

The Polynesian.

Vol. 7.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

No. 48.

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published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

TERMS.

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exceeding one half square, \$30.00; not exceeding one
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the first insertion, and six and one-fourth cents for each
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Subscription to the Polynesian is payable in advance.
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prepaid.

List of Agents for the Polynesian.

LARAINA, H. S. SWINSON. BOSTON. G. D. JAMES & CO.
HONO. - B. FITZGERALD. SAN FRANCISCO. R. T. D. HUNT

BUSINESS CARDS.
POLYNESIAN PRINTING OFFICE.

Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing

such as—
Pamphlets, Shop Bills,
Catalogues, Bills of Exchange,
Circulars, Bills of Lading,
Handbills, Consular Blanks,
Bill Heads, Blank Deeds,
VISITING, BUSINESS AND ADDRESS CARDS
Executed with neatness and dispatch, on liberal terms.

B. F. SNOW,
Importer & General Commission Merchant.
HONOLULU, OAHU.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Bills of Exchange on foreign countries wanted.
Aug. 27. 1851

A. P. EVERETT,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of
Exchange on the United States, England and France.

COADY, CAHOON & CO.
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants.
HONOLULU, OAHU, & HILO, HAWAII, H. I.
R. Coady, Honolulu, H. I.
W. C. Cahoon, Honolulu, H. I.
Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c., at the
lowest rates, and on reasonable terms.

STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Merchants & Commission Agents,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

B. F. BOLLES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise.
LAHAINA, MAUI.

BUSH & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants,
LAHAINA, MAUI.
ALFRED W. BUSH, (HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.)
CHARLES F. ROBINSON, (H. I.)
Ships supplied with recruits, in exchange for goods or
cash.
*Money advanced, at the lowest rates, for Bills of
Exchange on the United States or Europe. 20 1/2

C. P. SAMSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN CHINA GOODS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
On hand and for sale, Sagar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA,
DEALER IN
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price
for Cash or bills on the United States or Europe.

AUSTIN & BACLE,
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

J. T. GOWER,
SUGAR PRINTER,
And Dealer in General Merchandise,
MAKAWA, MAUI, H. I.

ALTING & HEBREN,
Dealers in General Merchandise.
(At the Store formerly occupied by I. MONTGOMERY.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I. 1y3

H. SEA,
AUCTIONEER.
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I. 1y48

CHARLES BREWER,
Commission Merchant,
BOSTON, U. S.
MAKES, ANDROS & Co. jant-34-y

AHFO & AHYONG,
(Known as the firm of Hopwa & Co.)
Bread and Biscuit Bakers; Dealers in
General Merchandise, &c.,
HONOLULU, H. I. 1y36m

J. M. STONE,
House Carpenter & Builder,
(Opposite the residence of George Peily, Esq.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

MCGOLGAN & BOLAND,
TAILORS.
On the premises adjoining Dr. Wood's
HONOLULU, OAHU.
Garments cut and made to order in the latest styles.
Aug. 27, 1850-1y16

SWAN & CLIFFORD,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
HONOLULU, OAHU.
Oct 26-24-y

JOHN SMITH & Co., (late Halstead, Smith &
Robinson), will continue to carry on the business
at Kalepele and Waikua, as formerly. Dealers
in general merchandise and furnishing cargoes
of potatoes.
Kalepele, Feb. 22. 1y-41

ALEXANDER & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
NUANU STREET.
(Half way between the National and Commercial
Hotels)
Feb. 22. 1y-41

HENRY ROBINSON & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents,
July 13-9-y
HONOLULU, H. I.

CRABB & SPALDING,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU.
Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and
recruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting this
port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for
cash or bills of exchange on the United States and
Europe. jant-34-y

M. R. HARVEY,
HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH AND
Ornamental Painter,
Having re-opened the shop on the premises of C.
W. Vincent, is now prepared to execute all orders
with neatness and dispatch, on the most reason-
able terms.
Honolulu, March 28, 1850. 461f

WRIGHT & ROBINSON,
House, Sign, Ship, Coach and Ornamental
Painters.
(Imitations of Wood and Marble executed with
neatness and dispatch.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I. 461f

BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LAHAINA AND KAHULUI, MAUI.
R. H. BOWLIN, Kahului.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Lahaina. 43

STUART & RAHE,
CABINET MAKERS AND TURNERS.
SUCCESSORS TO R. A. S. WOOD.
Feb. 15. 1y-40

MAKKE, ANTHON & CO.
JAMES MAKKE, JULIUS A. ANTHON
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
General Merchandise. 34-11

J. H. WOOD,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
Shoe and Leather Dealer.
At the Brick Shoe Store.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. Aug. 31. 16y

C. H. NICHOLSON,
RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR
(Establishment opposite the Seaman's Chapel.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Cashmeres and Linen Drillings, constantly for sale.
Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion.
Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1850. 1y-17

BRANDON & WOOD,
Carpenters, Joiners, and Dealers in all
kinds of Building Materials.
At the old stand of C. W. Vincent.
Honolulu, October 19, 1850.—23-y.

GEORGE HARRIS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE.
BROADWAY, HONOLULU,
OAHU.
N. B.—Shipwork made and repaired at the shortest
notice 23-6m*

LAFRENZ & FISHER,
Cabinet Makers and French
POLISHERS.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1850. 1m-25

REMOVAL.
CHARLES C. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office No. 3, 2nd story of the large new building, re-
cently erected by the Governor, in Broadway or
King street, nearly opposite the fish market.
Honolulu, Nov. 23, 28-6m.

SAMUEL BURBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in A. B. Howe's new building, 2d floor Kahala
road.
Honolulu, H. I. 1y-34

A. B. HOWE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
A. B. HOWE, Auctioneer.
Honolulu, H. I. 1y-34

FERGUSON & EMMES,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS,
On the wharf near the custom house.
Honolulu, H. I. 40-y.

G. D. GILMAN,
KALEPELE, MAUI, H. I.
Potatoes furnished to order. 1y-41

MR. P. LOMBAR,
BAKERY.
NUANU STREET, above the National Hotel.
35-1y HONOLULU.

JOHN BECK,
Commission Merchant,
And General Commercial & Shipping Agent,
May 27, 1850. 3m2y HONOLULU, Sandwich Isl's.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTICES.
F. A. HUSSEY, J. B. BOND, H. M. HALE,
HUSSEY, BOND & HALE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wharf at the foot of Sacramento street,
San Francisco, California.
Refer to George E. Upton, Esq., Messrs. Sampson
& Tappan, Messrs. Lombard & Whitmore,
Boston.
Messrs. Mason & Thompson, Messrs. Andrew
Foster & Sons, Simon Draper Esq., New York.
Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Messrs. Kirkland,
Chase & Co., Messrs. Birkhead & Pearce, Balti-
more.
Messrs. Mason & Kirkland, Philadelphia; J. B.
Howell Esq., New Orleans; Edward Carrington,
Esq., Providence; Messrs. Maxwell, Wright
& Co., Rio Janeiro. 16y1
Messrs. Crabb & Spalding, Honolulu. Aug. 31

PICKETT & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and all
business entrusted to them will be attended to with
fidelity and dispatch.
San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1851. 42*3m

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
General Stationers and Booksellers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
PIONEER BOOK STORE,
In the Herald Buildings, Montgomery st., near Clay
Aug. 17-14-y SAN FRANCISCO.

DE WITT & HARRISON,
Merchants & Commission Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 30-1y

HORACE HAWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 3y

ALDRICH & RUSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
All kinds of Island produce wanted.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Feb. 10, 1851. 40-y.

S. LESTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON from Baltimore,
Maryland, respectfully informs the public of
Honolulu and masters of vessels that he is always
ready to attend promptly to all calls that he may
be favored with. Office Nuuanu street, Captain
Robertson's Row. Feb. 15, 1851. 3m-40y

J. MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY.
Has removed his place of business to the office on
Messrs. Sea & Barrow's verandah, opposite Messrs.
Starkey, Janion & Co's store. March 1. 42-5t

PORTER & OGDEN,
Importers and Commission Merchants.
1y-34 HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

EDWARD DENNIS,
TIN AND COPPER SMITH.
HONOLULU, H. I. 43

W. DEAN & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents.
KING STREET, HONOLULU.
Jan. 4. 4f-34

H. HACKFELD,
Ship Chandler and General Agent.
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Jan. 4. 1y-34

DR. J. W. PALMER
OFFERS his professional services to residents of
Honolulu and masters of vessels.
Office opposite the warehouse of G. F. Hubert-
son. Feb. 19. 6m-41

HEAP, GREENWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONOLULU, OAHU.
Dec. 7, 1850. 6m-30* Sandwich Islands.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER.
HONOLULU, OAHU, Hawaiian Islands.
March 1851. 44-1f

G. W. HUNTER,
OFFICE IN KAHAMANU STREET, next door to Messrs
Coady, Cahoon & Co. Private residence in King
street above Paki's. 45-1f

A. F. TURNER,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Hale Hoona, Alani Beretania.
Addressing the Land Commission Office,
45-6m* HONOLULU.

HECTOR C. AMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
46-3m* LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I.

F. W. ROBERTS,
Chromometer and Watch Maker.
LAHAINA, MAUI.
A fine assortment of Jewelry on hand for sale
cheap 47-1f

C. F. HUSSEY & CO.,
Dealers in Merchandise Generally,
Potatoes and other Island Produce.
KAHULUI, MAUI, H. I.
C. F. Hussey: E. S. Roggles, J. S. Van Ingen.
1y-47

P. A. WIRT, FRANCONI & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French and other Foreign Fancy Goods.
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Honolulu, Oahu.
April 5. 1y-47

THE POLYNESIAN.
We have received, from a New York cor-
respondent, a series of sketches for the
Polynesian, which we shall lay before our
readers as we have room. Below will be
found the first, which we commend to the
attention of our readers. Not the least in-
teresting feature, in regard to them, is, that
they were written by a native Hawaiian:—

DAGUEROTYPE SCETCHES.
JOHN GOUGH.

On the Christmas eve just past, Mr. John
Gough delivered a temperance lecture, in
one of our New York churches. The subject
of Temperance was supposed to have been
long since worn threadbare, and an un-
pleasant north-easter bore on its frigid
bosom, that evening, clouds of damp snow;
still the building was early filled to its utmost
capacity. At the appointed hour there walked
up the aisle a small man, whose long un-
glossed hair fell stiffly over his ears and fore-
head. From the distance where we were
seated, his countenance had the cast of an
Old Boy. There was not the ruddy fullness
of youth, nor the full-lengthed stability of a
thrifty maturity. His face and his head
seemed small, but the cerebral development
was perpendicular, and a little singular in
its height over the eyes. His person was
small and unimpressive—his eye small and
uncommanding—his nose small; yet from
such an organization you would expect man-
ifestations of a wiry life, and talent that would
baffle and supersede the prepossessing abili-
ties of a more elegantly and fully developed
face and frame. His skin was a pale russet,
and his dress so destitute of peculiarities,
that I am only able to assure you that he was
dressed. Of "first impressions," then, you
will notice they were few and faint. As he
arises in the pulpit to speak, your eye rests
upon him with a calm indifferent glance.—
You expect to hear something, and yet you
form no ideas of what it will be. He begins
to speak, in a calm conversational tone, of
his wish to address himself this evening to
young men; and to demonstrate to them that
it is not safe to indulge the habit of spirituous
drinking; nor wise, even though there was a
certainty that it could, in due time, be checked
and abandoned. You are not surprised. He
speaks easily and correctly; and it is all
just as you yourself would have said it. He
enunciates sentence after sentence so easily
and naturally, that if any one has perchance
been leaning forward in expectancy, he now
settles back, calmly, in his seat, and does
no more than lend an unforced attention. It
is not disappointment, but satisfaction. He
does not give us mere commonplace, and yet

there is an involuntary and unconscious satis-
faction in the fact that John Gough, of whom
you have heard so much, is, after all, only
saying just about what you would have said,
and just about as it might be supposed any
one would say it. Still, to an interested ob-
server, it is palpable that the speaker is gra-
dually strengthening the thread which binds
the eye and the heart of each individual to
himself. The silted web, which first floated
carelessly, has attached itself, and he knows
it, but does not betray the fact to his au-
dience. They are very complacent in the
idea that as yet, at least, he has made no
peculiar impression on them. Now a pleas-
ant simile; now a pointed joke; now a pleas-
ing description of some family scene; and
now a warm gushing expression of generous
pity, or calm reprobation, which every one
recognizes as his own, long before he heard
Gough. The dexterous speaker has now in
his power. He gathers up the threads
which connect each one of us with himself,
into one strong chain of commanding influ-
ence. He now says nothing but what is
responded to by every one's feelings. And
now, though unnoticed by the audience, he
begins to exercise his power of control. The
consciousness of his own power is whispered
to him by his guardian spirit, and a change
creeps over him. His muscles are more
rigid, and his movements more decisive.—
His finger is pointed with more stiffness, and
his arm is more frequently thrown to its ut-
most extent. His pronunciation is more
emphatic. His adjectives multiply. *His
thoughts and words come faster and faster,
yet all distinct and clear. Now his tones
run high in the scale; and now they descend.
There's not a pause—not a break. On he
carries in his floods of words and superflu-
ities of thought and sentiment. There's no-
thing incoherent, nothing forced. Now you
are smiling, and now you are blanched; now
you utter, and now you shudder. You are
calm during one sentence—you are thrilled
during the next. It is no time now to try to
think what the general train of his remarks
is; but, if able, you will find, though digres-
sing, and here bringing in an incidental
thought, and there an illustrative anecdote,
with an anecdote appended illustrative of the
first, he is still enforcing his first position,
and is one by one meeting the arguments and
objections of the dissipated young. Now
sympathizing, but employing that very sym-
pathy for his own ends; now provoking a
storm of mirth, but permitting it only to fall
towards the corroborator of his principles;
and now filming your eye with moisture, but
at the same time nerving you to combat
against the perilous habit. He evidently
intends more than the present thrill of emo-
tion. He has a moral end, and the effects
are accordant. His words have become red-
hot. We would not lose one of them. We
are in the land of poetry. Everything is ridi-
culous, or all is enshrined in a thunder-cloud;
and yet the practical effect is, to prepare for
more ready and correct action in every day
life. We are now sweeping, in imagination,
down Niagara's food, slowly, pleasantly,
delightfully faster and faster. To our own
amusement, there comes a shout, urgent but
friendly, from the neighboring shore. We
heed it not, and ring out the merry "ha-ha."
Incidents thicken. The boat hurries on and
on until we become dizzy. The warning
calls come louder and louder. The boatmen
only laugh the merrier, and round and round
they go. We hear the thunders nearer and
nearer. The last shout is terrific, and now
the horrid anguish of the inebriated boatman
is lost in one paralyzing shriek over the
abyss; and this—says Gough, in a clear un-
hurried tone, in the same breath—is the
danger of every young man who delays ab-
stinence until he sees it is doing him harm.
The effect is admirable on us all, but our
speaker, without hesitation, and without an
apparent transition of thought, goes straight
on with some further aspect of the subject,
and, ere we are aware, we are circulating
through the clouds on sentences of unparallel-
led eloquence and imagination, and soon
thereafter are laughing convulsively, or are
unembellished statement of fact. And now he
brings his watch from his pocket, informs us
that he has kept so longer than he ought—
but five minutes short of two hours!—thanks
us, and takes his seat. The spell is broken,
but we are loth to leave. Still, when fully
assured that two hours have actually elapsed,
the audience slowly disperses.

Gough's power resides, first, in the unusual
vigor and rapidity of his mind; and secondly
in his admirable imitation. That he has
unusual vigor, is demonstrated by his speak-
ing so frequently and so long, and never
with an interruption of thought, or loss of the
full wrought attention of his audience. The
address was one complete sentence, and
scarcely seemed more. All his narrations
and descriptions are accompanied with most
admirable imitations of actions and tones of
voice. I can hardly conceive them sur-
passed.

AN HAWAIIAN.

Editor of the Polynesian:
My DEAR SIR,—This morning found me at
Ulupalakua, under the hospitable roof of L.
L. Torbet, Esq. I came down from Kiokoa,
in Kula, where I had worshipped with a large
congregation, and whom I addressed from the
brief but thrilling history of the deliverance
which God vouchsafed to his people, as
recorded in the book of Esther. In the even-
ing I addressed the men, women, and chil-
dren, who are in the employment of Mr. T.

The morning dawned upon us pleasantly,
the anniversary of his Hawaiian Majesty's
birth; and while the foreigners, with a few
of the natives, were busily employed in
slaughtering cattle, swine, sheep, turkeys,
fowls &c., preparatory to a feast, to which
every body belonging to the land was invited,
I gathered some sixty or seventy of those
standing about idle, this their holiday, and
addressed them on the duty of Hawaiian
citizens, "Fear God. Honor the King." I
dwelt on three points: Their duty to be in-
dustrious and frugal, that they might
contribute to make the land all that God

would have it to be—a land flowing with
milk and honey—filled with smiling villages,
connected together, though remote, by ex-
cellent roads; in each of which should be
seen the spire of a neatly built substantial
house, pointing to Heaven, and be heard the
"sound of the church going bell," calling
all around to the place of worship; and near
by the pleasant and well furnished school-
house, provided with an intelligent instructor
and thronged with healthy and happy chil-
dren, eager for instruction; the whole coun-
try, cut up into small but well cultivated
farms, and dotted with pleasant dwellings;
while the several islands should be connected
by steam navigation, so that facilities for
business, and for social intercourse may be
greatly increased. All this may be effected
with suitable industry. All these, and more
will doubtless be effected in a few short
years. Will not each of you have a share
in the honor of bringing about a change so
desirable?

The old vulgar adage saith,—"Money
makes the mare go." This may be, but my
word for it, money never yet "made a man."
I would have each of you industrious, frugal,
thriving, enterprising members of the com-
munity. Multiply your comforts. Lay by,
if you may, something for the winter of life;
and help your children to settle in the world.
But I warn you against covetousness. Love
not money for its own sake. You have minds
infinitely superior to the body. Take care
of them. Seek, as the richest treasure on
earth, true wisdom. While toiling with your
hands, you may let your thoughts go abroad,
and gather knowledge from the works of God,
improving spare moment in reading and
study. Gather all the books printed in your
language, and prize them more than gold
and silver. See that your children are taught
to read and think. No stronger desire is felt
by all your friends, both here and abroad,
than that you should become a wise and
happy community. Will you not gratify
this reasonable desire?

Finally, I urged them to become a truly
Christian community.

The favor of God, the Great Creator, is
life. His loving kindness is better than life.
His favor, like a shield, will encompass all
who fear Him—all who hope in His mercy
—all who honor Him by holy living. Seek,
then, the kingdom of God and its righteous-
ness. Lay up your treasures in Heaven.
Be peaceable, law-abiding, quiet, Sabbath-
keeping, praying, faithful, members of the
community. Thus living, you will honor
God; He will bless you in all your ways—
make you happy on earth, and finally admit
you to His everlasting kingdom.

This was the substance of my address to
the people of Ulupalakua; and this I repeated
at Kiokoa, Nawaikoa, and Pulchou, on my
return homeward. Torbet and Sniffins, of
Kula, having provided themselves with a big
gun each, honored the day by firing a salute
of twenty-two guns; and though I have little
sympathy with those who delight in the smell
of gunpowder and in the noise of cannon,
still, as there will be such demonstrations
made, on great occasions, till the reign of
the Prince is fully established, let us rejoice
that warlike implements, among us, are put
to no worse use, while we devoutly pray
that the "garments rolled in blood" may
never be seen on these fair isles.

I found the weather, at Ulupalakua, warm,
with a dry atmosphere, but on reaching the
borders of Makawao, I encountered a cold
piercing wind, accompanied with rain, and it
is still so cold and rainy that we need a con-
stant fire.

Thine, for the nation,
J. S. GREEN.

**HOW FOREIGN INTERVENTION IS
LOOKED UPON, IN THE UNITED
STATES.**

The laws which exist in the Southern States
of this Union, for protecting themselves
against the dangers and inconveniences of
the immigration of foreign free negroes, have
been the subject of debate in the French
National Assembly. The debate was marked
by that ignorance of the political organization
of this country which prevails even among
the most distinguished foreign statesmen.—
Very few have any idea of the division of
power between the federal and state govern-
ments, and not a few are totally ignorant of
some of the most public and important acts
of legislation by Congress. Some that occa-
sionally discourse with the greatest fluency
of tongue, are but little better acquainted
even with the geography of the country, than
the traveller who wrote down Charlestown,
in Massachusetts, the capital of the state of
Albany!

The French government has, it seems, re-
cognized the existence of these laws, on the
subject of free negroes in the southern states,
and issued a circular to the captains in the
navy, pointing out to them the expediency
of avoiding to carry such persons, where they
may be liable to arrest. The subject being
one upon which France has, it is said, made
complaints to our own government—it would
be but courteous to await the decision, with-
out multiplying the causes of complaint. It
was not to be supposed that these laws would
be suspended by the mere fact of the com-
plaint. England has complained of the same
thing for many years, without obtaining any
relaxation. It was rather a considerate and
humane act, for the French authorities to
advise this sort of people to keep away from
the southern ports while those regulations
exist. But the opposition in the Assembly
has assumed that this is an abandonment of
the rights of French citizens, and a discredit-
able concession by the French ministry, and
quite a scene occurred thereupon, in the
French Assembly, on the 4th Dec.

The orator, on this occasion, was one M.
Schelcker, who, mounting the tribune, ar-
raigned the Minister of the Marine for this
circular. He described the American laws
as condemning the captains of vessels to
"imprisonment and the confiscation of the
vessel," for having people of color on board;
and affirmed that some eminent French citi-
zens could not land in the United States,
without being in danger of "the galleys."

He did not understand the nature of the laws
he was talking about. There is no such
penalty anywhere imposed on the captain or
vessel; and "the galleys" are a refinement
of prison discipline that has never yet reached
any part of the United States.

The Ministry, while they defended the
circular, acquiesced with little reserve in the
opinions of the opposition. Admiral Romain,
Minister of the Marine, admitted, without
question, the accuracy of the account given,
of the operation of the laws, and made a
flourishing speech upon the resolve of France
—that French citizens shall be received
every where with respect, whatever be their
color—a threat which may well be laughed
at, for its impotence, as for its impudence.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, General
Lafitte, joined in with the denouncers of our
laws, as "barbarous and unjust," and avowed
his intention to make every effort to obtain
concessions from those governments, which
have thus put themselves "outside of the
laws of nations."

If this means anything it means that the
French government has demanded the inter-
ference of the Federal government of the
United States to annul these laws, either by
its own proper power, or by its influence
over the states. The effort will be vain, as
it is unjustifiable, under any law of nations,
or any constitutional power of the Federal
government. France, at this time, maintains
a police system which keeps every American
citizen under constant surveillance. He
cannot enter into the Republic, or pass from
place to place, without passports duly vised;
and if he attempts it, he is seized by the gen-
darmes and put into a prison, no better than
the free negro gets in any southern city.—
The right thus to keep every foreign subject
or citizen under the eye of the law, to pre-
vent them from interfering in the domestic
affairs of France, is the same, in principle,
as that of the southern states, in keeping in
custody those whose presence might cause
a disturbance among our own population.—
The stranger must be subject to the laws
which are enacted for the internal protection
of a state, and the right to enact the laws is
as absolute as that of establishing a quaran-
tine against infection. The right of the for-
eign stranger to complain of such restric-
tions, is, in our case, less tenable, because
we treat the immigrants from states within
our own Union, exactly as we do those from
France or England. The rights of a French-
man or an Englishman, under the law of
nations, can be no greater than that of a
New Englander in southern ports. If such
things be, under a treaty, it would only fol-
low that the treaty is a derogation of rights
that ought not to be infringed. The com-
plaint of France that her negroes are not
received in ports of the United States, as she
thinks they ought to be by her treaties, will
have to be met, if that pretension be admit-
ted, by an abrogation of such treaties. The
right of protecting themselves, by such po-
lice regulations as these, is not only inherent
in States, and not to be alienated, but is