

mail of this kingdom by assaulting any person having custody thereof, shooting at him, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, shall, though the robbery is not effected, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five nor less than two years.

7. Whoever shall steal any mail, or steal from any mail, or any post office, any letter or packet, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years, nor less than one year.

8. One half of all pecuniary penalties incurred under any of the provisions of this chapter shall, if paid, go to the use of the person informing and prosecuting for the same.

CHAPTER XIX.—Embezzlement.

The protection of property, and all the business intercourse of society is based upon the trust which men repose in others; therefore, the House of Nobles and Representatives do hereby enact:

1. If any person, who is entrusted with, or has the possession, control, custody or keeping of a thing of value of another, by the consent or authority, direct or indirect of such other, without the consent and against the will of the owner, fraudulently converts or disposes of the same, or attempts so to convert or dispose of the same, to his own use and benefit, or to the use and benefit of another than the owner or person entitled thereto, he is guilty of the embezzlement of such thing.

2. Whoever, being a minister, collector, cashier, clerk or other person employed in the government treasury, or any other branch of the department of finance, or in any other department of the government, is guilty of embezzlement of any money, note or other effects or property belonging to the government, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life or any number of years, or by fine not exceeding five times the value of the thing or property embezzled.

3. Whoever is guilty of embezzlement, other than as specified in the preceding section, if it be to the amount of one hundred dollars or more, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding five times the value of the property or thing embezzled; if it be to the amount of twenty dollars and less than one hundred, he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

4. Where the person convicted of embezzlement is under sixteen years of age, the court shall have the power to mitigate the punishment specified for the offense of which he is guilty, always having due regard to the welfare of the community of which the offender is a member.

CHAPTER XX.—Extortion.

1. Extortion is the wresting any thing of value from another by duress, menaces, or by any undue exercise of power.

2. Whoever commits extortion by charging or threatening to charge another or any person in whom he is specially interested by reason of marriage, relationship, guardianship, friendship, or other tie, with any crime, is, in case such crime be capital, or subject to punishment by imprisonment for five years or more, guilty of extortion in the first degree; in case it be an offense of a lower grade, he is guilty of extortion in the second degree.

3. In prosecutions under the preceding section, no evidence of the guilt or innocence of the party against whom the extortion is practised, is admissible.

4. Whoever commits extortion by threatening to charge or impute any secret deformity or disease to him or any person in whom he is specially interested as aforesaid, is guilty of extortion in the second degree.

5. Whoever commits extortion by threatening directly or indirectly, by words, signs, or acts, to burn, destroy, waste, deface, or injure his property, real or personal, or that of another in whom he is specially interested, or to do him or such other, any malicious injury, is guilty of extortion in the second degree.

6. Whoever by violence, duress, or other threats, as aforesaid, compels or induces another to sign or execute, or to confess or acknowledge, the signature or execution of any deed, note, or other writing, which if voluntarily made, would affect the rights and interests of the maker and signer thereof, with intent to avail himself of such writing, or enable any other person to avail himself thereof, as being valid, shall be subject to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for extortion in the second degree.

7. Whoever, being a public officer of any description, civil, judicial, military, or other, by color of his office, willfully and corruptly extorts from another for his own benefit and profit, any thing of value, knowing that he has not any legal authority or right to exact the same, is guilty of extortion in the second degree.

8. Whoever is guilty of extortion in the first degree, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

9. Whoever is guilty of extortion in the second degree, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(To be continued.)

GOLD IS GOLD.—It is stated that the "gold mania" produced by the discovery of the precious metals in Mexico and Peru was far greater than that now existing in reference to California. Many then, as now, predicted that the large supplies would greatly diminish the value of that metal; an event which we apprehend is not soon to be realized.

SINGULAR AND FATAL COINCIDENCE.—Dan Marble, a celebrated comic actor, died suddenly of cholera at St. Louis. The play bills which announced his name on the day of his death, were headed "A Coupe for Cholera."

THE POLYNESIAN. HONOLULU, JULY 20, 1850.

HARBOR STATISTICS.—The convenience of this port as a resort for transient vessels for recruiting in their voyages across the Pacific, is becoming every month more apparent. The arrivals during the second quarter of the current year show this. In former years the summer months have proverbially been the "dull season" here, with respect to almost any kind of business; but during the present summer season the activity in every branch of business seems to keep pace with that of the winter months.

The total arrivals of merchantmen during the quarter ending June 30th were 105 vessels, tonnage 28,875; in the quarter previous the arrivals were 75 merchant vessels, tonnage 18,224, showing an increase of 10,671 tons. The arrivals during each of the months of the quarter ending June 30th, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Vessels, Tonnage. April: 33 vessels, 9,428 tonnage. May: 43 " 10,909 " June: 29 " 8,562 "

During the first sixteen days of July the arrivals were 27 vessels of 7,067 tonnage, showing a still greater increase. Nor is this increase confined alone to this port. Lahaina has shared largely, and the business of that port as well as of the entire island of Maui has received an impetus within the past few months nearly equal to that in Honolulu. And the result is that towns are growing up, among the woods as well as in the lower districts, where foreign industry and skill are being brought to develop the resources of the island. We have no statistics to show the increased commerce of Lahaina, but from all we hear Maui bids fair to surpass all the other islands of the group in the march of agricultural improvement.

There are now 26 foreign vessels in our port, 10 of which are British, 9 American, 2 French, 1 each Chilean, Danish, Belgian, and one war schooner, H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice.

During the past few weeks our port has been visited by several fine large ships, among them are the Senator, of 777 tons, Richard Cobden, 664 tons, and the Samuel Russell, 950 tons. The latter we believe is the largest merchant vessel which has entered our harbor, and certainly is one of the finest. She was built in New York and is provided with all the new improvements which are found on first class packets. Her sailing qualities are also of the first order, she having made the passage from New York to San Francisco in 11 days.—the quickest passage ever made by sail between the two ports. We are interested to learn that she had several young men of high respectability and education among her crew, who shipped in New York, from a desire to see the world from "before the mast."

The amount of lumber imported during the last quarter is greater than ever before imported during the same period, the greater part of it being from the British colonies, and though by no means equal to the American lumber, will prove a great benefit to the Islands.

There is a great need of more and larger wharves to accommodate the increasing shipping and business of the port as the past few weeks will show. The wharves now constructed are not sufficient to accommodate more than three or four vessels to unload at once, while the room will soon be required, if not already needed. There are fine localities for constructing wharves on the north side of the harbor by running a long wharf out where the stone wall now lies, and building branch wharves or slips running south from the main wharf, by which means accommodations for twenty or more ships of the largest class which enter the harbor could be made. And south of the fort there are choice localities which will one day be selected and built up.

SHIPPING IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.—In the Alta California of July 1st, is published a list of vessels in that port. The list comprises 512 vessels, the greater part of which are ships and barks. The tonnage of the vessels in that harbor is 112,466 tons. Besides the above, there are about 100 vessels at Benicia, Sacramento and Stockton. The above does not include the steamboats plying between the above towns.

The foregoing statements will give our readers a more correct idea of the vast amount of shipping collected in and about San Francisco, than any other view we could present. The majority of these vessels are lying nearly deserted and going to ruin. Their value is immense, and averaging the whole at \$10 per ton—and many of them no doubt are worth from 20 to 40 per ton—the value of the vessels in San Francisco harbor and bay is \$1,344,660.

Between the 2d April and 10th May the following vessels cleared from different ports in the United States for California:

Steamers 5, ships 23, barks 18, brig 10, schooners 8—in all 64. Of the above, all but five were bound to San Francisco; the others were for Sacramento city. 1,130 vessels had sailed for California from the United States, since the excitement commenced.

The following whaling ships arrived in the United States during the first week in May, 1850:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage. Sperm, 3,560 lbs. Whale, 18,850 " Bone, 119,800 "

Making the entire importation into the United States, from Jan. 1 to May 7, of

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage. Sperm, 30,670 lbs. Whale, 111,461 " Bone, 1,326,012 "

The Act amending and annulling certain portions of previous laws in relation to whalers, which we published this week, will, we think, put whalers upon a proper footing again, and relieve His Majesty's treasury of a heavy expense, it could ill afford for their special benefit. In this view of the case, it will doubtless meet the unanimous approbation of all His Majesty's subjects, and commend itself to Captains and owners of whaling vessels themselves.

We regret to hear that in opening certain ports as ports of entry for merchant vessels, Kawaihae, on Hawaii, has been omitted. We regard this as one of the most important and promising ports on that island for the exportation of native produce, and are sorry to learn that its real capabilities have been overlooked by the Legislature.

The bark Connecticut, Penhallow, and brig J. R. S. Schmidt, which sailed here on the 14th June, and the Mary Wilder, Cleveland, 31 days from Lahaina, arrived together at San Francisco on the 23rd June.

We are again indebted to J. B. Moore, Esq., of San Francisco, for forwarding us late papers received by the California from the United States.

By recent despatches from Boston, we learn that the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have brought to the notice of the Sandwich Islands Mission the project of attempting to christianize and civilize some of the numerous groups of Islands lying to the southward and westward of the Hawaiian group. The Kingsmill group is one looked upon as a favorable field for an attempt; and as no other society has ever occupied this ground, no objection can exist on that score. But from its location, exactly upon the equator, we doubt whether any but Polynesians could endure the climate of that group. A faithful and deliberate exploration should be made, previous to establishing an expensive system of operations at that point. But there are other and more northerly groups, embraced in Anson's and Magellan's Archipelago, where favorable fields for missionary enterprise could doubtless be found, and where many of the promising youth of the Hawaiian nation might be advantageously employed, under guidance of more experienced missionaries, in imparting that knowledge which they have acquired here, and at the same time enlist the Hawaiian churches in their support, and in co-operation with the christian church with other lands, in disseminating the light of christianity among those upon whom its first glimmering has not yet dawned.

We are greatly pleased with the project, which indeed, is not new here, so far as theory is concerned, and pledge our concurrence and co-operation in its prosecution. And we trust the Sandwich Islands Mission at its next general meeting, will take up the subject with the spirit and zeal which its intrinsic excellence demands.

The French ship Cachalot, Captain Le Grand, arrived at this port on the 16th instant, forty days from Panama, which port she left on the 5th of June, with one hundred and sixty five passengers, bound for San Francisco, but meeting with strong head winds and getting short of water, was obliged to put away for this port for a supply. There is much complaint amongst the passengers about the treatment they have received on board, short provisions and poor that, short allowance of water, and other ills, too numerous to mention, from which we trust they will be relieved during the remainder of the voyage. Recruits are abundant here, and no excuse can exist for leaving this port without a full supply.

We are not quite sure but vessels bound from Panama for San Francisco, would make the trips quite as quick by putting away at once for these Islands. Voyages by sailing vessels vary from fifty to one hundred days, the average being not less than seventy five days, and it is always a disagreeable and tedious run up the coast, with calms and head winds, while the route via the Islands would be with a fair wind, most of the voyage. The Cachalot will now probably make less than an average passage to San Francisco, although she might have reached the Islands some ten days sooner, had that been her purpose on leaving Panama, while her passengers will have the benefit of a few days for recruiting on shore, many of whom appear in poor health, to encounter the privations of California life. But hope sustains them, and we trust they may not be disappointed.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, May 6, 1850.—Sperm.—The market has been quiet since our last, and we have only to report sales of 292 lbs. at 116 cts, and 300 lbs. at 115-1-2 cts, cash. A sale of 900 lbs. was made in Warren at 116 cts.

Whale.—The brisk demand noticed in our last has continued, and the sales are to a large extent at a further advance in prices. We notice sales of 800 lbs. ground tier and dark at 44 cts; 1875 lbs. N.W. Coast at 45 cts; 400 lbs. at 45-1-4 cts; a parcel of 1200 lbs. at 45-1-4 a 45-1-2 cts; 900 lbs. at 45-1-2 cts; 300 lbs. at 46 cts, and 3000 lbs. at Holmes Hole, at a price we did not learn—the market closing firmly with a good demand.

Whalebone.—There is a good demand and holders are more firm. The sales include 10,000 lbs. N.W. Coast at 31 cts; 89,000 lbs. 3-5 Polar at 32 cts; and 60,000 lbs. Polar, in parcels, on private terms.—New Bedford Shipping List.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Owing to the apprehension now seriously entertained, that the imports of whale oil for the year will not be sufficient for the wants of consumption, there has been a good demand from the trade and on speculation, and since our last we notice sales of 1000 lbs. here at 45 a 47 cts for fair to very good, leaving our market bare; 1000 do. selected from a cargo just arrived at New London, 48 cts, an advance of 2 cts. Of crude Sperm, we have but to note a sale of 900 lbs. at Warren, for manufacturing, at 116 cts. Of Whalebone, we quote sales N.W. Coast at 31 cts; Polar 32 a 33 cts.—New York Shipping List.

Despatches from London were received at the Foreign Office on Thursday, from the King's Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, dated April 25. The Plenipotentiary and the young Chiefs were presented at Buckingham Palace by the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston, on the 19th of April, and were very graciously received by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who held court for Her Majesty the Queen in the then state of her health.

Vice Admiral Richard Thomas, Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour, and the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, are named amongst those who had been most attentive to the Plenipotentiary and his young associates.

PETTY THEIVING.—There is considerable thieving of this description constantly practised in town, and in many instances by those who are under conviction for similar offences. In order that the community may be on their guard against this class of depredators, we have heard it suggested by an officer of government, who is good authority, that a law requiring all such convicts to wear pantaloons with one leg blue and the other white, would have more effect in preventing this crime than any other penalty that can be inflicted. We are of the same opinion, and hope it will be immediately tried. It would at least, designate that class, and put people on their guard when they were about. Let us have such a law.

China services for dinner and tea, are now guided and painted in New York, in a style almost equal to those of Seville.

Large quantities of coal are said to be shipping from Newcastle to California.

USE OF OPIUM IN CHINA.—The following remarks upon the frightful effects of opium in China, are from a late number of the Chinese Repository. The writer is speaking of Shanghai, one of the most important cities on the eastern coast. It is one of the strange events connected with the history of humanity, that men, who would scorn the imputation of dishonesty or dishonest, are found eagerly engaged in a traffic which they know to be "taking away the vital energies of the nation," and is demoralizing, and only demoralizing, in its awful effects. Its only parallel is found in the liquor traffic, the world over, whose only results are crime, misery, and wretchedness, and an almost insupportable burden of taxation upon every community where it is allowed. Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

"The use of opium among the Chinese, was never more rapidly increasing than now, and its evil effects never more evident. Eighty thousand chests, report says are coming to China this year, one half of which it is supposed will reach this northern market. In this city, both the traffic and the use of opium are in no way concealed. Whole chests are carried through the streets in broad day. The legalization of the traffic is talked of every where, not only by those who are engaged in the trade, but the officers of government. Hu Naisai and his friends, who brought forward the proposition in 1835, now wait an opportunity to renew their suit. But whether legalized or not, there seems no immediate prospect of arresting the evil—an evil that is taking away the vital energies of the nation.

"How the general commerce at Shanghai and at the other ports will ultimately be affected by this drug, affords matter for curious speculation. Its bearing at present is such as to drive every merchant from the port who will not deal in it." This I suppose is true, with one or two exceptions. Be this as it may, no one can doubt that the general commerce here is steadily increasing and is likely to increase.

"The number of foreign residents too, is increasing, if the purchase of new sites and the erection of new houses can be received as evidence of that fact. Four or five very substantial houses are now being built within the boundaries of what is called the "English consular grounds." Besides these new foreign residences and within the aforesaid limits, a new Chinese custom house is very conspicuous, and now nearly completed. The roads throughout Yangking Pang have of late been considerably improved; and several substantial stone piers built to facilitate the shipment and landing of goods. All these things betoken an increase of the general commerce at Shanghai."

FROM CHINA.—By the British clipper schooner "Charles Wilson," Captain Neal, we have received a file of the China Mail to the 23d of May, and the Hong Kong Register to the same date. From the latter paper we extract the following, by which it will appear that there was but little news at the time. The Maria, hence, arrived at Hong Kong on the 11th of May.

We really feel at a loss to make up our usual Monthly Note of Events, however brief, as we cannot draw on imagination for our facts. In a word, we have nothing to report, except the trouble of telling. Governor Bouchard left this for Shanghai, in P. O. Co.'s steamer Lady Mary Wood, on the 27th of April; gossip says, to await the return of H. M.'s screw-steamer Reynard, with the reigning Emperor's reply to the royal message, despatched by the British Government before intelligence of the death of Taoukwan had reached England. The tone of the boy monarch's reply, if he reply at all, may possibly indicate, in some degree, the character of the policy to be pursued towards foreign nations during the existing reign. In case of its being referred on the grounds that the Emperor whom it was addressed, "has gone the long journey," and the message consequently returned unopened, we shall be enabled to guess, that evasion, and the expedient of the moment, are still to be the ruling tactics of the cabinet of Peking—a system the less justifiable under the present reign, as the King, with all his foreign experience and enforced convictions, is said to be the ruling mind of the new government.—However, we shall see.

We have nothing new to report about Macao. Canton continues quiet. Our dates from Shanghai are to the 14th instant, all well there, and the grain crops and general harvest promised to be full to overflowing. The Amazon arrived from Singapore, on the 19th instant, to relieve the Hastings, which sailed for the Straits, on her way to Sum, on the 20th instant.

Another mercantile steamer, the Juno, has arrived from Sydney via Manila. We presume she is destined to ply on this coast and between this port and Manila, under the auspices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHAMEFUL.—We were shocked to hear on Friday morning last, that the family vault of Mr. Joseph Booth, in the Nunam Cemetery, had been violated, and for some purpose unknown the sanctity of the dead disturbed. We are informed that the fastenings were wrenched from its elevated frame to the ground, and the outer coffin of his deceased wife was broken open, evidently with a chisel, and the lead one within cut open at the head and a piece turned down so as to expose the features.

Nothing is missed from the tomb but a silk kishi which was thrown over the coffin, and it is supposed the robbers were frightened away before accomplishing fully their horrid purpose. By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Booth has offered a reward for the apprehension of the depredators, in whose conviction and punishment, we hope he will be assisted by the whole community.

BELGIAN SHIP OCEANIC.—On Thursday, Captain Radou gave a splendid "Dijener" on board his fine ship, the Oceanic of Antwerp. His Highness the Premier, their Excellencies the King's Chamberlain, and the Governor of Oahu, the Ministers of Public Instruction and of Foreign Relations, and the Consul of the United States, France, Hamburg and Bremen, were among the guests. The King was prevented from attending by severe indisposition. It was also with it. B. M.'s Consul General.

During the entertainment, the kind courtesy of Captain Radou and his officers, in personally waiting on the ladies and gentlemen present, was remarked by all.

We extract from Galgiani's Messenger, of the 15th of April, the following as published in the London Herald: Prince L. Kamehameha and Prince Liholiho, of the Sandwich Islands, (two fine young men), in company with Vice Admiral Thomas, visited Denverport Dockyard on Thursday; the gallant admiral having formed an acquaintance with them when he was commander-in-chief in the Pacific. Mr. Judd, His Hawaiian Majesty's special commissioner and plenipotentiary extraordinary, visited Denverport Dockyard on Thursday.

We find the following in the "Journal du Havre": "M. Dillon, our new Consul at San Francisco, has just received orders to proceed immediately to his post, where events imperiously demand his presence. M. Dillon carries with him despatches for M. Sain de Beile-Comte, French Consul at Washington, with whom he is to come to an understanding with regard to the claims of French subjects against the Custom-house authorities of California."

REVIEWER REVIEWED, or Remarks on a Review of Sir George Simpson's Tour round the World, so far as relate to the Sandwich Islands.—(Continued.)

On the extracts given in the former number, I have several remarks to make. 1. Sir George Simpson seems to have a glowing zeal—a wakeful jealousy for both law and gospel, in reference to the penalty affixed to a breach of the seventh commandment of the decalogue. He has his fears that religion will be degraded. As his zeal is not according to knowledge, I am of the opinion that his fears will not be realized. I complain of him as being partial in respect to the law, and ignorant of its history both under the Mosaic economy, and of its spirit under the Christian dispensation. I say "partial," for why does he not apply his principles to the sixth or eighth command of the decalogue? Why does he not speak of the peremptory simplicity and conscious dignity of the divine command, "Thou shalt not kill—at least without being hanged," or "thou shalt not steal—at least without restoring four fold?" Death by hanging, and a four fold restoration being the penalty by the laws of Hawaii. But no complaint on this ground. Is the crime then connected with the breach of the seventh command so trivial, and the injury sustained by society so light as to justify one to select this command from others of the decalogue, and to make the penalty affixed to it a matter of ridicule? more, to justify one to charge home upon the law makers, not only a blunder but a crime?

Again, we are told that the penal regulations against the intercourse between the sexes, are, in themselves, repugnant to the spirit of christianity; and that the seventh commandment and its human sanctions are blended together by the Islanders into something very different from the peremptory simplicity and conscious dignity of the divine command, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." This sounds well. But what does our author mean by this fine phrase? That the law given on Sinai was a mere scare crow, a dead letter, a milk and water concern? If this is his meaning, I can assure him from the highest authority, that he never made a grosser mistake. Let him read Exodus xxii: 16, 17. Leviticus xx: 10, and Deuteronomy xxii: 32, 30. I am amazed that any man should have the hardihood to look to the fires and smoke of Sinai to find exemption from the penalty of the law of a holy God! But these regulations are "repugnant" it seems, "to the spirit of christianity." Let us see: The august author of christianity, when he stood up an expounder of the law in His sermon on the mount said: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. Till heaven or earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled."—Matthew v: 17, 18. Its intent and spirituality he explained, verse 28, and its fearful penalty, 29, 30. The apostle Paul declares, "the law is not made for a righteous man but for the lawless and disobedient—for whomongers, etc., etc."—See 1st Timothy, i: 9, 10. And what is the law? "In general," says Webster, "is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings, or moral agents to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, in default of which they are exposed to punishment." As well talk of law without precept as law without penalty. To take away the latter, to make it merely advisory, is to strike at the heart of obligation.—Of the expediency of enforcing the law in reference to the seventh command, in relation to this people I say nothing in this connection, but I do say that the reference of our author to the law and the gospel, was particularly unfortunate, and calculated also to mislead his readers on moral subjects.

2. Sir George Simpson's assumption that the missionaries interfered in relation to affixing the penalty to the breach of the seventh command of the decalogue, is wholly gratuitous. "This desecration of the decalogue, strange to say, was virtually the work of the earlier missionaries." It seems, however, that they did not plead guilty to the charge of interfering with the laws of the land, as he speaks of their having "ingeniously played the part of special pleaders in reflecting the accusation." "If," adds he, "they did not frame the absurd laws in question, they sanctioned them when framed; if they did not dictate the words, they inculcated the principles, if they did not mould the letter, they suggested the spirit."

I am not greatly concerned, Mr. Editor, to reply to these remarks. So far as any Protestant missionary is concerned they are wholly gratuitous. Let the author arm himself for a contest with the Great Lawgiver. His is the decalogue with its prohibitions, and awful sanctions. In the day when He shall judge the world in righteousness, will those who faithfully translated this decalogue, with its "peremptory simplicity and conscious dignity" into the languages of the nations, be held responsible for the abuse men might make of it? Will He regard them as the desecrators of the decalogue? Rather will he not call to an impartial and fearful account those who, in high stations and low stations, led the semi-civilized nations into sin, and then labored to transfer the guilt to their teachers?

3. Sir George Simpson has misrepresented the teachings of the missionaries on the subject of the law and gospel, and has thus, unwittingly, I hope, but really, borne "false witness against his neighbor." After repeating that "the enforcing of the seventh commandment by means of extortion could hardly fail to aggravate the evil which it pretended to remedy," he gives the poor missionaries the following glowing exhortation:—"Instead of thus embittering the malady, let the missionaries weary their zeal in kindling the flame of pure and undefiled religion in the female heart, in humanizing, by means of the gospel, the dispositions of those, who may be said, in a subordinate sense, to control the issues of national life and death. If many of the transgressors are too young to be permanently affected by merely spiritual considerations, let the women of maturer age be taught to bring to bear on youthful females in general, and their own daughters in particular, the influence of education and example. In a word, let the reign of terror pass

away; and let persuasion do the work of fear." Need I say to you, Mr. Editor, that these remarks come with an ill grace from our author, a sojourner of a few short weeks at Honolulu, ignorant of the language, and of the instructions of the missionaries except what he gleaned from the lips of their traducers? A stranger might come to the conclusion on reading these remarks, that the men and women sent hither to preach "Christ crucified," to direct sinners "to the Lamb of God," the great atoning sacrifice for sin, had forgotten their errand, or willfully disregarded their instructions, and instead of proclaiming "glad tidings of great joy,"—instead of preaching the gospel to the poor, healing the broken hearted—setting at liberty those who are bruised, had made it their chief business to thunder the terrors of Sinai—had, in a word, been imposing the laws of Draco. Indeed, the author well might say all this. Hear him: "But this system of aristocratic coercion, besides failing to teach christianity, prejudiced the mass of the people against the truth by aiming blows, as we have already seen, at nearly all their social and domestic relations; while, as if to aggravate negative injuries by positive oppression, it compelled the poor creatures to devote time, which would otherwise have been their own, to the erecting of spacious and lofty churches as the shrines of a faith whose yoke was easy and whose burden was light. As one might have expected, the gospel was any thing but glad tidings to the worried and overworked serfs; the missionaries were regarded as the inventors of a servitude such as the islands had never known before; and even during our visit some of our party who wore black, found themselves objects of suspicion and fear till they disclaimed all connection with the mikangeries." pp. 34, part 2.

Were these paragraphs found on the pages of a Melville, or in the columns of some "contemptible newspapers which mutter and peep," I should think them utterly beneath notice.—"The more entirely some substances are left to themselves, the sooner they rot and perish." A coarser in the midst of his race cannot stop to wash off the mud which his speed has chance to spatter on him; nor a light house spend its means for guiding the vessels of the ocean inobediently the track of those slinky things which crawl about on its base." Hawaiian Spectator, vol. i. pp. 92. It requires not a little wisdom to know when to reply to a public accuser. See Proverbs xxvi: 4, 5. In regard to Sir George Simpson, I aver, that, though I had read what he has written on the Sandwich Islands with as much pain as I now feel on a re-perusal, I did not seek to bring him into greater publicity than he had brought himself. I hoped rather that his book would sink into oblivion. But on the appearance in your columns of some of his most exceptional paragraphs, without correction or reproof, say, with the indiscriminate commendation that the "remarks of Sir George on the Hawaiian Islands are exceedingly creditable to him, both as a keen observer of mankind, and as a philanthropist;" I felt constrained by a sense of duty to expose his mistakes, false statements, want of candor; his dangerous influence as a guide on moral subjects, and his gross misrepresentations. Not that I feel particularly concerned lest the reputation of those who are laboring in this field should suffer from the attacks of our author, nor that I deem it necessary to defend the memory of the beloved Whitney, Richards, Chamberlain and Dibble, or the equally devoted sisters whose zeal never wavered in labors of love on behalf of the Hawaiian nation, from his cruel misrepresentations. The record of these devoted laborers is on high. Still the constant missions demands that these criticisms should be made. While I object then, in toto to the claim made in behalf of Sir George, either as a "keen observer of mankind," or a "philanthropist," I protest that I cherish towards him no other feelings but those of good will; and I sincerely desire that if he shall ever again favor the world with remarks on the Hawaiian Islands, they may be more in accordance with candor and truth.

Since writing the preceding, in reading Governor Seward's speech on the Slavery Question, delivered in the United States Senate, March 11, 1850, I marked the following paragraphs as containing truth adapted to other latitudes than that of the United States. As they are from a high source, and of much practical importance, I trust you will aid in giving them little more publicity than they will otherwise be likely to obtain in this part of the world. Here they are: "We are told that we may rely upon the laws of God, which prohibit slave labor north of that line, (36° 30') and that it is absurd to re-enact the laws of God. The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of all the States are full of such re-enactments. Wherever I find a law of God or a law of nature disregarded, or in danger of being disregarded, I shall vote to re-affirm it with all the sanction of the civil authority." The italicizing is my own. I wish to direct the attention of your readers to this part of the paragraph. Though Governor Seward was speaking particularly of slavery, yet he would apply the principle to any law of God—any other command of the decalogue. Wherever he finds a law, i. e., any law of God disregarded or in danger of being disregarded, he would vote to re-affirm it with all the sanctions of the civil authority. Has the Hawaiian Government done more than this? And when they re-affirm the law of God in relation to a sin which is rapidly depopulating their country—sweeping them, as with the besom of destruction into an untimely grave, and re-affirming this law with the sanctions of civil authority, shall they be told that the attempt to do so "involves not merely a blunder, but a crime?" They have been told this, and they may be again, but I am much mistaken if the great and the good of other lands do not approve of their doings—afford them sympathy, and so far as they are able, their co-operation.—Has not Mr. Seward done so?

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that the steamship Northern has been purchased and fitted up in elegant style, by Messrs. Howland & Sons, to run in their line of packets between San Francisco and Panama, cleared on the 9th, (April) for Panama. Captain Waterman, formerly of the Sea Witch, is appointed her commander. An antique watch, said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, has been deposited in the Museum of the Andersonian University at Edinburgh. It is wound up by a piece of catgut instead of a chain, and is still in good order.

Import between the two countries. A proposition has been made to the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and are a valuable acquisition to the United States. The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and are a valuable acquisition to the United States. The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and are a valuable acquisition to the United States.

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