The Polynesian: PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU,

Hawaiian Islands. Abraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

Business Cards.

BISHOP & CO.,

BANKERS, Office in the East corner of 'Makee's Block,' on Kanhumann street, Honolula.

Braw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Will receive deporits,
Dircount first class business paper,
Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

W. A. Aldrich. J. S. Walker. S. C. Allen. ALDRICH, WALKER & Co., Importers and Commission Merchants-Dealers in General Merchandise, and Agents for the Sale of Island Produce.

Agents for the Libue, Metcalf, and Princeville Plantations JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE,

-ALSO-

Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. Honolulu, H. I. -REFERENCES .-

His Ex. B. C. Wyllie,..... Honolulu. Chas. Brewer, Esq., do
Wilcox, Richards & Co., do

C. BREWER & CO. Commission and Shipping Merchants., Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

-REFER TO-JOHN M. HOOD, New York. JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., CHARLES BREWER, Esq., Boston. H. A. PIERCE, Esq.,

MESSES. McRUER & MERRILL. San Francisco. CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Esq., MESSES. WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong. MESSES. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co., Manila.

MELCHERS & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants Stone Store, Kaahumann Street, Corner Merchant

AGENTS FOR THE Hamburgh-Bremen Fire Insurance Company; Pioneer Flour Milis, San Francisco; Sale of Asegut & Reinhardt's sult beef; Sale of sugar, molasses and other Hawaiian produce.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and all orders from the other islands and abroad promptly executed.

GUST. C. MELCHERS, Bremen;

J. D. WICKE, Honolulu;

18-tf F. A. SCHAEFER, Honolulu.

JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants,

Fire Proof Buildings, Queen Street, HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I. B. F. SNOW,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

Von HOLT & HEUCK, General Commission Merchants, Honoi vin. Onhu. S. I

H. HACKFELD & CO, General Commission Agents. Honolulu, Onhu, H. I.

AMOS &. COOKE. SAM'L. N. CASTLE. CASTLE & COOKE. Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. Agents for Dr. Jayue's Medicines.

C. BREWER 2d, General Merchant and Agent for the sale of the products of the

A. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES!

And every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods.

Store in Makee's Block, formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., fronting on Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu.

JOHN RITSON. DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, ALE & PORTER,

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

GODFREY RHODES, WHOLESALE DEALER IS WINES and SPIRITS. ALE and PORTER

4] Near the Post-Office, Honolnin. SAM'L H. DOWSETT,

LUMBER MERCHANT Will furnish Building Material of every description, at low Port and Queen streets.

Process. Yard on corner of 38 tf

GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant,

Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Naunus Sts on the Punchard Premises. 34 if UTAL & AHEE,

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

83] KING STREET, HONOLULU. C. H. LEWERS, Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-tf

D. N. FLITNER, CONTINUES his old business at the new store of Kaahumanu street. Thronometers 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

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher,

Hotel street, opposite the Government House

Business Cards.

THOMAS SPENCER,

sland Produce, &c., &c.,andCommission Merchan

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I. Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce.

CHUNG HOON. WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

Importer of China and other Goods; dealer in Sugars, Molass es, Coffee, Rice, Fungus, &c. On King street, next door to Messrs. Castle & Cook. 49y 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 nquire at his residence.

R. E. WAKEMAN. Contractor of Building and Jobbing. ALSO-Wheelright, Carriage Making and Repairing.-King street, Honolulu, opposite the City Market.

B. F. EHLERS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, SILKS, &c. FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

J. O'NEILL. Painter, Paper-Hanger, &c. Opposite Lewis & Norton's Cooperage, King st. 50

ALLEN & BERRILL, SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY,

Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busi-iess 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

J. WORTH, **AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT**

AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Ships supplied with Recruits and money advanced on Bills of Exchange.

HILO, Hawaii. CALIFORNIA MUTUAL

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, beg leave to inform the Agents for the above Company, beg leave to ic that they are now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES

On cargo, freight and treasure to all parts of the world. H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1861. 17-tf

LUMBER! THE Cargo of the barkentine "Constitution,"

NOW LANDING

CONSISTING OF 40,000 feet tongued and grooved Boards, 30,000 feet assorted Boards, 100,000 feet assorted Scantling, 7,000 five feet pickets,

50,000 Cedar Shingles, For sale by

JUST RECEIVED!

Per bk. Yankee 100 SACKS OATS: Cases Corn Starch,

Oysters, Oyster Crackers, Picnic do, Boston do, Wafer Bread, Jenny Lind Cakes,

California Mustard, Boxes white Vermicelli, " Maccaroni Cases Oregon smoked Hams,

Catties Curious Breakfast Tea. S. SAVIDGE.

Sugar and Molasses! CROP 1862! L'ROM TITCOMB'S PLANTATION! ALDCICH, WALKER & CO.

Sisterhood of the Sacred Hearts. HONOLULU,

Fort St., near the Catholic Church. THE FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on August 2d, 1862. Young Ladies of every religious denomination will be admitted, provided it be previously agreed that they will conform to the general regulations of the house.

The course of Education for Boarders will comprise Reading,

the general regulations of the house.

The course of Education for Boarders will comprise Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Arithmetic, Geography, use of Globes, History (sacred and profane), Chronology, Mythology, Logic, French and German Languages, Book-Keeping, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Drawing, Painting, and all kinds of Fancy Needle-Work.

The Sisters being aware that all education is imperfect without the knowledge of the Law of God, will devote themselves with the most sedulous care, to the religious instruction of their Catholic papils, without neglecting to inculcate in the minds of the others the general principles of Christian morality. The most conscientious attention will be given to form their manners and to train them up to habits of order, neatness and industry.

The diet will be wholesome and abundant.

The health of the pupils will be the object of constant and maternal solicitude, and at all times they will be under the immediate superintendance of their teachers.

intendance of their teachers. TERMS. BOARD & TUITION, per Quarter of Twelve Weeks, \$45. Music, Drawing, Painting, German Language, and Artificial

Flowers, will form extra charges.

No extra charge for the French Language.

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. Persons residing at a distance are requested to have a responsible agent in the city of Honolulu.

No reduction made in case of children being withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter.

Tuesdays and Saturdays will be the appointed days for

to visit their children.

On the first Saturday of each month the Boarders will be allowed to go out with their parents or guardians, but never with any other, without a written permission from said parents or guardians. They must return to the establishment before 6 o'clock, P. M., the same day.

Postage, stationery, washing and mending, Doctor's fees and medicines, will be chargeable to the parents.

For further particulars, application may be made to Sister Masta Josepha.

THE PERMANENT establish of the Pacific," (Hoku o ka Pakipika), newspaper to be printed in the Hawarian language, having become a fixed fact, the undersigned respectfully notifies those desirous of availing themselves of its columne as an advertising medium, that its issue will be on Thursday of each week, and that the edition to be printed is over two thousand copies. Terms reasonable, and advertisements translated gratuitously.

G. W. MILLS, Manager. At the Polynesian Office.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and

128 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-

D. C. McRUER,

J. C. MERRILL

HONOLULU, MAY 31, 1862.

MCRUER & MERRILL,

AUCTIONEERS!

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, in-surance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supply ing whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

117 and 119 California-street, SAN FRANCISCO Cal. Messrs. D. C. Waterman & Co., Honolulu

Lahaina. A. P. EVERETT

VICTORIA, V. I.

..... REFERENCES :. Messrs McRuer & Mennut.San Francisco.

RICE & Co., Shipping and Commission Merchants,

SHIP CHANDLERIES, &c. HAKODADI, JAPAN,

WILL ATTEND TO THE sales of Merchan-V dise, as also to the purchase and shipment of all kinds of Goods exported from that country. Mr. RICE is the Commer cial Agent for the United States at that port, and having already resided there for about five years, is enabled by his acquaintance with the country, to offer many advantages in the discharge of any business that may be entrusted to their House. REFER TO

WN. T. COLEMAN & Co.,

JOHN H. ALDRICH, Esq.,

I. HOWLAND, JR., & Co.,

CHARLES SCUDDER & Co., .. New York, New Bedford ... Augusta, Me San Francisco, Cal. MCCONDRY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
C. WOLCOTT BROOKS & CO., Honolulu, S. I.

MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS HARODADI, 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 o Produce hence. Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859.

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Boston, U. S. Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2n.

CHARLES BREWER.

WM. FAULKNER & SON. 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. A Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us be-

On Sale: EX RECENT ARRIVALS! THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCER-

IES, at the store of the undersigned: Preserves Fresh apples do quinces do peaches, do Pears do lobsters Sardines French capers English pickles do pie fruits Raspberry jam Cranberry jam sauces mustard Strawberry do, &c. &c, &c. French mustard Hops Soap
Tins of water, butter, sugar,
oyster, soda and wine crack
ers
Smoked hams
do herrings Sweet savory Summer savory Curry powder Ground cassia black pepper

do Whole Best Oolong tea Pimento Ground cloves Preserved salmon Green corn do ginger Cream Tartar S. C. Soda Crushed sugar Loaf do Haxall flour do currants in tins N.B. Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee

always on hand. H. McINTYRE. BARRELS ONLY ON HAND!

PACKED BY E. KRULL, at Kealia. VON HOLT & HEUCK.

Corner Fort and Merchant streets. NOTICE. LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE A privilege of gathering Pulu, Fungus and Arrowroot on all the Government lands on the Island of Hawaii (with the excep-tion of those lands which may be sold or leased during the con-tinuation of this privilege), has been this day granted to Mr C. C. Harris.

Home Department, 30th July, 1859.

Advertisements.

POLYNESIAN



BOOK & JOB Printing Office!

ABRAHAM FORNANDER.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING IN EVERY

VARIETY OF STYLE. Executed promptly and neatly

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. WE HAVE A MOST VARIED

our friends and the public generally, to our large and beautiful assortment of Plain, Ornamental and Illuminated CARD STOCK!

assortment of material appertaining to a complete

ting Office, and we would particularly call the attention

And Plain and Fancy NOTE and other Papers, which those desiring a really good article, neatly printed, are especially invited to call and examine POSTERS, BLANKS, BILLS LADING,

BILL HEADS, CONSULAR BLANKS, BLANK RECEIPTS. BUSINESS CARDS. CIRCULARS.

ADDRESS CARDS. BILLETS. In fact, any kind of Printing, either Plain or Ornamental,

any quality of Stock that may be desired, on terms as reasonable and in a style equal to anything ever executed in Honolulu. Our specimen books are open to the inspection of the Public, who are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

&T N. B. All kinds of FANCY PRINTING in Colors and in Bronge, done with care and in a style not to be surpassed

4-4 BEST FAMILY COTTONS

American Prints (asst'd patterns,) Ladies Congress Boots, tt Calf " Buff

" Jenny Lind do, P. R. Denims, Extra heavy Tickings, Fancy Ribbons, Black and colored Silk Velvets, Lining Cambrics,

Ladies' and Gent's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Sup'r assortment of Neck Ties. American Saddles and Bridles, &c , &c. A. S. CLEGHORN.

Boots and Shoes. OF BEST German and French manufacture

Gent's calf Boots. calf Shoes, different patterns and make, " Congress Gaiters, " Elastic Ties,

Patent Leather do do, Lasting Gaiters, For sale by [33] For sale by [33] Strong and comfortable Boots and Shoes for mechanics. HAIKU SUGAR COMPANY

The undersigned offer for sale the Sugar and Molasses!

Of their FIRST CROP, now coming in! ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST, Agents H. S. CO. Sugar and Molasses!

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co. Peanut Oil! Peanut Oil THIS OIL can be used for any kind of Lamps, burns with a white and brilliant light, and emits no smoke. In quantities to suit for sale at MELCHERS & CO. 24-tf

FROM the Libue Plantation. For fale by

JUST RECEIVED! A ND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsapalla. [38 tf] JANION GREEN & CO. Firewood! Firewood!!

FOR SALE at very reasonable rates, at MELCHERS & Co. NOTICE.

and killing of the wild cattle on the mountains on Hawaii, belonging to His Majesty and to the Government, by parties who
claim or pretend to claim right under bills of sale from His Majesty or from the Government, and whereas, from the nature of
the country and other causes it is almost impossible to place
agents to guard the interests of His Majesty and of the Govern
ment, and whereas all parties having legal claims on the said
wild cattle have already had time sufficient, if they have used
the diligence to remove the same: tue diligence to remove the same:

Now therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Hawaii, previous to the 1st day of January 1857, to remove the same if not already removed, on or before the 1st day of May next.

after which time, parties taking wild cattle will be prosecuted Interior Office, L. KAMEHAMEHA.

Jan. 24, 1858. NOTICE! THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have established a branch of their house at VICTORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a general Commission business. Particular attention will be piad to consignments of Sandwick Island produce.

Honolulu, May 10, 1859.

The Polynesian.

Thoughts on the Synem of Legislation Which has prevailed in the Hawar Islands for the last forty years; on the evils that have arisen from it; and on the possible remedies for these evil-by Dr. John Rae, of Hana, Mani, author of New Principles or POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c., &c., &c. [Continued.]

HANA, MAUI, April 3, 1862. I am inclined to trace to the same laws, concerning the irregular intercourse of the sexes, another great and growing evil of most disastrous omen to this most interesting but unfortunate race. I allude to the frequent, and, as it seems to me, increasing prevalence among them of disregard to the binding force of an oath.

In all nations, he who calls on superior powers, believed to be sentient of the facts, to witness to the truth of what he asserts, adds to the weight of the simple assertion that of the credence which he may have in the existence of these powers, and in their will and ability to punish him, if he call on them to be his fellow witnesses to the truth of what he knows to be a lie. While the dread of an avenging Deity thus binds him on the one hand, he is bound on the other by a regard to his reputation among his fellow-men, who are generally disposed to look on the sanctity of an oath as a thing essential to the security and well being of society. A wise legislator will avoid making any law which may weaken or snap asunder either of these ties, the more especially as the loosening of the one ever enfeebles the constraining power of the other. To take one instance: It is a grave error to place a jury in such a situation that they must either give a verdict contrary to clear evidence or turn over a man to a punishment which in their opinion he does not deserve. In such cases most juries acquit, and thus not only does the law become a dead letter, but the sanctity of an oath and the reverence due to the Deity is diminished in the eyes of all men by seeing both violated with impunity, and not only without public censure, but with public approbation. But as I have already spoken at some length on this point in my former letters, I shall not further enlarge on it. I will only add that if ever such cautious legislation was called

for, it was so here. In the ancient order of things, the belief in the will and the power of their gods to avenge for false oaths was very strong among this people. Dread of the wrath of these deities for this or that offence sat heavy on their souls. When now their the condition of things. It is all the fault of the ancient oaths had been abolished, and in their room the swearing on the Bible by the true God was substituted, it ought, I think, to have been considered that they were as yet weak in the new faith, and that therefore it might be of most mischievous tendency to call on them to give testimony as to facts which their own wishes and the general sentiment of the community might strongly tempt them to misrepresent. That thus not only would the law be incapable of being properly carried into effect, but that the trust, which the people were beginning to repose in the new creed and new religious system, would be likely to be violently shaken and seriously damaged. But the laws concerning incontinence placed them precisely in this

Let us imagine that when this form of judicial inquiry was first instituted, and when the guilt or innocence of the accused no longer depended on the simple affirmation of the constable, some one is cailed to give evidence in a case of this sort, concerning a fact on which the conviction or acquittal of a friend and neighbor depends. The offence he himself considers a very trivial one, a thing altogether too severely punished by a heavy fine or eight months hard labor. He is asked if the accused was at such a place at sunset. He knows that if he say no, his friend will be convicted; if he say yes, acquitted. The eyes of the accused, of his family, and of mutual friends, are on him, all seeming to implore him to tell that little lie, to which his own feelings of what he thinks right also prompt him. We may suppose that the current of reflections which at the moment would pass rapidly through his mind, might be something like this; What shall I do! In the old times when we had gods on earth, they were severe to punish, and I had been a dead man had I invoked them falsely. But this God of the foreigners is in the Heavens far away; perhaps he will not take heed to me, or if he resolve to punish me it will be after death, and I can repent and be reconciled to him before that. I will venture. Accordingly he commits a perjury, his friend escapes, and he himself feels no evil consequence. On the contrary, he rises in the esteem of those concerned, for the bold act he has dared in their behalf, is entertained and feasted by them, and rather looked up to than down on by all. Can we expect that such a man would not have imitators, that these would not advance some steps further than he had done, or that the contagion of his example would not spread far and wide? It were contrary to human nature to think so. Accordingly, the influence of examples like

this has spread very far, and very wide, and has gathered fresh strength at every stride of its progress. It is rare for a trial of this 'sort to pass without apparent perjury. In many cases this perjury is so flagrant as to be absolutely astounding. You shall find a constable and two others swearing that they apprehended a man and woman in bed together in a certain house before daybreak. You shall find half a dozen men and women swear that the woman slept with them in another house that night, and never left it till she was there apprehended by the constables. A man shall come to you for a warrant to apprehend a man and woman who he tells you are asleep in each other's arms, behind a curtain in his own house. You grant it, and tell him to take along with the constable two or three of his neighbors, in order that there may be no mistake. The parties are brought before you, and four men swear to the facts as previously related. The case seems clear, when lo! four women who were in the house at the time swear that the woman accused entered it with them, was outside the curtain all the time they were there, and that none of them knew that there was a man asleep inside it, until such time as the constable apprehended him. In short, you may find any number swear one thing and any other number swear the direct contrary.

Nor is the evil confined to such cases alone; it has extended from them, though not in so glaring form, into most criminal and civil suits, so that it is seldom that a case comes on in which some ony. I know many a native whom, in conversation, I would as readily believe as a white man; but there are very few indeed in whose word I would place the same confidence if they had sworn to speak the truth. Somehow or other they seem always to have the idea that they have come into Court to assist one side or other, and that the swearing is a mere ceremony through which they ere admitted to do so.

Let not the reader imagine that I am exaggera-

ting. He will find-at least I have found-that the conclusions my own experience has forced on me, concur with the opinions of many who have had much more to do with legal proceedings among the natives than I have had; and that on this island at least the impunity with which crime escapes has become absolutely alarming to men general Commission business. Particular attention will be pind to consignments of Sandwich Island produce.

The same feelings that have influenced witnesses whole generations may be contaminated, through The same feelings that have influenced witnesses | whole generations may be contaminated, through have acted perhaps to a larger extent on native the fault of a single individual. There is also, I

juries. In trials for adultery I am told a sort of proof is required to procure a conviction, which the nature of the case scarcely admits. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that juries of white men have the same temper. I have heard a case often cited, and seemingly with approbation, where a married white man was found in a house of no good repute, undressed, and asleep, by the side of a woman of bad repute, in which the jury found that this was no proof. This temper of juries necessarily influences the decision of the magistrate, for whatever his real indement in the assessment he had whatever his real judgment in the case may be, he thinks it unfit and useless to give a decision which the verdict of a jury would set aside. Thus, as if every step of the procedure had been doomed to plunge deeper and deeper into evil, whereas at first when the authority of husbands and fathers had not yet lost its power, almost any suspicious cir-cumstance was held sufficient proof, now, after that severity of the law has brought their authority to naught, it so relaxes its grasp that there are many who set it at defiance, and live in open adultery, because they so arrange matters that, in the way in which its mechanism is managed, they know it cannot lay hold on them. Than this, nothing can be of more evil and dangerous example, for it

may everywhere be opening set at naught and defied in every quarter.

I have said that such laws are always bad, because, in addition to the other evils they induce, they manifestly tend to weaken the religious sentiment in any people. They have been eminently

is one not difficult to follow, and thus these laws

successful in that respect here. The old idea of Deity among these people was that of powers, capricious indeed, but potent in moving, controlling, governing all the things of this world. When they embraced the new faith their first conception of the Christian Deity was inevitably that he was of the same nature as the old, but that he was still more potent, for the ancient idols had fallen before him. They were taught better. Still the daily invoking Jehovah to bear witness to the truth of a falsehood, and his seeming to take no note of it runs, so counter to what we may call their hereditary notion of a very present and powerful Deity, ever ready to punish any insult to his majesty, that it either shakes their faith in his existence or removes him to that shadowy land of the future of which, if they have a belief, they have but a dim and imperfect conception. I have heard men high in the nembership of the church and in the estimation

of the clergyman, when they have found that no redress could be had for heavy wrongs, owing to the perjuries in the courts, thus lamenting over new religion. It is a good, it is a merciful religion, but it is without power. It has no power at all. The ancient religion was one of power. Very powerful was it. In the old times one would have only had to apply to the priest and the property would have been returned or the men had been dead, but now we are helpless. I have heard an old woman, the mother of several children, thus bewailing her impotence to bring some of them to submission: "Oh, we once had gods; the old prayed to them and the young prayed to them, and children feared to disobey. But our gods left us with Kamehameha, and now there is none to whom we can apply, children have no fear-there is no obedience, no reverence, no authority." This longing of the native mind for a very present Deity, ready to stretch out his arm to save from evil and protect from wrong, is manifested in many other ways, in the personality of their prayers to Jehovah, in the proofs they bring of his existence-he saved such a one from ship wreck, he recovered such another from sickness, etc. It is obvious that nothing could run more counter to this idea, nothing could more tend in the native mind to remove the Christian Deity from the things of this world and all care over them, than the continual practice of blasphemously calling on him to bear witness to a falsehood, and the blasphemer not only seeming to escape his vengeance but actually mocking at

the idea of consequent evil. After perjuries have obviously been committed before me by either one or other party, I have frequently endeavored to set before those assembled the bad results of such doings, and have contrasted the condition of things here with what it is in this respect in other lands; and more than once after my short lecture was over, and I had mixed with the crowd at the door, I heard it said, and that by men among them esteemed to be of superior intelligence: "How can these things be; there is surely a God (he akua paha) in these countries." Even in open Court I have known a belief in the power of Pele and the shark admitted, and again I have known a dishelief in the existence of the Supreme

These things have so wrought on the native

mind, that there is a tendency to return to the an-

Being avowed.

cient faith. Under all that tide of light which foreign intercourse pours over the land, there is a strong under current setting towards heathendom. In case of severe sickness, for instance, invocation of the ancient deities and sacrifice to them is very common, and men officiate there whom you would never suspect being concerned in such affairs. It is true that in copies of these invocations, of which I have obtained a sight, the name of the Christian God is not omitted, but he comes at the tail of the others, under the title of the Lord of Heaven. I am told by very good authority, that if natives take an oath to each other, it is never a Bible oath. They swear by the old deities. I once asked a native why a man and woman who had been repeatedly fined and suffered other punishments for an improper connection, continued for many years, and who at last had abandoned considerable property and wandered to some distant part in order that it might be continued-I asked this native how it was that they were so firmly attached that nothing could break the connexion. Oh, he said, they are hoohiki, and cannot part till one die. Again, should a man suspect his wife-should he, for instance, have been absent in Oahu, for two or three weeks, and on his return hear stories to her disadvantage, he will challenge her with having been untrue to him. She disavows the imputation, and offers to take her oath that it is false. Does any one suppose that she means what, in my country of Scotland, is called a Bible oath, and reckoned the most solemn of transactions. By no means. Her husband would mock at such frivolity. But if she take a heathen oath—if, for example, she swear by Pele and the shark, he is satisfied. Perhaps, however, she was really guilty, and in her eagerness to clear herself of suspicion, had sworn falsely. In such cases, I am assured, superit is seldom that a case comes on in which some stitious fears generally so disturb her that distress witness or other does not raise in the mind a strong of mind betrays her, and she is obliged to make a WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on suspicion that he has willfully falsified his testi-They must avert it. Accordingly, the man slaughters a hog, makes a feast in honor of the offended gods, they together pray that the wrath of these may be averted, and thus peace is restored to the

I have a few words to say, and they shall be but a very few, concerning another unhappy evil which has devastated, and continues to devastate, these islands. I allude to a too prevalent disease. It is one well known to be insidious in its approaches, painful and loathaume in its progress, and, if not subjected to proper medical treatment, most commonly of fatal termination. It is known also that in married parties it generally seizes two vic-tims, one of whom is void of blame. Perhaps it is not so generally known that it passes from parent