

city with their little treasures, as if the pestilence was about to enter there, and in a sad and mournful procession, came thronging from their homes. My heart ached for them, and I sincerely sympathized with them in their deep distress. The line of Mexican troops and citizens extended from the city gate to the white flag, where sat the American general officers, on horseback, to receive the conquerors.

After remaining for some time on the hill, my companion and myself descended, and went along the whole line of the Mexican army, saluting the principal officers as we passed, which was always returned with the greatest courtesy. On we went toward the gate of the city, admiring the pretty sentries, who were reclining upon the ground among the troops, with their feet and ankles exposed, and their bosoms more than half covered, with their dark flashing eyes, and long raven hair hanging down almost to the ground. On we went, stopping to exchange a few words with one and a smile with another, until looking suddenly behind us, we found that we had left our countrymen, and all succor far away, and that we were absolutely alone in the very midst of the Mexican army. If I had my misgivings as I saw the dark and threatening looks cast upon my comrade and myself, by the armed and swartly hordes of the enemy, I took good care not to show them, but went quietly on, though I felt as if I was walking on the edge of a precipice from which one false step might precipitate me among the rocks below.

Had any evil disposed Mexican taken a fancy to have a shot at us, who, at such a time could ever have ferreted out the assassin? We were both entirely unarmed, and felt the delicacy of our situation, though we took care not to let the Mexican soldiers perceive it, and went quietly on, until we found ourselves before the gate of the city. In a few moments our party was increased by Mr. Crossan, the sailing master of the "Albany." Passed Midshipman Dyer, and Mr. O'Brien, the clerk of the commanding officer, all brave and heroic officers, who had done good service during the bombardment. After a short deliberation, we decided to enter the city, and passing beneath the arched gateway, soon found ourselves in the narrow and barricaded streets.

After penetrating for some distance, I paused and looked around me, and my feelings were not of the most comfortable nature. Save our little party, not an American was to be seen—we were literally alone in an enemy's city. We were the first of our countrymen who had entered Vera Cruz. I know not what came over me—whether it was the spirit of adventure, or a wild and inexcusable recklessness, or both—I suddenly left my party to "take care of themselves," and turning a corner, proceeded entirely alone through the winding and half deserted streets. The secret dread which I had experienced, on first passing the gate way, was gone and I went rambling over the whole town, solitary and unarmed. On I went, where the buildings torn in pieces, the pavements blown up, and the pieces of bomb shells lying about, told the effect of these dreadful missiles—on, where the black jaguars, overhanging the thorough-fares, presented an excellent lurking place for the assassin, and still unarmed.

Never had I beheld such destruction of property. Scarcely a house did I pass that did not show some great rent made by the bursting of our bomb shells. At almost every house at which I passed to examine the destruction occasioned by these dreadful messengers of death, some one of the family (if the house did not happen to be deserted) would come to the door and, inviting me to enter, point out their property destroyed, and with a pitiful sigh exclaim, "La bomba! La bomba!" [the bomb—the bomb!] My heart ached for the poor creatures.

During my peregrinations, I came to a lofty and noble mansion, in which a terrible bomb had exploded, and laid the whole front of the house in ruins. While I was examining the awful havoc created, a beautiful girl of some seventeen came to the door and invited me into the house. She pointed to the furniture of the mansion torn into fragments, and the piles of rubbish lying around, and informed me with her beautiful eyes filled with tears, that the bomb had destroyed her father, mother, brother, and two little sisters, and that she was now left in the world alone! O war! war! who can tell thy horrors? Who can picture thy deformities?

During the afternoon I visited the hospital. Here lay upon truckle beds the mangled creatures who had been wounded during the bombardment. In one corner was a poor decrepit, bed-ridden woman, her head white with the sorrows of seventy years. One of her withered arms had been blown off by a fragment of a shell. In another place might be seen mangled creatures of both sexes, bruised and disfigured by the falling of their houses, and bursting of the shells. On the stone floor lay a little child in a complete state of nudity, with one of its poor legs cut off just above the knee! The apartment was filled with flies, that seemed to delight in the agonies of the miserable creatures over whom they hovered, and the moans were heart-rending.

I went about from cot to cot, and attempted to console with the sufferers, by whom I was invariably greeted with a kind smile. Not even this abode of wretchedness had been exempt from the cursed scourge of war! A bomb had descended through the roof, and after landing on the floor, exploded, sending some twenty already mangled wretches to "the sleep that knows no waking."

In the course of the afternoon the army took possession of the city of Vera Cruz, and the streets were thronged with our troops. After visiting every thing worthy of note, at sunset I returned on board, having received a lesson in the horrors of war which I shall not soon forget.

Yours truly, E. CURTISS HINE.

THE CHINESE PORT OF SHANG-HAI.—Our government has given the post of Consul at Shang-hai in China, to Caleb Lyon, Esq., of Lyndale, in this state, a gentleman who, by the usual qualifications for the office, joins the attainments and tastes of a scholar. His appointment has directed his attention from the study of Persian and the reading of Hafiz, to the acquisition of the Chinese language, and before he lands at Shang-hai he will be able to hold a correspondence with the Chinese authorities, and perhaps make them a speech in their own tongue.

uated in 32 degrees of north latitude, at the mouth of the great river Yang-tsee-kee, a name signifying Child of the Ocean, with a current two thousand miles in length. It flows through the richest and central portion of the empire, and about a hundred miles above Shang-hai it passes the ancient city of Pekin, with a population of about 1,100,000 souls. Nankin is older than Pekin, and was the capital of the empire before the Tartar conquest. At Nankin the emperor still passes the summer months, and his place stands on the banks of the river a little above the city.

Shang-hai is also the most populous of the Chinese ports with foreigners are permitted to trade. Within the walls are 500,000 inhabitants, in the suburbs are 200,000. The population of Canton is only about half that number. It is situated immediately on the ocean, while Canton is reached by passing up a river.

On the banks of the Yang-tsee-kee, and around Shang-hai, lies the region in which green tea is produced. Teas are cheaper at this port than at Canton; they are brought immediately down the river, and the producers have no canal transit duty to pay as at that port. This circumstance and the commodiousness of its harbor, and the healthiness of its climate, are probably the reasons why the English trade with this place has increased so rapidly. It is now quite equal to the English trade with Canton.

Shang-hai commands the extensive Japanese commerce which passes through that city up the Yang-tsee-kee to Nankin, and thence through the great inland city of the empire. So large is the trade of the port, that seven thousand junks have been seen lying before it at once, waiting for their cargoes. If the trade with Japan is ever acquired to this country, it must, in all probability, be by means of the wealthy Japanese merchants, amounting to about two hundred, who reside at Shang-hai, where they conduct the commerce of their country, maintain their own schools, and preserve a separate existence from the Chinese.

The river Yang-tsee-kee is the Mississippi of China; its banks, in the language of the country, are called the Paradise of China. The French missionaries remarked, long ago, that a great resemblance existed between the climate of the Chinese coast and that of North America; but at Shang-hai the winters appear to be colder and the summers warmer than in the same latitude in the United States. At Shang-hai the snow falls in winter to the depth of two or three inches, and ice, the product of the winter frosts, is preserved for use through the summer. Any of the vegetable productions of the region around Shang-hai would probably be hardy enough for this latitude.—A consul, like Mr. Lyon, who takes an interest in the study of natural history, might have it in his power to render no slight service to the agriculture of this country by introducing among us some of the more important vegetable productions of northern China.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for March, contains an interesting article on the Union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The author refers to the opinion of a distinguished functionary of a foreign power, long a resident in central America, for the designation of the best route to be chosen for this great enterprise:

He considers that a line drawn from the bight of Mandingo Bay, (in the country of the San Blas Indians,) to the Pacific coast, near Panama, is the best route. The Isthmus here is much narrower than at any other point, being only eight leagues across. Besides, the mountains of the central range, which elsewhere offer a serious barrier, have here gradually dwindled, so as to give striking evidence to those who view them from the bay, that this is the right point for the transition to be made. It is common for the Indians to transport their canoes from one ocean to the other, by taking them up the river Mandingo, (that has a long course from the southward,) and then descending the course of another stream, into the Pacific, not far to the eastward of Panama.

This locality possesses the advantage over all others, of a salubrious climate; and while Chagres and Porto Bello are, from miasma and constant rains, rendered the most deadly ports to which a foreigner can resort, the climate round Mandingo is perfectly healthy at all seasons. This spacious bay, with its deep channels, among innumerable islands, possesses unrivalled accommodations for the navies of the whole world, in anchorage, or in mooring to the islands. Even Porto Bello, whose name indicates the character of its haven, must yield the palm to Mandingo. The coast of San Blas is said to be more dry and salubrious than even the shores of the Musquitia, which have been considered healthy to a proverb.

The superiority of this locality admitted, there remains nothing to prevent its being put in competition with the others but the well-founded report that the San Blas Indians will not permit such an enterprise to be commenced in their territory—a territory which the Spanish monarch and his republican successors have claimed as theirs, prescribing vexatious restrictions on the trade of the coast. As for the acquisition of the Republic of New Granada, which claims sovereignty over the San Blas country on a plea of heritage, though they never had possession, there is little doubt it could be obtained by purchase.

The San Blas Indians are naturally jealous of what is likely to endanger their independence—a guarantee of which must be given before any route for trade, through their country, will be permitted. If the business is rightly set about, there is no doubt that the repugnance of these Indians can be overcome, and the use of their country permitted for the construction of a work which cannot fail greatly to enhance its value.

RELIGIOUS GEMS.—It is no great matter to live too lovingly with good-natured, with humble and meek persons; but he that can do so with the immoral, with the wilful and the ignorant, with the peevish and perverse, he only hath true charity.

Temporal crowns and kingdoms could not make a rest for saints. As they were not redeemed with so low a price, neither are they endowed with so low a nature.

Religion is equally the basis of private virtue and public faith; of the happiness of the individual, and the prosperity of the nation.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1847.

WHO IMPORTS THE ARDENT SPIRITS?—It is well to give honor to whom honor is due in this respect.

There are some merchants here, yet, who are not sufficiently alive to the evil which this traffic brings upon their fellow men. In time we trust all will be of our mind in this respect. But as liquors afford the best profit of any article imported, it is certainly honorable in those merchants who refrain. The ships Minstrel and Medora and bark Angola, with more than 1500 tons of merchandise, have lately arrived from Boston, and by them all, not a drop of ardent spirits, or even wine has been imported into this kingdom. So far was this principle carried out in Boston that the charterers of the Medora refused \$35 per ton freight for liquors to this port, and indeed we believe none of the vessels would take them on any terms. It was the same with the brig Evelina from Boston, and we trust will ever be thus with our American merchants. In contrast with this, we are sorry to have it to state that the Tagus, a small brig of 207 tons, from Liverpool, brought 50 cases brandy, 393-gallons do., 20 cases gin, 150 baskets anisette, besides wines. However we are thankful that in this instance there is no rum and whiskey. If the English merchants would embrace the views of the American, but little liquor would find its way to this market. The last two years have produced a decided improvement in public opinion in this respect, and we look forward to the virtual cessation of its importation, as we learn that the opinions of those who have imported largely, are in favor of it. We have said enough in previous numbers of the advantage it would be to the country and foreign commerce, so we will not now repeat it.

BUSINESS OF HONOLULU.—The season thus far has proved dull. But comparatively few whalers have been in, and their wants have been small. Large amounts of specie have collected in first hands to seek investment, and but little exchange on Europe or the United States offers. In some instances it has gone down to par, and the current rate now we learn is 4 per cent. discount. Large cargoes of goods have arrived from China, England and the United States, so that the market is now overstocked with most articles, and large assortments of merchandise suitable for Oregon, California and the Islands' markets are in store awaiting purchasers. If the whaling shipping does not arrive in their usual numbers and with their usual wants, we must look forward to "hard times." It will be very difficult to find means to pay for the amount of goods already entered at the custom-house this season, amounting to \$388,296—first cost—within three months.

NUVANI CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this body was held on Wednesday. The report of the Chairman, J. P. B. Marshall, was read and accepted, and the thanks of the Association voted to the late officers. Dr. R. W. Wood was then elected President for the ensuing year, W. Paty, Esq., Vice President, Rev. S. C. Damon, Secretary and Treasurer; W. Paty, Thos. Cummins, F. W. Thompson and R. W. Wood, Esqrs., Committee of management. The Association voted to place \$100 at Mr. Marshall's disposal to purchase an iron gate in the U. S.; the Committee were instructed to ascertain the expense of putting a substantial wall around the premises. The balance of funds in the Treasurer's hands was \$275.

DEPART.—The new and elegant ship Minstrel, Capt. Doane, owned by Mr. H. A. Pierce of Boston, was in Liverpool when the British brig Tagus sailed direct for this port. She left Liverpool, arrived in Boston, discharged her English cargo and took in a full one for this port, and arrived here in four days after the Tagus, making the passage in 121 days. The Tagus was 162.

THE BRIG HENRY, OF NEWBURYPORT.

MYSTIC, (Ct.) January 29, 1847.—I see by your paper of the 29th inst. that "fears are expressed of the loss of the brig Henry, of Newburyport, bound to Oregon." The Newburyport Herald says, she left St. Catharines early in June, and had not arrived at her destination early in October. It is in my power to communicate some intelligence concerning this vessel, of interest to her owners and the public. In the middle of September last, I was applied to in Montevideo by Mr. Swasey, who represented himself and family as having been on board the brig Henry, of Newburyport, on a voyage to Oregon. There she was, according to his statement, \$11,000 of Missouri money and a quantity of rum on board, which were appropriated and divided by the crew, before her arrival at St. Catharines. Against this, Mr. Swasey, being Agent for the owners, remonstrated to the Captain, which exasperated him and the crew, that an attempt was made to throw him overboard in the night; he held on to the lanyards of the lee main rigging till his wife, hearing his cries, ran to him and pleaded for his life till these pirates released him. After this they were in constant alarm for his life.

On arriving at St. Catharines, he swore to the above facts before our Consul, Mr. Wells, but the Captain, and a Doctor, who was a passenger, as well as the crew, swore that his statement was false, and that Mr. Swasey was insane, and not to be relied on. So great was Mr. Swasey's sense of responsibility to those who had entrusted their property to his charge, that he would have continued in the vessel till her arrival at some other port, had not his wife been apprised that there was a plot on foot to make way with her husband shortly after leaving St. Catharines. He consequently determined to sell out his share at a great sacrifice on board port, and came with Mrs. S. and his children to Montevideo, where I saw them. Mrs. Swasey is a beautiful and highly accomplished lady, who has very respectable connections in Boston. She confirmed Mr. Swasey's narrative, and could not describe the circumstances without weeping.

Mr. Swasey said that there were some guns put on board at Newburyport, for ballast, and that he had not the least doubt that her destina-

tion was for some port in the Sandwich Islands, where she would be fitted out as a pirate or privateer, as she was a fast sailing vessel.

When I last saw him, he was about to start for Valparaiso, on his way to Oregon, with the cargo of getting track of the vessel, leaving his family at Montevideo.—[Corr. N. Y. Express.

The above is about as rare a bit of romance as we have seen in print of late. This Mr. Swasey was disliked by the crew, who actually did attempt to throw him overboard one night, but were prevented by the interference of a passenger. Hence his story. To set the correspondent of the N. Y. Express right, we tell him that the Henry arrived here in October, 1846, and has since been peacefully employed in freighting lumber and fish from the Oregon to this port—that she is a Quaker-like a looking vessel as never floated from down east,—that she has no guns, and is not remarkable for her speed. Nine of her passengers settled at Honolulu, and very worthy people have they proved themselves. Dr. Watson and family have since embarked for the U. S. Mr. Lee, the lawyer, is at the head of the Hawaiian bench, beloved and respected by all. Mr. Bishop is clerk to the U. S. Consul. Mr. Wood is doing a flourishing business in the shoe line, and two others are in the firm of Bent & Co., enterprising and successful house builders. So far from being pirates, no vessel ever landed on these shores a more respectable and welcome set of passengers, and we hope they will long remain among us, examples of New England thrift and character.

It is quite diverting to watch the items circulating amongst the wide range of newspapers and to note how many of them in the shape of anecdotes are made to tell against what is termed "the softer sex"—that is against woman. And, indeed woman is so often represented in these same journals, as being a "scold" and a "shrew" that the appellations of "soft" and "gentle" by which the sexes are designated, almost seem to be misapplication. Take for instance, an anecdote from the Honolulu Polynesian, the editor of which racy little journal, states that a gentleman of that town, was some years ago, on board a steamer when her boiler burst. He was asked by a friend if he felt any ill effects from the same? He innocently replied, "feel any ill effects, lord bless your soul, I'm so regularly blown up every day by my wife, that were steam hauled upon me, I should not care."

Now, this anecdote may be very laughable, but it reads to us very much as if it were made for the occasion—made for the amusement of one sex at the expense of the other. These coarse jokes are getting to be quite too common; they are as common as falsehood, and this notwithstanding what is called the world's advancement, or, as the transcendentalists would say, "self-culture." A good joke is a good thing, and should be as proper as truth, and surely never founded upon this latter basis, else the world would demur against it. Women, five all, are very much as they are made to be by the treatment of the lordly sex—conciliating when they are kindly entreated; wise and dignified when regarded as rational creatures, but inefficient and inane when they are toyed with as playthings or flattered as weak simptoms. And, as to this same man, of whom the Polynesian speaks, we doubt not that he was as savage as the vilest barbarian of that uncivilized country, else he would have escaped the "steam" of his wife's wrath, or what is more likely, he would never have existed. If Xantippe was a scold, we do not believe that Socrates was a saint, despite all his philosophy and learning. When a good woman, says Sheridan Knowles, is filly mated, she grows doubly good; and Watts, who lived long before "Sampson's" young fancies, never blow up their wives unless they expect to be blown up themselves.

N. B. If they must blow up once in a while by way of letting off accumulated steam, we advise them to take to the business of filling out Life Preservers or India Rubber Air pillows.—[Boston Evening Transcript.

The anecdote above is not our own. We inserted it to oblige a friend, and our fair sister, Miss Walter, should not take it in such high dudgeon, if a poor fellow with a Xantippe for a rib, should vent his sorrows in a stale joke. We have not a doubt our talented critic would have made the best of wives, whether she was well treated or not, had she not preferred being on the safe side, and done, as St. Paul says, "better." However Miss W. may think, it is an indisputable axiom, that many men are what women make them, be they bad or good.

RIO JANEIRO.—We find the following letter in the N. Y. Express, from Captain Codman, doubtless, as it is dated on board ship Holland, off Santos Island, June 4. It will be seen that Captain Codman has just arrived from Rio Janeiro, where he occurred, connected with the conduct of our Minister, Mr. Wise, through the same medium with ourselves. If we had a really wise, or indeed, moderately prudent representation at Rio, no serious difficulty would have occurred with the Brazilian government.

It is much to be regretted that any difficulty should exist between the Brazilian people and ourselves. Insignificant as Brazil is as a nation, foolish at best, for us to quarrel when we can live so peacefully with her, is a waste of time and money. Heretofore our people have been regarded by the Brazilians with more esteem than those of any other nation, and facilities of trade as well as exemption from many of the petty annoyances which its regulations impose, were allowed us, which were not conceded to the English and the French. For instance, the Rio Grande, though as much a part of the Empire as Rio de Janeiro, was permitted to be a resort for American whalers, where they were tacitly allowed to barter their oil without duty in payment for stores, firewood and other necessities. But the conduct of Mr. Wise, and particularly the news of its approval by our government, has entirely turned the tide against Americans. All the privileges formerly allowed us American whalers was withdrawn by a Brazilian decree, as a prize for smuggling at Rio Grande, which consisted, as the Captain informed us, in landing five barrels of oil in payment for his provisions, a crime which he had often before committed to a greater extent at the same place, when a Brazilian sloop of war was lying in the roads.

The first cause of misunderstanding, (the seizure of some drunken sailors of the U. S. frigate Columbia, by the police of Rio,) is an old story now, and I can add nothing as to its particulars. There are as many favorable allusions to Rio as at home, and the most favorable allow that our countrymen acted injudiciously. But whatever may have been the difficulties between the officers and crew of the Columbia and the police force of Rio de Janeiro, there was no quarrel with Commodore Rosseau should not have saluted upon the baptism of a princess of Brazil, when every other nation was equally courteous enough to do so. Still less was there any reason why our Minister should insult the imperial family and the nation by the farce of christening a soldier's baby on board of the Columbia, in mock royal style, and upon the occasion making the bombastic speech, which has appeared in our papers, and procured him the scorn as well as the cordial hatred of both government and people.—[Am. paper.

The President of the United States has recognized Schuyler Livingston, of New York, as Consul General of the Hawaiian Islands for the United States.—[Boston Transcript, Feb. 27.

Two schooners of ninety-two tons burden, now lying in our harbor, have been chartered to load grain for Ireland.—[Ibid.

MANILLA NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—The following regulations, recently brought into operation at Manila, will be of interest to parties connected with the trade of that port:

Art. 1. The manifest to be presented to the practice observed in the custom-house of this capital by the captains or consignees of vessels, or not expressing in the manifest the contents of the bales, packages, cases and other sorts of packages of goods which they convey, before their introduction into the custom house, and in order to correct a practice which, although founded on the tariff in force, in these islands, may give rise to very great abuses, it has been decreed as under:

Art. 2. The manifest that according to rule No. 24 of the present tariff, captains, supercargoes, or consignees of ships, national as well as foreign, are bound to present within thirty hours after being visited in this port, and forty-eight hours if in Cavite, shall contain—1st. Class, name, country, tonnage of the vessel and number of crew. 2d. The name of the captain or master. 3d. The port or ports whence she comes, with the names of consignees to whom the cargo is directed. 5th. The bales, packages, cases, barrels, hogsheds, &c., of all kinds, with their corresponding marks and number, expressing the quantity of such class by figures and letters. 6th. The different descriptions of goods or contents of the packages. 7th. The number and kind of those that contain goods prohibited from importation by the tariff, expressing the foreign port to which they are destined in the manner permitted by the law. 8th. That the ship does not bring any other goods, and that none of those on board are prohibited from a fear of plague.

Art. 3. Goods which, on account of their nature, cannot come baled or packed up, as iron in bars or sheets, metal in slabs, logs or beams of wood, planks, seeds, and other like articles, shall be expressed in the manifest by the descriptions, without specifying the quantity.

Art. 4. In the continuation of the manifest, but separately, shall be put a circumstantial note of warlike stores, and provisions, and marine on board such vessels.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, GOVERNOR of the Hudson's Bay Company, says the New York Commercial Advertiser of last evening, left this city this morning, in the Long Island cars, for Boston. Sir George intends to proceed to England in the Cambria, on the 1st of March. We regret that urgent official business obliged him to depart at this time, as he is thereby compelled to neglect an interesting daughter, in a feeble state of health, with her relatives at the Hudson Bay House at Lachine.—[Am. paper.

We have received Sir George's new work, 100 pages of which are devoted to these Islands. We should have liked it better, if he had been more candid, and when he borrowed largely from another's labors, had credited him therewith. We find he has been largely indebted for facts and some ideas to our History, and for which he makes no acknowledgement. His remarks upon the society of Honolulu will answer as well for 1847 as 1842—we are sorry to say.

We find the following in one of the late papers. We give it for what it is worth.

THE BRITISH IN THE PACIFIC.—We give below, an extract from a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman to a friend in this city. It is dated Oahu, Sandwich Islands, October, 1846: "The Juno, British Frigate, is still lying here, and will probably remain at the disposition of General Miller for several months. A [British] store ship has just arrived from Valparaiso with full supplies for a frigate for a year. The government have kept up such an incessant quarrel with the decision of the British government under which their sovereignty was restored, as to create the necessity of keeping a ship of war on the spot, in order to aid the Consul General to carry out any instructions that he may receive from London. Such is the fact; and the most clear-headed of our foreign community have their apprehensions, that in view of the proceedings of our government in California, and in view also of the settlement of the Oregon question on the terms which will preclude the British government from establishing any military station on that coast, they will take occasion of the want of good faith and capacity on the part of those in authority here, to assert at least the right of a paramount control, if not of absolute jurisdiction in the Islands. Some intimation of these facts may have the effect to arouse the attention of our government, and induce them to sustain the position and views of Mr. Ten Eyck."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have in miniature an imposition, by "Christian Powers," so called, as Quakers carefully phrase them, similar to that of the opium trade, humbly inflicted upon the "Infer Barbarians" of China, by the British fleets and armies, in the proceedings of the French and English governments in their recent treaty with the "savage" kings of the Sandwich Islands. The latter sovereign admonished by the fearful inroads which the use of spirituous liquors was making in his dominions, was adopting rigid measures with a view to prevent the importation of liquors. These regulations would to some extent, affect the trade of both England and France, as well as that of the United States. The government not agents of the United States would hardly have ventured to take any obstacle in the way of the prohibition. They would do a doubt of an enlightened public opinion, which would aid a feeble and interesting people in their struggle against thousands of difficulties and the strong passion so generally prevalent for intoxicating drinks. The treaties just entered into between the government of France and England on the one part, and the Hawaiian government on the other part, denominated the shameful fact, that the love of the gains of trade, even to so minute a consideration, is paramount to the pleadings of humanity with them. These two powers have insisted upon a clause in said treaties to the effect, that "wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors shall be liable to such a duty, provided always, that the amount of said duties shall not be so high as to prohibit the importation of said articles."

This is not all. In pursuance of the arrangement in said treaties, it appears that the Island Monarch established a scale of duties—but upon issuing of which, the representatives of both France and England have entered their protest! They regarded the duties as too high.

Also, for the character of the "Christian powers."—[Niles Register, April 17.

CASTLE OF VERA CRUZ.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, furnishes the following historical reminiscences respecting this fortress. In front of the city of Vera Cruz the Spaniards erected, at an expense of \$40,000,000 the famous castle of San Juan d'Illon, as a rampart against foreign invasion, as well as foreign curiosity. It was captured for the first time by surprise on the 14th September, 1568, by the pirate Juan Aquino Acle, who was, however, shortly expelled by Don Francisco de Lujan, with the aid of a fleet composed of twenty-three vessels. This happened when Don Martin Henriquez was viceroy of Mexico. The second capture, also made by a pirate named Lorenzillo, occurred on the night between the 17th and 18th of May, 1693, and was far more disastrous in its consequences. Lorenzillo, after he had mastered the castle, sacked the city of Vera Cruz, and after having remained in peaceful possession of both for the space of nearly two weeks, departed with his plunder. The third capture was effected by admiral Baudin, and is too well known to require further mention.—[Ibid.

Mr. Norris, bearer of despatches to California, and Major Rich (botanist of the exploring expedition under Wilkes), paymaster of troops in that country, were at Panama February 24, to leave in two or three days, either by steamer southward, or by vessel direct to the place of destination.—[Ibid.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—At the meeting this week, in reference to Foreign Missions, Mr. Aiken communicated very interesting intelligence, recently received.

Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Constantinople, has sent a recent letter, that the missionaries are expected to believe that the whole Armenian community continue to be affected with the influences of the spirit of truth. Rev. Mr. Hamlin and Everett have recently visited Armenia and Adabazar. The infant Protestant Church at Nicomedia are obliged to hold their meetings in the Turkish part of the town, as they may expect the protection of Moslem ecclesiastics! The Protestants listen with eagerness, from day to day, to the instructions of these missionaries. The church at Adabazar continues to suffer persecution. Aside from the hostility of the Greeks, they have experienced the destruction of their little band, and the persecutions against whatever is supposed of origin from an evangelical source. Rev. Mr. Hamlin remarks, in concluding his letter, "ring our brief tour, we felt greatly encouraged by the evidence we met with, that the work of this little church is the work of the truth. His spirit is in this inquiry after truth, and will carry it forward to a glorious consummation. It is a most striking fact, that, while the Turkish authorities are everywhere tolerating our Christianity, bitter persecutions are continued by ecclesiastics of any sect."

Important information has just been received from Dr. King, at Athens, from which it appears that the persecution against him has at length been measure subsided, and he is able to walk in the city with considerable freedom, and preaches regularly in Greek, on the Sabbath. The time of his trial is still indefinitely postponed, and it is possible that he may be suffered to remain in his present confinement, though the reason to believe the equity of Greek ecclesiastics continues unabated.

GRAND PROJECT OF ENGLAND WITH REGARD TO HER COLONIES.—The Courier de Paris, says that letters from London, written well situated for obtaining information regard to the plans of the Cabinet of St. James, positively state that it has resolved to establish another country, and her colonies; and that the principal points of this colonial emancipation are to be these: The British possessions are to be divided into five vice-royalties, of which the first is to comprise under the same government Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the second, the English Antilles, (the West Indies); the third, Australia; the fourth, the East Indies; and the fifth, the various islands which form the detached posts of the immense empire of Great Britain. These vice-royalties are to be almost entirely independent of another country, and govern themselves with aid of two elective houses. They are to be freely with all power, just as they now do in the mother country—the latter only reserving few small privileges. Supreme with regard to their own internal administration. Colonial constitutions would be bound by certain laws of the empire, just as the States-composed of the American Union are bound by the act of Congress; and, as to the rest, they would part in their enactment by an elective representation in the English Parliament—that representation being proportioned to their population.

These five vice-royalties (adds the Courier) are to be given to members of the royal family or to the most prominent political persons of the empire. It has already been stated that that of Canada and the adjacent provinces, are destined to the Duke of Cambridge, the uncle of Queen Victoria.

PROBABLE SUBMARINE VOLCANO. Captain Helms, on her passage from Batavia to Calcutta, in latitude 16 deg. N. and longitude 102 deg. E., fell in with immense fields of floating pumice-stones, apparently not having been erupted, many of which were as large as a common bucket. The nearest land to which the Ladrones, about 1,000 miles distant, seems impossible that they should have come thence—nor could they have come from the dead to leeward.—[Am. paper.

The Japan ships at Hilo, fell in with quantities of floating pumice-stones in their anchoring grounds, of the very best quality, some of which they took on board. There has been a great excitement somewhere in the bound of another earth.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Abundance of British dollars and half dollars, of date 1830, and executed, are in circulation in town. They have a dull, pewter look. The public should be on their guard against receiving them. They have been brought to the Islands within a few weeks.

The "Mary." Captain Molteno, on his return from Tahiti on Thursday, reports the "Dove" etc., note, 33 days out, not arrived. The Mary made the passage in 20 days. She was in Papete, except French men of war.

THE BETHEL.—This house of worship being greatly enlarged by turning the whole into one hall, and erecting galleries, sufficient to accommodate twice the number of the present congregation.

NEW THEATRE.—We understand that the stock for a new and substantial building Theatre has been mostly taken up, and the project will probably be prosecuted with speed.

GUS COTTON.—The Minstrel brought a specimen of this article to S. H. Williams. It looks like any other cotton.

Published by Authority.

The King has been pleased to appoint Wm. Baker Esquire, Jr. as acting Consul Peru, until the return of the Peruvian Consul J. F. B. Marshall, Esquire. R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Relations, FOREIGN OFFICE, 25th October, 1847.

No. 46. OFFICE, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Honolulu, October 29th, 1847. Sir,—You will oblige me by forwarding to His Majesty's government my grateful acknowledgments for the use of the King's yacht, "Kamohi," so generously placed at my disposal to enable me to visit the great crater of Kilauea.

I embrace this opportunity to express my self and on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen accompanying me, our satisfaction at the friendly conduct of the Captain, and the behavior of the other officers and crew of the "Kamohi" during our voyage to and from Hawaii, and to remain, with sentiments of high esteem.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant, A. TEN EYCK, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c.

NA KE AUPUNI.

Okiia e ke kinaia o Oahu, i ka la 9 o Oahu, o Makamua loa o kama wahine o Kama, o ka hewa o ka wahine. A ma ka la 10 o Oahu, o ka hewa o ka wahine o Kama, o ka hewa o ka wahine. Okiia e ke kinaia o Oahu, o ka hewa o ka wahine, loa o kama kane o Kawahine, o hewa o ke kane. Okiia e ke kinaia o Oahu, o Hikalaia o kama wahine o Kama, o ka hewa o ka hewa.