THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU. SATURDAY. MARCH 25.

☞ Referring to our No. 41, we would again revert to the present prospects of the country.—It is a subject never absent from our thoughts, and one, the importance of which we consider paramount. In the discharge of our duty as an editor, we feel bound to keep it constantly in view ourself, and ever and anon, as opportunity offers or occasion seems to demand, to press it upon the attention of all classes of our home readers. Thus acting heretofore we have endeavored to discharge our duty faithfully.—Would to heaven, that every one concerned, whether among the rulers or the people of this nation, would recognize in an equal degree with us the importance of this subject and labor accordingly.

We have often urged the necessity of a speedy adoption of measures calculated to develope effectually and without delay, the resources of our islands; and we have met on all hands and from all manner of persons, who profess to feel in any degree interested in the national prosperity, with a hearty concurrence in our views. So far as words go, we have heard enough to convince us that our opinions coincide with those of every intelligent and enlightened well-wisher of the country and people, whether in office or otherwise. But, alas! it has stopped here. No efforts have been made by them to carry out those views. Gentlemen—words are but wind. Deeds are what is required.

If there be one word in the Hawaiian vocabulary used oftener than *aloha*, it is *mamuli*. Plague take it, we could almost wish that such a word was not to be found in the language. If one wished to purchase a piece of land, for a plantation or farm, in six cases out of every ten it has poked itself into the way with an illimitable air —*mamuli*. If a foreigner wishes now to become naturalized, and settle himself down quietly in the country, and has not yet resided here two years, then again *mamuli*. If any one should ask us, when do you expect your flourishing country to export a million of dollars worth of sugar and coffee per annum? we would heave a long sigh and answer—*mamuli*.

We have ourself often offered suggestions on the prospects of the nation, and heard many useful ones made by others, any of which, vigorously acted upon, would have been found serviceable. But delay—the remora of all good success—seems to have laid its procrastinating clog on the springs of action. We fear this is a disease of long standing here—a national distemper. We have often watched its operations. Like the imperceptible grasp of death on a freezing man, it steals over its victims with a gradual and pleasing sensation—a feeling of listless inactivity, and they unconsciously yield up their benumbed senses and members to its paralyzing influence. Up! we say, up and to work ere your vitals freeze, else you are doomed. You have allowed week after week, and month after month to glide treacherously through your fingers, while we have been calling on you to labor, and you have as yet accomplished nothing. Let us all be up then and doing, or we are doomed to see hard times. The whalers are dropping off as a matter of course. We always foresaw that they would do so when it suited their interest. No matter, let them go. We have kept houses of entertainment for sailors long enough—our customers are going elsewhere—let us now try our skill at farming, which is a much more healthy employment. It has been said by people who do not know any better, that we could not live without whale ships. Nonsense! We will *have* to live without them, and we *can* live, and prosper too, if there was not a whaler in the North Pacific.

In order to settle and cultivate the unoccupied tracts of land, scattered in such abundance over different portions of the kingdom, so as to raise the materials of an export of any considerable value or amount, two very essential things are required, viz: capital and laborers. There is not at present in the kingdom, enough of either the one or the other to prosecute agriculture to a great extent. It is possible that capital and laborers sufficient may be found to carry on advantageously the small number of plantations already in operation, and perhaps a few more of similar magnitude, but in order to the extensive development of the natural resources of the country, and the creation of a valuable export trade, much more of both those accessories will be required, especially of the former. And here let us remember that the quantity of money at this moment in the kingdom, is probably greater than it will be in two years from now, if the usual drain of foreign markets continues, while the number of plantations yet in operation are but as a drop in the bucket, compared with what we might and ought to have.

Various methods might be devised for introducing capital into the country, either through public or private efforts. We will suggest the first plan that occurs to our mind. We propose that the Hawaiian government endeavor to negotiate a loan of say $100,000, in London, pledging the national faith and resources for its repayment. This amount brought into the country in hard cash, and loaned out to those engaging in the establishment of plantations, on government lands, would prove of immense benefit. It would be like the diffusion of blood through the different members of the body, carrying life, vigor and animation into all parts of the frame. The sum we have mentioned would, if judiciously divided by the Board of Finance, be sufficient to assist materially, at least, fifty agriculturalists.—It might be borrowed by His Majesty's government, in London, for perhaps four per cent., interest per annum, and could be loaned here to the planters at the ordinary legal rate of twelve per cent., thereby producing to the public revenue an annual item of $12,000, which, after deducting the interest payable in London, would leave a net profit of $8,000, sufficient to pay off the entire loan in a little more than twelve years. Rather a profitable pecuniary speculation we should think, even for the government itself;—but when we contemplate the probable results, in a few years, of scattering that amount of the "sinews of war" among the enterprising planters—a speculation which would without doubt prove in the end vastly more profitable, both pecuniarily and politically, to the government and the people, than we can at present foresee. Scatter the seed then, say we, let it be sown broad- for better security than that which these same planters can offer? We hope to see this view of the matter receive the attention it deserves, from the few among us who have got capital at their command, or who might be instrumental in introducing more. Certainly no safer mode of investment can be found for spare funds than this.

As to the deficiency of laborers, we would observe, that perhaps this is not so apparent at present, as the want of capital. But that, ere long, if we are to prosecute agricultural enterprise with energy, this want will be felt, we have not the least doubt. When the poorer class of natives receive small farms for themseles, with good titles, either fee simple or otherwise, we apprehend, and indeed we hope, that it will be difficult to employ them to work on the plantations of their neighbors. When they have got farms of their own to cultivate, they will doubtless appreciate their independence, and feel less inclined than at present to hire their services to others. In fact, we do not believe that they are sufficiently numerous, taken in the gross, to supply the amount of labor that would be required to carry on, extensively, the cultivation of sugar and coffee alone. And when we consider the number that might be profitably employed in the production of other articles of export, such as indigo, tobacco, salt, arrow root, etc., together with those always required for the cultivation of food, we think the deficiency must become apparent to all. Even at the present time it is occasionally difficult to hire them to perform any kind of work at moderate rates of wages. Their lazy habits of life, together with the cheap rate at which they can support themselves, and the general disregard among them for any thing beyond the mere necessaries to existence in a grass hut, all operate against their ever becoming very industrious. Unless, indeed, they should acquire a taste for foreign luxuries, and the determination to procure the means of providing themselves with the accessories to a more refined mode of living.

As these islands are abundantly capable of supporting a population of at least a million, or about ten times their present number of inhabitants, we would strongly recommend the propriety of supplying the prospective lack of agricultural laborers, by the introduction, on a large scale, of foreigners. There are no more industrious, useful, or quiet people among us, than the few Chinese who have come here to settle.—Their close attention to whatever business they engage in, is proverbial. Their desire to amass property is the apparent cause of their industry, but we think it may also be attributed, in a great degree, to their laborious habits, learned in their native country, and brought here along with them. These people agree well, socially, with the natives. Most of them are naturalized and married to native females, with whom they are in general in high favor. We believe in the principle of amalgamation as a means of preventing the decrease of the native population.—It ought to be encouraged much more than it is at present. We know there have been and are still, perhaps, certain persons on these islands, who advocated the reverse of this doctrine, whose ideas of the Hawaiian nation, extended no farther than a hundred thousand half civilized, half clad, men, women and children, whose principal employment was to be the raising of potatoes and pumpkins for whale ships. Some of these politicians have, in times gone by, advocated the propriety of allowing no foreigners, but themselves, to settle in the country; but such narrow-minded ideas as theirs are not at all suited to the nineteenth century.

We have pointed at the Chinese amongst us as affording a sample of what might be expected, from the introduction of them as laborers, in larger numbers. There are other foreigners who would be found useful in supplying the deficiency spoken of, particularly those of the north of Europe. They are in general accustomed to labor, of industrious habits, and simple in their manners.

We must close our remarks for the present, and will merely say in conclusion, that the Hawaiian Islands having advanced a certain distance in the scale of national being, must henceforth either advance gradually to a position of much greater importance and interest, or retrograde back into their original nothingness.—This is a subject in which we ought, one and all, to feel interested, and on which we have, one and all, the right to express our opinions.—We have offered certain suggestions which in all sincerity we believe might be useful, and which we think are practicable. We would also wish to hear the suggestions of others. Gentlemen, we tell you again, either forward or backward you must go in this age of universal progress. Choose ye!

MASSACRE AT SYDENHAM'S ISLAND.

We glean the following particulars respecting the attempt to take the whale ship Triton at Sydenham's Island, Jan. 8th, from the private journal of Capt. Spencer.

On the 8th of January about 4 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Spencer and boat's crew went on shore for the purpose of procuring some articles which a Portuguese by the name of Manuel had for sale, the ship laying off and on. Having landed, the Captain went to look at the articles, made the bargain for them and returned to the boat just before dark. The natives in the mean time had taken the oars out of the boat and on being called upon to produce them refused to give them up. The Portuguese told the Captain that the chiefs wanted him to stay on shore that night and that consequently he could not have his oars. They succeeded in getting their oars, and by fighting their way through the crowd of natives, which now numbered about 200, got into the boat, but it being dark and the tide low, they were compelled to land again, when the oars were again taken, the boat seized and the Captain and crew put under guard. About 7 o'clock on the following morning, Manuel, accompanied by 10 or 12 natives, embarked in the boat for the purpose of taking the ship. The boat went alongside, was hoisted up and the ship continued to stand off and on during the day. The next morning Jan. 10th the ship was still in sight. About 6 o'clock, P. M., two boats and a canoe came on shore, bringing with them a large quantity of articles belonging to the ship. They reported to Captain Spencer that all hands were killed, the ship taken possession of, and that now it was their turn. The crew were marched off and the Captain making some resistance was picked up the shore, where the natives arranged themselves in a circle with knives, lances, spears and clubs. One more desperate than the rest, to whom the office of executioner was assigned, was about to strike the fatal blow, when a chief woman, a veritable Pocahontas, sprang forward to rescue the victim. Having repeated some magic incantations, Capt. S. was christened Cogio and declared taboo. This heroine guarded well her protegee, and he would indeed be ungrateful did he not duly acknowledge his obligations to his fair protector. After the conclusion of the discussion upon the subject of execution, the natives adjourned en masse to divide the spoils which had been brought away from the ship. A general row now occurred in dividing the spoils, and many a black eye testified to the eagerness of the parties in obtaining their share.

About 10 o'clock that evening, William, a native of these islands who belonged to the Triton, and who had escaped by swimming, found Capt. Spencer, and told him that the natives under Manuel had possession of the ship when he left her.

The position of the Captain and the boat's crew on shore was any thing but comfortable.—Of the fate of the ship they were all the time in ignorance. On the morning of the 11th a sail appeared and the Captain having procured a canoe by the promise of tobacco and pipes, started with the intention of going on board the ship which was supposed to be the Triton. After a long and fruitless chase of two days without food or water, they gave up and again returned on shore. On the morning of the 13th Capt. S. was invited to join the throng who were going to visit the metropolis. He found most of the inhabitants of the island assembled there. The capitol is a large building 300 feet long and 150 wide, the floor covered with mats. The people are uncouth in their manners and passionately fond of ornaments. The dresses of the men—such as do dress—are made of palmleaf, with head-dresses and ornaments, such as shells and human teeth, their faces painted in a manner to make them resemble the evil one more than a human being. The women's dresses consist of a narrow strip of the same material, bound about their loins, and they wear strings of shells with coral beads wound round their legs below the knee. The present being some national jubilee, the natives in all about 400, formed themselves into a ring, when they commenced singing, making all manner of gestures, and keeping perfect time with their feet and hands. After the performance was ended, they all sat down and several of the natives proceeded to deliver speeches, which were received with rapturous applause.—The next thing in course was the feast to which all adjourned with a hearty good will. These feasts happen six times a year and last three days. During this period universal license and riot prevails.

The ceremonies were interrupted on the afternoon of the 14th by the cry of sail ho! On the following morning Capt. S. started in one of the boats which had been taken from the Triton, intending to board the ship, but after two day's cruise was obliged again to return on the 18th. The 19th was passed in rambling around the island in which rambles Capt. Spencer recovered his chronometer and some other articles belonging to the ship. On the 20th two ships were discovered in the offing, and about 10 A. M., our Crusoe wanderers were taken on board the Alabama of Nantucket, Capt. Coggeshall. The other ship proved to be the United States of Nantucket, Capt. Worth. Both ships on learning what had happened, stood in for the purpose of recovering what property they could.

On the 22d several boats from the two ships were sent in shore. In attempting to get the boat belonging to the Triton, an affray occurred in which three or four of the natives were killed. It was decided that Capt. S. and crew should go in the United States which was to proceed to Guam. On the 29th Jan. the United States falling in with the Japan bound to this port put them on board her in which vessel they have arrived. The Japan had previously—only two days after the massacre—spoken the Triton, supplied her with instruments, and advised her officers to work her to this port.

It appears from Capt. S.'s account that Manuel went on board and informed the mate that the Captain wished him to send some empty casks ashore for the purpose of bringing off the articles purchased. Manuel and his body of natives were permitted to remain on board over night, there not being time to get casks ready that day. At 10 o'clock that night, they rose on the ship's company, killed the cooper and the man at the wheel, and badly wounded the mate and several others. Manuel appears to have been a perfect fiend. He had shot the man at the wheel and the cooper previous to the mate's coming on deck when he attacked him and succeeded in wounding and disarming him. The mate having nothing to defend himself with ran forward and jumped into the forehold. The cooper laying upon the deck badly wounded, Manuel again attacked him and was cutting him up in a shocking manner, when the third mate pinned the wretch to the deck with a lance. Notwithstanding the death of their leader the natives fought valiantly and finally succeeded in getting the entire possession of the ship, when a universal plunder was commenced.

They put a native of the group who belonged to the ship, at the wheel, intending to run her on shore, but the honest chap, not relishing the summary way of proceeding, and feeling that in obeying such orders he would be breaking owners, contrived by stratagem to run the ship off land. Another row now occurred and the faithful helmsman was obliged to fly into the rigging to save his life. He then resorted to another stratagem, singing out "Sail ho!" at the top of his voice, when the natives becoming frightened, jumped overboard and started for the shore. Previous to this the second and third mate and most of the crew had lowered the bow boat and left the ship. Being left in full possession of the ship, our hero descended and taking the helm run her down to the boats and took the men on board. Thus the ship was saved and perhaps many lives, by the courage and sagacity of one half-civilized native. Such conduct is worthy of admiration, and we hope the honest fellow will be well rewarded.

The following are the names of the killed on board the Triton. William Paisler of New Bedford, aged 15 years. He has left a widowed mother to lament his untimely fate. Andrew Folger of Nantucket, 23 years of age, cooper of the ship, and two natives of the South Sea Islands. The 1st and 3d officers and five of the crew badly wounded.

The Columbia was wrecked on this island about two years since. Capt. S. thinks that he saw sufficient to warrant the belief that some other ship besides the Columbia has gone ashore here. It may be that previous success in a similar undertaking induced them to attempt the capture of the Triton. Great care should be taken in landing at such places to guard against surprise. The reason assigned for the attack on the Triton was that some previous visitor had defrauded them. This frequently happens; the savage seeks revenge without discrimination.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The final issue of the contest now going on between the two sister republics of North America is calculated to exert a mighty influence upon the destinies of both nations. If it result in the dismemberment of Mexico and her entire subjugation by the government of the United States, there can be no doubt but that so far as the security of person and property, the peace and tranquility of the country are concerned, Mexico will be benefitted.

Mexico has long been ruled by military adventurers, ambitious priests, and corrupt civilians. Her internal history has been but a series of revolutions, the government held by a succession of military chieftans, each of whom, relying upon the military for support, have issued innumerable commissions to their followers. The burden of supporting this immense military establishment which has thus grown up, falls upon the property-holders and the laboring classes. Notwithstanding the industrial classes have borne the burden, they have had but little to say in raising dynasties or directing their courses, and have in fact become so accustomed to being plundered, that they regard that ruler as best who robs the least.

The pertinacity with which all overtures of peace have been refused by the Mexican government, even after defeats the most disastrous, the subjugation of nearly the whole country, and the occupation of their capitol, can only be accounted for by the fact that the military rulers do not desire peace. No, they are for carrying on the war, or at least for holding their commissions, for should a peace be concluded, their occupation is gone. The more ignorant hangers on of the Church in Mexico, demagogues, and gamblers of all classes are also in favor of war.—Peace is nowise compatible with their interests. The better informed portion of the clergy, fearful for the safety of their property and their ininfluence over the people, are in favor of any measure — peace or war — which will protect them. They probably fear an invasion of Methodist ministers quite as much as the army—wish for peace—but dread annexation and the consequent irruption of protestants.

Self-interest lies at the bottom of all the conflicting opinions which distract the country.—The objects of the different war parties are diametrically opposed, and the interests of the army adventurers and the property holders are as repugnant to each other as oil and water. The latter class see the uselessness of holding out longer, and having felt for a long time the oppression of their military leaders, begin to sigh for the permanent rule of a government whose martial institutes are less tyranical than the civil domination of their pronunciamento Presidents.

The acting President Pena y Pena, more sensible than some of his countrymen, has at length made advances towards negotiating a treaty of peace; but his attempts will doubtless be rendered abortive by the factious course pursued by some of the state departments. In the confused mass of disagreeing interests, it is difficult to perceive a current which will lead to pacification upon any other ground than the utter extinction of Mexican nationality.

So far as the interests of the Mexican people and the commercial world are concerned, the extension of the American government over that country is not to be regretted, provided that to the protection afforded by the "stars and stripes" the institution of slavery be not added. The admission of Texas into the union as slave territory has awakened public attention in the United States to the importance of preventing the further spread of the withering curse of slavery.—The decision of the question will exert a mighty influence upon the weal or woe of generations yet unborn. It is for the government and people of the United States to decide. If the rulers are faithful to their country we have no fears for the result.

☞ We have received a communication respecting an article published in the last "Elele," concerning the theatre. The writer after alluding to the fact that the sentiment of the article had been misconstrued by some, says:

"The objectionable sentiment occurred in a communication addressed to the brethren of the church on all the Hawaiian Islands, and after stating that the writer had heard that there was a revival among the natives, he proceeded to exhort them to various Christian duties, and among others, to 'pray to God to overturn the theatre at Honolulu, if he thought best, for it was a satanic device to ruin the souls of men. That was the writer's thought; and the prayer of the good people where the writer lives is, that that iniquity may be stopped—that the people of Honolulu may be delivered from its corrupting influence.'

The above is the substance of the obnoxious paragraph, and I doubt not you and every man who knows, as you and I do, what theatres are, and what their influence invariably is, will add amen to such an exhortation.

I am no prophet, neither the son of a prophet, but I venture the prediction that many wives, mothers and sisters, will have occasion, before many years, to lament the day that a theatre was established in Honolulu. Its consequences will be an utter waste of much valuable time; and dissipation, which will leave its poor unfortunate victims irreclamable."

In the sentiments of the above article we see nothing objectionable. So far as the history of the past affords a criterion by which to judge, it must be confessed the influence of theatres has been bad. A theatre here for the amusement of foreigners can have but little effect upon the native population, and well conducted will afford a means of recreation less fraught with evil than others which now exist. While the Christian labors to do away with all the evils which exist in the world, he should take care that he be not found wanting in charity for his fellow beings who may differ from him in opinion. A Theatre here must obtain a license, before granting which, the Government can place such restrictions as will guard against the usual evils which attach themselves to Theatres in other lands. We apprehend the influence of a Theatre here will be less injurious than some fear.

Foreign Intelligence.

We continue our summary of foreign news gleaned from late papers received via Mazatlan.

UNITED STATES.

The sentiments expressed by the Hon. Henry Clay in his Lexington speech Nov. 13th, have elicited many remarks from the press in different parts of the Union. His emphatically disclaiming any wish or desire to acquire more territory for the purpose of propagating slavery, appears to have alarmed his friends in the south. We confess we were a little surprised to see such sentiments advocated by the champion of slavery and in a speech delivered in a slave-holding state. It shows the effect already produced upon public opinion on the subject of slavery. We doubt whether Mr. Clay would have dared to utter such sentiments in Kentucky four years ago. We believe the time is not far distant when the south will open their eyes to their true interests and unloose the fetters which now bind their fellow beings in slavery.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that on 1st October the city banks had about $8,000,000 in specie. During that month $1,500,000 was exported to France and England and yet on the 1st of Nov. they had the same amount on hand. From Nov. 1st to the 15th, $1,500,000 had been sent out of the country. The great drain of specie is accounted for from the fact that the distress in England had induced houses there to authorize their agents in America to sell bills on them and at the same time remit the specie, thereby gaining the use of the capital for a short time.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad Dec. 27th. A freight train loaded with railroad iron was crossing the new bridge built over Miller's River, between Athol and South Royalston, when the bolts which fastened the timbers drew out and the whole train was precipitated into the river, a distance of about 40 feet. Six persons were killed and one badly burnt by the fire from the engine.

A public meeting was held in New York Nov. 29th, to express sympathy with Pope Pius IX. in his successful stand against Austrian despotism. The Mayor occupied the chair. An address was prepared to His Holiness, the meeting was addressed by B. F. Butler and others and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that the noble attitude of Pius IX., throwing the vast influence of the Pontificate into the scale of well-attempted freedom, standing as the advocate of peaceful progress, the promoter at once of social melioration, industrial development and political reform, unmoved by the parade of hostile armies hovering on his borders, hopeful for man and trusting in God, is the grandest spectacle of our day, full of encouragement and promise to Europe, more grateful to us and more glorious to himself than triumphs on a hundred fields of battle.

The New York correspondent of the Picayune says, that the new Astor Place Opera House, built by the "upper ten thousand" for the exclusive amusement of a few "codfish and mushroon aristocrats" is completed. The Hauser Family of Tyrolean singers, cousins to the Rainers, who traveled through the States a few years since were drawing crowded houses. Theatrical amusements were below par. Mad. Restell's last trial was concluded. She was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; but her money, earned by iniquity, enabled her to shun justice and laugh the blind goddess to scorn. A few days after her trial the scales which for years have hung equally balanced from the hand of the Statue of Justice on the top of the City Hall fell to the earth. The ancients would have regarded such an event as a hint from the gods; but the modern Gothamites appear not to heed the omen.

The steamboat Tempest ran into the steamer Talisman Nov. 19th, about six miles below Cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio river. The Talisman sunk in about five minutes after the collision, drowning about 75 of the passengers, mostly emigrants.

The steamer J. N. Johnson burst her boiler at Manchester wharf, on the Mississippi, Dec. 29, killing outright 65 persons and badly wounded a large number more. Thirty-seven of the wounded were not expected to live. After the explosion the boat took fire and burnt to the water's edge. There was 150 passengers on board at the time of the explosion.

The steamer Narragansett was lost on the 21st of Oct. at Mosqueto Inlet. The vessel was a total loss. The passengers were all saved.

Large numbers of persons are removing from the southern states to Texas and Arkansas.

A suspension bridge is to be constructed at Niagara to cost $180,000.

The aggregate amount received from tolls on the New York State canals from the opening of navigation to the 7th of Nov. 1847, was $3,353,451.40. The amount received for the corresponding period of 1846 was $2,483,541.26, showing an increase of $868,910.14.

Chief Justice Parker of New Hampshire has been elected on the part of the corporation, Royal Professor of Law in the Law School at Cambridge in the place of Judge Kent, deceased.

The packet ship Alabama from Liverpool, bound to Boston, was wrecked in Massachusetts Bay in Nov. last. The vessel and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

Mr. Campbell of Tennesse was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives Dec. 7th, by a majority of one vote.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 was made Dec. 22 to meet drafts which were expected from Mexico.

The House of Representatives passed resolutions Dec. 30th, tendering thanks to Gen. Scott and other officers of the army in Mexico.

The Postmaster General recommends the introduction of a uniform cheap rate of postage after the pattern of the English post office.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit was lecturing in Louisville last Nov. His opening lecture was upon Mexico, Providence and the Press.

The President's Message was received in New Orleans in six days from Washington.

Hon. R. C. Dunlap Ex-Governor of Maine, was installed Grand High Priest of the G. R. A. C. of the United States in Masonic Hall, Boston, Nov. 30th.

The Hon. R. A. Buckner of Kentucky, and formerly a member of Congress, died at his residence in Glasgow Jan. 5th.

The *craft* has furnished an unusual ... the army in Mexico. Capt. George K... erly a compositor in the N. O. Delta ... distinguished himself on the battle-field.

Two magnificent gold-mounted sw... been manufactured in New York, de... presents to Gens. Worth and Wool. ... $500 and the other $1000.

The New Orleans Picayune says, ... olition candidate for Governor of New ... ceived but thirty-two votes at the last ... New York city.

Gen. Tom Thumb was at New Or... Dec. attracting a good deal of attention.

MEXICO.

The Star says the city of Mex... ary swarms with beggars, who ... tels, churches, squares and retired ... licit a *tlaco*. The editor says, "... most adject, deformity the most ... disease the most sickening in its ... eye at every turn." He recommen... tion of measures of relief. Former... an institution in that city for the ... poor, richly endowed, but war and ... itant evils have blotted it out.

A public meeting was held on the ... at the Franklin Hotel, month of the ... on the subject of duties on imports. ... resolutions were adopted, assuming ... taken by the American government ... ritory up to the eastern bank of the ... is American, and that consequently ... ment has no right to lay an import ... chandise coming from the United S... meeting protested against the ... measures of Mr. Polk's administration ... pointed delegates to lay the question ... Secretary of the Treasury.

The American Star contains adver... balls parties, horse races and theatr... ances to come off on Sabbath after... evenings. Grog shops are numerous ... readers will see by our last number ... legalized. We are quite bad enough ... it must be confessed there are ... world a *little* worse than Honolulu.

Col. Wethers has command at ... his garrison is quartered in an old ... Mines of Real del Monte are situated ... miles from this place. The scenery ... gion is represented as beautiful, ... lonely, being mostly deserted by the ...

The Camanches have been ... upon the Mexican settlements ne... Saltillo. Maj. Lane with 60 of the ... alry attacked a party of 120 Indians ... tada, Nov. 21st, killed 30, and wou... more. The Indians being routed ... mountains.

El National at Zacatlan announ... of Gen. Morales.

An effort was being made to ... Tamaulipas to the American U... dians near Huejutla had risen on ... troops and citizens. Several ha...

The following amusing paragraph ... from one of the addresses put forth ... can leaders:

"Yonder in Resaca and Palo Alto ... the enemies cannon; the grape-shot ... hypocritical and sordid policy of ... sons of Washington had long ... for our extermination, shed in torrents ... of our brothers; the holy religion of ... legiously outraged; the sacred ... birth of the genius of Ygnala, ... steeples and precious clothing ... substituted by the cursed flag of ... gin of Hidalgo troden upon by the ... of the vile slave of James K. Polk ... with stoical indifference look ... mentable evils."

A true Mexican patriot might ... was the genius of Yguala, why did ... shoot him, or why veneration for ... Hidalgo did not prevent the Sp... shooting Hidalgo himself.

FRANCE.

The distinguished Humboldt was ... Paris. He is now 79 years of age ... excellent health. He was received ... jesties the King and Queen and ... them on a visit to the Museum at ... Versailles.

RIO JANEIRO.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to the ... state that domestic and American ... extremely low and the market ... Exchange 27 and 27¼ *d*.

The 17th at Maui.—His Ma... day was celebrated at Lahaina with ... the streets and pathways being ... early hour with hundreds of ... children eager to join in the festive ... casion. A royal salute was fired ... at 12 o'clock, M. His Majesty gave ... tainment to his chiefs and people ... nut grove about two miles west of ... The party numbering over 200 ... 4 P. M. The tables were spread ... and loaded with a bounteous supply ... ries of the land. The entertainment ... temperance. It was a day of ... and the joyful countenances of the ... throng testified their happiness ... with the presence of their sovereign.

Sydney. — Just as our paper ... for press we received a file of the ... Chronicle" to Dec. 14th. The ... Nov. 11th, after extracting largely ... umns, in an editorial article pays ... pliment to our little kingdom and ... ity.

Lady Mary Fitz Roy, wife of Gov... and Lieut. Masters were killed ... ing thrown from their carriage. ... was in the carriage at the time ... and was but slightly injured.

Tahiti.—By an arrival from Ta... news from that place to the 14th ... sus of Tahiti had just been comp... tive population a little exceed ... nounced at Tahiti that the Eng... "Dido" had been despatched to ... of the Fejee Islands.

Movements of the Court.—... and suite arrived at Lahaina ... lended under a salute from the Fort ... ing the 17th there, the Royal party ... the Kamehameha III. and arrived ... day evening the 20th inst.

Weather. — The trades have ... turned to duty and dispeled the ... ious vapors which have so long ... face of king Sol.