

of Garibaldi and the first arrival of the new King, they have held their time, which has come so much sooner than what might have been reasonably expected, that already five provinces are declared in a state of siege, consequent on the movements of the anti-anarchists. In the districts of the Abruzzi, it is rumored that insurrection has already begun—and all this within a week or two of that period when the votes for Victor Emmanuel were to be counted by hundreds of thousands, and the opposition to his assumption of power was only nominal.

The news from England report the death of the Earl of Aberdeen. **New Zealand.** By Sydney, N. S. W., papers to October 13, we have intelligence from Nelson, N. Z., to September 30. The war with the Maories was lingering.

The correspondence of the *Nelson Examiner* of Sept. 31st says, that last Monday a grand expedition proceeded to Wataia against the rebel Pahs, consisting of 1,200 private, and in all, more than 1,400 men. At Wataia they were joined by Major Nelson, and proceeded, accompanied by about fifty Taranki Volunteer Rifles, under Captain Strapp. They most gallantly stormed four empty pahs, and burnt them; but on attempting to enter some light-bush, the natives fired a volley upon the advanced guard of the 40th Regiment, wounding one man, who was the British flag. Another advance and a second retreat. And thus ended the great expedition of 1,400 men against 200 Maories.

The *Southern Cross*, Auckland, N. Z., says: We scarcely can say whether the news be more distressing than ridiculous. The natives have adjourned the debate, to renew it at their own time, and to keep the troops waiting their own pleasure. But the protraction of the war becomes very serious in another point of view. What we have mainly to fear is the utter demoralization of the better portion of the insurgent natives—a certain consequence of prolonged hostilities. Their tomahawks are more to be feared than their spears. Be it remembered that the chivalrous style of warfare is not according to ancient usage amongst them. It is an exotic, introduced by Heke, and still acted up to by those who emulate him. The old style of Maori warfare was ambush and massacre. And to that they will revert unless quick work be made. How the ill-fated province is to be recovered for years to come passes our comprehension. Terms might be made with William King; but who would trust Ngauruanui or Tarauaki?

It was stated yesterday afternoon that the bullocks imported from Nelson by the commissariat for the use of the troops, have been driven away by the natives. We do not vouch for the fact, but give it as we heard it. Waka, one of the Maori chiefs most friendly to the English, had gone over with his people and joined W. King, taking with him the arms and ammunition furnished by the Government.

A large public meeting was held at Sydney on Oct. 1 to express sympathy with the "fellow-colonists" at Taranki, New Zealand. We hear of no public meetings expressive of sympathy for their fellow men, the Maoris, whom they courteously stigmatized as rebels. Flour was quoted at £18 10s to £20 per ton. California wheat selling at 7s per bushel. Coffee was scarce; Manila, to arrive, sold at 11d per lb., and resold at 13½d in bond.

In the Provincial Legislature at Auckland it has been moved to legalize the distillation of spirits under such checks and safeguards as the Assembly choose to impose; but after a long debate the motion was withdrawn. The same arguments pro and con were used there as had characterized similar discussions here, with this difference, that New Zealand exported her grain to Sydney, where it was distilled and sent back as whisky, the New Zealanders paying the duty on their own produce.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

The political economists of the P. C. *Advertiser* is the mouthpiece and expositor, have again immortalized themselves by an exhibition of facts and figures, inductions, deductions and traditions, which would have astonished Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham. Our contemporary assumes that the 10 per cent. duty is an unmitigated evil, to which every possible national disaster is fairly attributable, from the drought on the Hawaiian sugar plantations to the decline of the American whaling industry, and it has rummaged the Custom House Statistics for proofs of its assertions.

By pricking for facts and figures to suit itself, it discovers that "the decrease in shipping has only affected our export trade to the extent of \$60,400," and that it does "appear that the agricultural industry, aside from this, has suffered, from some cause, to the extent of \$87,548," and it comes to the conclusion that—

"No person interested in the prosperity of the Kingdom," it adds, "can examine without lamenting, what are the causes of this decline in our trade and productions? Reasons exist, but what are they? There has been no epidemic to paralyze our industry and labor. The cause is political—the 10 per cent. duty on the importation of foreign goods, and the 10 per cent. duty on the exportation of our produce." It then proceeds to state that the 10 per cent. duty on the importation of foreign goods is the cause of the decline in the agricultural industry, of waste fields and deserted villages, and of a decrease in the consumption of "the luxuries of life," such as silks and saddles, etc.

Let us look at the *Advertiser's* figures. The decrease of domestic exports from what they were last year is estimated at \$148,048 67, \$60,400 of which are attributed to the decrease in shipping, by which we conclude that the *Advertiser* has been persuaded by its friends to recognize the fact that the decline in the American whaling industry and the diminished number of vessels fitting for the North Pacific have nothing in the world to do with "the financial policy" of this country, and that that decrease in shipping would as surely have occurred under a free trade policy, as under a 10 per cent. tariff.

Having thus by common consent found out that the "financial policy" and His Majesty's Government are not responsible for the sixty thousand dollars diminution of domestic exports occasioned by the "decrease in shipping," let us see how the financial policy of 10 per cent. has effected a "decline in the production" of the agricultural industry to the extent of \$87,548 67, the balance of the \$148,048 67.

The greatest decrease in any of the articles classed as "domestic produce" on the Custom House tables is in that of whale oil and bone, which represents 86,256 gallons of oil and 20,522

lbs. of bone of the value of \$40,449 60. Even were this all the produce of domestic industry in that country, surely "the financial policy" of this line lies not at the bottom of the Oelotak sea, nor yet off Cape Lisbourne, controlling the catch of whales there or raising the seamen's wages here. It happens however that 56,985 gallons of whale oil, and 4,118 gallons of sperm, produce of Hawaiian whaling for 1860, and valued at \$24,002 75, are not included in the exports because the vessel sailed a few days after the first of January, 1861, whereas the catch of 1859 was almost wholly exported before the first of January, 1860. A political economist, in comparing the productive resources of the country, one year with another, would have made some allowance for the above fact.

The next considerable item of decrease in the domestic produce exported is that of sugar. The decrease is represented as 382,349 lbs., at an average value equal to \$26,764 43. Now the *Advertiser* knows as well as we do that the cause of this decrease has nothing to do with the "financial policy" or the 10 per cent. duty. It knows, or might have known, that owing to the drought the Lithua plantation alone sent 241,855 lbs. sugar less to market for 1860 than it did for 1859, and that the Maui plantations were also injuriously affected by local causes, weather and situation, the cause whereof "shallow-brained reasoners alone" would seek in "the financial policy" or the present Ministry. And our contemporary further knows that so far from the sugar planting interest being diminished by the 10 per cent. duty, there are at this moment no less than four new plantations springing into existence. Besides all which it has not attempted to show, and cannot show, that laborers' wages on the plantations, or the labor market in general, have in any appreciable degree been affected by the 10 per cent. duty.

The next item whose production has gone into a decline and is so touchingly bewailed by the *Advertiser* is coffee, of which 33,562 lbs. less were exported in 1860 than in 1859, representing \$4,608 68. According to our contemporary's reading of Hawaiian history and industrial progress it was not the blight that killed the coffee, but "the financial policy" of 10 per cent. and the Ministry combined, though how "to put this and that together," and demonstrate that effect from this cause, may be the secret which links the *Advertiser* and its friends together, as they, who have been induced to look through a telescope at an invisible star, take a malicious pleasure in selling others as they themselves have been sold.

Again, 105,700 lbs. of tallow were exported less in 1860 than in 1859, valued at \$7,399. What has the 10 per cent. duty and the "financial policy" to do with that decrease? Does not the *Advertiser* know that a less amount of shipping necessarily implied a less amount of cattle killed and less tallow produced? But as we have already agreed that the diminished shipping is owing to causes to be sought for in the northern seas and the American whaling ports, and not in this country, we will not insist upon a small mistake in this item. What between our contemporary's predictions of agricultural decline and commercial ruin, and its frantic efforts to verify them and prove itself a prophet, we can feel pity for its awkward situation with "the figures" slipping through its fingers and "the facts" no where, and we are not disposed to be over strict if it should now and then be caught napping in its self-imposed vigil. But if it forgot one cause of the diminished exportation of tallow, it might have remembered another whenever it washed its hands or put on a clean dicky, viz: the annually increasing amount of tallow which enters into the domestic manufacture of soap, an article which has almost entirely driven foreign made soap out of the market.

Now the decrease in exportation of these four domestic items alone amounts to \$79,311 71 out of the \$87,648 which the *Advertiser* says is the extent of the injury inflicted on "agricultural industry" by "the financial policy," "the great mistake" of the 10 per cent. duty and the continuation of the present Ministry. We always thought our contemporary great at looking into millstones, but whenever it is elated with its success in that harmless and laudable occupation, it invariably forgets that its own weak side is logic, and that figures are perfect nettles in its hands to sting itself instead of hurting others. It has a vague idea that sensible thoughts and their utterance are governed by logical rules, but we should not be astonished if it were to tell us that a correct syllogism is a "luxury" in its sanctum which it cannot afford to indulge in on account of the 10 per cent. duty, the financial policy and the present Ministry. On this occasion it attempts a display, and perpetrates the following:—High duties are injurious to agricultural industry;—ten per cent. is a high duty—ergo, ten per cent. is injurious to, etc. Considering the source from which this comes it would be very creditable but for two fatal exceptions, to wit, that neither the major nor the minor term are self-evident propositions, proven facts, or even admitted conditions for the purpose of argument.

It is said that "should our imports go on decreasing, and our exports also in the same ratio as this year, we shall soon find the latter represented by a cypher." "Should" the *Advertiser* go on treating its readers to such horrid platitudes, it will soon find the number represented by a cypher. The effect of "the financial policy" and the 10 per cent. duty on the importation and consumption of foreign goods is yet to be shown; and our contemporary has no reliable data whereby to prove that the home consumption has as yet been diminished by the duty. The less importation in 1860, and may be 1861, being as much a necessary result of the over importation in 1859, as the less importation in 1852 was the result of over importation in '51, or the yearly lessening importations of 1856, '57 and '58 were the results of over importations in '53, '54 and '55.

We are not aware that any one has claimed infallibility for the "internal or financial policy" of this country. They must necessarily be as susceptible of modification and enlargement as the intelligence and industrial resources of the people to which they apply. But that our contemporary has made a correct showing of the case we deny, and that it even knows the strongest points in its own position we are forced to doubt, after seeing it hunting up such miserable man's nests as that the 10 per cent. duty has decreased the catch of oil, the yield of sugar or the crop of coffee.

Court News.
H. B. M.'s Acting Commissioner and Consul General, and the Captain and Officers of Her Majesty's steam ship of war *Alert*, were received by the King, in the Palace, on the 7th January.
The Acting Commissioner having arrived rather late, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented to His Majesty Captain Pearse, who afterwards presented the following officers, viz:
Frederick Lewis Leonard, Surgeon.
Edward Stubbs, Lieutenant.
J. S. Dickinson, do.
A. F. Boxer, Master.
Thomas R. Dinnis, Paymaster.
Frederick A. Codd, Assistant Paymaster.
James Ward, Asst. Engineer, 1st class.
John Langlands, do. 2d do.
H. R. Gair, do. 2d do.
Alfred Anderson, Midshipman.
G. H. Lawson, do.

Immediately after the presentation of the above officers, Florence Stapenhorst, Esquire, Consul of His Royal Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, presented Edward Hoffschlager, Esquire, on his return from Europe, who offered his homage to His Majesty, as one of his subjects.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the King, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and of Foreign Relations, and by His Aids, the Hon. D. Kalakaua and Dr. I. McKibbin, junr., visited H. B. M.'s steamer of war *Alert*.
His Majesty was received with maned yards and a royal salute; and the same honors were repeated when he left the ship.

We understand the King and his suite were no less pleased with the beautiful order of the ship and with the appearance of the crew, than they were with the refined courtesy of the gallant Captain himself.

Kilauea.
True to her appointed time, despite the furious winds and drenching rains which necessarily retarded the progress of the various works going on to get her ready, this now favorite boat had all repairs and alterations completed, blew her whistle at the regular hour, and with a full freight and some 200 passengers, gallantly steamed out of the harbor amid the cheers and plaudits of an admiring crowd of foreigners and natives collected on the Esplanade. To praise the manager and workmen for the expeditious manner in which everything was got right, in the face of so many difficulties to encounter, would convey but a poor idea of the work performed in so short a space of time. The vessel was got upon an even keel by removing some 30 or 40 casks of water lashed forward, chains and other heavy articles, the ballast shifted, coal taken in, masts and rigging stepped, rigging put on and rattled down, new mainsails made and foresail enlarged, and a great deal of work done by the ship carpenters and others, and mostly within the three first days of the week. Everybody seems to work well and with a zeal, among others the Boatman and his crew, of H. B. M.'s *Alert*, to whom the Commander kindly gave permission, were conspicuous. Whether she will now answer the expectations of the shareholders or not, time only will determine; but we can safely say she never looked better than she did on Wednesday last, with her tall topmasts and streamers flying, steaming out of the harbor. She stops at the usual places on her up and down trips, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

The Alert's Ball.
On Thursday evening last the Captain and officers of H. B. M. steamer *Alert* gave a ball to the fair Honoluluans at the Army of the Honolulu Rifles. The hall was plainly but tastefully decorated with flags, devices and evergreens, and the refreshments were plenty and of the best. His Majesty the King honored the ball with his presence, and, although the company was not so large as on other occasions—owing to the previous bad weather and serious apprehensions of its continuance—yet we believe that the occasion was enjoyed with all the better spirit for the risk run of a soiled chausure or a spoiled collure in coming or going. "Fortune favors the brave," however, and the gentlemanly hosts were favored with a cessation of rain for several hours previous to and during the whole of the ball.

The ball broke up at a late hour, and we have no doubt that with all of the guests, and we hope, with the entertainers also, the pleasant recollections of the *Alert's* visit to Honolulu will by some mysterious association of the heart or the mind connect themselves with the ball on the 24th inst.

Correct as usual!
In the commercial column of the last issue of the P. C. A., we notice that the stringency in the money market was mainly owing to the crowding forward of specie to New York to relieve the Eastern market, and that large balances were due from California to those States. This we maintain is not so. It is not the amount due by California to the Eastern States, but the trouble arising from the difficulty of selling St'g Bills drawn against shipments of grain. The debt is the other way. Sterling bills of that class at 60 days, were quoted at 50 pence, but were in reality nominal. Would it not be the better way for our neighbor to hazard no conjectures in regard to the tightness of a neighboring money market, unless he is sure he is pretty well posted. In a commercial column the merchant looks for accuracy, and not for opinions. A neighbor suggests that our contemporary should change its name to P. A. C.—"past all corrections."

The Menace.
This epidemic is spreading slowly among the white and half-caste children of Honolulu. It is in a mild form, however. We have not as yet heard of any adult Hawaiians that have been attacked, but we learn that with a forethought that is creditable to the Government, and to be prepared for emergencies, in conformity with the Appropriation Bill and the Civil Code, it was resolved in a Privy Council, held at the Palace yesterday noon, His Majesty presiding, to appropriate \$2000 for relief, should it be needed. And we also notice in the *Hae Hawaii* a well written article instructing the natives what to do in case the disease should spread to the country districts.

A Bachelors' Ball.
We notice in the Sydney papers that the Bachelors of that famous city had clubbed together and given a ball, which was described as a very brilliant affair. We merely mention it, to indicate to the Bachelors of Honolulu what their likes are doing in other lands, and how they compromise with Society for the debts they are owing. The application is obvious.

We have been specially requested to state that the rumor, originating in the *Hae Hawaii* and continued in the *Advertiser*, that the premises of the French Consulate had been entered by thieves a few days ago, is entirely unfounded.

On our first page the foreign news, and on our last page an article on wool which may interest our graziers.

Burnt District.
Every city, town or village in the world, has at some time in its existence probably, applied this term to some portion of their limits devastated by that awful scourge, fire. Our little Honolulu has not been exempt from the visitation, but like our neighbors over the water in California, the cinders are hardly quenched and the ground scarcely cooled, before building materials are carted upon the yet smoking ruins, and the "busy sounds of labor" are heard in erecting new and oftentimes better buildings than those so recently swept away. This is true on a portion of the sites so recently laid bare by the conflagration of Dec. 29, last. As the lover of industry and enterprise passes over it now, his ears are gladdened by the sounds of the sledgehammer and forge, the roar of the bellows, and he views with pleasure the murky smoke and volumes of sparks ascending, all betokening the resumption of labor by Messrs. Thompson & Neville, who are now working hard as ever, and in a much more roomy and comfortable shop than before. Next seen is the commodious new building and enclosed yard of the Messrs. Foster, erected on the same ground occupied before by Johnson & Foster. Here also the signs of renewed industry are as apparent as with their neighbors. Around the corner is seen one of the best butchers' shops in the city, owned and kept by natives, while another one opposite and two or three hucksters' shops of less pretensions farther on, have taken the place of the tumble-down rookeries so long disgracing that locality. The Caranave, Gilliland and Manini premises are yet in about the same state as the fire left them, with the exception of a small unpretending blacksmith's shop built in the latter place; while the mill site from the gradual clearing out of the immense heaps of rubbish accumulated from the fire, gives token that we may soon expect some other erection taking its place.

Hawaiian Salt.
One of the staple articles of this country has for many years been salt—coarse sea-made salt, manufactured on the ground, as that of St. Ubes, Turk's Island and other places, is. We have not the figures or dates at hand when the manufacture of salt for export was commenced; the Columbia river settlements and Sitka, previous to the purchase of California by the United States, being the only markets for what we might have had to sell.
When we speak of salt as an export, it is well understood that we refer chiefly to the Pualoa Salt Works at the mouth of Pearl river on this island, of which Mr. D. Montgomery is now the proprietor. Salt in small quantities for export is made at Kalihii and at Kanihala, south of Honolulu, on land belonging to his Ex. the Governor of Oahu, but by far the greatest quantity comes from Pualoa. The care which Mr. Montgomery has taken to improve the salt works and purify the salt has been constant, ample and crowned with the happiest result; and only last year he greatly enlarged his works and erected a salt mill for grinding table salt, which turned out an article inferior to none. It must be particularly encouraging to Mr. Montgomery, as it is pleasing to all who rejoice in the development of the resources of this country, to see that Hawaiian salt, whether coarse or ground, is properly appreciated in California and brings a price above all other salt for its purity, whiteness and fineness. From one of the commercial papers of San Francisco we quote:—
"The Chief, from Honolulu, on her last arrival, brought over a consignment of ground salt, manufactured by Daniel Montgomery, at Pualoa Salt Works—agents, McKuer & Merrill, San Francisco. The bags are all stamped as above, while the quality is every way equal, if not superior to any of our own city manufacture. This shipment consisting of 24 cases of 5 lb. bags, and 120 bags assorted, 35, 20 and 15 lbs. each, is rather a bold experiment to make, coming in competition as it does with two or three large city salt mills, furnishing liberal supplies at very low rates. At auction today, sample cases of this ground salt sold at 6½¢ for bags of 5 lbs. each, which seemed to us to be as white as the driven snow."

The salt with which our Hawaiian salt to compete in the coast markets is now the Carmen line and the Bay Works, Liverpool course having gone out of use at the rates required to cover.
The exportation of Hawaiian salt for last year was 884 tons, but that may have been the manufacture for home consumption we have no means of ascertaining. At San Francisco we learn that the importation of foreign salt (chiefly Mexican and Sandwich Island) amounted to 3,913 tons and 12,124 bags coarse.

Physical Sanation.
We have often heard "moral suasion" recommended as the most effective argument in the conversion of sinners; but the Marchioness of Queensberry is trying physical suasion by means of "substantial luncheons," to convert the solidary quartered in her neighborhood. We read in the *London Illustrated News* of Nov. 24 that—
"The Marchioness of Queensberry entertained over three hundred men of the Royal Artillery, eighteen Light Dragoons and a few Cavalry, on Thursday week in the New Masonic Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, at a substantial luncheon, (the Marchioness and a select company presiding.) Substantial luncheons, however, are not new. They were, alternated with hymns sung by the latter, in which the soldiers joined, having been provided with hymn books on entering. About fifty remained at a second meeting, held at the close of the first, and were conversed and prayed with."

The Marchioness is a sensible woman, and understands human nature. There certainly are many other countries besides Scotland where the practice of prefacing religious conversations with substantial luncheons would be attended with the happiest results.

Bowling Alleys and Churches: A Compromise.
We read in one of our exchanges the following:—
"There is a bowling alley in successful operation in Brooklyn, owned and directed by one of the principal churches in that city, and being as such one of its institutions as its weekly prayer meeting and lecture. In this hall, which is accessible all year round, are delivered by Messrs. Radcliffe and Weyer, of the principal churches, sermons of that city in company with the members of their churches, securing such a preparation for the pulpit as their studies cannot afford."

There are sensible men elsewhere, as well as in Brooklyn, and a bowling alley is no longer looked upon as a vestibule to the pit of darkness, any more than the porch of a church. And people will soon begin to concede also that billiard saloons and ball-rooms are not necessarily recruiting stations of Satan.

H. B. S. Alerts.
We understand that the above ship, which has been visiting our port for seven weeks, will leave in a few days for Valparaiso and perhaps home. While we wish her a quick and fair passage, we consider this also an appropriate time to express the unqualified approbation and high opinion entertained by all of our community of the quiet, orderly, gentlemanly conduct of the crew of the said ship while ashore. For nearly the whole time of her stay here, watch and watch have had liberty ashore, yet not one instance of disorder, of drunkenness or rudeness has been reported. This fact cannot fail to reflect in the most honorable manner on the Captain and officers to whom such an admirable discipline and fine spirit among the crew is principally owing.

Thanks.
We are under renewed obligations to our ever attentive friends, Messrs. McKuer & Merrill, and J. W. Sullivan, Esq. of San Francisco, for files of papers received per clipper ships *Fair Wind* and *Nor' Wester*.

ATTEMPT AT ABSON.—The large frame building standing near Mr. Castle's residence, was set on fire on Wednesday of last week, about dusk, but being discovered by passers by, no damage was done. It was supposed then to have occurred accidentally. On Tuesday last, about the same hour, the same building was again discovered on fire, having evidently been set on fire by the aid of straw and other combustible material. A native was observed near the building by one of the boys, but ran away before the fire was discovered. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and had the fire broken out, it must have consumed several buildings. The house is unoccupied. It was evidently the intention of the rogue, by causing a fire out of town, to have a glorious time in robbing hen-roosts or money tills down town. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a third attempt was made to burn this building by using a bundle of dry hay, which was found burning, but luckily extinguished before any damage was done.—P. C. Adc.

We learn that an insane foreigner, an inmate of the American Hospital, has been arrested by order of the American Consul, strong circumstantial evidence indicating him to be the incendiary.

Dashways.
The election of officers of this Association took place this month, and the following gentlemen were chosen:
CAPT. J. M. OAT, President.
WESLEY BURKHAM, Vice-President.
GEO. W. MILLS, Secretary.
JAMES A. BURDICK, Treasurer.
CHAS. W. HART, } Investigating Committee.
MOSES C. HUMPHREYS, }
GEORGE CROCKER, }

A Hawaiian Novelle.
"Rowena Granie" is writing stories regularly for the *Aurora Signal*. Her latest is called "Camoré, or the Kanaka Girl's Revenge."—S. F. Times.
The next will probably be entitled "Ade Mailani, or the Hula-hula Girl's Fate!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.
SIR:—The Hawaiian Bible and Tract Society, for such I presume is the meaning of the words "Ka poe hoolaha Baibala me na palapala e," has issued a "Christian Almanac" for 1861, in the shape of a pamphlet of 33 pages, and in many respects it is a very deserving little publication. There is something wholesome and hearty in the way it pitches into Popery. It brings the Apostle Paul to life again to have a long talk with a Roman Catholic Priest, and I can assure you the Saint is a good deal surprised when he hears that the "Holy Father the Pope" and the "Holy Council of Trent," have invented a new system of belief and worship entirely opposed to the letter and spirit of the Saint's own "Correspondence," (for such rather than "Epistles" is the idea conveyed by the word "palapala," substituted to the familiar pronoun "kuu," in lieu of the weightier and more dignified form of "ka'u"). However, like a Diplomatist begging to refer to former dispatches, he quotes himself very freely, giving chapter and verse, from which circumstance it might be inferred that, although he was, up to the time of the conversation, unacquainted with the doctrinal differences which exist between the several forms of creeds professed by those who seem to have nothing in common but the name of Christian, he was nevertheless aware that the Scriptures had been cut up into chapters and verses, and made himself, as it were, a consenting party to that bungling operation by falling into the crude system of enumeration now in vogue.

But let that pass. "A great deal of the matter contained in the Almanac is very useful, and the religious exhortations to temperance, sobriety and chastity are pithy, and would be everything that one could wish if people would only mind them."
It pains me to say that even in this little work I find something to object to, and I have a right to notice it publicly because the pamphlet is sold by Messrs. Castle and Cook for the price of one half real each copy. It is, then, not intended for private circulation. I could wish in a "Christian Almanac" to find besides a good deal of Christian advice, a corresponding allowance of the Christian spirit. I also think that it ought not, out of malice prepense, to circulate even one untruth. I do not like to see so much as one little fib slipped in to help along an "ism." In a chronological list of events that have transpired on these islands between 1792 and 1860, there appears under the latter date the following, "Hannia ke Kanawai malama i ka hooakamaka me Hawaii nei." The translation is "A law passed to protect (or foster) Prostitution in Hawaii." Now, Sir, I do not mind expressing my unconditional belief that the individual who inserted these words knew that he or she was uttering a falsehood, and that there was a vicious determination on his or her part to make a misrepresentation for party purposes. It is a sneaking attempt to create a prejudice against a law passed by that Legislature to which is given the sole power of enacting what it deems best for the general good. The very class of people from among whom this Almanac must have originated boast pretty openly of the share they had in leading on to the point where a Constitutional Government became practicable, and this single instance may show you how they practically value our institutions now that we have got them. Their much vaunted principle that in free countries the majority rules does not always suit them. Yet in common decency they ought not in ten words to malign the majority of the nation, by saying that through their Representatives they concurred in an Act to foster Prostitution. This does not smell like the act of a people "perfectly Christianized." The "Christian Almanac" should never be used for such an un-Christian purpose as defamation. The compiler of this chronological table ought to have given a glance to those other pages where lying and slandering and backbiting are deprecated, and where we are told to beware of small temptations. A smaller temptation than the opportunity offered to give a law a wrong name and to create a false impression of its originators' purpose, can hardly be conceived of, and yet the compiler gave way to it. And why? Simply because that individual looks upon the passage of the law to prevent the spread of syphilitic disease, as a defeat of the social, religious and political party to which the said compiler belongs. I cannot even trust myself to hope that the person in question was too obtuse to read rightly the heading or understand correctly the object of the law, for it has been so much talked about and written about, and its results hitherto have been so favorably reported on in print and frequently noticed by those who walk our streets after sunset that nothing but determined perversity and a quiet determination to assert what was not true, could have led to the recording of the passage of the enactment as described in the "Christian Almanac" among the memorabilia of the year 1861.

In case this communication should meet the eye of any reader abroad who does not understand the point at issue, I will say that every body here knows that the law in question was passed to prevent the neglect and transmission of the fatal disease which has done so much to depopulate this Archipelago. But besides this it has, in its actual work-

ing, other results of a more accidental kind. It prevents giddy and thoughtless females from loitering about in the streets after dark, "skylarking," as the term goes; it makes them afraid to hang about the bar-rooms where fiddles and flutes and dancing sailors used to collect little mobs. It not only adds to the decency of the town, but it prevents young women from putting themselves among such scenes and companionship as are most likely to lead them into a course of vice. If they do so they are liable to be reported by the police, and unless they can show that they were only indiscreet, not vicious, they go to prison by way of warning. To enroll their names is to subject themselves to periodical inspection, the intention of the law being that they shall neither be allowed to kill themselves nor others. To be sent to prison is to receive, perhaps, a hard, but in many cases a useful lesson. I noticed in the Rev. L. H. Gulick's fourth lecture, the subject of which was the Marshall Islands, the following sentences:

"They seem more excitable and mercurial than any of the Caroline Islanders we have met; but this comes in part from their slight contact with the foreign vice and dissipation. It is said to be alleged to report that disease is now being introduced among the Rakik Islanders, by whaling ships visiting the islands, and who now begin to venture to permit natives with females on board their vessels. The strength of the race will ere long be spoiled. How sad that the safe residence of missionaries among them should be the cause of extraneous physical and moral death to their shores! How difficult to sustain hope in one's heart when planning for the elevation of a people, whose contact with the representatives of civilization, sends, with but few exceptions, to render their disease more deadly and their vices more vicious!"

Might it not be added, how doubly sad it is to see the Missionaries combating with the only system which mortal ingenuity has rendered practicable of curbing that disease, and preventing those deaths which Mr. Gulick bemoans. How truly sad to see them leaving the substance of common sense and the appreciation of human nature as it is, and has been since history lay in its cradle, to indulge in the shadow of Utopian hopes, the non-fulfillment of which appears to irritate them and render them almost doubtful of their Creator's beneficence who does not unravel their mental entanglement by altering his scheme and lowering it to meet their understanding. For my humble part, Sir, I think we had better just do what circumstances admit of than clasp our hands and groan because it is not given us to compass impossibilities.

No doubt there are persons who would like to withdraw from the world and retire to—
"Some sweet little bits of their own."
to enjoy a premature Millennium. But commonplace people who believe in commerce and the interchange of knowledge and material wealth according to what was once supposed to be a beneficent design—the Poles helping the Indies and the Indies the Poles—do not see how to get rid of communication from without. And yet this intercommunication has its disadvantages. It brings all sorts of people to your market—some extremely seductive and some only waiting to be seduced. Some possessed of money to buy anything and everything, some willing to give anything for money. Therein lies the dilemma. If you cut yourselves off from the world, you must stagnate and let the world leave you behind, while you go "breeding in and in," in ideas as well as the more generally received method which those words convey. If you allow the "outside barbarians" to visit you, the contact will be untold to unqualified good. Yet which of the two plans seems to be the intended order of things? I think we must take commerce, even if it has its "grain of salt." But that is no reason why we should not make commerce as innocuous as we can as well to those who are of us as to those who visit us and go their ways. If I understand the thing at all it was exactly with a view to carry out this object in one particular that the law, called by the "Christian Almanac" a law to foster Prostitution, but by those who passed it, *An Act to mitigate the Evil arising from Prostitution*, was enacted. O. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.
SIR:—There is no post office in this country to that to be better regulated than that of Honolulu. There are two reasons for this. First, it is, I believe, better paid in proportion to the amount of letters transmitted through it, than any other post office in either England or North America; and again, we who live here at the ends of the earth suffer far more inconvenience and loss from the miscarriage of letters than do those who reside nearer each other, and who can consequently so much sooner remedy any chance mistake of the sort. Yet if I may trust my own experience, or what I have heard from others, it would be difficult to pick out a single post office in the civilized world where either from negligence or some worse fault so many miscarriages occur. I myself have suffered so much from this circumstance that it has very materially diminished the comfort of my residence in these islands. Letters, some of them I have reason to believe of great importance to me, mailed in New York, have never reached me; and letters which I have had mailed by a friend in Honolulu, to be forwarded via New York, have never been received by the friends to whom they were addressed. I give you one instance. Some years since I wrote to the then Postmaster General on the subject. He assured me in reply that it was impossible that letters mailed at Honolulu for New York, and vice versa from New York to Honolulu, would miscarry if prepaid, as these were all put into a separate bag, only opened at the two cities. On receipt of this reply, I was really puzzled what to make of matters, and therefore determined not to send any further communications to New York until I should have an opportunity of visiting Honolulu and making inquiries myself. Accordingly some months after I went to Honolulu with a rather heavy pocket. Entering the Post Office I gave it to the clerk, who weighed it; the postage amounted to something over four dollars. Having paid that sum, I still lingered at the counter to observe what further would be done with my packet. The clerk tossed it into a large open box. On this I ventured to ask him if he considered that a safe mode of dealing with letters. Oh, yes, he replied, it is all right. I made some further remonstrance, but found it useless, and had to leave my packet to its fate. I was however by no means satisfied that it would reach its destination. The very obvious reflection occurred to me—if there be any one of those employed in the office whose want of a few dollars is greater than his honesty, he has only to put his hand in the box, take out a few of the heavier packets, note the amount of postage on them, put them in the fire, and abstract a like sum from the money drawer. It would seem a safe operation. This imagination of mine led me to write by next post informing my correspondent in New York of my having forwarded the packet and requesting him to write me if it had never reached. I learned from him in due time that it had never reached. In consequence of this I had to give up an undertaking in which I was then engaged, of writing a series of letters for an American journal on the condition and prospects of these islands. I had no means of safely forwarding the manuscript. I know not what the arrangements of the Post Office in this and other particulars now are, but there seems to be some defect somewhere, for my letters to and for very often do not reach their destination, and as for newspapers it is a rare chance if they arrive.

All this, however, Mr. Editor, you may say is mere assertion—there is no proof; and the Post Office Officials may affirm that it must be some irregularity on the part of me or my correspondents, and not on theirs, and I will write by next post informing my correspondent in New York of my having forwarded the packet and requesting him to write me if it had never reached. I learned from him in due time that it had never reached. In consequence of this I had to give up an undertaking in which I was then engaged, of writing a series of letters for an American journal on the condition and prospects of these islands. I had no means of safely forwarding the manuscript. I know not what the arrangements of the Post Office in this and other particulars now are, but there seems to be some defect somewhere, for my letters to and for very often do not reach their destination, and as for newspapers it is a rare chance if they arrive.

I may premise by stating that in order to avoid the chance of mistake by my letters being forwarded through