The Polynesian.

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THE POLYNESIAN

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Importers & Commission Merchants.

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Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
☞ Bills of Exchange on Foreign Countries wanted -35-tf.

ROBERT C. JANION,
Merchant and Commisson Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-tf

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents and Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-tf

J. C. SPALDING,
Commission Merchant and Importer.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
Wanted, bills of Exchange on the U. S. and Europe. Consignments from abroad promptly attended to. Island produce of all kinds taken in Exchange for goods.-35-tf.

A. HCHEW. AHPONG.
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Dealers in China Goods.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
On hand and for sale, Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee.-35-tf

L. S. SWAN, O. G. CLIFFORD.
SWAN & CLIFFORD.
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Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

JAS AUSTIN, WM. BACLE
AUSTIN & BACLE,
Dealers in General Merchandise.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

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PORTER & OGDEN,
Importers and Commission Merchants.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

CHARLES BREWER,
Commission Merchant,
Boston, U. S.
☞ Refer to MAKEE, ANTHON & Co. and R. W. WOOD.-35-t

C. BREWER 2d,
General Commission Merchant.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England, or France.-35-tf

THOS. SPENCER,
Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c. at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. WHALERS BILLS WANTED.-35-tf

W. A. ALDRICH, C. S. BISHOP.
ALDRICH & BISHOP.
Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Island Produce bought and sold. Agents for the sale of the products of the Lihue Plantation.-35-tf

SAM'L N. CASTLE, AMOS S. COOKE.
CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,
At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church.—Also, at the New Store, corner of King and Bethel streets, near the Seamen's Chapel.-35-tf

R. COADY, J. C. BULLIONS.
R. COADY & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. N. B.—Wanted, whalers' bills on the U. S. or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms. 35-tf

HENRY ROBINSON HENRY RHODES.
ROBINSON & RHODES,
Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
R. & R. intend keeping a large and well assorted stock of the best quality at the lowest possible prices, and for this purpose Mr Rhodes will remain in San Francisco for a considerable period to select, with his well known good taste and judgment, the best that market affords, previous to his visiting England to make permanent arrangements for future supplies.-35-tf

I. S. MITCHELL, CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.
MITCHELL & FALES,
Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

H. VON HOLT. C. TH. HEUCK.
Von HOLT & HEUCK,
General Commission Merchants.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Commission Merchant and General Dealer in Merchandise, Wholesale and Retail.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-t

P. MICHEL,
Dealer in General Merchandise.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the French Store corner of Nuuanu and Marine st.-35-tf

PIERCE HEGARTY,
Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
N. B. Money advanced on vessels bound to the Colonies or N. S. W., and on Goods consigned to JOHN RICKARDS ESQ., Pitt St., Sydney.-35-tf

O. H. GULICK, A. K. CLARK.
GULICK & CLARK,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
King st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

FLORENS STAPENHORST,
General Agency and Commission Business.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. D. H. Watjen & Co., Bremen.
Messrs. Meyer & Suncken, Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. } New York.
John A. Parker, Esq., George Hussey, Esq., } New Bedford. tf 35

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise,
Hilo, Hawaii.
Ships supplied with Recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Bills of Exchange wanted. tf-5

BUSINESS CARDS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GUST. C. MELCHER, GUST. REINERS.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Stone Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant sts. Money advanced on favorable terms for Whaler's Bills on the United States and Europe 35-tf

RICE & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
☞ JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.-35-tf

Wm. DICKSON,
Importer and Commission Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

FELDHEIM & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Merchant st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

WILLIAM BOWDEN,
Ship Broker and General Agent.
Honolulu, Fort St. tf-2

C. T. AVERBERG & Co.,
Merchants and Commission Agents,
Corner of King and Maunakea Sts. tf-1

VINCENT GRENIER,
Importer & Commission Merchant.
Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
VINCENT GRENIER, Proprietor, Bordeaux. J. J. CARANAVE, Agent, Honolulu.

B. PITMAN.
Ship Chandler and Dealer in General Merchandise.
Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii.
Ships supplied with general Recruits, Wood, &c., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms in exchange for bills or goods adapted to the market. Wanted, Whaler's bills on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms. N. B.—Storage for 3 or 4,000 barrels taken at customary rates.-35-tf

G. D. GILMAN, CAPT F. C. SMITH.
GILMAN & SMITH,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents.
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE, and MONEY.-35-tf

B. F. BOLLES, S. HOFFMEYER.
B. F. BOLLES & CO.
Commission Merchants, Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, H. I.
Ships furnished with recruits. Whaler's Bills wanted on the U. S. and Europe. STORAGE.-35-tf

C. H. NICHOLSON,
Merchant Tailor.
[Establishment opposite Seamen's Chapel,]
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Linen Drillings, constantly for sale. Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion.-35-tf

LAIRENZ & FISCHER,
Cabinet Makers and French Polishers.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

S. JOHNSON,
House Carpenter, &c.
Fort st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Next door to Mr. Marshall's Cooperage. All orders punctually attended to, and jobbing done on reasonable terms. Plans and Specifications drawn to order. Doors and Sashes constantly on hand.-35-tf

ROBINSON & ELDRIDGE,
House, Sign and Coach Painters,
At the Old Stand, Nuuanu street. s-3m

J. FOX'S
Bakery and Grocery Store,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Nuuanu street, between Chaplain and Hotel streets.-35-tf

T. MOSSMAN, T. MOSSMAN JR.
MOSSMAN & SON,
Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods.
Nuuanu St., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

C. A. TANER,
Sail Maker, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Has constantly on hand and for sale, hemp and cotton Canvass, Duck, Rigging, Patent Blocks, Needles, Old Sails and everything appertaining to the trade. Orders promptly attended to, and executed with quick despatch.

DANIEL JANNER'S
Restaurant Republic,
Meals at all hours, and with the best the market affords Mauna Kea street, I door below Liberty Hall.-35-tf

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues to repair Chronometers, at the old stand: accurate rates determined by observations of the sun and stars, with a transit instrument made by Roskell, Liverpool Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted.-35-tf

J. H. WOOD,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Shoe and Leather Dealer.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Brick Shoe Store, corner of Fort and Merchant sts.-35-t

C. H. LEWERS,
House Carpenter, & Joiner,
Fort st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
On the premises adjoining the French Hotel. All orders punctually attended to and jobbing done on reasonable terms. Plans and Specifications drawn to order.-35-tf

STUART & RAHE,
Cabinet Makers and Turners,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
☞ Successors to R. A. S. Wood, on Hotel street.-35-tf

G. RISELY, B. F. HARDER.
GEO. RISELY & CO.,
Butchers and Sausage Makers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Would respectfully inform the Residents and Ship Masters that they can be supplied with the best Beef, Pork and Mutton at their establishment, the Rose Cottage Market also at the New Market, at the very lowest prices. Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses can be supplied at any time of day with the best Sausages, Pork &c. Vessels supplied with Corned Beef and Live Stock on the shortest notice.-35-tf

HENRY SMITH,
Blacksmith, Honolulu,
Oahu, S. I.
For Sale, two new hand-carts and one Carriage with double harness complete. N. B. All persons are cautioned against paying any bills due to me to any other parties. 35-tf

H. F. ELMORE,
Carriage Trimmer, Harness Maker, and Saddler,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Carriages re-covered. All work done with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. Corner of Fort and Merchant sts, adjoining the Brick Shoe Store.-35-tf

JOHN FEY'S
Hat and Cap Establishment,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.,
Late of San Francisco, would respectfully inform the residents and visitors of Honolulu that he has opened a Hat establishment in Nuuanu st., one door above J. Fox's Bakery and Grocery Store, where may be found an assortment of fashionable hats.-1y-25

JOHN G. LEWIS,
Real Estate Broker and General Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
N. B. Sale and Transfer of vessels attended to, and Money advanced on Bottomry. Exchange on the U. S. bought and sold at the lowest rates. Money received on deposit. Office over the New Post Office, in the Honolulu House, Merchant street. Refers to—
JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., Com. Wharf, Boston, U. S.
G. B. POST & Co., San Francisco.
SAMUEL LONGBURY, No 2 Dey street, New York. tf-

WM. WEBSTER,
Land Agent to His Majesty.
Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street. tf-4

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHYSICIANS.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,
Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

S. PORTER FORD,
Surgeon and Physician,
Kaahumanu st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.-35-tf

C. H. WETMORE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Hilo, Hawaii S. I.
N. B. Medecine Chests replenished on reasonable terms.-35-tf

DR. Ch. Fr. BERG,
Physician and Surgeon.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
☞ Office in Queen street.-39-tf

J. O'BRIEN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Late of Baltimore, U. S.,
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Honolulu and vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. With industry, an unsullied reputation, together with twenty three years experience in the profession, he feels emboldened to offer to a kind and discerning public. Office in Wyllie's Row, Nuuanu street.-36-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.
RUGGLES & CO.,
Drug Store and Dispensary,
Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

AUCTIONEERS.

M. C. MONSARRAT,
Auctioneer, Honolulu,
Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 41-tf

UNDERWRITERS.

WM. B. RICE,
Underwriter's Agency, at Rice & Co's.,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.,
Having been appointed Agent for the Underwriters in Boston, U. S. A., hereby gives notice that he will be at all times ready to transact any business connected with his department. Masters of vessels will confer a favor by giving early information of any marine losses or disasters occurring in this vicinity, or elsewhere in the Pacific 35-tf

HENRY A. NEILSON,
Agent of the N. Y. Board of Underwriters
[Office at the counting room of Rice & Co.]
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Masters of vessels and others will confer a favor by giving early information of any marine losses or disasters occurring in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, or elsewhere in the Pacific.-35-tf

COOPERAGE.

FRANCIS B. SWAIN, CHAS. H. BUTLER.
SWAIN & BUTLER,
Coopers, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.,
Having formed a copartnership under the style of Swain and Butler, have taken the shop recently occupied by J. C. Walters, and intend carrying on the Coopering Business in all its various branches. Hoping by strict attention to merit a share of the public patronage. On hand and for sale, 2000 bbls casks, barrels, buckets, tubs, shower bath and bathing tubs.-37-tf

J. A. BURDICK,
Cooper, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.,
Having taken the premises formerly occupied by W. Vincent, Hotel st., near Mauna Kea st. will continue to carry on the cooper's business in all its branches at the above mentioned place where he hopes that those of his friends who have hitherto afforded him a liberal patronage will not fail to give him a call. N. B. 1,500 bbls water casks on hand and for sale on liberal terms.

C. H. MARSHALL,
Cooper, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.,
Has removed his shop to the yard in rear of the store formerly occupied by Punchard & Co., and 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.-35-tf

ATTORNEYS.

F. BAKER,
Attorney at Law,
Hilo, Hawaii,
Will practice in the various the Courts of Islands, and solicits collections and other business. Refer to Hon. W. L. Lee and W. Newcomb, M. D., Honolulu, and Judge Masters, Lahaina, Maui.-6m

J. LIPPITT,
Attorney at Law,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I. 35-tf

J. D. BLAIR,
Attorney at Law,
Will practice in the various Courts at Honolulu, and in the Circuit Court at Lahaina, he will also prosecute claims before the Land Commission, and act as agent for the collection of debts and the purchase and sale of real estate. Conveyancing and the examination of title deed promptly attended to. Office in French's building.-35-tf

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney at Law.
Office in the Honolulu House.
49-tf.

THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

The undersigned is now prepared to manufacture and repair all kinds of

MACHINERY AND MILL WORK,

and also all kinds of IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS made to order. Also, SAWING OF LUMBER promptly attended to.

1-tf D. M. WESTON.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTICES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Bankers, Commission Agents and Expres Forwarders,
San Francisco, California.
MITCHELL & FALES, agents in Honolulu for the above firm will forward to San Francisco, by Express, all package parcels or letters for delivery in any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. tf—47

U. S. SECTIONAL FLOATING DRY DOCK.—This dock, located at Mare Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, Cal., is now prepared to dock vessels of any class or size. Materials of all kinds for repairs furnished, and the work expeditiously done at the dock, at the market price.

Rates of dockage, $1 50 per ton, for the first day, and 50 cts. per ton for each succeeding day.

Office of the Company in Front st., near Pacific. San Francisco, April, 1854. 6m-51

MORT & OPPENHEIM,
Commission Merchants.
Sydney, N. S. W. 35-tf

The Polynesian.

We publish the following by request, it having been received here by an old resident, from a sister at home.

O, Yes, Dearest Brother, we miss thee.

"O, yes, dearest Brother, we miss thee,
With joy would we welcome thee home;
Thy place here too long has been vacant,
Oh! say, wilt thou never return?

We miss thee at morning and evening,
And then on the calm summer day,
We listen again to thy coming,
But no, thou art far, far away.

Who miss thee when joining our voices,
In songs long familiar to sing,
We think of the voice so far distant,
And wish thou wert with us again.

Then come dearest Brother and cheer us,
Once more with thine own happy smile;
Our hearts now in sadness are pining—
Oh! come and our sorrows beguile.

But then, dearest Brother, we never
May meet thee in this world again,
We hope to behold thee in Heaven;
And Oh! may that hope not be vain.

Oh! then let us strive to be cheerful,
And live, that the day may soon come
When hearts, freed from sin and all sorrow;
Thou'lt ever be with us at home."

ALBANY, February 14, 1854.

Report on Labor and Population.

BY PRINCE LIHOLIHO.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Members of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society:

My fellow members of the Committee on labor and the population of the Islands have devolved upon me the task of collating their views on the important matter referred to them for consideration, that is to say, in as far as they have expressed any.

In justice to myself I must observe that, excepting those contained in the communications of two of my co-laborers, the suggestions offered me by the members of your Committee have been almost as scarce as the labor of which they ought to have treated.

It seems to be generally allowed that throughout these Islands labor is hard to procure, and that a good day's wages is by no means sure to command a good day's work. We are not here, however, in the position of many *newly settled* countries where labor is scarce, because laborers are few, and where every available arm is fully exercised from Monday morning till Saturday night. It is on the fact of laboring power being allowed to lie dormant; of good muscle becoming flaccid from inaction, that we must chiefly depend for an answer to the often repeated question—why is labor so hard to procure? The Hawaiians are not naturally fond of labor—the natives of hot countries seldom are. They read in their Bible that labor was imposed as a curse upon fallen Adam, and like other people, where the Scriptures coincide with their prejudices, they believe in them devoutly. Then, again, it is only as yesterday that *forced labor* was abolished, and the people are still taking breath, as it were, for to be coerced to do a thing is to hate it. Then again, there are those Kuleanas, too, that have turned our peasantry into petty chiefs, and while supplying them with more than enough to satisfy their present needs, have not generally tended to enlarge the circle of their wants. It sounds paradoxical, but all our poorer people are rich, and the spur of necessity being removed, they are, unluckily, insensible to that other spur which creates a desire to reach some higher platform in society would provide.

The several epidemics that have visited us since 1845, have undoubtedly had a melancholy influence upon the market for labor by decreasing the population, for out of every hundred that have died, there were always some that were willing to work. Whilst on this subject, I cannot but make confession of a feeling that all has not been done to preserve the lives of the people, and as a consequence to maintain the requisite quantum of labor that ought to have been done and that could have been done. Because natives, or some natives could, for a time, have opposed the idea of going into an hospital when sick, no hospital was created until the small pox appeared amongst us. The necessity for those houses of woe having been removed, we again stand before the world as a people without hospitals, but by no means without disease. One would have thought that such a prejudice as I shall allude to on the part of the lower orders of Hawaiians, should have been an extra reason for the speedy erection of hospitals, because they were not institutions the full benefit of which could be offered at any moment to those in need of medical aid. First of all, that prejudice had to be overcome. I believe that many a laboring man long since laid beneath the sod, might have been alive and at work on this very day, had the institutions I allude to been called into existence even ten years ago or five. God knows whether there may not have been an impression somewhere, that persons suffering from disease contracted in folly were unfit to become the recipients of aid from the public purse or a private one. Be that as it may, many a strong man to labor has been rendered weak, and in the census table many a child who should have been recorded in the births has been left unrecorded there, and many children of the first and it may be of the second and third generations are now being visited with the sins of their fathers, because we, Mr. President and Gentlemen, unlike the good Samaritan, have neglected our duty towards our neighbor.

There was a time when it was thought that laborers from the North of Europe might be introduced here, and I do not doubt but that we have amongst us many land-holders who would gladly supply every man of that class that might arrive, with ground enough for himself and family to cultivate, with other facilities for comfort and convenience, and the chance of laboring for good fair wages whenever he had a mind to do so. Not a few ship loads of such families might do well here, but we have not got the capitalists to bring them out. If the money was not wanting, what wonders we could do, as was said long since—give me a fulcrum and I will move the earth. To make the speculation safe, however, arrangements should be made to introduce such laborers in not very small numbers. In a place where labor is always looking up, as people say, laborers being in demand, are apt to rate themselves rather highly, and in their estimate of what is due to themselves, they include elements undreamed of where they came from. Having come out as workmen, their ambition is to live without work—by keeping stores perhaps. The cobbler will not stick to his last. Competition alone will remedy this. I hinted just now at the inconvenience arising from the fact of the natives being *content* with their condition—the inconvenience alluded to springs from people being *non-content* with their condition. This latter, however, is the true feeling when properly exhibited.

I remember there was some correspondence once passed between one of our official men and H. B. M.'s Consul General, about providing a home here for the overplus population of Pitcairn's Island. No doubt such parties would make a good and valuable nucleus of thrifty agriculturalists, but their immediate effect upon the labor market would be very small.

What could be done or might be done is, after all, not very much to the purpose. What has been done and is being done is more to the point. Chinese Coolies have been introduced here, and more are on their way hither. With all their faults, and a considerable disposition to hang themselves, they have been found very useful. Suffice it to say that some of our largest sugar and coffee plantations are chiefly dependent upon them for the principal amount of labor done. That they might be better than they are, ought not to be used as an argument against them. That they are procurable—that they have been procured—that their wages are reasonable—that you can calculate upon retaining them for a certain term—that the climate suits them, and that they are handy in the house and in the field are great facts. Excepting what relates to these Coolies, all that bears upon the subject of importing labor is just theory and speculation.

One member of your Committee is unfavorable to these people. He says they are undesirable as an element of our population—that they are ignorant and heathenish. But in spite of all that, they are the best immigrants we can get. At all events they are the best we have hitherto or are likely to get. It is true, they lean towards the doctrines of Confucius, but by coming here they may be on the road to conversion to the Christian faith, and our native women have got the authority of Scripture for not refusing to enter with them into the marriage state, on account of their being unbelievers. Be that as it may, people, while cultivating the graces that fit men for Heaven, should not overlook the means necessary to make the earth give forth its increase, or the saying may apply to them, "These things ye should have done and not have left the other undone."

Whilst the subject of population occupies us, Mr. President, we must confine our attention to figures. Sentiment is out of the question. The decrease in the population which the last few years have brought about, instead of filling us with regret, ought to stimulate us to exertion. There is a void—there is a decrease of so many men, women and children; shall we, therefore, like Turks and fatalists, crouch in the dust, and with our hands crossed on our breast, rend the air with a supine cry of *Mshallah!* Mashallah! ought we not rather to look the difficulty in the face, and cast about for the means of *filling up* this aching void.

If our voice have anything portential in it let us raise it in favor of the introduction of labor from abroad. Nor ought we to sympathize with those who would rather have no labor at all, than labor of any but the highest quality. Surely it is good policy in any case to do the best we can under the circumstances in which we find ourselves. Optimists are never practical men. Of this be sure, that, from whatever quarter the labor may arrive, we shall see more or less marriages result between the comers and the daughters of the soil; and man, the highest of all animals, being, nevertheless, subject to certain laws in common with pigs, monkies and what not, the result of the intermixture of the two races or of long separate families of the same race, cannot but increase the ratio of fecundity. Isolated as these Islands were from the rest of the world till *we had the honor of eating Captain Cook*, it is not difficult to account for the gradual decrease in the number of births as compared to the number of the adult population. Whether there has been, more latterly, or is now any provision in our statute book that has put a more artificial check upon child-birth is a serious question. At all events, I will make this assertion, that, in the manners of the people in connection with a matter which some persons would hardly imagine to bear upon the case, is to be found one cause of the scarcity of births. The inordinate love of *horse riding* is opposed to the prolificness of our working classes; were there fewer horses there would be more children.

In conclusion I will merely add, that whatever machinery can do to save manual labor, we ought, under existing circumstances to avail ourselves of most greedily; and for my part, Mr. President, I would as soon think of putting an *ad valorem* duty on the hands of every man who arrived here as upon machinery of whatever purpose that was destined *to do the work* of a man's hands.

Respectfully submitted,

LIHOLIHO,
Chairman.

☞ The following correspondence was presented to the House of Representatives on the 15th of June, but unavoidably omitted in its proper place, for want of room. It was referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the nation, but has not been acted upon up to the present time.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, June 10, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:

I have had the honor to receive a copy of Resolutions relating to the despatch of the Commissioner of France to H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations, dated March 27th, 1854, passed by the Honorable House of Representatives and communicated to me by the Clerk.

I deeply regret that any collateral matter should have interrupted your examination of the Tariff Bill, but as it involves considerations within the official supervision of the Minister of Foreign Relations, I have full confidence that his communication will satisfy you that the honor and dignity of the Hawaiian Government has not been wounded. I can only say, that in conversation with the Commissioner of France, he has evinced the most conciliatory disposition and liberal views.

I have not been educated in a political school to submit to dictation. Had I discovered such a spirit, I should not have troubled you or myself with the bill I have had the honor to present you.

I have discharged a sacred duty in maturing a bill for your consideration which will lay the foundation for a treaty of independence. By the existing treaty with France, we are controlled in our legislation. I believe that there is now a favorable time and favorable disposition for negotiation and the bill, perfected by your Honorable body, is an overture which it is our duty to make if we wish to regain a position of legislative power long since surrendered, and which is so important to the prosperity of the country, and may be vital to its very existence.

I am happy to see the Honorable House sensitive to its own honor and the independence of the Government, for it affords the most ample assurance of their best endeavors to free the legislation of the Kingdom from foreign control, so humiliating to bear and so injurious in its restraints.

Suppose for example that the experiment of the great principle of prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits, now making in Maine and several other States in the American Union should prove successful, and that our people should desire the same enactment here, there would be deep regret that a favorable opportunity was lost to restore the legislation of the country to its independence. Freedom of legislation is the great right to be regained, and I submit whether the sacrifice contemplated by the bill is too much for such a purpose.

The rate of duties by the bill proposed is not sufficiently high to embarrass trade in the least; were it otherwise, were it required by Government to restore its independence in legislation, it would be borne cheerfully by our people and by none more so than the enlightened and liberal merchants.

Respectfully, E. H. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Honolulu, 9th June, 1854.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Gulick's letter of the 7th inst., handing to me by order of the Honorable House of Representatives, copies of two resolutions passed by them, the first declaring that they regard the despatch of the Commissioner of France of 27th March last, as disrespectful and implying a determination in the said Commissioner to coerce the Legislature into a particular line of action: and the second declaring that until the said Commissioner shall either withdraw or explain satisfactorily the despatch in question, the House will not entertain any project implying an alteration of the present tariff of duties.

It is not for me to oppose the prerogative of the Honorable House of Representatives of the People, in regard to whether they will entertain or not entertain any proposal for altering the present tariff, or to prevent them from adopting any ground that they choose in justification of their decision in that respect.

So far as my opinion may be held to be of official weight with the Honorable House, that official opinion was clearly stated in the second paragraph of page 24, in the last paragraph of page 27 of my Report, and I may add that I did not so express myself without ascertaining in the usual diplomatic way of the Commissioner of France himself, that the language used by me did convey in my public report precisely his meaning.

I have therefore the fullest confidence that in referring to these paragraphs of my said report as a correct explanation of Mons. Perrin's intention in his dispatch of the 27th March, (and as what my colleagues considered at the time, in connection therewith,) I say for him what, if any necessity existed, he would cheerfully say for himself. There was, in my belief, no intention whatever to coerce, threaten or intimidate the Legislature in the exercise of its independent functions; but there was, I believe, an intention to explain frankly the nature of the instructions under which he acted, and the reasons why he had delayed to fulfill all that he had announced in his dispatch to me of the 21st March, 1853, and to impress upon me and through me upon the Legislature, the confidence that he had in the liberal policy of the King, the Crown Prince, of the King's Chancellor and Chief Justice, and of the Minister of Finance, that the course of the Government would be such as would be concurred in by the Legislature, and conduce to the presentation and conclusion of a treaty equally favorable to the interests of France and of the Hawaiian Islands.

It appears to me that if the Honorable House of Representatives will read M. Perrin's dispatch of the 21st March, 1854, (at page 5 of the Appendix to my report,) in careful connection with his dispatch of the 27th March, 1854, (at page 84 of the Appendix,) in their wisdom and patriotism, they can hardly require any more explanation than what is now rendered, to enable them to discuss upon its abstract merits, the tariff submitted to them by the Minister of Finance, upon the adoption of which will clearly depend my success in concluding with M. Perrin a new treaty, to use his own words, "Equally favorable to the interests of France and of the Hawaiian Islands."

More than this, in any treaty, I could not ask for, nor could the Honorable House of Representatives desire.

If a new tariff, taxing the rich and relieving the poor, be a good thing, and if a new treaty with France, equally favorable to her and to us be also a good thing, there is no reason why we should not cordially concur in our endeavors to obtain this double good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. C. WYLLIE.

[*Translation.*]

MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE SANDWICH ISLES,
Honolulu, 5th June, 1854.

MR. MINISTER:—The note dated the 9th inst. and its three enclosures, which you have done me the honor to address to me, on the ground of information only, have reached me yesterday.

The profound study which you have made of the diplomatic relations of France with the Sandwich Islands, the loyalty which you have brought to bear upon them, have enabled you to become a faithful interpreter to your Government of the sentiments which animate me in the negotiation pending between the two countries. The explanations which you have furnished on this subject, in the report which you have this year addressed to the Legislative Assemblies; those which conclude that which you prepared last year on the same occasion, merit an entire approval of which I am happy (je suis aise) now to transmit you the official expression.

They are besides fully confirmed by the reminiscences left in the memory of different other members of the Hawaiian Cabinet by the numerous conversations which I have had the honor to hold with each one of them.

To exercise now or hereafter any coercion on the Honorable Chamber of Hawaiian Representatives had never entered into my thoughts, Mr. Minister, and it is with pleasure that I reflect that this has equally been your opinion and that of your colleagues.

France will remain faithful towards the Sandwich Islands, to its policy of many centuries, which is no other than the protection of weak states.

Charged to make known the particular interests which the Government of His Imperial Majesty takes in his preservation and prosperity of the native race, in the support of the independence and neutrality of this Archipelago in the definite reestablishment of relations every day more friendly and close between the two countries, I cannot otherwise view but with deep regret, that these intentions should remain longer unknown (meconnues.)

Be pleased to receive, Mr. Minister, the new assurance of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your very humble and obedient serv't,
the Consul Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty,
(Signed) EM. PERRIN.

Napoleon's Prophecy.

Napoleon's strong mind, weighing the natural results of existing causes, gave him what looks like the spirit of prophecy. In conversation with O'Meara, more than thirty years ago, he very accurately described the present posture of affairs in Europe. He said to O'Meara—

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominion,