The Polynesian.

Vol. 9. HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. No. 2

The Polynesian,

published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Is.

EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR

TERMS.

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Yearly advertising not exceeding one half column,	30 00
Yearly advertising not exceeding one col.,	60 00

☞ Yearly advertising limited to the advertiser's own business.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty five cents per line for the first insertion, and seven and one fourth cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ *Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.*

☞ *No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless prepaid.*

HOTELS &c.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation; Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC., PER BOTTLE.

Champagne,	$2 50	Whiskey	$2 50
Port	2 00	Brandy, Martell's	2 50
Sherry,	2 00	best,	
Madeira,	2 00	Gin, Schiedam, best	2 50
Hock,	1 50	Ale,	75
Sauterne,	1 00	Porter,	75
Claret,	1 00	Cordials & Liquers	200
Cider,	1 00	Old Tom,	2 50

BATHS.

Hot Baths,	$1 00
Cold and Shower Baths,	50

Honolulu, September 21st, 1850.—19-1y.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—VICTOR CHANCEREL would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The bar will always be supplied with the best liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished with the very best the market affords. Board by the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14—1y-18

CANTON HOTEL

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, etc., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward. They hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys and sleeping apartments attached to the premises. JOHN BARTLETT & CO.

Honolulu, July 20,-10-6m

MAINE HOTEL.

BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage. The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.

Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 12-1y.

NEW HOTEL

LIBERTY HALL.

The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES DAWSON

Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1850. 17 1y*.

Merchant's Exchange Hotel.

THE UNDERSIGNED having re-taken this well known HOTEL, would respectfully inform the citizens of Honolulu and the public generally, that he has made such improvements, and reorganized it in such a manner as will enable him to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, and suit the convenience of all.

HOURS.

Breakfast,	8 to 9 o'clock.
Dinner,	2 to 4 "
Supper,	6 1-2 to 8 "

☞ N. B. Lodging on the premises. ☜

J. B. FLANDREAU,

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 25-1y-42 Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—A lot of land in Nuuanu Valley, a short distance from the premises occupied by E. O. Hall, Esq. Said lot contains 481 fathoms—less a frontage of 99 feet on the Nuuanu road, and is enclosed with a substantial picket fence. For terms, &c., apply to J. C. SPALDING.

July 12, 1851—9 tf

50 BBLS. No 1 SANDWICH ISLAND Syrup for sale by ALDRICH & RUSS.

Honolulu, April 22, 1852-tf-50

ALL DANISH SUBJECTS are notified that the undersigned has empowered Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Relations to act as H. D. My's Consul until the return of L. H. ANTHON,

H. D. My's Consul.

Danish Consulate, April 14, 1852-49-tf

COOPERAGE.—C. H. Marshal, having taken the stand on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, early opposite his old stand, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the cooperage line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Tubs, shower baths, and work of every description made to order. Feb 15, 1851.-40-1y

PICKLED BEEF.—Robert C. Janion has for sale a quantity of fresh Kauai Beef, packed in bbls by Jules Dudoit, Esqr., and which he offers at a very moderate rate. tf-47

Translating and Interpreting!!

EDWARD HUNT, INTERPRETER FOR THE Police Court of Honolulu, and the Superior Court of the kingdom, offers his services to the public and others, to translate documents and interpret between foreigners and natives of this kingdom, in all matters of business. Mr. Hunt hopes that by diligence and attention to business he will merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Office hours, after Police Court is closed, KEKUANOA BUILDING, No 3, on the 2nd story.

All matters committed to him will be considered strictly confidential. Honolulu, Feb. 25, 6m-46

HOUSES. LAND, &c.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, in the following lots fronting on Merchant street:

No 1, 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back.
No 2, 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back.
No 3, 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 6 in back.
No 4, 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft back.
No 5, 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st.
do 41 ft front on Kaahumanu st.

Fronting on Kaahumanu street.

No 6, 41 ft front, 85 feet 2 in back. Sold.
No 7, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back.

Apply to STARKEY, JANION & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 26, tf-20

VALUABLE house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected by the subscribers, situated on Beritania st, adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is built in a most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjourning the same is a bathing house, cook house, an excellent well of water, etc. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding house. For further particulars enquire of

tf-19 R. A. S. WOOD.

EDEN HOUSE.—For sale, or to be let with or without the adjacent premises, apply to

MR. IRWIN,
tf-35 Foreign Office.

TO LET.—The house on the corner of King and Richard Sts., formerly occupied by Messrs. Aldrich & Russ.—Said house is situated in a pleasant part of the city, has a yard, well, and out buildings, also, has superior accommodations, for a family, furnished or unfurnished.—apply to

R. COADY.

Jan. 10, 1851-tf-35

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!!

ON Thursday, the 15th of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at public Auction upon the premises, the valuable sugar estate formerly owned by J. T. Gower, Esqr., located on the uplands of East Maui, and consisting of about 1000 acres with 150 acres of cane on the ground, together with the Mills, Boilers, Cattle, Ploughs, Carts, &c. There is upon the estate a good dwelling house, together with several stone and thatched buildings connected with the sugar manufactory.

The location is about 2000 feet above tide water, and the climate delightful and healthy.

Feb. 28, 1852-20t-43 CASTLE & COOKE.

At the same time and place above named will be sold.—22 pair of Working OXEN, 22 yokes, 4 OX CARTS, by virtue of a bill of sale to the undersigned for the above named chattels, dated Makaowao, May 5th 1849 and signed by Wm. A. McLane.

P. J. GULICK.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

The New York Herald, of Aug. 14th, says;

"Messrs. Gregory are the first company to bring a consignment of gold dust by the Nicaragua route. The passage was made in 29 days, and when the route is completed, it is expected that it will only require about 22 days from San Francisco to New York."

Packages of every description insured, forwarded and delivered, as addressed, by the Agents as follows;

Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. . .N. York.
Messrs. Kinsley & Co. . . . 11 and 13 State st. Boston.
Messrs. Burns, Couves & Co., } New Orleans.
"Harnden's southern Express" . }
Messrs. Rawle, Drinker, & Co. . . .Hongkong, China.
Messrs. Mitchell & Co. . . .Honolulu, Oahu.

Our Express messengers, (having safes and staterooms for security,) on the river steamers, leave San-Francisco daily at 4 o'clock, for the following Branch Offices, via Benicia and Sacramento:

Marysville, Downieville, Rough and Ready, Nevada City Mormon Island, Georgetown, Grass Valley, Coloma, Auburn, and Hangtown, Weberville, Mines on the American, Yuba, and Feather rivers, and their forks and tributaries.

Also, by Stocton to Angels, Carson's, Jamestown, and the Mines on the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mercedes and Mariposa rivers.

A weekly Express is also dispatched to Humbolt Bay, Trinidad, to Portland, and other cities in Oregon, to Honolulu, Hongkong, and also, to Canton, China.

The New York correspondent of the Alta California, July 3rd: Says,

"Gregory's faithful and reliable Express is waiting for me—so I will conclude, hoping you will receive this, as Gregory delivers every thing entrusted to his care, whether it be a bag of gold dust worth five hundred thousand dollars, or a letter from a gold digger to his amiable and interesting wife in the Atlantic States."

N. B. This is the only Express through from the States, which runs beyond San Francisco.

Drafts at sight on the above offices.
Deposites received for safe keeping.
The highest price paid for clean gold dust

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,
Fire proof Banking house and Remittance office, corner Merchant and Montgomery
tf-28 Sts. San Francisco.

Hydropathic Establishment AND PRIAVTE HOSPITAL!!

RESIDENTS AND STRANGERS VISITING Honolulu, have long felt the want of an establishment of this kind, where suitable accommodations and proper care could be had during sickness.

The undersigned, to meet this want, have provided SUITABLE BUILDINGS IN NUUANU VALLEY, a short distance from the city, where they are now ready to receive patients.

The situation is cool and airy—a great desideratum for invalids to escape from the heat of the city, to a place where they may recruit health and regain strength. Each patient will be provided with a well furnished ROOM, PROPER DIET, convenience for Bathing, and suitable attendants, so as to render them as comfortable as possible and thereby facilitate their recovery.

S. PORTER FORD, M. D.,
Resident Physician.
GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.,
Consulting Physician.

Application to be made at the office of Lathrop & Ford, Kaahumanu street.

Dr. Ford can be consulted at the office every day at 9 A. M. and Dr. Lathrop at 12 M. tf-49

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED EX "Countess of Durham," from Liverpool, and for sale by the undersigned: consisting of

9-8 Crimson & Chintz Fancies, do India stripe do.
do Chome stripes, do padded red plates.
do Orange ground Chintzes, do Chambrays.
Orange and yellow ground Fancies, Pink Madden plates, White Tamboured Cotton (in skeins.)
Assorted cotton Hosiery. Fancy Blouses.
Superior White Drills, plain and fancy, bro Soap.
Iron Fencing Wire, Fire bricks, Blasting, Cannon, and Sporting Powder, in kegs, Cables and Anchors.
CARR'S fancy buscuits, Nos. 4 and 5 canvass.
Assorted Tobacco Pipes, European Cordage, (all sizes.)

R. C. JANION.

Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1852-tf-39

FIREWOOD!

20 CORDS FIREWOOD for sale by April 22, 1852 tf-50 ALDRICH & RUSS.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, MAY 2.th 1852.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the following list, will please state they are advertised

☞ Whalemen's letters are not advertised below, when the address of the ship is given.

N. B. No letters for foreign ports are forwarded from the office, unless the Hawaiian postage has been paid thereon; and the U. S. postage also on letters for all parts of Europe except Great Britain and Ireland, must be prepaid before they are forwarded. ☞ A list of such detained letters can always be seen on the letter list board at the office.

A.

Adams, Joseph	Alexander & Co.	Appleby, J. L.
Allen, Sam. B.	Alexander, James	Applin, D.
Allen, Alden	Amelung, L. F.	Arnold, James G.
Almy, W. P.	Ankeny, J. P.	Austin, T.
Almy, John C.	Anderson, S.	Averill, Mrs. C.
Almy, H.	Anderson, J. F.	Ayer, W. C.
Alexander, N.	Adams, T. B.	Adams, T. B.

B.

Baker, A. M.	Bishop, Rogers	Brown, Cyrus
Baker, Marcus	Black, A.	Brown, W. B.
Barker, J.	Blakers, George	Browne, H. E.
Barker, W. K.	Bloomfield, Mr.	Bronson. G. W.
Barker, Albert D.	Blythe, D. F.	Bunten, J. F.
Barnard, T.	Booker, W. P.	Bunker, B. C.
Barrows, G.	Boomer, C. A.	Burbank, N.
Barse, James	Borden, L. M.	Burdett, David
Bardsley, W.	Borden, H. C.	Buckbee, Thos.
Bates, Chas	Boyce, Nathan	Bulkley, E. A.
Bayne, J. F.	Bradley, C.	Bullinge, G.
Bell, F and N	Britton, W. F.	Bumpus, G. W.
Benson, Chas.	Briggs, W. H	Burnett, Thomas
Bennett, H M.	Brooks, H T	Burlingame, J.
Besse, Wm.	Brown, J. F.	Burk, Thomas
Bider, Frank	Brown, Charles	Busby, Jessup
Billiard, Thomas	Brown, W. A.	Button, Albert
Birkenshaw, Capt.	Brown, J.	

C.

Cadman, Jerome	Chadwick J. P.	Colton, W.
Cae, Jonas	Challis, Timothy	Coombs, Capt.
Calderon, Francisco	Chapman, Mrs.	Cook, John
Candeado, Joseph	Clark, Chas. T.	Cook, William
Cae, Albert	Clark, H.	Couffee, C.
Cary, W.	Clark, William	Covell, William
Carter, Charles	Clark, Smythe	Craig, John
Carlton, G. C.	Cleveland, C. E.	Crany, W. P.
Carson, Edward	Cleeman, W. C.	Crandall, Jonathan
Carver, William	Caparn, Mr.	Crehore, A. S.
Carpenter, Mr.	Cohoa, W.	Creance, J. H.
Castle, Edward	Coffin, W.	Cromwell J. B.
Cash, William	Coffin, Ed. S.	Crosby, S. W.
Cathcart, T. J.	Coffin, Mary A.	Crumb, J. P.
Chappelle, J. S.	Colcord, John	Curran, John
Chace, Allen	Cole. Capt.	Curtis, B. F.
Clark, James	Crocker, H. S.	

D.

Dallman, T.	Denis, Edward	Dinsmore, Robert
Davis, G.	Derby, Sam. F.	Dodge, Joseph
Davies, James	Dowing, Joseph	Doherty, J. L.
Davis, John	Devol, Capt. O. B.	Delany, D.
Dawson, T. W.	Dickey, H. W.	Dunbar, C. H.
Daubigny, Edward	Dickens, H.	Dunbar, Gurden
Dedrick, W. H.	Dickens, N. P.	Duncan, W. E.
Durprey, H.	Dillingham, P	Dusida, S. C.
Delony, James	Dickerman, W. H.	Downward, James.

E.

Edmonds, Jos. W.	Elwell, D. A.	Einshane, M. R.
Eldred, Nat.	Emerson, C. A.	Englebert, F.
Ely, Daniel	Emmes, Mr.	Espinosa, Jos. R.

F.

Fay, Emmet M.	Fisher, Cyrus	Fordham, H. A.
Fales, Geo. D.	Fitzchild, Alfred	Follett, Samuel
Favens, Peter	Flegg, H.	Fraser, A. V.
Fanval, W. C.	Fowler, W.	Francis, Joseph
Finney, R. F.	Fowler, George	Fuller, H. S.
Finney, Nat. S.	Ford, George P.	French, H.
Fox, Eliza.		

G.

Ganning, Peter F.	Gapin J. L.	Gregg, W.
Garner, Samuel	Gates, Andrew	Grannme, R.
Gardner F. F.	Gerard, R. J.	Gregory, S. S.
Gardner, L.	Gesper, Joseph	Griffin, Thomas
Gardiner, Mr.	G Hespie, David	Grogan, Henry
Gaskill, G. L.	Gilliland, R.	Grumwell, Edward
Gaston, J. A.	Goff, William	Guyon, Mrs. H. A.
	Gavin, John.	

H.

Hall, Palmer	Hatch, G. G.	Holmes, Jacob
Hamilton, John	Hawes, G.	Holm, Jos H.
Hamilton, John	Hawkins, James	Hopkins, C. G.
Hamilton, Robt. D.	Hawley. Geo.	Howe, Geo. G.
Hammond, Geo.	Hayden, U. S.	Hurn, J.
Hanley, Mr.	Haywood, C. W.	Hoxie, Allen
Hancock, H.	Hemley, James	Hudson, G.
Handchett, S. P.	Hereedeen, M.	Hudson, R. H.
Harris, H. & N.	Higgins, Geo.	Humphries, Mr.
Harris, Abel	Higgins, P. H.	Huntington, E. R.
Harris, Mrs. H. P.	Hind, John	Hunt, George
Harrison, G. W.	Hind, C. C.	Hunter, W.
Harding, P. G.	Hinckey, W.	Harder, Francis
Hart, Robt.	Houghtaling, Mr.	Hastewate, W.
Haskins, K.	Holtaran, Patrick	Hutchinson, F. W.
Hassard, James G.	Hackfeld, Ed.	

I.

	Ingraham, Charles	

J.

Jacobs, S.	Jeffrey, Charles	Jones, Thomas
Jackson, Hiel	Johnson, Sam.	Jones,
Jackson, Mr.	Johnston,	Jones, Charles
Jackson, Silas	Johnson, H.	Joseph, Lyman
Jackson, Hybo	Johnson, L.	Jordan, Joseph
Jamieson, Eben	Jones, W. H.	Joynt, Charles
Jarret, Wm.	Jones, James	Jumdie, E. W.
Jennison, Eben	Jones, S. W.	

K.

Ken, Alex	King, Thomas	Kirby, D. G.
Kenedy, J. H.	King, William B.	Knott A.
Kinner, C. B.	King, Hiram	Kranee, Inche
Kitborne, A.	King, Venus E.	Kyncade, A.

L

Laen, Peter	Lester, William	Lippanore, S. H.
Lukina, Mrs.	Lewis, Thomas	Lindsay, James N.
Lamar, Joseph B.	Lewis, Isaiah	Livingstone, L.
Lapper, J.	Lewis, H.	Ludlow, James
Larke, C.	Lewis, Jane A.	Lubey, T. A.
Lawrence, A.	Lewis, H. A.	Lusk, R. C.
Lawton, J. M.	Libby, W. F.	Lyon, Martin
Leonard, Chas.	Little, J. C.	Lyman, Sarah
	Lafiez, J. H.	

M.

Maberly, Sam.	McDuffee, Alex.	Montague, J. W.
Macy, H. C.	McEachern, J.	Monk, W. H.
Macy, Geo.	McLean, W.	Moore, Joseph H.
May, H	McLane, A. W.	Moore, James T.
Mackenzie, W. H.	McKay, G. W.	Moore, Eliza
Macpherson, H.	McGinn, James	Mooers, Joseph F.
Mackinton, Mr.	Meek, John	Morrison, Wm.
Macomb, Robert	Mechem, Stanley	Morris, Robt. J.
Marister, William	Mills, James D.	Morgan, E. G.
Mallory, Lyman	Miller, W.	Morse, J. B.
Manton, W. C.	Miller, C.	More, C. K.
Martin, Horace	Miller, H.	Morton. Andrew
Maui, Isaac	Mitchell, John	Morton, Robt
Mason, George T.	Mittnchamp, K.	Murdock, H. C.
Mathias, Y.	Molary, J. W.	Murdoch, Gilbert
Mauran, P. B.	Montcastle, T.	Myers, L.

N.

Neely James	Newman, Peter	Nitte, A. S.
Nowlein, John	Newell, C. M.	Nichols, H. N.
Newman, A. M.	Nowell, D. E.	Norris, Samuel

O.

Odell, John H.	Olesen, O. J.	Osborn, Captain
O'Hare, J.	Oliver, Cordis.	Osborn, David.

P.

Paine, John W.	Petry, Franklin	Place, Sylvester
Paine, M.	Percival, Gustavus	Pourie, James
Partridge, Mrs. C.	Peirce, A. W.	Portugal, Yone
Park, George H.	Peich, S.	Potter, John R.
Parker, James	Pember, Calvin	Pratt, James
Parker, Avery	Pennie, Alexander	Priox, James
Payne, William	Peters, R.	Priest, J.
Pease, John N.	Philips, Thomas	Purton, H.
Penhallow, D. P.	Price, Ciras	Pulling Augustus.
	Pico, Manuel	Polack, Joel S.

R.

Ranson, C. E.	Robinson, James.	Ross, Peter.
Reiff, Jacob G.	Robinson Chas.	Ross, James.
Rice, Thos.	Robinson Capt.	Rowlins, Joseph.
Riley, S. L.	Robertson, Wm. J.	Rowland, Miss. E.
Richardson, J. W.	Roberts, Mr.	Rowland, T.
Rigby, D. L.	Rodgers, John.	Roys, C. H.
Robinson, C. F.	Roman, M. M.	Russel, H.
	John L. Rives.	

S.

Sail, Wm	Smith, Alexander.	Starling, Thos.
Sawyer, Henry.	Smith, Elizabeth.	Stafford, J. C.
Scarf, Louisa.	Smith, Daniel.	Steward Wm.
Schrimer, Ernest.	Smith, Wm. C.	Stewart, J S.
Schulze, Frederick.	Smith, Jonathan.	Stewart, David.
Schwester, H	Smith, Samuel.	Stevens, B. F.
Scott, alias York W.	Smith, F. F.	Stevenson, J.
Scoville, O. C.	Smith, Angelo P.	Stillman, Albert.
Seidell, J. G.	Smith, Capt.	Stott, Wm. Mrs.
Shelkeid, J. G.	Snyder, H. H.	Stone, James.
Sherman, J.	Sparke, J. H.	Storm, Stephen.
Sherman, K.	Spear, C. B.	Stockwell, E. C.
Sheldon, Wm.	Spencer, S. S.	St John, H.
Shute, James.	Spencer, H. Mrs.	Swan, Joseph.
Shurer, L. S.	Spencer, Giles.	Swain, Francis B.
Simpson, Sanford.	Spooner, Ed. P.	Swartwout, E. D.
Skillings, J. M.	Slocum, H. A.	Swift, Nath. M.
	Sayre, N. F.	

T.

Taber, Edwin.	Thomas, J B	True, Daniel P.
Taber, Geo.	Thomas, W E	Tibi, Helen.
Taber, & Co.	Thompson, Geo.	Tibbits, W H.
Tabour. Asa.	Thompson, W	Triglar C J
Tallman, S.	Thorpe, T	Tucker, J.
Thadley, Capt.	Throckmorton, J L	Tudor, A
Thornely, T E.	Thrum, F A	Twine Elen.
Thomas, Geo.		

V.

Vaile, John.	Varney, J.	Veting, Louis.
Vanynse, James	Veeder, W K	Vose, Samuel.
Vanburen, P F		

W.

Wade, J	Westcott, Frank	Williams, F
Wades, Thos F	Wetsell, G	Williams, H Mrs
Wainwright, Mrs	White, F	Williams, J E
Walton, H	Whitaker, R	Williams, J
Wall, Thos	Whipple James	Williamson, John
Wardwell, I	Wheaten, J	Winberz, F
Waier, C W	Whote, H W	Wooley, Mrs
Waugh, Henry	Wright, J H	Woester, Lewis W
Webster, Mr	Widdifield, John	Woodhead, Mr
Webb, Mr J	Wieterhold, W M	Worchurst, W
Welch, R P	Wilber, J	Wright, W A
West, Joseph	Williams, Wm	Wright, Mr
West, D P	Williams, R P	Wyght, Dr.
Young, Wm.		

HENRY M. WHITNEY, P. M.

The Polynesian.

☞ The following communication has been on our hands since the 4th inst. but from the amount of matter crowding our columns, it has been omitted till the present time.

Since it was in type, we have received the New York Independent, of the 1st of January, containing the article subjoined, which speaks to points agitated in this community for a few months past. The arguments are, in the main, such as have impressed thinking men in all countries. They were conclusive in "striking out" from the new constitution of New York the clause disqualifying clergymen, and from 23 of the 31 States of the American Union the same distinctive article. Neither does such an article exist in the constitution of the UNITED STATES, as might be inferred from the arguments used in defense of such an article here.

For the Polynesian.

The article disqualifying Clergymen from holding a seat in the Legislature.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish to say a few words by way of explanation on the subject of the rejected article in the New Constitution. As motives have been impeached, (I do not mean by Mr. Wyllie) it is but fair, that the writer and his brethren should be allowed to justify the views they have taken on this subject.

I confess I have felt a deep interest in the issue of this question,—not from any personal interest which I have in its issue,—but from the deep interest I feel in the principle involved. I give Mr. Wyllie full credit for sincerity and good intentions in the zeal he has manifested on his side of the question; and, I trust, he will accord the same to those who are opposed to his views. My own views have been freely expressed in your paper in the English language, but conscience has reproved me for not having taken more pains to enlighten the native mind on the subject, especially since one of my own church officers in the legislature, with whom I am in daily intercourse, voted against my own views. Not a word had been spoken to him, or in his hearing on the subject by his pastor.

My opposition to the article, and the opposition of my clerical brethren, so far as known, is not on the ground of its *practical* bearing on themselves. This has not the weight of a straw on my own mind. Indeed, I should feel not the slightest objection,—changing the word clergymen, which is ambiguous to pastor,—to adopting a similar prohibition in the clerical association with which I am connected. The advocates of this article cannot feel a greater repugnance to clergymen's engaging in political strife, when no great moral question is involved, than the writer of this article and his brethren.

Nor is the principle of injustice in the article, our main objection, though a strong one, depriving, as it does, a worthy class of subjects of privileges granted to all others, except criminals and bankrupts.

Nor is the stigma, which the article affixes on clergymen, saying on its very face, that they are so selfish and unprincipled, that they cannot be intrusted with political power; loafers, gamblers, rum-sellers, profane swearers may be, but not clergymen.—I say, this is not the greatest objection.

Nor is the implied sanction which it gives to the calumny, which has been so freely cast upon clergymen at the Islands for exerting a legitimate political influence, which makes the article so dear to all missionary opposers, the greatest objection. These, I remark though grave objections, involve not the great objection, which bears with most weight on my own mind.

In my view the article encroaches upon a principle of the utmost importance in every secular government, a principle which has cost the world centuries of strife, persecution and bloodshed to bring out and perfect. I refer to the non-interference of the state with clergymen and religious people, merely as such. Let no laws be made which shall apply to them merely as *religious* men. If this principle had been adhered to by all the political powers of the earth, how much oppression, cruelty and bloodshed would have been saved!

Some have advocated this article, on the ground of the evils, which, in past ages, have resulted from commingling the powers of church and state. This is the very ground on which I would oppose the article. It is the control, which the state has assumed over religion, taken advantage of by some system of religious formalism, which has produced all the mischief. Let religion stand on its own basis, untrammeled by the state, and its fruits will be righteousness, peace and good will to man.—Depart from this principle, as is done in this article, and you pave the way for all the forms of religious oppression and ersecution which have ever disgraced the world; not that they will immediately follow, on the adoption of this article, but this is the first step in the process, and every succeeding step, may be justified on the same principles as this first step.

I can easily see why Mr. Wyllie, trained under a system of government which does not recognise this principle of non interference, should entertain different views on this subject from the descendants of the pilgrims, who landed on Plymouth rock, and who have drunk in with their mother's milk a love for this principle, and who watch, with jealous scrutiny, any approach to its infringement.

Mr. Wyllie will, therefore excuse the writer and his brethren for any zeal they may have manifested on this subject. It is of the utmost importance, that this little kingdom should set out right on this great question.

I make these remarks not to provoke further controversy, but to exonerate myself and brethren from the charge of sinister motives, or the desire of political power. E. W. CLARK.

Honolulu, May 3, 1852.

CHURCH AND STATE.—A secular journal of this city, which will be sufficiently indicated to our readers by the fact that it habitually uses a slang phraseology for wit and argument, attempts to stigmatize the recent address of the "Congregational Ministers of New York and Brooklyn" to Governor Kossuth, as a "Church and State" movement. It is not worth while to reply to a charge so unintelligent; but it may serve as the occasion for saying a word upon the rights and duties of ministers of the Gospel as *citizens*. The part of the address which has most alarmed the journal referred to, is that in which the ministers pledge their earnest endeavors to procure such action on the part of this country toward Hungary as shall be consistent with the great rule of loving our neighbor as ourselves. This, says the journal, is "a pledge unusual for ministers of the Gospel in this country." What lamentable ignorance of the history of the ministry in New England and at the period of the revolutionary war, does this sentence betray! But let that pass. The only point worth regarding is the implication in this charge that ministers of the Gospel have not the same rights, privileges, and duties as other citizens, with respect to public and national affairs. Against this remnant of Popish superstition, we protest, in the name not only of ministers and their rights, but of the people and their liberties.

The sneer against ministers having part in public affairs must derive all its force from the assumption that ministers are a class entirely distinct from their fellow-citizens, and by reason of their office precluded from the functions of ordinary citizenship. With civil distinctions between "clergy" and "laity," the old world and other ages have been familiar. But the only attempts to create such a distinction in this country that have come to our knowledge, are that of the journal above quoted, and that of an ambiguous personage in this city who advertises himself as a "clerical tailor," and who informs the public that "In order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts, namely, '*Clerical*' and '*Citizens*" Department. The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, to wit--Clerical Frock Coats, Whist Coats or Vests, Gowns, Surplices, Cassocks, Spencers, 'for Midsummer,' Scarfs, Bands.—The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe."

According to this division clergymen are separated from citizens and gentlemen by their dress—being limited to frock-coats and vests of a peculiar pattern, and denied sundry articles usually deemed requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe; while according to the aforesaid journal, they are separated from all the public rights and duties of citizens, by their vocation—being restricted to preaching and prayer, and denied certain privileges usually deemed essential to the liberty of manhood. The one division is as rational as the other.

A moment's reflection will show how false and dangerous is that theory of the Christian ministry which would debar the members of this profession from the common privileges of citizens. Who or what is a minister of Christ, that he should be forbidden to discuss questions of public and national interest,—to speak, to act, to vote, on political affairs, according to his own judgment and preference, like any other citizen? On what ground is he to be precluded from the exercise of rights which have been purchased at the price of blood? History teaches us that the power of the clergy has been dangerous in proportion as they have been elevated into a class too sacred to mingle in the common affairs of life. The moment the idea of *caste* attaches to the office and person of a minister, that moment he becomes a dangerous man.—So long as he is in and of the people, mingling in all their interests, personal, social, and public, so long he may be respected and loved as a religious teacher and a good man, but he is never feared as one having authority. He has influence, but not power. But whenever he is looked upon as having a certain mysterious sanctity, as being clothed with divine prerogatives, as officially separated from the common interests of men, then the way is open for spiritual despotism to the extent of his own ambition and of the people's superstitious regard. A minister of Christ is a simple citizen who, by the approbation, express or implied, of certain of his fellow-citizens, exercises among them the office of a religious teacher, just as the lawyer, the physician, the editor, the merchant, the mechanic, exercise their several vocations. He loses nothing of his character as a citizen by assuming the office of a minister. To render his ministry most profitable to others he should devote himself to its duties with singleness of aim, and should not secularize his mind or in any way compromise his Christian character.

But it does not follow from this that he is to withdraw himself from all participation in secular and civil affairs. He is to act as a citizen, being careful in all things to maintain—not a fictitious official dignity, but a consistent Christian character. We submit that a minister has as good a right to vote as an editor, and as good a right as any man to sign a petition to Congress for the reduction of postage or the abolishing of slavery in the territory of the United States. In some States ministers are by law excluded from all political office. In exchange for this unjust usurpation they have the trifling immunity of exemption from military and jury service, and to some extent from taxation. But such exemption, if granted at all, should not be based upon official character, but upon gratuitous services rendered to the public in various ways—of which every city minister does his full share—and which as in the case of the physician, fully compensate for the privilege.—None of these things should cause ministers to be regarded as a class separated by office from the practical concerns of life. Such a view of the ministry is unjust to them, and if acted upon by the people, is injurious to the public weal. The surest way to promote in this country the dreaded combination of "Church and State," is to dissociate ministers from the common interests of the people, from the sphere of common men, and give to them a fictitious sanctity which in time would grow to be a spiritual power, capable of being wielded for political purposes with a force a thousand fold greates than all the influence of ministers as private citizens.

But the aforesaid journal is apprehensive that these ministers "intend to bring the subject into their pulpits." Indeed! And what if they should apply the principles of the Gospel to national affairs and to the interests of mankind at large?—What if they should endeavor to convince men that selfishness and Mammonism are as culpable in a nation as in an individual, and will as surely be visited with the displeasure of God? On this subject the following remarks of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, who is neither a "Congregationalist" nor an "abolitionist," are just in point.

"Though the Church in this land be separate from the State, there is no power which can be brought into action in favor of the nation's happiness equal to that of the pulpit. The energies of this divine means of every good to man, are greatly increased with us, by its disconnection from all civil advantages and aids. If it receive no support it is under no obligations but those of love. If it stand alone, yet it is independent and free; while there is no place near or remote, no person high or low, no subject matter, whether of *politics, legislation*, morals, religion, science, or art, to which it may not boldly apply its appropriate influence, under protection of the government, so long as it violates no one's civil rights."

We presume the "Congregational ministers of New York and Brooklyn" will not be deterred by the stale cant of 'Church and State,' from using their earnest endeavors both in the pulpit and out of it, to persuade this nation to act in all internal and external affairs, upon the principle of justice and in the spirit of christian love.

(From Hunt's Merch. Mag.)

COFFEE AND THE COFFEE TRADE.

In an article published in the August 1850 No. of the *Merchant's Magazine*, with the above caption, statements were made to show that the production of coffee was not on the average equal to the constantly increasing consumption, and that it was not likely to be increased unless stimulated by long-continued higher prices than had ruled for many years. The large crops of Brazil and Java in 1850, having given rise to some doubts of the these statements, it may be well to review the past and to look forward to the probable future course of this important article of trade.

The short crop in Brazil in 1849, and the extremely favorable weather after the blossoming season (September to November 1848) had produced the greatest growth of new wood ever seen, (coffee is principally grown on new wood,) so that the trees were in a better condition for bearing than ever before known. The blossom in 1849 was most abundant, the season throughout favorable but what is of the greatest importance, the picking season from April to July, 1850, was uncommonly fine, enabling the planters to secure the most abundant crop ever known, and far exceeding their most sanguine expectations. Such a combination of favorable circumstances