauty.

At 4 to 10, the Hon. the Governor and suite arrived, and the other guests had by this time assembled. The usual ceremony of breaking the bottle of champagne having been gone through, the Mearne was launched out, and the Mearne, first moving almost imperceptibly, speedily acquiring velocity as she went, glided gracefully into the sea, rushing at first rapidly through the water, and then, leisurely losing way till she was brought up by an anchor, when about half a mile from shore. A salute from the battery, followed by salutes from the vessels of war in the harbor, viz. the Albatross, the Hastings, and the Reine Blanche, announced the advent in their common element of a sister larger by a third than any of them in size. The band from the latter vessel assisted at the ceremony, and on the Mearne being named, paid us the handsome compliment of playing "God save the Queen" the Governor's band at the same time playing "Rule Britannia."

The Mearne was laid down in 1842, the silver nail having been driven into her keel just six years ago. She was first intended to be called the Madras, when Lord Ellenborough had her name altered to that of the battle-field, where Scinde was won. She is a first class 80 gun ship, and well equipped, it is computed, by the time she is fully equipped, about £100,000. She remarkably sharp in her mould, with a deep keel, and fine entrance and run. The work, which has been executed by our Parsee builders, was carried on under the superintendence of a builder and assistant builder from the Royal Dockyard, Mr. G. Turner and Mr. Ladd, both men of much experience and ability. These gentlemen succeeded Mr. Laird and Mr. Buck, by whom the work was carried on till the timbers were all put in their places. The vessel, we believe, reflects the highest credit on all who have had to do with her. She was floated into dock the next evening to be rigged and prepared for sea. She goes to Bombay, and will be used with a view to ship-building purposes.—Bombay Times.

THE MATTER IN A NUT-SHELL.—The origin of the present trouble about slavery is well and faithfully set forth in the following from the Providence Journal: For the agitation of this question, and the danger which it threatens to the slave interest, the ultra friends of the institution have only to thank themselves. The North would have remained quiet with slavery as it was and as the constitution left it. The abolition agitation had produced no effect, when the annexation of Texas by any means right or wrong, legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional, was resolved upon. This was a declaration of war upon freedom on the part of slavery. Then commenced the crusade, but for the extension of slavery—its consequences were predicted, but they were scouted at by the men who had resolved to "extend the area of freedom" by establishing negro slavery. Then came the Mexican war; and then the acquisition of vast territory which the North did not want and the South did not need, and the attempt to extend slavery over that territory. At every step the people of the Northern states have warned their Southern friends that they would not agree to the last demand; and they ought not to agree to it. In our opinion they never will agree to it, be the consequences what they may. The best way and the only way in which the agitation can be put down is for the advocates of slavery to remain content with what they already hold.

Slavery is something that will not bear discussion. Every word that is said about it, on either side, weakens it. Its only safety is in silence. Mr. Calhoun's views upon the subject have not only excited the abhorrence of the free states, but have also shocked the sentiments of the whole civilized world. This is not the age, and we trust this is not, any longer, the country for slavery propagandism.

DIED. This morning, June 23rd, at his residence in this town, after a long and painful illness, KEATLEY, a Chief of War and a Member of the House of Nobles. If we mistake not, the male line of descent from the ancient Kings of Kauai is cut off in the death of Keatley.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF HONOLULU. Arrived. June 21.—Br. schr. Osprey, Griggs, 18 days from San Francisco. Sailed. June 27.—Br. brigantine Despatch, Plant, for Sydney. The Osprey reports the arrival in Francisco, of the ship James Munroe, bark Prince Menzies and schooner Mary Ann, all from this port.

Published by Authority. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Bureau of Internal Commerce. NOTICE is hereby given, that a limited number of LICENSES to Retail Spirituous Liquors, in the Town of Honolulu, for the year commencing July 1st, 1849, will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, by Mr. F. W. TROTT, at his Auction Room, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

No Licenses will be granted to be used in any house situated in the city of Honolulu, unless the house formerly occupied as the Hotel d'Univers. By order of the Minister of the Interior. WM. AP. JONES, Chief Clerk. HOME OFFICE, June 16, 1849.

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, with their joint and several addresses, and the replies of His Majesty through His Minister of Foreign Relations, R. C. Wylie, Esq. Price 25 cents.

FOR SALE VERY LOW. BY the subscribers, to close consignments, 6 Cases best quality Turkey Red Cambric, 6 Cases Orange Stripes Print, 500 lbs. white cotton thread, 50 pairs gents' Kid Darning Pumps. jun23-10 CRADD & SPALDING.

EVERETT & CO. OFFER for sale the balance of the Cargo ex. "Hermes," from Hong Kong, consisting of 30 Neats Camphor Wood Trunks, (4 each) 30 do do do Chests, (4 each) 30 Cases blue cloth Caps, 1 do 100 silk Umbrellas, 1 case, 75 blue cotton Umbrellas, 5 cases preserved Ginger, 20 silver Card Cases, 2 cases rose and nut-wood writing Desks, double, 2 do do do do do, single, 20 carved Ivory Card Cases, 1 case leather Trays, white and black, 1 case palm-leaf Fans, Bamboo Easy Chairs and Couches, Round and square rattan Chairs, 20 rolls floor Matting, 50 yds ea., 1 1/2 yd wide, their Bells rattle sleeping Mats, Pieces crimson and white Pongee Hdks., Pieces plain orange do do, Pieces black Levantine Hdks., White crape Shawls, ass'd qualities and sizes, 1 Case, 200 Bangas, ass'd colors, 10 Cases Green Cloth, 8 cases Nankeens, Cases containing blue pattern Dabbes, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, 6 Sets lacquered Tea Poya, 1 Case lacquered Tea Caddies, 1 do Cigar Boxes, 1 do Ladies lacquered Work Boxes, 1 do Backgammon Boards, men and dice, com. 3 Sets Paper Boxes, 3 Pairs Golf Sticks, 1 Organ, 100,000 Cigars, 2 Bales Calicos, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, 2 Bales Twine, 15 Bags black Pepper, 1 bale Blankets, (sup.) 2 Cases Bengal Hdks., 200 pcs., 7 each, 20 Cases London Porter, 10 do do Stockings, 1 Bale Blankets, (sup.) 2 Cases Hats, 2 Cases superior clothing, consisting of Suits, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, 100 Baskets, 5 cases Indian Balsam, 30 Doz. packs Playing Card, 20 Cases, 200 doz. red handled Knives, Brandy, Gin &c. 188 Cases Brandy, 1 doz. each, 30 Cases Schiedam Gin, 1 doz. each, 100 Cases Alc., 3 doz. each, 30 Cases London Porter, 4 doz. each. Honolulu, June 2, 1849. jun 2-1f

REMOVAL. SWAN & CLIFFORD take this opportunity of informing the residents of Honolulu, and the public generally, that they have removed their office from its old stand to the premises at present occupied, in part, by F. W. Thompson, as an Auction Room, where they will be happy to serve all those who may favor them with their patronage. Private families supplied with fresh Bread every morning, and shipping supplied with Biscuit, at the shortest notice. N. B.—Constantly on hand, and for sale, superior Flour, my 19. if.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands on, and all indebted to the estate of PARKER PEABODY, Physician, late deceased, are requested to present their claims, and make payment, immediately, to STEPHEN REYNOLDS, Executor. my 26-6t

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of A. & H. GRIMES, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. All dues not paid before first of August, will be most reluctantly placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection. HIRAM GRIMES, in liquidation, by S. REYNOLDS, Attorney. Honolulu, May 19, 1849. 6t.

J. L. BLAISDELL, BUILDER, CARPENTER, & JOINER. D O respectfully notify the public that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by BENT & CO., where he is prepared to carry on CARPENTERING in all its branches. All who may favor him with their patronage are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; and he hopes by assiduity and attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. jun9-ft

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! THE Hawaiian Bark "DON QUIXOTE," C. W. FARRINGTON, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to EVERETT & CO. jun16

NOTICE. THE subscriber is about to leave these Islands. Any person having demands against him is requested to present the same immediately; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as all unsettled claims will necessarily be left with an Attorney for collection. WANTED.—Two first rate Saddle Horses. Honolulu, June 16, 1849. 2t. WM. PATY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have this day formed an association in business under the firm of McLANE, GOWER & ADAMS, and will continue the manufacture of Sugar an Molasses at Makawao, Maui, H. I. McLANE, JOHN T. GOWER, HENRY Q. ADAMS. Makawao, Maui, March 1st, 1849. m17-1f

NOTICE. HEREBY caution all persons from trusting the wife of William Maxwell, now in California. All debts contracted by her, unless an order is given by me, will not be acknowledged from this date. SALEM P. MAXWELL, Attorney for WM. MAXWELL. Honolulu, June 16, 1849. 3t.

NOTICE. THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS to quiet Land Titles will for the future hold its meetings and transact all its business at "Hale Hoona," the house formerly occupied by Judge Andrews, on Beritania street. J. H. SMITH, Secretary. Honolulu, May 1, 1849.

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

FOR SALE. IN quantities to suit purchasers, 8000 Bags Kolou SUGAR; 500 lbs. do. MOLASSES. Enquire at the Dispensary of the undersigned. R. W. WOOD. Honolulu, March 10, 1849.—1f

NOTICE. THE subscribers would inform the public that they have appointed A. P. EVERETT as their lawful attorney during their absence from the Islands. jun5-ft WOOD & PARKE.

NOTICE. THE subscriber intending to leave the Islands for a few months, would give notice that the affairs of the "Seaman's Chaplaincy" are entrusted to the Rev. T. E. Taylor. SAM'L C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain. Honolulu, April 14th, 1849.

NOTICE. THE undersigned being about to leave Honolulu, has appointed JAMES R. JARVIS, Esq., his agent. WM. H. TIBBET. jun23-1f

BOUND VOLUMES. OF THE POLYNESIAN from volume 1 to 5, inclusive, for sale at this office. Price \$6 per vol. my 26-1f

BUTTER. FRESH, from Kauai, for sale by F. H. VIDA. jun3-1f

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. MARSHALL'S SALE. IN virtue of an Execution issued by the Superior Court of Oahu, upon a judgment against William Walker, defendant in execution, in favor of F. H. Grimes, plaintiff in execution, for \$610, I have levied upon, and shall appear for sale to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the "Rose House," in the town of Honolulu, the following property, viz:—

1 HORSE. All his right, title and interest in and to "Oli," a land situated in Koolau Lu, Oahu. ALSO. All his right, title and interest in the "Rose House," situated in the town of Honolulu, Oahu. All which has been seized, and will be sold, subject to the right of third parties, unless the said judgment, interests, costs, and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied. WARREN GOODALE, Marshal of Hawaiian Islands. May 26th 1849.—5t.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Lawrence of Wailuku, Maui, lately deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to him at his office in Lahaina; and to all persons having any claims against said Estate to present the same to him for settlement, at his office in Lahaina, on or before the 15th day of August next. A. W. PARSONS, Administrator. Lahaina, May 15, 1849.—19. 6t.

NOTICE. PROPER application having been made to William L. Lee, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Kekoa, for probate of the last Will and Testament of Kakhikona, (Woman,) late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Monday, the 9th day of July, 1849, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing proof of said will, 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, June 4, 1849.—3t.

FOR SALE. OLONG, POUCHONG, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea; C. Am. Coffee, Iron Pots and Tea Kettles; Camphor Trunks, Blue Jackets, Bk Ribbon; Chesterfield Coats, woolen pants, hoods & eyes; Sheath Knives, cut Thicks, Sand Papers; Spanish Brills, ruled Letter Paper, Lead Pencils; Files, Axes, Axe Handles, Saddle's silk, &c. &c. 1 Book case, 1 Chess Table, 1 easy Chair; 2 Drop stones and frame, 1 plated Waiter; 1 doz. Dining room Chairs, hot cooking Utensils; 1 pr. plated Descanting Stands, 1 carbine Gun; 1 pr. glass Flower Vases, 2 pr. glass Salts; 1 gold Watch & chain, silver do.; Cut Nails, sheathing Copper, &c. &c. 13 pr. Window Blinds, Venetian Red; 6 window and door Frames, yellow Ochre; 1 bbl. Vinegar, 1 case wooden Clocks, &c. &c. —ALSO. 1 sett Silver Plate, viz: 1 doz. Table Spoons, 1-2 doz. Tea do., 1 doz. Dinner Forks, 1 doz. Dessert do., Soup Ladle, Fish Knife, 2 Butter Knives, 2 Gravy Ladles, 2 Salt and 1 Mustard Spoons, &c. The above are offered at very low prices. —ALSO. "GROVE COTTAGE," the residence of the subscriber in Nuanuu Valley. WM. PATY. jun9-ft

EX. "AUCKLAND," via CALIFORNIA. CASES Orange Stripes and Prints, Turkey Red, Swiss, Blue Prints, pink Prints, Denims, Stripes, Ticking, bleached Jeans, Blue Cottons, bleached Drills, Satin Jeans, White Cottoning, white and blue cotton Thread, Spool Cotton, blue and black Broadcloth, blue and black Broadcloth, Blue, Red, Orange, Yellow, Blue and black cotton Umbrellas, Calf Sains, Sole and Kip Leather, Shoe Findings, Shoe Thread, Glass Lanterns and Lamps, Saddles, Whips, Wallets, Plumbs and Levels, Crates, Plates and Nappies, Broad Axes, Axes, bladed Hinges and Axes, Cast Iron, Casts and cases of Hand saws, cast Steel, Crowbars, Pit and cross-cut Saw, Anvils, Vices, An assortment of Planes, Gages, Squares and Bevels, Cuba Cigars, Irish Moss, Hops, Cream Tartar, Gum Arabic, Pots and Covers, Furnaces, "Hope Mills" Flour, Or Beans, Wrapping Paper, Panama Hats, Pow-hos, Colored cotton Shawls, Revolvers, L'ouchons, Cotton Under-Shirts, Damask Coverlets, Mens' White Kid Shoes. For sale by S. H. WILLIAMS & CO. my 19. if

NEW GOODS. FOR SALE by the undersigned, the balance of Cargo ex. "MOCTEZUMA," selected in China expressly for this market:—Crimson Pongee Hdks, Crape Shawls, ass'd col's, Camblet Coats, Grass Cloth do., Camblet Pants, Embroidered Shippers, Rosewood, Or Boxes, Nappies, Lacquered Shoes, Work Boxes, Garden Chairs, Camphor Trunks, Cigar Boxes, Rice Paintings, Leather Trunks, Cigar Boxes, Spitoons, Trunk Locks, Portable Desks, Currie Powder, Chest Handles, Manila Mats, Pine Handkerchiefs, Chests, Tea, Fans, Do. Shawls, Joss Stick, Blue Lights, Do. Dresses, Plain Silk Shawls, do. Hdks., Figured Satins, do. Camblets, Grass Cloth, Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, Billiard Balls, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Manila Cordage, all sorts of Clothes Baskets, my 5. if. MAKEE, ANTHON & CO.

NEW GOODS. FOR SALE BY MAKEE, ANTHON & CO., the Cargo of schooner "ANNE," consisting in part as follows:—Clothing, Dressing Gowns, Cigars, Paper, Writing Desks, Padlocks, Chests, Table Covers, Saws, Combs, bladed spade and white Blankets, Silk Umbrellas, Braces, Rifles, Percussion Caps, Straw Hats, Silk Caps, Girths, Paint Brushes, Clocks, new style Prints, Sail Needles, Bonnets, Gingham, Sewing Twine, Whipping do., Ass'd Bedsteads, Sperm Candles, Flooring Stones, Tiles, Slates, Toilet Glasses, Paper Boxes, Buttons, Cigar Cases, Iron Pots, 1 Scale, Chains, Jewelry, superior Silk Ribbons, Lace, my 5. if.

BEANS, FLOUR, PICKLES, & C. FOR SALE, BY MAKEE, ANTHON & CO., the following, viz:—130 Bags fresh Chile Beans, 50 do. sup. Flour, 30 doz. ass'd English Pickles, Sauces, Lobsters, Lemon Syrup, Cayenne, blk. and wht. Pepper, 10 lbs. Vinegar, Tar, Coal Tar, Bright Varnish, 2000 lbs. Oat Flour, 2000 lbs. Flour, 20,000 lbs. Manila Cordage, assorted sizes, 10,000 " Hemp " 3000 Sup. Cotton Canvas—1, 2, & 3, Russia do. 5000 lbs. superior C. A. Coffee. my 5. if.

FOR SALE or to Let. TO BE Sold or Let for a term of 10 years, the large and commodious Mansion lately occupied by Henry Skinner, Esquire, with every convenience for a large and general family. For terms, apply at the Polynesian Office. Honolulu, April 14, 1849.—1f

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED loaned some portion in Honolulu these bound volumes of the life of Horatio, Lord Nelson, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The person who has them will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. G. W. BUSH. my 24-1f

