

THE POLYNESIAN. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

of the instructress of said school, to be distributed by her as she may think best, among the meritorious of those contributing.

Some very elegant specimens of needlework, by Mrs. H. H. Holdsworth, Miss Anna E. Clark and Miss Sarah Clark, were exhibited, which displayed much skill and taste; particularly an imitation of Irish Lace by Mrs. Holdsworth.

A pair of Corros Hoop, made by Kahola, a native girl, attracted much attention by the very skillful manner in which they were executed. The highly artistic Lamp Shade by Mrs. Newcomb was as beautiful to look upon as it would be tranquilizing in use.

Among other articles your committee noticed an Eagle Pillow, No. 20 of Ruggles & Nourse's make, from the Agricultural Warehouse of Hall & Dimond, which seems extremely well adapted to the wants of the agriculturists of these islands.

Also an Ox Cart made by Mr. Mansfield of Bridgewater, Mass., from the store of Messrs. Castle & Cook, which exhibits in its combination of wood and iron a strength peculiarly adapted to the hard usage of this country.

Of the merits of the Monocromatic Picture exhibited, your committee hardly felt competent to decide, from their limited acquaintance with this style of drawing, but deem it an excellent picture, and highly creditable to the exhibitor, Mr. E. G. Beckwith of the Royal School.

In conclusion, your committee would respectfully and briefly suggest, in your opinion, the number of premiums heretofore alluded to the manufacturing branch of industry are by far too limited for its proper encouragement.

Respectfully submitted, J. H. WOOD, H. METCALLE, H. RHODES, Committee.

Honolulu, June 10, 1853.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STOCK.

To THE PRESIDENT, and Gentlemen of the R. H. Ag. Soc. Your Committee on Stock, after having carefully examined the various animals exhibited at the present Fair of the Society, beg to report that in their opinion, the following persons are entitled to the premiums offered by the Society, for the animals, &c. exhibited by them as set forth below in this our report.

- Stallion, imported, J. Meek. Mare, do. do. R. G. Hopkins. Cow, do. do. C. G. Hopkins. Ham and Ewe, Alexander Adams. Wool, best, Mr. Moffit. do. best fleece white, J. Meek. Gelding, native rearing, 3 years, M. C. Monsarrat. Yearling, do. do. 2 do. J. Meek. Bull, do. over 2 and under 3, C. G. Hopkins. Cow, milk, Mrs. Chamberlain. Steer, for slaughter, H. Sea. Boar, J. Meek. Sow and Pigs, J. Meek. Poultry, the 6 best, including 2 cocks, S. C. Damon. Native Draught Horses, Dr. Judt.

Your committee would beg to remark that the relative qualities of the two imported Stallions exhibited, each having in the opinion of your committee very superior points. And either of which must greatly improve our breed of horses.

Your committee report to report that there were several classes of animals for which premiums were offered by the Society, of which there were none exhibited. Your committee would also remark that there were several exhibited for which no premiums had been offered. Amongst the latter class they would mention some very fine Pigs, 7 months old, exhibited by Mr. Moffit, for which they would recommend a premium of \$3.

They would also recommend a premium of \$3, for the fine Mackerel, presented by Messrs. Pierce and Brewer, of Boston, 8 months old, as a good breed for the society to encourage. A fine Log, of immense size and weight, (620 lbs.) was exhibited by Gov. Kapeau, for which the committee would award a discretionary money premium of \$2.

All which is respectfully submitted, B. PITMAN, J. DUDMAN, L. L. TORBERT, Committee.

Honolulu, June 9, 1853.

The Society next proceeded to the annual election of officers, under the direction of the Executive Committee, which took place by ballot. The following persons were declared by them to be duly elected, viz:

- Hon. Wm. L. Lee, President. B. Pitman, G. S. Kenway, L. L. Torbert, C. B. Andrews, R. W. Wood and Jas. F. B. Marshall, Vice Presidents. George Williams, Treasurer. John Montgomery, Cor. Secretary. E. O. Hall, Rec. Secretary. S. Reynolds, B. F. Snow, C. R. Bishop, W. Newcomb and S. N. Castle, Executive Committee.

The appointment of Standing Committees was committed by vote of the society to the President in conjunction with the Board of Managers.

The following reports were presented in order, and accepted. Of the Committee on garden seeds and fruits, by S. C. Damon and T. Cleghorne.

On Grains, by W. H. Rice; and a letter by J. T. Gower, on the same subject and another from Wm. Reynolds, on Corn.

On Neat Cattle, by R. Moffit. On Capital and Banking, by L. Severance. On Labor, by J. F. B. Marshall and G. Rhodes. On Butter, by J. S. Emerson.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it was resolved, That when this society finally adjourn, it adjourn to the second Tuesday in June, 1854, at Honolulu.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz: 1. Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to the Ladies and others, who so kindly contributed flowers and refreshments for our recent exhibition.

2. That the thanks of this society be presented to Messrs. F. W. Thompson & Co., A. P. Everett and M. G. Monsarrat, and auctioneers of Honolulu, for their generous donation to the funds of the Society.

3. That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Henry A. Peirce, Esq., of Boston, for his very generous contributions and exertions to promote the interests of agriculture on these islands.

Free Trade. We are happy to have discovered, at last, what is meant by "Free Trade," as defined by the ostensible mouthpiece of those who are always harping on that string. We asked for information, and have got it, and feel obliged for the courtesy, although crustily communicated.

The Editor of the Argus says, "How much have the tariffs of England and the U. S. fallen off from former rates since Free Trade principles have been acknowledged and acted upon?" Hereby we see just what is meant by Free Trade. The present standard of duties, and the present system of taxation in those countries, is Free Trade "acted upon."

We have always contended that the principles of free trade had been more nearly adopted in this Kingdom, than in any other under the sun, in like circumstances; of course colonies, sustained by taxation at home, cannot be brought into this category. We speak of independent governments, which look to themselves, only, for a support, and to their own resources for a revenue.

And we now reiterate the assertion, that the duties, licenses, port charges and in short, every other tax upon commerce, shipping and trade in this Kingdom, are not, in any sense, restrictive. They are but a legitimate and proper charge, proportioned to the service rendered, and the ability of the consumer to pay.

Not a ship is prevented by them from coming to our ports, nor a cargo less brought or taken away. We are the advocates of free trade, free industry and free ports, which already exist here, while our friend of the Argus holds up the English and American standard of high protective tariffs as the result of free trade "acted upon."

We have no space left to enumerate the rates of duty, taxes, and the great multitude of impositions upon commerce and trade in those countries. We should be glad to have the Argus enlighten its readers on those points. But we will state as a fact, that in the United States,—where alone we find a market for our exports—the duties range from 5 per cent. to 100 per cent., and on almost every thing we have to dispose of, coffee alone excepted, the duties are 30 per cent.

As a market for any of our productions, it is useless to speak of Great Britain, or any of her dependencies; but as an exemplification of what "Free Trade" is, "acted upon," we will cite a fact. On coffee, the duty is 3d per lb.—75 per cent. at least. On sugars, from 13s. to 19s. 4d per cwt., from 75 to 120 per cent. Tobacco, 3s. per lb.—or 500 or 600 per cent.

All these articles we could export to Great Britain, did not the above "Free Trade" principles prevent. If such are the free trade victories in the United States and Great Britain, we desire, modestly, to decline their application here. We prefer our own real free trade, "acted upon" to all the boasted free trade of the above named countries.

Free industry is exemplified in the same manner, but we have not room to give examples; it does, however, seem an inconsistency to talk about free industry, and at the same time to advocate the taxation of farms, plantations, cattle, carts, sugar mills, and all the tools "industry" works with. And still more, to whine about the constitutional guaranty to be undisturbed in the "pursuit of happiness," (which the Editor of the Argus defines to be, "the acquisition of property," and in the same breath advocate the "taxation of property!")

Lahaina. Since our last issue we have received a communication, without a signature, purporting to be a report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Lahaina on the 16th of May, at the American Hotel.

We confess our surprise at the receipt of such a paper, so long after the meeting is said to have been held, and particularly, at the unusual manner in which it is sent to the press for publication. It is entirely out of the common custom thus to transmit such proceedings, without the signatures of the Chairman or Secretary, and more especially, if the subject matter is personal and libelous.

The burden of the Resolutions,—after wading through a rather long and bombastic preamble,—seems to be, a series of complaints against the Police Justice of Lahaina, with a side-thrust at the District Attorney of Lahaina, and a pretty sweeping condemnation of both.

We are compelled to decline the publication of this document for several reasons which seem to us conclusive. In regard to the merits of the case we are entirely ignorant, and express no opinion; but granting the entire truth of all the allegations, the remedy is clearly defined in the Constitution and laws, while the irresponsible publication of charges against individuals, although public officers, is clearly libelous, when the intent is so obvious as in this case.

Section 1, of the chapter on Libel reads, "A libel is a publication in writing, print, or picture, statue, sign or a representation other than by words merely spoken, which directly tends to injure the fame, reputation or good name of another person, and to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to cause him to be excluded from society."

The writer of the communication referred to, may be his own judge of the design of his series of resolutions.

If the District Justice of Lahaina has been guilty of the things alleged, the course of procedure is clearly marked out in the 91st article of the Constitution, which says, "Provided always, that District Justices shall be subject to removal at any time by the Circuit Court of their respective islands, for causes particularly assigned by the Judges of said court in rendering their judgment. But no District Justice shall be removed until he shall have notice of the charges made against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense."

In case of malfeasance in office, the proofs are to be submitted to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the island on which said District Justice resides, and they can remove him. But the first principle of justice requires that he shall have a hearing, and for this the Constitution provides. To hold a public meeting, and pass a series of condemnatory resolutions, and publish them to the world, would clearly subvert justice, which no good citizen should consent to do.

If the meeting took place as alleged, we are clearly of the opinion that they did not seek relief in the legal way, constitutionally provided.

NEW FRUITS INTRODUCED.

The following seeds of fruit-trees from Central America, were brought by Horatio Bridge, purser U. S. S. Portsmouth.

1. Sapodilla "Sapota Schroz."—A large, tall, and straight tree, bearing a fruit of the size of a quince, sweet and wholesome. The bark of this tree is used in medicine as an astringent, and the seeds of a diuretic.

2. Nipera.—This fine tree belongs to the Sapota family. It bears a russet-colored fruit, about the size of a peach which is very luscious and palatable.

3. Mammee Apple.—A large and handsome tree of the order Clusiaceae. The fruit is nutritive and pleasant—of a brown color, and often weighs two or three pounds.

4. Son Sapota.—This belongs to the same order as the last. The fruit is of little value, but the tree is a noble one—useful for timber or as a shade tree.

5. Rose Apple, Myrtaceae.—This tree is as large as the common apple tree, and has bright beautiful leaves. The fruit is of the size of a small peach, having, as its name indicates, the flavor of the rose.

Honey Locust.—"Gleditsia triacanthos." A fine large tree, bearing pods which contain many seeds, enclosed in a pulp that is very nutritious. This is supposed to be the locust on which St. John fed, and is sometimes called "St. John's bread."

These are all believed to be new in the islands, though there are fruits here bearing the same names as numbers 3 and 5. In addition to these, were brought two varieties of the alligator pear—some olive seeds and several mango seeds. Part of all the kinds were left at Hilo; a part have gone to Kawai, and the remainder have been distributed in Honolulu to persons taking an interest in horticulture. There is good reason to hope that several valuable trees will be added to our list.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the R. H. Agricultural Society, held on the 23d inst., the thanks of the Society were presented to Purser Bridge, for the valuable additions made by him to the horticulture of the islands. He was also made a corresponding member, by the unanimous vote of that body.

There is no doubt that officers of ships have it in their power to perform a very useful service, as they cruise from one country to another, in introducing seeds and plants of different varieties, where they do not exist, and the example of Mr. Bridge is not only commendable, but highly worthy of imitation by others in like circumstances.

Look out for Counterfeit Coin. Of all the despicable modes of swindling, the manufacture and circulation of counterfeit coin is one of the most reprehensible. The laborer, the poor native, and those least able to bear the loss, are, from their ignorance of coin, and their want of familiarity with money, the very ones most exposed to the fraud, and should therefore be under the special protection of the law.

Within a few days quite a number of worthless pieces, purporting to be \$4 gold coin, have been discovered in circulation, and we know not how many may have been palmed off here, and at other parts of the islands, upon the people. To put the public upon their guard, therefore, we give an impression of two, of different device, which have been handed us by Mr. Swinton, the Prefect of Police for Honolulu.

These pieces are galvanized silver coins, current in Europe for about twelve cents, having much more alloy than usual in silver coins, and are absolutely worthless as money. Their lack of weight will at once demonstrate them to be counterfeit, to any on conversant with genuine coin, and to those who are not, we would utter the caution to examine carefully all coin offered, and if counterfeit, see that the knave who tries to palm it upon you is arrested.

FIRE.—Between the hour of nine and ten P. M. on the 16th inst. the usual quiet of Lahaina was disturbed by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the roof of the billiard room of Mr. J. Nowlein, and had communicated to an adjoining warehouse of Messrs. B. F. Bolles & Co. By the prompt exertions, however, of the citizens, both native and foreign, the fire was subdued before it had made much progress, thus preserving a very large amount of property which was exposed to the flames.

The setting of the above fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, from the fact that the building of Mr. Nowlein had been closed for several weeks, and the place where the match must have been applied is some ten feet from the ground. The scoundrel must have climbed to the top of the fence, which runs up to the building, to have enabled him to reach the roof. We hope he will yet be detected and brought to justice.

Arrival of the U. S. S. Portsmouth. This fine ship anchored in the outer harbor on Sunday evening last. She has been expected here for several months, but has been delayed by troubles in some of the ports upon the coast which required the intervention of a Man-of-War. For the last seven months the Portsmouth has been actively engaged in visiting all the ports of any importance in California, Mexico and Central America; and in several instances, has rendered effectual service to American interests.

She left San Juan del Sur on the 11th of May and anchored at Hilo the 6th inst. We understand that it is the intention of Capt. Dornin to make but a short visit now; and after a cruise among the other islands of the group to return to Honolulu in three or four weeks.

Salutes were exchanged between the Portsmouth and the shore on Monday, at 12 o'clock noon.

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE U. S. S. PORTSMOUTH. THOS. A. DORNIN, Esq., Commander. Wm. H. Ball, Wm. A. Parker, James H. Spotts, Lieutenants. Isaac Brinckerhoff, Surgeon. Samuel F. Cones, Assistant Surgeon. Horatio Bridge, Purser. Thomas Patterson, Acting Master. Freeman Norvell, Lieutenant Marines. A. C. Izard, Wm. Kirkland, J. G. Walker, C. C. Carpenter, R. Bowen, A. J. McCartney, Midshipmen.

HONOLULU FREE SCHOOL.

A term of 12 weeks of the Oahu Free School has just ended. The whole number of pupils has been 50—12 were present the first week, 40 the last. The number increased about 3 per week from the first to the last of the quarter. Of those who came in the 1st half—15 never lost a day, some by reason of sickness. No complaint can be made for want of punctuality.

The studies attended to are the common English branches—and drawing, which every pupil delights in. A proper time is given to every one in a way that does not interfere with the other exercises. Many of the drawings show a great taste for the art, which it will be well to cultivate. The boys evince a fondness, generally, for declamation and many for composition. They are accustomed to every week. Every scholar speaks or understands the English language well, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones. On the play-ground, the conversation is mostly in the Hawaiian mother tongue,—the whole number being half-caste, save three entirely white and as many pure native, and a few 1-4 native. It is the request and desire of their teacher that they should use English altogether, because the Hawaiian must ere many years be among the dead languages—and English, the tongue now more prevalent than any other foreign language, must supersede that, the better they understand English the better it will be for them, and so if they remain at home. The general behavior of the school has been good; at the examination at Punahou which half of them attended, it was exemplary. The visits of the parents of the scholars, and friends of the school will at any time be acceptable. The next term will commence next Monday, June 27th.

Shipping, &c. The fine clipper Brig BOSTON arrived at this port on the 19th, in 13 days from San Francisco, with the Atlantic mail to the 5th of May—44 days from New York, and 55 days from Europe. S. F. Dates to the 5th.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war PORTSMOUTH, Com. Dornin, arrived on the evening of the 19th, in 36 hours from Hilo. See list of officers in another column.

The bark MARIA, Mattison, here, Jan. 5th, arrived at New London April 8th,—102 days from this port.

The schooner E. L. FROST, Hempstead, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst. in 18 days from Lahaina, with 600 bbls. potatoes, and 500 pumpkins, both of which articles would meet a good market.

The schooner TIME, Chape, will sail for Shanghai, China, during the coming week, probably about the 2d of July. Our latest dates from China are to April 6th.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has addressed another strong appeal to the President of the United States for the protection of this country to be afforded him against the designs of France.

He alleges that these designs will lead to the subjugation of his dominions. The above is from the New York Herald, and is a very silly paragraph, without the slightest foundation in truth.

It is said that the Ericsson will be ready for sea by the 1st of July, when the wrought iron cylinder-bottoms shall have been put in, and she will proceed direct to London.

At the auction sale of lumber by the Boston, American pine brought \$150 per thousand, and Oregon spruce or fir, \$75. Any quantity in the market, would reduce the price materially.—At present it is very scarce.

Office of the Commissioners of Public Health Weekly Report.

The number of new cases of small pox which have been reported during the past week, are 298. Deaths reported are 38.

Total number of cases 412. Deaths 78. Although the disease is extending rapidly in Honolulu and the vicinity, the mortality is less.—Two foreigners only have been attacked. The reports from the other islands have not yet been received.

T. C. B. ROOKE, Chairman. Honolulu, June 24th, 1853.

Court News.

On the 24th inst. the King received in his Palace, in private audience, the U. S. Commissioner, to present Capt. Dornin, of the U. S. S. Portsmouth, and afterwards Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, to present Monsieur Bodisco, of the Russian Legation at Washington, and Lieut. Crown, of the Imperial Navy of Russia.

Mails. For SAN FRANCISCO.—A mail will be despatched during the coming week. It is uncertain what day.

For Lahaina.—This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Also on Monday next.

For Kona, Hawaii.—On Monday next. For Kawai, on Monday.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Hawaiian Legislature will be prorogued this day, at 12 o'clock.

Police Report. Friday, June 10.—John Cavinah, drunk, fined \$1. W. A. Matthews and J. Wilson, fast riding, fined \$5 and \$6. Kapikea, Hana, Lohiau and Kawaa, fornication, each \$15.

Saturday, 11th.—J. Smith, drunk, \$5. J. Munnow, assault on an officer, committed for trial July term. Kawaihiki, J. Evans, drunk, \$5 each. Oniopia, Puniaui, Poonui, Kauuko and Kakiu, fornication, \$15 each. E. S. Slocom, adultery, \$30.

Monday 13th.—Kahale, Kuanani, fast riding, \$5 each. G. K. Brown, do. \$5. George, assault and battery, discharged. Kainalo, Kekoo, fornication, \$30 each. Lasiou and Kamano, do. \$15 each.

Tuesday, 14th.—Kamano, Miss. E. Grimes, Uku-le and J. P. Smith, fast riding, \$6 each. Ayung, disturbing the peace, 50 cents. Awana, Keala, fighting, \$1 each. T. O'Brien, Kaikalani, J. Cochran, Kuanani, fornication, \$15 each. C. J. Frost, adultery \$30. Kauli, do. \$15. Ambrose, passing counterfeit \$30. Lasiou and Kamano, do. \$15 each.

Wednesday, 15th.—Kekii, S. Purin, Kahili, drunk, \$6 each. W. S. Christophe, passing counterfeit money, committed for July term.

Thursday, 16th.—Ones, fast riding, \$5. C. Allen, drunk, \$6. W. H. Rogers, larceny, \$5.

Friday, June 17th.—m. Northop, drunk, \$12. Thos. Tenney, drunk, \$6. David and Manoa, adultery, fined \$30 each. Mokupane, larceny, one year. Oms, fast riding, \$5. Chas. Allen, assault, \$6.

Monday, June 20th.—Opunui, forgery, committed for trial, Hawaii, drunk, \$3.

Tuesday, June 21st.—Wm. Johnson, drunk, \$6. Nana, larceny, bound over.

Thursday, June 23d.—Edward Hunt, drunk, \$8. Wm. Greenhouse, J. McNulty, drunk, \$6 each.—John Suia, passing counterfeit money, discharged.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the revenue for the financial year exceeded the estimates by nearly £1,500,000 sterling. The expenditures had fallen short of the estimates £380,000, leaving with the surplus revenue an actual surplus of £2,426,000.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

House of Nobles. Saturday, June 18th. Prayer, and minutes confirmed.

A motion by Mr. Wylie, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that the appropriation bill pass this reading, as amended, was lost, whereupon a committee consisting of the Secretary and Prince Kamehameha, was appointed to prepare a copy of the amendments made by this house, in native and English. Mr. Hopkins was relieved from his duties as Secretary, for the time, and Mr. Armstrong appointed secretary, pro tem.

Mr. Wylie submitted the draft of a letter, to be sent by the President of the house of nobles to the house of representatives, together with the appropriation bill, and the amendments of this house on the same, pointing out certain errors in the report of the committee of Finance, and assigning reasons for reducing the appropriations for the current year.

The report of the committee of Finance of the other house, was referred to Mr. Wylie, as a committee of one, who presented the letter above as his report, which was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded, with the appropriation bill, to the house of representatives.

A message was read from the other house, returning the act to regulate the sale of water, which act, on motion of Paiki, was laid on the table.

A message was received from the other house, transmitting an act amending the law relating to the King's Chamberlain, and returning the joint resolution, in regard to the disposal of certain cannon, arms, &c. in which that house had concurred.

The act to alter the law in relation to the King's chamberlain, was read the first time. The rules were suspended, and the act was taken up on its second reading and passed. On its third reading the act was amended, so as to repeal all other sections of the law of 14th August, 1850, and finally passed.

On motion of Prince Liholiho, the appropriation bill, as amended, passed its final reading.

Gov. Kapeau introduced an act entitled an act to amend a law in relation to public auctioneers, which was read the first time. The rules were suspended, when the act was read a second and third time and passed.

An act to amend the second section of the law to provide for the appointment of agents to sell government lands to the people, was read the first time.—The rules were suspended and the act was taken up on its second reading, when the house adjourned.

A message was received from the house of representatives, returning the divorce act with certain amendments. Also, an act regulating the interest of money, and an act prescribing fees of search for the Registrar of conveyances.

The divorce act was taken up on the amendments of the other house, which carried the bill to the second reading, in relation to an agent to sell government lands to the people, was amended, and passed its 2d and 3d readings. Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 21st. No quorum being present, the house adjourned.

House of Representatives. Thursday, June 16th. Mr. Funk, from select committee reported back a bill to amend the act of 1851, granting the government fisheries to the people.

Bill taken up in committee of the whole, and laid on the table.

Orders of the day.—Bill to abolish the dog tax in committee of whole, motion to postpone indefinitely, lost, 7 to 13. Bill to make free the wood in all the forests both of private and of government lands, taken up in committee of the whole, and on motion of Maikai indefinitely postponed.

Bill to throw open the public records of conveyances to any one willing to examine the same, free of charge, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., taken up in committee of whole, and referred to select committee, Thurston and Funk, to amend so as to prescribe fees of search for the Registrar.

Act for the sale of old guns and other military stores, in committee of the whole.—All old military stores to be sold by secretary of war, and funds applied to purchase of new, at his discretion, concurred in.

Act to provide for division of confiscated goods, in committee of whole, referred to select committee to revise, Bishop, Maikai, Kawaihiki.

Act to regulate divorce, read second time, and referred to committee of whole to-morrow.

Act to amend an act prescribing the duties and powers of King's Chamberlain, read third time and passed, also an act relating to minimum price of government lands. Adjourned.

Friday, June 17th. Committee on Foreign Relations reported on the report of the Minister, report received and adopted.

Select committee on bill relating to public records, reported a bill prescribing fees of search, for the Registrar of conveyances, 25 cents for each search, for each year searched, report received and bill read second time, third reading to-morrow.

Orders of the day. Act admitting new land claims until 1st May 1854, in committee of whole, indefinitely postponed, 12 to 8.

Act regulating interest of money, in committee of whole, not to exceed 12 per cent per annum, penalty, forfeiture of three times the unlawful interest taken, together with costs of suit for recovery of debt. 5th section, providing that the oath of debtor and creditor may be taken, struck out, passed to third reading to-morrow.

Divorce bill in committee of whole, committee reported progress, and rest of the bill ordered for to-morrow. Adjourned.

Saturday, June 18th. Select committee on the bill providing for the division of confiscated goods, reported back the bill amended. Report accepted and bill referred to committee of whole on Monday.

Orders of day.—Acts regulating interest of money and prescribing fees of search for registrar of conveyances read 2d time and passed.

Committee of the whole on divorce act, 19th & 27th sections, slightly amended, the committee rose, act read third time and passed as amended.

Monday, June 20th. Met and adjourned, there being no business ready for the action of the house.

Tuesday, June 21st. Message from house of Nobles, returning act to amend the act relating to the duties of the King's Chamberlain, and the appropriation bill, the first so amended as to abolish the law of 1850, prescribing the duties of Chamberlain, and the latter by striking out all sums for public improvements, and giving \$10,000 to military, \$1,000 each to eight Privy Counsellors, 2000 to the Queen and \$800 additional to the King's Chamberlain, together with several other trifling alterations in salaries.

The house of Nobles transmitted a report of a select committee of one, that had been appointed by the report of the committee on Finance of the house of representatives founded upon an error of \$27,000 made in copying the report of the committee, and taking occasion from that to impugn the capability of the committee of the house of representatives and every body else in fact to properly construct a Budget, or to estimate correctly the revenue and the expenditure for the current year, and anticipating a large falling off in the revenue on account of the small pox.

bill was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Robert Bishop, Smith and Liliakani, when the house adjourned.

At the date of the last advices from the United States, no appointments had been made to the government offices at these islands. We were obliged, for want of room, to omit many items of interest from our issue this week.

Captain Ringgold, the Commander of the North Pacific Expedition, has received his instructions from the Department, and the squadron consist of the sloop-of-war Financier, brig Porpoise and propeller John Hancock, with a sloop tender, and one store-ship. The expedition is fitted out with a special view to the promotion of the whaling industry. A large portion of the Northern Pacific will be examined, together with the Behring's Straits, and the sea and adjacent parts of Asia and America, and as much farther north as practicable. The Japan islands and seas, the Gulf of Tartary, China, Toooloo and other seas, thereabout, with the numerous islands that surround them, and the Straits that divide them will be examined, and correct charts drawn of them.

The reports of the various expeditions in the territory of the North Pacific traders, as well as the reports to ascertain their exact position, as well as the resources and advantages. The islands extending from Japan to the seas of Kamtschatka, the Aleutian, the Aleutian islands, the routes between California and Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, the China, will be all embraced and examined. An efficient scientific corps will form part of the surveying party, who may be expected to add to the result of the hydrographical operations many valuable contributions to Natural History and Science.

By the steamship Asia, which left Liverpool