is not one who is fully paid,—not one who could not obtain more money by going out on the wharf and laboring. If, under these circumstances the Chiefs see fit to appropriate money for an increase of their own salaries, let them do it. Is there any propriety in paying the Privy Councillors about $20 a day for their services, while we, the representatives of the people, receive but $3. He thought the Representatives' services as valuable as those of the Councillors. Some member suggested that it was questionable whether the services of the Representatives were worth anything. Mr. H. said that he would admit that that was a matter of doubt, but he *knew* that the services of the Councillors were worth nothing. He appealed to the members if all the troubles of the country had not been caused by the action of the Privy Council.

Mr. Kaumaea made a loud and *striking* speech in opposition to Mr. Robertson's motion.

Mr. Kalama spoke on the same side. He said that, as the House of Representatives could only originate money measures, the course proposed would virtually cut off the salaries of the Councillors.

Mr. Robertson said that though the Representatives only could *originate* a revenue or appropriation bill, the nobles could *amend* such bills to suit themselves.

Mr. Robertson's motion was lost.

On motion of D. Kaauwai the following sums were inserted as the pay of Privy Councillors. To Messrs. Paki, Namakeha, Kanaina, Kaeo and Kapaakea, $800 each.

The Committee, rose and the House adjourned at 4 1-2 o'clock, having been in session 3 1-2 hours.

Wednesday, July 19.

REPORT PRESENTED.

By Committee on public works, in favor of an appropriation of $3000 for erecting a sea wall on the North side of the harbor of Honolulu, and of $20,000 for dredging out the harbor.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers.

WHEREAS, During the prevalence of the late epidemic, the Royal Commissioners of Public Health, with their deputies, the medical practitioners throughout the Islands, and very many others, both foreigners and natives, most generously contributed their services gratuitously in affording assistance to the sick and suffering poor; and whereas, the value of their services cannot be estimated in money, and it being, moreover, out of our power so to recompense them; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this House do, in behalf of the people whom we represent, render our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to all who, in that time of calamity, rendered such gratuitous and invaluable aid in alleviating the distress of the suffering sick and dying poor of these Islands.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A communication was received from the House of Nobles, transmitting the Acts relating to the reef, and for the relief of certain Konohikis, concurred in by that House.

The Act to incorporate the Pacific Bank at Honolulu, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to abolish the dog tax.

Mr. Marsh moved a substitute, providing that the tax should be devoted to the support of schools, and be collected by the teachers.

Mr. Thurston favored the bill. The present tax was not collected, and proved only a source of vexation, and an occasion of fraud.

Mr. Bond wished to enter his protest against the passage of this bill. We could not afford to cut off the $3000 from the revenues, derivable from the dog tax. The tax was a righteous one. The dogs are of no sort of use—an annoyance—a perfect curse. Mr. B. had opposed the late property tax Act—reluctantly—for the present system of taxes is an oppressive one. This bill proposes to make it worse by striking out the only redeeming feature in it.

Mr. Thurston thought it was a sound principle of political economy to levy such taxes as are least odious to the payers, and that a *nuisance* ought to be *abolished*, not *taxed*.

Mr. Kamaiperekane made a most earnest speech against the bill.

Mr. Marsh's amendmend was lost.

On the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were called, and stood as follows:

AYE.—Haia, Kanpa, Z. Kaauwai, D. Kaauwai, Kalama, Kamakau, Kaumaea, Kipi, Moku, Nahakuela, Naone, Papaula, Richardson, Uma, Wana, Thurston—16.

NO.—Bond, Bowlin, Josepa, Kamaiperekane, Lokomaikai, Marsh, Robertson—7.

The Committee rose, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the nation, and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill.

An animated debate arose on the proposition to increase the salary of the tax collector of Honolulu from $600 to $800, which was finally carried by a large vote. One objection raised, was that the present incumbent (Naone) is a member of the House, and that it is not consistent with the dignity of the House to entertain a proposition to increase the pay of members of its own body.

The Committe rose, and the House adjourned at 4 1-2 o'clock, having been in session three and a half hours.

House of Nobles.

Thursday, July 13th.

Prayer, and minutes confirmed.

The select committee on the joint resolution to extend the time allowed the H. S. Nav. Co. to procure a second steamer, reported favorably through Mr. Allen the chairman. The report was adopted, and the resolution passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting the taxation act, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a select committee.

Friday, July 14th.

A message was received from the other House, transmitting the reef bill, as passed by that House, which was read the first time. The rules were suspended, and the act passed its second and third readings. Adj.

No quorum being present on the 15th and 17th, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 18th.

The committee reported upon the taxation bill, and the House went into committee on the act.—The first section was read, and after a long discussion, the act was laid on the table until the House of Representatives act on the tariff bill.

The konohiki bill was read a third time, and passed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 19th.

No business being before the House, adjourned.

Thursday, July 20th.

An act was received from the other House, to incorporate the Pacific Bank at Honolulu, which was read a first time. The rules were suspended, and the act referred to a select committee, Messrs. Allen, Wyllie and Prince Kamehameha. Adjourned till Tuesday next.

☞ We notice among the passengers by the Wavelet for San Francisco, our venerable friend, Stephen Reynolds, Esq., who, for thirty-one years has resided on the islands, without having once visited a foreign country. We have no doubt he will find the world has been moving during tha long period, and that the changes "on the coast" have been quite as marked and rapid as in any part of the globe he might visit. We wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

Salutes

Were exchanged between the Hawaiian Government and the British Admiral's ship on Tuesday, and between the same and the French Admiral on Wednesday.

The ships of the squadron were visited on Wednesday by the Resident Consuls of Great Britain and France, where they received the salutes customary on such occasions.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

Arrival of the Combined Fleet.

Our little out of the way town was thrown into quite a state of pleasant commotion on Monday last, the 17th inst., by the appearance off Diamond Head of a war steamer, which was coming along under easy way, and seemed in no hurry at all to reach the harbor. All the lookouts were crowded with anxious gazers, and every body had an opinion about her which every body expressed, and every other body opposed. Sir Oracle thought, nay, was sure it was the American steam frigate Susquehanna, from Japan. Another,—equally good authority,—shook his head most ominously, and evidently did not like to commit himself to an opinion on the subject.

But while debate ran high, the public mind was diverted by the appearance of a frigate off the point, and then another and another, until six vessels under sail, besides the steamer, were all seen bearing down for the anchorage; and a splendid sight it was. The British and French flags were commingled in the fleet in most beautiful accord, and all the vessels looked neat and trim, and prepared for service as well as display.

By two o'clock they were all at anchor in a line off the harbor, and turned out to be the British frigate President, flag ship, the Amphitrite and steamer Virago; the French frigate Forte, the Eurudice, l'Artemise and brig Obligado,—three English and four French.—The English carrying 80 guns, and the French 138.

This fine squadron is from Callao, via Nukuhiva, one of the Marquesas islands, and was but 14 days in making the passage from the latter port. They are of course, looking for the Russians, but the Russians are somewhere else just now, and they must be hunted up if possible, when warm work will, of course, take place. At last accounts, the people of Vancover's Island were under much anxiety,—daily expecting a visit from the Russian vessels, against which they had no means of defense.

The following is a list of the ships and officers composing the squadron:—

ENGLISH.

Frigate PRESIDENT, 50 guns, flag ship of Rear Admiral David Price; George P. Martin, Secretary, Edward H. Howard, Flag Lieutenant; C. J. Martin and Howard Byers, Sec'ys' Clerks; Richard Burridge, Captain; Matthew Connolly, Commander; H. A. Hollingsworth, W. G. H. Morgan, J. H. Maryat, George Palmer, Lieutenants; V. G. Roberts, Master; Rev T. R. Holme, Chaplain and Naval Instructor; Jas. J. S. Donnet, Surgeon; Chas. Walker, Paymaster; W. B. Christy, Jas. N. Dick, Ass't. Surgeons; S. M. Wilson, J. H Thomas, G. W. Strong, Mates; Geo. H. Allen, 2d Master; Henry Champion, Thos. Seccombe, Clerks; C. P. Bushe, Thos. H. Royce, F. H. Blair, C. C. Eden, Jas. D. Erskine, Midshipmen; H. W Rochfort, K. J. L. Cox, A. L. Nugent, Ed. Austin, Naval Cadets.

MARINE OFFICERS.—C. A. Parker, Captain; Jas. S. Mould, 2d Lieutenant.

Frigate AMPHITRITE, 24 guns, Captain, Charles Frederick; Wm. L. Staniforth, Douglas Walker, E. B. H. Franklin, Lieutenants; Wm. H. Crane, Master; T. J. Jones, 2d Master, Richard R. Wilson, 1st Lieut. Marines; James Vaughan, Surgeon; Jos. W. Maddock, Paymaster; Geo. S. Bourne, Naval Instructor, John Nihill, Ass't Surgeon; Willis Price, Passed Clerk, A. L. Overburg, T. D. Wright, J. G. Mellardy, W. A. Dow, Brownlow, Mates; Geo. S. Graves, Acting Mate; G. Y. R. Rattray, Chas. D. Inglis, H. Fairfax, Jno. G. J. Hanmer, Midshipmen.

Steamer VIRAGO, 6 guns, 300 horse power, Commander Edward Marshall; Wm. C. Forsyth, Lewis J. Moore, Lieutenants; Geo H. Inskip, Master; Henry Trevan, Surgeon; Wm. H. Hill., Paymaster; Archibald Bain, Chief Engineer; Wm G. England, Mate; Wm. Ross, Ass't Surgeon; Wm Haydon, 2d Master; H. Roy, Clerk; H. Hand, J. M. Morris, A. P. Tighe G. A. Salcedo, (Peruvian Navy,) Midshipmen.

The following list of French ships and officers we take from the New Era and Argus:—

FRENCH.

Frigate LA FORTE, 60 canons, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Fevrier des Pointes; Capt. de frigate, De Miniac; Lover, J., Lt. de vaisseau, sd.; Bouillon, G., Lt. de vaisseau; Rahier, J., do; Thomas, L., do; Gauvain, P., Enseign de Vesseau; Coetnempron de Keisaint, do; Laplanche, do; Chef d'Hotel de Beaulieu, A., Commissiare. Delaporte; L., Chirurgien major Desperiers, A sd. Chirurgien; Keeret Dessinateur; Moziman, P., Aspirant de le class e; Layrle, I., do sd. classe; Rever-Dumesnil, L., do.: Besnard, A., do; Danican, H., do: Dufresne de la Cauuvinière, Ch., do, De Marie, M., do; D'Adhernard de Lantagnac, do; Lucas, J., Chirurgien de sd. classe; Sueault, J., do; Moisson, L., Aspirant aux.

Frigate L'EURUDICE, 32 cannons, Capt. de vaisseau, Lagrandiere; Massillon, Capt de fr. second; Feissoles, Lt. de vaisseau; Lacombe, do; Lefebvre, do; Lapasse, do; Bourasser, do; Jicquel des Touches, Enseigne de v; Castrensen, Off. Danois; Reynaud, Chirurg. major; Jaferry, Commissaire; Monpeyat, Aspir. de sd. class; Estienne, do; Coste, do; Iuge, do; Rebufat, do; Baha d do; Guerria Chirurg. de sd classe; Ricardi, Aumonier.

Corvette L'ARTEMISE, 30 cannons, Capt. de fr., L'Eveque; Touon, Lt. de V. sd.; Alise, do; Hardi. Enseign de V., Jicquc, Amet, do; Jardin, Commis-aire, Boureune, Chirurg, major; Maillet, Aspir. de sd. classe; Simon, do; Paulin, do; St. Yves, do; Rouche d'Aubanel, asp. aux.; Cauvain, Chirurgien de sd. classe.

Brig L'OBLIGADO, 16 canons, Capt. de frigate, Rouxeau de Rosnevrat; Wanselchout, Enseign de V. secon; Journel, do; Dinel, do; Jicquel des Etuches, do; Lugarde, Chirurg. major; Monory, Commissaire; Littre Aspir. de sd. classe; Durand, do; Berteloot, do; Vernon do.

We understand that the French frigate ALCESTE 52 guns, Cap. Le Guillion de Penarros, is daily expected to join the squadron, as also the English Frigate PIQUE, of 40 guns, Capt. Sir F. Nicolson, which arrived at Callao on the day that the French squadron left.

Rear Admiral David Price.

The following sketch of the services of REAR ADMIRAL PRICE, we are sure will be acceptable to the readers of the Polynesian, at the present moment, and we are happy in presenting it to them now, while the fleet under his command is present in our waters.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVID PRICE entered the Navy, Jan. 1, 1801, as volunteer 1st class, on board the *Ardent* 64, Capts. Thos. Bertie and Geo. M. Kinley, and on the 2d April following, was present in the action off Copenhagen. In July, 1802, he joined the *Blenheim* 74, Capts. Philip Turner Bover, Murray Maxwell, Henry Matson and Thos. Graves, employed at first as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and afterwards under the broad pendant of Sir Samuel Hood in the West Indies, where he was frequently under fire from the batteries at Martinique. In the course of 1804–5, he removed in succession, on the station last named, to the *Osprey* and *St Lucia* sloops, Capts. Wm. Henry Byam Martin and Geo. Edm. Byron Bettesworth, *Centaur* 74, Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, and *Galatea* and *Hyena* frigates, both commanded by Capt. Murray Maxwell. Returning in the latter vessel with convoy to England, in Nov. 1805, he again in Feb. 1806, joined Sir Samuel Hood, on board the *Centaur*. While in that ship he assisted as signal Midshipman, in company with the *Mars* and *Monarch* 74s, at the capture, Sept. 25, 1806, of four heavy French frigates from Rochefort, after an action in which Sir Samuel Hood lost an arm. Accompanying also Admiral Gambier's expedition against the Danish Capital in 1807, he was employed during the bombardment of Copenhagen in the *Centaur's* guard-boats, in preventing the arrival of supplies for the besieged from the Baltic side. On the surrender of the enemy, he aided in fitting out and conducting to England one of the prizes taken, the *Norge* 74. He subsequently witnessed the occupation of Madeira, and on his return to the Baltic in 1808, was wounded in the hand by a spent musket-ball while engaged in one of the *Centaur's* cutters, under the command of Lieut. Jas. Shea (who was killed,) in an ultimately successful attempt to obtain possession of a Danish despatch-boat which had run on shore under the protection of a body of troops posted, with several pieces of cannon, upon a high cliff on the island of Moen. On the 26th of August, in the same year, we find him in company with the *Implacable* 74, contributing within sight of the whole Russian fleet near Rogerswick, to the capture of the 74-gun ship *Sewolod*, at the end of a close and furious conflict, in which the *Centaur* had three of her people killed and 27 wounded, and the enemy 180 killed and wounded. Being nominated, 7th April, 1809, Acting Lieutenant of the *Ardent* 64, Capt. Robert Honyman, Mr. Price was frequently employed in the boats of that ship, in protecting the trade passing through the Great Belt. On one occasion, while watering with a small party at the island of Ronsoe, he fell into the hands of 300 Danes, by whom, however, he was detained but a very short period. When subsequently in charge of a small prize which he had captured, he was cast away and again endured a brief captivity. On finally leaving the *Ardent*, to which ship the Admiralty had confirmed him by a commission bearing date 28th Sept. 1809, he joined as 2nd Lieutenant in 1811, the *Hawke* brig, of 16 guns, Capts. Henry Bourchier and Geo. Wyndham. Under Capt Bourchier, Mr. Price was present, 25th of March 1811, at the destruction near Cape Barfleur, of the French 40-gun frigate *Amazone*. On the 17th of Aug. following, we find him cutting out, with the *Hawke's* jolly-boat, a French vessel, protected by a galling fire from the shore in the same vicinity; and two days afterwards, participating in a very gallant action, fought between the *Hawke* on one side, and on the other three gun-brigs, carrying each from 10 to 16 guns, and two luggers of from 8 to 10 guns each, in escort of a large convoy. The contest was maintained until the two luggers, together with two of the gun-brigs and 15 of the merchantmen were driven on shore. The *Hawke* shortly afterwards, while in the act of wearing to prevent the third brig from raking her, unfortunately took the ground, and thereby enabled the latter, with a few of the convoy, although they had struck, to effect their escape. One hour and a half elapsing before the British vessel could be again got afloat, she lay exposed during the whole of that period to an incessant discharge of artillery and musketry from the shore. Being then brought to an anchor for the purpose of repairing her damaged rigging, Mr. Price, owing to the absence of the First Lieutenant in a prize, was sent with the boats to bring out or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as practicable. Although exposed to a galling fire of musketry from the beach, which was lined with troops, he assisted in bringing out *Le Heron* national brig of 10 guns (pietced for 16,) and three large transports laden with timber for ship building; the remainder were all on their broadsides and bilged, and were only prevented from being burnt by the strength of the tide being in their favor. "I feel," says Capt. Bourchier in his despatch relating to the particulars of the exploit, "I am barely doing justice to the merits of Lieut. Price in recommending him most strongly to their Lordship's notice for his spirited conduct in the action, as also in the boats, and in short on all occasions; he is a most deserving and meritorious young officer, to whom I feel myself much indebted." Captain Bouchier's own conduct, we may add, was rewarded with a post commission. Not long afterwards Mr. Price was again highly spoken of by Capt. Wyndham for the manner in which, in a small gig, he made prize of *L'Hirondelle* schooner in the river Isere, although opposed by a smart fire of musketry from the shore. On the 21st of Oct., 1811, with two of the *Hawke's* boats, one of them commanded by Mr. Smith the Master, he made a dash at one of several brigs lying in Barfleur harbor, and was received by a heavy fire which killed 2 and wounded 3 of his companions. He nevertheless boarded, with but one follower, and maintained an obstinate struggle until the two were wounded (himself by a thrust of a bayonet) and disarmed. He then, trusting to the chance of being picked up rather than to the certainty of being taken prisoner, jumped overboard, and contrived to keep himself afloat until happily fallen in with by the cutter under Mr. Smith, who had been foiled in his attempts to gain the deck of the French vessel. The boats of the *Theban* frigate had been sent to co-operate in the attack, but did not arrive in time to render any assistance. On the return of the *Hawke* to Portsmouth, Mr. Price was sent to the hospital at Haslar, where, after three months protracted suffering, it was discovered that instead of his hip-bone, as had been supposed being fractured, four inches of the bayonet had remained lodged in his side. As soon as the state of his health would permit, which was not until September 1812, he was appointed to the *Mulgrave* 74, Capt. Thos. Jas. Maling, stationed off Cherbourg. He next, in Jan. 1813, joined the *San Josef* 110, Capts. Henry Bourchier and Wm. Stewart, in which ship, although but the third in seniority, he was selected by Sir Richard King, whose flag was at the time flying on board, to perform the duties of 1st Lieut. in the partial action fought with the French fleet off Toulon 5th Nov., 1813. Being advanced to the rank of Commander on the 6th of Dec. in the same year, and appointed to the *Volcano* bomb, he volunteered in the summer of 1814, to join in the hostilities then rife on the coast of North America. Proceeding thither accordingly, and arriving in time to form a part in the expedition against Baltimore, he covered the landing at North Point, assisted at the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, and was the last, after having covered the re-embarkation of the troops to leave the Patapsco. When subsequently Aide-de-camp to Rear Admiral Pulteney Malcolm in the *Potomac*, he led on part of the forces up the Yocomoco, while Capt. Richard Kenah of the *Etna* bomb, who was killed, led the other up the Coan. On the 31st of Oct. 1814, being then in the windward passage with a transport under convoy, bound to Jamaica, the *Volcano* fell in with and, after two boadsides, put to flight the *Saucy Jack*, American schooner privateer, a vessel of far superior force, 7 of whose people were killed and 14 wounded, with a loss to the British of an officer (Lieut. J. P. Furyer, R. M. A.) and 2 men killed. At the commencement of the operations against New Orleans, Captain Price was employed in conjunction with Capt. Hon. Robt. Cavendish Spencer, in surprising the American piquet post at the entrance of the Bayou Catalau, and so effectually was the service executed that not a man escaped, and the British troops were in consequence enabled to land without resistance. On General Keane's army being attacked on the evening of the 24th by the enemy, Capt. Price was despatched to acquaint him of the approach of reinforcements. In carrying out his instructions, he fell in with a party of the enemy, who fired at and shot him through the thigh. "In this state," reports Rear Admiral Malcolm, "he not only made his escape, but secured an American soldier: I trust his wound is not dangerous, as he is a gallant young man and an excellent officer." The *Volcano* subsequently aided in the bombardment of Fort St. Philip, and continued on the Mississippi until the retreat of the British army. In Feb. 1815, after landing a body of troops on Dauphin Island, Capt. Price took a zealous and active part in the attack on Fort Bowyer. During the proximate siege of Fort Mobile, he was sent in charge of a division of boats to intercept a force of 800 men which had been sent from the town of Mobile for the purpose of raising it. Successful in the object of his mission, he effected the capture of two schooners, in one of which were found despatches of consequence from the American General Blew. The importance of Capt. Price's performance was acknowledged in Major General Lambert's public letter to the War-office. On the intelligence of peace arriving from England, he was sent with a flag-of-truce to communicate the information to the Americans at Mobile, and to restore Fort Bowyer to the proper authorities. On his return to England he was advanced to the rank of Post Captain, 13th June 1815. When next in command, from the 1st of May 1834, until the spring of 1838, of the *Portland* 52, on the Mediterranean station, he was presented by King Otho with the order of the Redeemer for his services to the Greek Government. The assistance afforded by him to the British mission was also acknowledged in the official letter of Sir Edm. Lyons, the Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens. Since the 10th of Nov. 1846 he has been employed as Superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness, and Captain of the *Ocean* 80 and *Wellington* 27 guns, and in November 1850, he became Rear Admiral and in August 1853, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron.

The Steamer Polynesian.

This splendid new steamer which arrived yesterday, is a most welcome visiter at the Islands, and was received by the large crowd assembled on the wharf on her arrival, with three hearty cheers, and a warm wish for her success.

We are informed by the agent on board, that she has come to engage in the line between this port and San Francisco, for which express purpose she was built; and a vessel better adapted to this particular business could not well have been devised. She has splendid cabin accommodations for about 50 cabin passengers, with bath room, ice house, and every convenience that can be desired. Her capacity for freight is about 150 tons, besides coal for the whole voyage. Her consumption of coal is about ten tons per day, and her speed such as to make the passage in 8 days from S. F., and 10 days hence to that port.

We have not room for an extended article on this highly important topic this week, but we cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing our earnest hope that a sufficient patronage will be extended to the Polynesian to secure her on the route above indicated; and judging from past observation, but a few months will elapse after she is regularly engaged in the business, before she will be well sustained, both by freight and passengers.

Lumber.

The arrival of the brigantine J. B. Brown, has added another cargo to an already well supplied market of lumber. During the past month, cargo after cargo has arrived, until stock has accumulated sufficient for a year's supply, of that sort of lumber. Oak, joist, timber, spars, pickets, shingles, boards of a coarse quality, and plank are now abundant; and with the American pine now known to be on the way out, will supply the demand for a twelve-month to come. But besides these, two vessels,—the ship Nile and bark Luika,—sail this week for Puget's Sound, for cargoes, which will be added to the quantity on hand within three or four months. No more lumber is needed for a long time.

Latest Dates.

By the Flying Dart we are in receipt of dates,—through the politeness of Chas. A. Poor, Esq., passenger,—from San Francisco, of the 6th of July, and from New York of June 3d. The N. Y. mail of June 5th was in San Francisco, but was not despatched by the above vessel. It was reserved for the Fanny Major, to sail the 8th.

We have no later intelligence from Europe in the papers at hand, but must patiently await the arrival of the mail, with our files, for the fortnight's news between the 20th of May and the 5th of June. The San Francisco papers are too late to contain the usual synopsis of Atlantic and European news, the mail having arrived some ten days previous to the sailing of the F. D.

The final passage of the celebrated Nebraska bill through the House of Representatives is one of the principal items of interest in the papers we have received. The news was received with profound sorrow by the great majority in the Northern States, and in Hartford, the bells were tolled for an hour, on the evening of the day the sad news was received.

The rendition of a fugitive slave from Virginia had caused a tremendous excitement in Boston. It is said 70,000 people assembled to witness his delivery to the claimant. No serious outbreak, however took place;—the slave being guarded on his way to the place of embarkation by 150 U. States troops and 1000 State troops, who kept the peace, although the procession to the wharf was greeted by groans and hisses. Boston people are busily engaged in signing a petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

The Spanish government has settled the Black Warrior case by paying back the fine of $6,000, and rebuking the port authorities of Cuba; and promises to reform the regulations, to meet the wants of American commerce.

Mrs. Judson, (Fanny Forester,) is dead.

Arrival of the Polynesian.

LATER STILL.

The new and elegant steamship POLYNESIAN, G. W. Rogers, commander, arrived yesterday morning, the 21st inst., in 9 days from San Francisco. She brings dates to the 11th inst., and we are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express for full files of California papers, and a N. York Herald of June 5th.

The following is a list of passengers by the Polynesian,—Miss Kramer, E. Hoffschlages, Master do., W. Grove and lady, J. S. Evans, Rev. J. Thun, E. Seaman, H. R Payson, Mary Bray, J. Magan.

The news from Europe is one week later. It is interesting, and will soon become more so, if France and England, as reported, invade Russia. We give such as our space will allow.

A Stettin letter of May 15 says the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors, in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt.

A Constantinople letter says, "It is believed to be the intention of the Commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia, as soon as Soukem Kaleh and Redoub Kaleh, on the coast of Asia Minor, shall have been bombarded by the fleets; and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be bombarded by sea."

The outer works of Sebastopol have been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of the long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place, previous to a general attack.—The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

On the 12th ult., the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersand, on the island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

Some more fighting had taken place on the Danube, but not of moment:

The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia has had a relapse of illness.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are obliged to find quarters for the troops, and there are in the environs of the city 20,000 Cossacks.

It is stated that the Russian government has insured to the Greek government a subvention of one million drachmas per month. It is also stated that the Greek government has granted letters of marque to the pirates who at the present moment infest the Levant.

There is no news from the Baltic in the shape of active operations. The English cruisers sweep the sea of everything bearing the Russian flag, and venture within range of the land batteries to effect their object. The Baltic is still covered with ice in many parts, and dense fogs have prevailed. The French squadron has now joined Sir Charles Napier's fleet. The more sanguine Swedes and Danes declare that before the end of June Sweden and Denmark will have openly declared war on Russia. As regards Austria and Prussia, matters remain in *statu quo*. The King of Prussia has dismissed another faithful servant, Baron Usedom, the Prussian Ambassador at Rome, as being of too anti-Russian opinion. Manteuffel will go next. Austria professes the warmest sympathy for the Western powers, and has called out an additional 95,000 men for the defence of her frontiers, and is quietly making immense and warlike preparations. The western powers believe her good intentions, but are prepared for the worst.

A Righteous Judgment.

A fine of $60 was imposed by District Justice Harris, on Saturday last, upon the owner of a dog in Koolau, which had killed 15 sheep belonging to Mr. Webster of that place. This is just and right, as the sheep were worth that amount in the market, to say nothing of the vexation and disappointment of having one's flock harried and destroyed by the worthless curs that are so disgustingly abundant all over the islands. Why don't the Legislature listen to the petitions from various quarters, and tax dogs $5 instead of $1? Even this is not collected to any extent; probably not one in ten of the miserable dogs that prowl about and destroy fowls, turkeys, eggs and sheep are taxed at all. This neglect of the Tax Collectors ought to be strictly looked into. The dog is altogether too much of a favored pet, for the benefit of the agriculturists or of the exchequer.

There are expensive sheep now on the islands, and others are on the way out, that will cost over $100 each when they arrive. These are introduced by public spirited and enterprising gentlemen for the improvement of the breed, and to create an export that will add to the wealth of the country. And we submit it to our Legislators whether such efforts ought to be subjected to disappointment and failure by the miserable dogs that infest almost every district of the islands and cause the sheep-farmer immense labor, loss and trouble.

Were these dogs of the least possible use to their owners, an argument might be advanced in their behalf; but it is notorious that they are a degenerate race of curs, entirely valueless to their breeders, and every way worthless, except as breeders of vermin and destroyers of useful animals. This being the case, we go in for a $5 tax on dogs, and the appointment of tax collectors that will impose and collect it, without fear or favor.

While on this subject, we would thank the owners of sheep if they would inform us of all losses they may sustain from dogs among their flocks, and whether magistrates inflict a fine upon their owners for losses thus sustained. The suggestion of Mr. Moffitt, in his valuable report, to employ strychnine, is a good one, and as a matter of self-defense is defensible. A better way still would be, to have the owners kill off their own dogs, and then nobody would be troubled by them.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN RELATION TO NEUTRALITY AND PRIVATEERS.

MISSION DE FRANCE,
AUX ILES HAVAII.
Honolulu, le 7 Juillet, 1854.

No. 10.

Le Soussigne, Consul, Commissaire et Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majeste Emperiale, a reçu l'ordre de son Gouvernement de faire à Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres auquel il a l'honneur de s'addresser, la communication suivante:

S. M. l'Empereur des français et S. M. la Reine du Royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande se sont trouves dans la necessite de recourir a la force des armes, pour repousser les agressions dont l'Empire ottoman est l'objet de la part du Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie. Voulant autant que possible diminuer pour le commerce les consequences funestes de l'etat de guerre, leurs Majestes ont resolu de ne point autoriser la course, quant a present, par la delivrance de lettres de marque, et de faire connaitre, en meme temps que cette resolution, les principes qu'elles entendent appliquer a la navigation et au commerce des neutres dans le cours de cette guerre. C'est pour atteindre ce but que sa Majeste l'Empereur des Français a fait publier la declaration ci-jointe, identique a celle que S. M. la Reine du Royaume uni de la Grande-Bretagne a fait publier de son cote.

En restreignant l'exercise de leurs droits de Belligerants dans des limites aussi etroites, les Gouvernements allies se croient fondes a compter sur les efforts sinceres des Gouvernements qui demeurent neutres dans cette guerre, pour faire observer par leurs sujets ou nationaux, les obligations de la neutralite la plus absolue.—En consequence le Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur des Français a la confiance, ques le Gouvernement havaiien accueillera avec satifaction l'annonce des resolutions prises en commun entre les deux Gouvernements allies, et voudra bien, par une juste reciprocite, donner des ordres, pour qu'aucun corsaire sous pavillon russe ne puisse etre arme, ni ravitaille, ni admis avec ses prises dans les ports Sandwichois.

L'heureuse initiative prise les 16 mai et 16 juin derniers par le Gouvernement du roi Kamehameha, dans une proclamation de neutralite et une resolution en conseil qui fixe les consequences du droit d'asyle dans les ports havaiiens, donne au soussigne une entiere confiance dans le succes de la demarche qu'il a ete charge de faire: Il ne doute pas que le Gouvernement havaiien ne d'empresse d'adapter la politique genereuse et philanthropique que veulent inaugurer les puissances alliees, et ne contribue, autant qu'il peut dependre de lui, a faire faire un nouveau progres au droit international, au nom des peuples civilises.

Le soussigne saisit cette occasion pour renouveler a Monsieur le ministre Wyllie, les assurances de la haute consideration avec laquelle il a l'honneur d'etre,

Son tres humble
et tres obeissant serviteur,
EM. PERRIN.

Monsieur
R. C. WYLLIE,
Miinstre des Affairs Etrangeres, &c., &c.
Honolulu.

DECLARATION

DE S. M. L'EMPEREUR DES FRANÇAIS RELATIVE AUX NEUTRES, AUX LETTERS DE MARQUE, ETC.

S. M. l'Empereur des Français, ayant ete forcee de prendre les armes pour soutenir un allie, desire rendre la guerre aussi peu onereuse que possible aux puissances avec lesquelles Elle demeure en paix.

Afin de garantir le commerce des neutres de toute entrave inutile, Sa Majeste consent, pour le present, a renoncer a une partie des droits qui lui appartiennent comme puissance belligerante, en vertu du droit des gens.

Il est impossible a Sa Majeste de renoncer a l'exercice de son droit de saisir les articles de contrebande de guerre, et d'empecher les neutres de transporter les depeches de l'ennemi. Elle doit aussi maintenir intact son droit, comme puissance belligerante, d'empecher les neutres de violer tout blocus effectif qui serait mis, a l'aide d'une force suffisante, devant les forts, les rades ou cotes de l'ennemi.

Mais les vaisseaux de Sa Majeste ne saisiront pas la propriete de l'ennemi chargee a bord d'un batiment neutre, a moins que cette propriete ne soit contrebande de guerre.

Sa Majeste ne compte pas revendiquer le droit de confisquer la propriete des neutres, autre que la contrebande de guerre, trouveee a bord des batiments ennemis.

Sa Majeste declare en outre que, mue par le desir de diminuer autant que possible les maux de la guerre et d'en restreindre les operations aux forces regulierement organisees de l'Etat, elle n'a pas, pour le moment, l'intention de delivrer des lettres de marque pour autoriser les armements en course.

Au palais des Tuileries, le 29 mars 1854.

Department of Foreign Relations,
City of Honolulu, July 17, 1854.

No. 5.

SIR:—I had the honor to receive, on the 8th of this month, your despatch No 10 of the 7th, with its enclosure. It was only this day, that I could lay them before the King and Council, by whom the resolution was passed, of which I now enclose copy, by His Majesty's command.

The resolution is merely explanatory of the true meaning and intention of the previous resolution of the 15th June, under which no privateer nor prize of any privateer, could, or can claim the privilege of asylum in any of His Majesty's ports.

The King and his Government believing that privateering is only a system of legalized piracy, are determined to discourage it within the jurisdiction of this Kingdom, to the utmost extent of their power—and that, without exception to the privateers of any nation whatever. It was under that feeling and under a strong sense of His duty as the Sovereign of this neutral Kingdom that His Majesty issued His Proclamation of the 16th May and Resolution of the 15th June: and He is much gratified to find that, in the course which He has adopted, He has so fully met the expectations of His Imperial Majesty of France.

With the highest respect and consideration I have the honor to be

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
R. C. WYLLIE,

MONSIEUR LOUIS EMILE PERRIN,
Consul, Commissioner & Plenipotentiary of
His Imperial Majesty of France.

☞ The Resolution referred to in the preceding despatch is published under the King's Proclamation at page 43.

H. B. Majesty's Counsulate General,
Honolulu, July 7th, 1854.
No. 234.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, a copy of a Declaration issued by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, identical with a declaration published by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which you will perceive that their Majesties, desirous to lessen as much as possible the disastrous consequences to commerce resulting from the war which they have been compelled to declare against Russia, have resolved for the present not to authorize the issue of Letters of Marque, and to restrict within narrow limits the exercise of their rights as Belligerents. The Allied Governments confidently trust that the Governments or Countries which may remain neutral during the war, will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens, the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality, and that they will, in the spirit of just reciprocity, give orders that no Privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped, or victualled, or admitted with its prizes into their ports.

As His Majesty, King Kamehameha, has already issued his Royal Proclamation strictly prohibiting all who reside within his jurisdiction, from engaging either directly or indirectly in Privateering against the shipping or commerce of any of the Belligerents, under the penalty of being treated and punished as Pirates, it appears to me that His Majesty will not hesitate to further proclaim, that no Privateer whatever, shall be equipped at, or victualled, or admitted with its prizes into any of the ports of these islands during the present war.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WM. MILLER.

R. C. WYLLIE, ESQ., MINISTER FOR. REL.

At the Court of Windsor,
the 16th day of April, 1854.
Present,
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, Her Majesty was graciously pleased, on the twenty-eighth day of March last, to issue Her Royal Declaration in the following items:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an Ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

"To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstructions, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to wave a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

"It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her rights of seizing articles contrabrand of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours or coasts.

"But Her Majesty will wave the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.