The Polynesian.

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The Polynesian:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands.

Abraham Fornander, ... Editor.

Business Cards.

CHAS. E. BISHOP. WM. A. ALDRICH.

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS,

Office in the East corner of 'Makee's Block,' on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco.

Will receive deposits.

Discount first class business paper.

Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c. 8-tf

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Honolulu, H. I.

Keep constantly on hand a full supply of every description of merchandise required by whaleships and others. Money advanced at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Swift & Allen, ... New Bedford
" Gideon, Allen & Son, ... "
" Wm. Wilcox, ... "
" Wm. Gifford, ... "
Messrs. Thomas Knowles & Co., ... "
" Weston Howland, Esq., ... "
" Frederick Parker, Esq., ... "
Messrs. Wm. Phillips & Sons, ... "
" Henry A. Peirce, Esq., ... Boston.
Messrs. Butler, Sise & Co., ... "
" Chas. W Brooks, ... San Francisco
Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., ... "
" Williams & Havens, ... New London.
" C. A. Williams & Co., ... Honolulu.
24 tf

J. C. SPALDING,

IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

AGENT FOR

Wm. Thwing & Co.'s Boston and Sandwich Is. Packets.

AGENT FOR

Neptune Ins. Co., Boston,	Equitable Safety Ins. Co.,
Boylston " "	Boston Ins. Co., Bos., [Boston,
Washington " "	Alliance " "
N. E. Mutual " "	Salem Marine Ins. Co., Salem.

☞ Store in Robinson & Co.'s Fire Proof Block. 25-tf

THOMAS 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 45-

B. F. SNOW,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

W. A. ALDRICH,

Importer & Dealer in General Merchandise,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Island Produce bought and sold. Agent for the sale of the products of the Lihue Plantation. 35-tf

H. VON HOLT, C. TH. HEUCK.

Von HOLT & HEUCK,

General Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I 35-tf

H. HACKFELD & CO,

General Commission Agents & Ship Chandlers

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-tf

SAM'L. N. CASTLE. AMOS S. COOKE.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise.

Agents for Dr. Jayne's Medicines.

J. RITSON C. F. HART.

RITSON & HART,

(Successors to HENRY ROBINSON,)

WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT DEALERS,

40 **Foot of Kaahumanu St.** [tf

GODFREY RHODES,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES and SPIRITS, ALE and PORTER,

4 **Near the Post-Office, Honolulu.** [tf

GEORGE G. HOWE,

Lumber Merchant,

Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Sts on the Punchard Premises. 34 tf

UTAI & AHEE,

Wholesale Merchants,

AND

Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii.

33 **KING STREET, HONOLULU.** [tf

T. MOSSMAN. T. MOSSMAN, JR.

MOSSMAN & SON,

Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods

Nuuanu St. Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf.

C. H. LEWERS,

Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-tf

D. N. FLITNER,

CONTINUES his old business at the new store on Kaahumanu street.

Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for sale. 28-tf

S. HOFFMEYER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise.

LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I 19 tf

JAMES LOCKWOOD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE

KAAHUMANU STREET,

HONOLULU, H. I.

Summer Bakers, tin and copper pumps, bathing tubs, foot and shower baths, tin and zinc roofing, and a general assortment of tin ware.

☞ Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. 5 tf

ISAAC FERGUSON,

Ship Carpenter and Caulker,

(NEAR CAPT. R. BROWN'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,)

Esplanade, Honolulu.

All work entrusted to him will be performed in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner Orders can be left at Messrs. Ingols & Stanley, Kaahumanu street. 5 tf

CHARLES W. VINCENT,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.

30 tf CHARLES W VINCENT

W. FISCHER,

Cabinet Maker and French Polisher,

Hotel street, opposite the Government House.

48 tf

Business Cards.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Hamburg-Bremen Fire-Insurance Company.
Agents for the Pioneer Mills, San Francisco.
Agents for the sale of Asegut & Reinhart's Hawaiian Salt Beef.

G. C. MELCHERS, BREMEN. GUST. REINERS, HONOLULU.

Consulates of Russia, Prussia, Bremen and Lubeck.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE 'PIONEER MILLS,'

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE REGULARLY RECEIVING BY every Packet, fresh supplies of FLOUR from the above celebrated Mills, and offer the same for sale at prices to suit the times.

The Baker's Flour is particularly recommended to the Bakers, and the Superfine Flour to the Trade in general, while the Family Flour, for family use, is deemed unsurpassed by the best Eastern Flour. [24 tf] MELCHERS & CO.

SHERMAN PECK. CHAS. BREWER, 2d.

C. BREWER & CO.

Commission and Shipping Merchants.,

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

—REFER TO—

James Hunnewell, Esq., Charles Brewer, Esq., } Boston.
Messrs. McRuer & Merrill., Chas. Wolcott Brooks, Esq., } San Francisco.
Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co., Manila. 19-tf

DUDLEY C. BATES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Merchant Street, Honolulu.

I have this day established myself in the Commission Business at Honolulu, and trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to any parties who may entrust their business to my care.

Consignments from the other Islands and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, respectfully solicited.

Honolulu, September 1, 1860. 18 tf

JANION, GREEN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Fire Proof Buildings, Queen Street,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I. 52-tf.

A. S. & M. S. GRINBAUM,

IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu, Oahu. 24 tf

WM. WEBSTER,

Land Agent to His Majesty.

Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street tf 4

J. F. COLBURN,

AUCTIONEER,

Honolulu, Oahu, 7-tf

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Court House, up stairs. 15 tf

N. L. INGOLS. R. H. STANLEY.

INGOLS & STANLEY,

Accountants and Conveyancers,

HONOLULU.

N. B.—Averages adjusted, Protests extended, Legal Documents executed, with neatness and dispatch; Commercial Books opened and closed, and Custom House Brokerage done. Accounts made up and Collections faithfully attended to. [43

Chas. F. Guillou, M. D.,

LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY

Late Consular Physician to American Seamen,

AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

OFFICE corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street.

☞ Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours inquire at his residence. 26-tf

E. HOFFMANN,

Physician and Surgeon,

☞ Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. 11-tf

J. WORTH,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Ships supplied with recruits and Money advanced on Bills of Exchange.

HILO, Hawaii, July, 1860. 14 ly

ALLEN & BERRILL,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEORGE W. MACY,

Kawaihae, Hawaii.

Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 9 tf

JOHN PATY,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,

FOR THE

State of California, at Honolulu.

OFFICE OF D. C. WATERMAN & Co.

WILL attend to taking of Depositions, Acknowledgments, and all other Instruments of Writing to be used in this State.

Honolulu, December 3, 1860. 32 6m

WAIKAHALULU WATER LOTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT for the sale and lease of the

WAIKAHALULU LOTS!

begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Speculators and others to this finely situated tract of land which is now offered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenient terms:

Plans may be seen and all particulars learned by application to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings.

N. B.—Early application should be made for choice Lots

W. L. GREEN,
Agent for the Sale of Waikahalulu Lots.

Honolulu Oct. 9th, 1858. 23-tf

NOTICE

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE REMITTANCE OF MONEY to the other Islands, the public are hereby informed that certificates of deposit, payable to order, will be issued at the Hawaiian Treasury to persons depositing the money therefor.

Residents in Honolulu having taxes due on other islands will find this the readiest and safest means of remitting the money to pay them.

By order of the Minister of Finance.

H. W. McCOUGHTRY,
Nov. 2, 1859.—27 Reg. Public Accounts.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS Indebted to the Estate of John H. Lord, deceased, are requested to settle immediately with ither of the undersigned; and all persons having demands against the Estate will please present them without delay.

WM. R. WRIGHT,
RCHD. B. NEVILLE.
Honolulu, July 27th, 1860. [12 tf] Executors.

LAW REPORTS!

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE FIRST VOLUME of the Hawaiian Reports, comprising many of the most important Decisions and Rulings of the Superior Courts of this Kingdom during the ten years ending with 1856, compiled by GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.

Price five dollars, bound in calf 8-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay no debts contracted in his name, after this date, unless by his written order 15 ly JAMES DAWSON.

Bound Volumes!

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE "POLYNESIAN" FOR various years for sale at this office. Price, $6.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR

CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co.,

Shipping and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 SANSOME St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships, and the negotiation of Exchange.

☞ EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

—REFER TO—

B. F. Snow, ... Honolulu.
C. Brewer & Co., ... "
J. S. Walker, ... "
H. Hackfeld & Co., ... "
B. Pitman, ... Hilo.
James Hunnewell, ... Boston.
Henry A. Peirce, ... "
Chas. Brewer, ... "
Thayer, Brigham & Field, ... "
Sutton & Co., ... New York.
Swift & Allen, ... N. Bedford.
33 tf

D. C. McRUER, J. C. MERRILL.

McRUER & MERRILL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

AUCTIONEERS!

AGENTS OF THE

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE

OF

HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, Insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

47 and 49 California-street,

SAN FRANCISCO Cal.

REFER TO—

Messrs. D. C. Waterman & Co., ... Honolulu.
" C. Brewer & Co., ... "
Capt. B. F. Snow, ... "
A. P. Everett, Esq., ... "
Messrs. Gilman & Co., ... Lahaina.
B. Pitman, Esq., ... Hilo. [23-tf

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now received with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of health, and testimonials in the possession of the proprietor of the remedy show that those must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and such as can be used in such quantities as to not rely on the Bowels.

Let the doubtful read the testimony of giving their testimony in favor.

All who use it are unanimous in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness and may be used successfully in the Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) **In twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is an active Cathartic pill which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The continued increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in recommending it to their friends, induces me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know the value of such a Cathartic PILL, as different portions of the different Cathartics act upon different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a compound of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act upon this well established fact, alimentary canal, and are a variety of the purest Vegetables on every part of the bowels, where a Cathartic is **good and safe** in all cases needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,** or **weight in the head, Dizziness, Worms in all Inflammatory Rheumatism,** a great **Children or Adults, Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose,** 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents

for the Pacific Coast, **132 Washington Street, San Francisco.**

MONGANUI!

Wm. BUTLER,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

AND

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.

Monganui, New Zealand,

HAS MADE arrangements to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of salt provisions, bread, flour, ship chandlery, groceries, clothing, and everything required for a complete outfit.

FRESH SUPPLIES, POTATOES, FIREWOOD,

All furnished on the

Shortest Notice!

Monganui lies in the Southeast part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in Lat. 35° 06' S., Lon. 173° 38' E. 36 tf

MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

GENERAL AGENTS!

HAKODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

☞ By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs. FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Produce hence.

Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. 18 tf

Storage!

STORAGE, FOR 400 TO 500 TONS HEAVY OR light goods, on the premises of the undersigned.

1-tf B. F. SNOW

Foreign Advertisements.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID!

For Restoring, Preserving and Adorning

THE HAIR!

THE GREAT PRESERVATIVE OF THE AGE!

NO HOME in the Tropics should be without Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Prof. Anderson, in 1855,

Pronounced it to be the Saver of his Hair!

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND, LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25th. 1855.

It affords me very great pleasure to bear witness to the surprising efficacy of "Bogle's Hyperion Fluid." I had occasion to resort to it after losing so much of my hair as to be almost bald, owing to the influence of the climate, during my tour in the United States. Various much vaunted Hair Restoratives which I had already tried having entirely failed, I was advised to test the value of Mr. Bogle's preparation. I used it diligently for some time, when to my great gratification my hair assumed more than its former luxuriance. Hence I can—both from my own experience and that of my friends to whom I have recommended its use—most confidently advise the use of the "Hyperion Fluid" to all who need the use of that which shall restore, nourish, and beautify their hair. For these purposes, I am certain that it is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON,
"Great Wizard of the North."

To the Public of Honolulu.

The Agent of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid having called on me when I arrived here, I was delighted to find my old friend had preceded me (I mean Bogle's Fluid.) My hair was falling off in thousands per day; a short interview with my friend has stoped the fall; a few smart rubbing operations, performed by "VOELKER," has made every hair as fast as the Hawaiian on my Magic Chair. 1, in 1859, in Honolulu, recommend it to the world as the Great Hair Preserver.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON, "Wizard."

☞ Agent for the sale of Bogles Fluid

VOELKER.

Perfumer, Fort street, Honolulu.

BEST HAIR DYE

In the World!

THIS IS RATHER STRONG language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was *proven* to be so by the judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer), who awarded it the Prize Medal and Diploma, over the choicest hair dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in, 1st, The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d, Does not hurt or stain the skin. 3d, Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvellous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BUGLE, 202 Washington street, Boston, and may be had of Druggists everywhere. 50 y

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE

TO MASTERS & OWNERS OF WHALESHIPS!

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce to Masters of Whaleships, and the public in general, that they have succeeded in leasing from the French Government at Tahiti, the RAILWAY AND HEAVING DOWN PREMISES, including Storehouses, etc., etc., and are now prepared to execute repairs with despatch and the lower rates than at any other port in the Pacific.

22 ly* OWEN & GOODING, Shipwrights.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN!

JOHN ALLMAND, Jr., & Co.

Have established themselves in Japan, for the purpose of carrying on a **General Commission Business.** They have established a Line of Packets between San Francisco and Kanagawa, touching at Honolulu on their way of Kanagawa.

The bark ROVER, the pioneer of the line, will leave San Francisco about the 1st of April for Kanagawa.

References:

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., ... San Francisco.
Macondray & Co., ... " "
Russell & Co., ... China.
B. F. Snow, ... Honolulu.
199-1y

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

Dealer in

Type, Presses, Printing Mat'al, Paper, Cards

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 Clay street, near Sansome,

42 1y **SAN FRANCISCO.**

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

AGENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

☞ Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 8 1y

CHARLES BREWER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Boston, U. S. 35 tf

☞ Refer to R. W. Wood and C. Brewer 2d.

To the Honolulu Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that all "Lots" at the disposal of the subscriber, and owned by the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery Association, are sold or occupied by graves. Hereafter the public must depend upon the owners of private lots, or find burial accommodations elsewhere.

S. C. DAMON,
29 tf ecretary and Treasurer of N. V. C. A.

Playing Cards!

FRENCH PLAYING CARDS!

For sale by 24 tf MELCHERS & CO.

The Polynesian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR:—You are aware of most of the causes which have retarded the publication of these letters. It is only necessary that I should inform your readers of some of them.

When I entered on the subject I conceived that what I had to say would only occupy two, or it might be three, columns of your paper. As I proceeded, however, the subject expanded before me, so that from the time occupied in writing on it and other circumstances, the last session of the legislature had commenced before I had come near a conclusion. I thought it better, therefore, to wait until that session had closed, that I might see what new measures might be carried before giving my manuscript to the Press.

I have to add that the delay has led me to give greater expansion to my ideas than the preamble of my first letter would suggest to the reader.

I am yours very obediently,

JOHN RAE.

HANA, January 10, 1860.

Thoughts on the System of Legislation

Which has prevailed in the Hawaiian Islands for the last forty years; on the evils that have arisen from it; and on the possible remedies for these evils—by JOHN RAE, *A. M., M. D., S. S. R., M. E., District Justice and Coroner for Hana, Maui, Notary Public for Maui, author of* NEW PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, *&c., &c., &c.*

SIR:—I am desirous of endeavoring to call the attention of the public, and of the Legislature, to certain—as they seem to me—errors and defects in some of our laws, or rather in the principles of legislation which have given origin to these laws.

I am sensible how little authority my name can here give to any arguments I may bring forward, and should, therefore, have preferred the modesty of an anonyme, but that the facts I wish to state would not permit my hiding myself under an *incognito*.

As it is so, I may be permitted to state to your readers why it is that I conceive I may, without presumption, endeavor to call their attention to the subjects I take upon me to discuss.

The character of the native Hawaiian has always been to me an object not only of mere curiosity, but of great and, I trust, intelligent interest. I have had ample opportunities for studying that character, and have used all proper means to avail myself of them. I have resided in these islands for over ten years, surrounded by natives, most generally without a white man within miles of me, and in my various capacities of pedlar, doctor, schoolmaster, farmer, and magistrate, I have necessarily seen them exhibited before me without disguise, and in various lights. To say that I fully comprehend them is more than I, or perhaps any white man, could do with justice. But at least I know something of them, and of the mode in which laws devised for their benefit have really operated.

The laws to which I wish specially to refer are those established with the purpose of suppressing disorders incident to the intercourse of the sexes—laws, or rather the want of laws, for repressing the diseases which spread from irregularities in that intercourse—and, finally, the law which has been passed to regulate the traffic in *awa*.

I would first speak of the laws which have been passed to suppress irregularities in the commerce of the sexes. And the first observation I would make is, that I have very great doubts whether the framing of any such laws, or at least their rigorous enforcement, be a measure that is ever either wise or expedient. I entertain those doubts, not because I disbelieve in the paramount importance of the purity of domestic life to the happiness and prosperity of individuals and nations. I am, on the contrary, convinced that it is the only true foundation for both; but because I believe it will be found that all attempts to amend the morality of any nation by legislative enactments and governmental action, have ever proved worse than useless. Human nature somehow rises up in arms against any force from without that would compel it to be good or righteous after any particular fashion, and, in the tumult of the rebellion thus excited, treads down and stifles those inward monitors to which the soul would otherwise have been inclined to listen. The thing has been often tried and always with bad success.

Louis the 14th closed a long life of license by an old age of devotion. He had been the model by which all around him had hitherto shaped their course of life, and he determined that in this also they should follow his kingly example. He was obeyed, for his iron will had a force more stringent than our laws. Decorum of manners, books of devotion, religious exercises seemed a fashion. But was there any good in this? Was there anything real? Quite the contrary. All these things felt as galling fetters, which they who wore them longed to shake off. This the event proved. With ill-dissembled joy was the descent marked of the old monarch to his tomb. Then all those disorderly passions that had been unwillingly pent up, having gathered ten-fold force from restraint, burst forth exultant. In their fresh vigor, as they showed themselves at the Court of the Regent Orleans, they rivalled the orgies of the Roman Emperors. Under his successor, Louis 15th, exhausted but not satiated, they sank into the disgraceful debaucheries that tainted all the higher ranks of France during that reign, and cast so vile a stain on her nobility that the deep gulph dug for them by that terrible revolution, which these excesses had so largely contributed to excite, scarcely hides it from our eyes.

But it will be said by some: This is no fair instance; Louis 14th was a bigoted Roman Catholic, and the imperfect teachings of that faith can never be expected to serve as a firm foundation for national morality. Be it so. Let us then take an instance from another and opposite quarter.

Every one will acknowledge that the Puritans of England, the brethren of the pilgrim fathers, were an eminently religious people. I speak not of the correctness of their belief, nor of the just conformity of their practice to the revealed will, but of the sincerity of their faith, and of its influence on their lives and actions. That was tested in destitution, adversity, persecution, and bore them stoutly through many a battle field, so nerving their arms to the combat that at length their good swords won for them the supremacy over England. They laid hands on the Kingdom as their rightful possession, and, in accordance as they conceived with the course manifestly marked out to them by the hand of God, they determined to make it a privilege worthy of His Saints to purify it of wickedness, purge it of all incentives to guilty folly, and exalt godliness in its midst. Vice was to be put down with a high hand. Death, therefore, was the penalty of proved licentiousness. All recreations and sports withdrawing the mind from the worship of God and Heaven by contemplations, were voted sinful and to be done away with. The theatres were, therefore, closed, and sports and recreations even more innocent abolished. None but men of acknowledged piety and godliness could aspire to office. Others were scowled down as opposers of God's work.*

The intent of these men was perhaps good, but nothing could have been more calamitous for themselves and England than the project they set about. It overthrew them. Its mischievous effects on the Kingdom were so great and manifold that their traces yet remain.

Religion, with all its graces and virtues, is from above, heavenly. The instruments with which rulers work, and alone can work, rewards and punishments, are of the earth, earthly. No government, therefore, can manufacture religion. When it sets about it, the article it turns out is sure to prove that rascally counterfeit, hypocrisy.

The world is mainly made up of worldlings, men who would rise and thrive, and are ever ready to adopt the mode by which they see others rising and thriving—to seize the weapons that then and there may best serve them in the battle of life. Such men readily assume the externals of a prosperous religion. Is a readiness in extempore prayer demanded, their sharp wits and a little of the imitative faculty soon enable them on all needful occasions to rival, and even surpass, professionals in the wordy abasement of self, in the warmth and energy of their beseechings. Are a sanctimonious demeanor and a sober suit of clothes esteemed ensigns of inward piety, both can with almost equal ease be put on. Is regular attendance at church requisite, they are there. Neither wildness of doctrine nor prosiness of manner can weary them out. Are cards, dice and other more enticing pleasures to be given up, they are abandoned, or only indulged in when a safe secrecy can be bought.

All this is no doubt something of a heavy price to pay, and, accordingly, were not the reward proportional, they would account themselves very ill-used men. Of consequence, every office of trust or emolument, whether they be fitted for it or not, must be theirs. Theirs too must be all governmental windfalls, and advantageous contracts. Means are to be found for gratifying worse propensities with impunity. Complaints against debaucheries, extortions, calumnies and frauds that would wither the reputation of other men, must be put down with the cry "He is a godly man, we know him to be incapable of such things." Woe, then, to the accuser! He is a marked and blasted man.

All this the puritanical party experienced, and evil were the consequences both within their camp, and without it. Within, even the really pious were contaminated by the bad example when they saw that men of the same religious standing as themselves were, according to the phraseology of the day, *self-seekers*, they also became self-seekers, entered into the common scramble, and contributed to bring disgrace on their party. So universally predominant had self-interest become, so far had the contagion spread, that, as is well known, Cromwell could not find men enough in his party sufficiently untainted by it, to enable him to carry on a constitutional government. He was actually compelled to be a despot.

Outside of the camp again, honest men who had stood aloof from the peculiar religious views and civil policy of that party, now looked on them with absolute detestation. They felt wronged by the state of political and social depression, and consequent insignificance, in which they had been so long compelled to exist. They were exasperated at the debarment from harmless sports and recreations, at the sabbatarian gloom in which the land was plunged, at the fines and sequestrations under which it groaned, all to gratify the tastes, and fill the pockets, of a set who had proved themselves not a whit better, but rather a little worse, than their neighbors. A settled indignation pervaded the minds of men, the forerunner of the revolution that ensued. They fell, and Charles was brought in. Then was seen what they had done for themselves and England.

As for them, their fall was complete and utter. The multitude regarded them as pharisaical hypocrites, more wicked at heart than publicans and sinners. How widely this sentiment prevailed in England may be gathered from the reception Butler's celebrated satire met with. To us the the picture he draws of times

"When pulpit drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick,"

seems too grossly exaggerated, and deficient both in probability and decorum. But then it convulsed the nation with laughter, and from sea to sea they clapped their hands with all the delight which people feel when they see a lash well laid on upon a rabble rout of scamps. As a party they were completely sunk; the really good among them finding it impossible to extricate themselves from the mire of the slough into which good and bad had been together hurled, How unlike was the fortune of that vast body of English Puritans, once so famous, to that of the handful of them who took refuge in a corner of North America, and, happily for themselves, had no opportunity to attempt to domineer over others. The one sunk in obscurity—the other revered and celebrated, as having so largely contributed to lay the foundations, and give solidity and strength, to the fabric of a mighty Empire. This was what the unhappy project of the English Puritan had done for himself: what he had done for the English people was still more calamitous.

He had found them at least decent. Piety and virtue among them had their praise. Vice had been for a reproach, not an honor. Now, as men ever go to extremes, because harmless mirth had been held a sin, they flew into the embrace of licentious folly. Because an air of piety and devotion had been used to cloak wickedness, they conceived, whenever they saw them, that they covered a knavish hypocrite. To be openly licentious, to mock at religion and virtue, was to be an honest fellow. Drunkenness and debauchery overran the nation. It is not unusual to lay all this on the head of Charles, but that is to ascribe greater power to him than he had or could have had. No single man can change the morals of a nation. Charles, indeed, willingly headed the frothy stream, and, as he gaily sailed along it, caught with delight at the glittering bubbles that floated on its surface, but the polluted tide itself had far deeper sources, and flowed from the diseased and corrupted national heart. In proof of my assertion I might cite the whole recorded history, the whole extant literature of the nation during the two periods, the one immediately preceding, the other following the Civil War, but I content myself with one particular. In those days, before the existence of newspapers, and the currency of what is termed light literature, the playhouse was the great resource for daily intellectual delectation. It necessarily reflected the feelings, sentiments and tastes of the age. Now, if we take up any of the dramatists who flourished during the reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles I., Shakspeare, for instance, or Ben Johnson, or even I think Fletcher, we find indeed a free picture of life and manners, but nothing vicious. The picture, on the contrary, is that of vice punished and virtue rewarded. To our tastes indeed some of the scenes are not very decorous, but it is an indecorum which we excuse as we do that of an infant gamboling on the carpet. In some of his tumbles we might wish perhaps that he wore something else than a petticoat; but he means no harm. That was the drama which the puritans had denounced and prohibited. The drama which came in with Charles, and which that education had given the nation a taste for, was of a different stamp. In it, as we see it in the pages of Congreve, Dryden and Wycherly, the hero is always a profligate, and is rewarded for his profligacy. The Puritan had made adultery death; the plot of these dramas generally turns on a successful adultery. He had made a serious offence of that free wit which only aims at a laugh. In the drama that followed his reign, so coarse is the ribaldry, so indecent the profligacy, as to be disgusting. We ought to recollect, too, that it was not the unwashed multitude alone that took delight in these representations, but the wit, the fashion, the nobility, and the beauty of the realm. Stately dames and high born maidens listened with complacency to what it shocks us even to read. I might continue, but I must have some respect for the patience of my reader. It was very long before England cleansed herself from the foul leprosy with which crude humours, unwisely pent up till they became vitiated, had thus defaced her fair form, and yet some scars remain.

We may then, on the one hand, set it down as a great truth that, as virtue springs from the heart, morality, or peculiar forms of morality and religion, can never be made to take root and flourish among a people