

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8. 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Saturday, 25th inst. unless detained by Authority.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Specie until 4 p. m., of the day previous to sailing.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Penang, remaining a short time at Ceylon, and thence proceeding to England by Overland Conveyance through Egypt in 54 days, to Madras in 30 days, and Calcutta in 34 days, from the date of leaving China. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company are also understood to ply between Colombo and Bombay, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to England by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of the Native Merchants of India, proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line at Galle, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice of at least Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Information regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage can be obtained by application of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp's. Office; and Shippers of Cargo are requested to take notice, that no Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-susceptible Coverings, as Wood, Matting, Tarrad Cloth, &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Shortrede, apply to

BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE situated on the North Side of Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

TO LET.

TWO Convenient Houses in Gough Street, with Verandahs, each containing nine Rooms, exclusive of outhouses, enquire of

ROWLAND REES.

Pottinger Street.

Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to,

JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to

R. OSWALD.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. Macvicar & Co. and FRANKLIN JAMESON Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong.

or DIRMOM GRAY & Co.—Canton.

Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO BE LET.

THAT Commodious House, now occupied by Mr Gabriel; as the "British Hotel," situated in Stanley and Graham Streets.

Possession can be given on the 4th of March, 1846. For further particulars apply to

C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.

Pottinger Street, Victoria, 15th Feby. 1846.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and well built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particulars apply to,

D. LAPRAIK.

No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Agular Street, Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Queen's Road lately occupied by Phillips Moore & Co. Apply to

HUGHESDON & Co.

TO LET.

A spacious bungalow on Caine's Road. Apply to HUGHESDON & Co. Victoria, 3rd, January, 1846.

TO LET.

SEVERAL convenient tenements situated in Wellington and Stanley Streets; at \$ 15 per month. Apply to

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Queen's Road, March 27th, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, March 1st, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent at Macao for the India Insurance Company of Calcutta; and is ready to grant Policies, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Penang, Singapore and China.

J. J. REMEDIOS.

Macao, 1st February, 1846.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

MESSRS DENT, BEALE & Co. are authorized to issue Policies on behalf of the Society at Shanghai, payable in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

DENT, & Co.

Secs. Union Insurance Society.

Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson.

Hongkong, 15th January 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co. Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in bottle, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Canton for the "Globe Insurance Office" of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay and Canton.

MACLEAN, DEARIE & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Wines from the House of Gledstanes, King & Co. London. Port in cases of 3 dozen Madeira " " 3 Champagne " " 1 Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cozart & Co.'s superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR F. H. TIEDEMAN is authorized to sign for our firm by procuracy.

VAN DERBURG ROMSWINCKEL & Co.

Canton and Macao, 31st January, 1846.

MR ROGER JACON is authorized to sign our firm by procuracy.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR HENRY LIND is authorized to Sign for our Firm by Procuracy.

R. OSWALD & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuracy.

HEGAN & Co.

1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify, that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general Commission and Agency business at Canton, under the firm of Castowitz, Harkort & Co.

RICHARD CARLOWITZ.

BERNHARD HARKORT.

Canton, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Canton, 20th March, 1846.

DILLS on London, drawn under Messrs Baring Brothers & Co's. Credits, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by,

J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

Canton, March 5th 1846.

CIRCULAR.

MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.

Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

TO LET.

A Bungalow situated in the most healthy locality with a good view of the Harbour; has a Verandah of 7 feet breadth in front and 6 feet at the back, contains a Dining and Sitting Room 22 feet by 15, and two Bed Rooms 16 by 10, with Bathing Rooms attached to each. The ventilation and fittings will be found in excellent order. Out Houses and stabling detached.

Rent \$25 per mensem.

Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.

A QUANTITY OF GUN POWDER, for sale. Apply to,

W. H. FRANKLYN.

SALE OF PICTURES.

ON view at the sale Rooms of Mr FRANKLYN, a choice collection of beautifully colored engravings in gilt frames, comprising all the principal favorites of the Ballet, Tagliani, Cerrito, Duvernay, Fanny Elssler, Dumelatic, Carlotta Grisi &c. &c. Also a variety of colored engravings, French, without frames. The whole will be sold by Auction on an early day of which notice will be given.

FOR SALE.

SAUNDERS Pale October brewed ale in Wood, Allsops Beer in Wood, Port and Sherry, Champagne and Claret. Apply to

ROBERT STRACHAN.

Victoria, 25th July, 1845.

FOR SALE.

TWO Manila Ponies, broken to saddle and harness Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Victoria, 27th March, 1846.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches, Pistols in cases, Wiltshire Cheese and Cumberland Hams, Butter in kegs and jars, Beef, Pork, and Tongues in small and large barrels, English Paint Oil, best White Lead in 28lbs kegs, Sheet Lead, Beer, Porter, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottles and cask, Champagne, Claret, Port, Sherry, Cordials &c., Blankets, Regatta Shirts, Chesterfield wrappers &c. &c.

H. & B. have also a small family medicine chest ready fitted up, and a few tape lines on sale.

Victoria, 28th February, 1846.

BILLIARES.

HOLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that they have opened a Billiard Room with a first rate, "Thurston's" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Agular. Gentlemen honoring them with their patronage will meet with every attention.

LE CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Barege chemise, Glace broche, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine flurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulaines, and Millie robes, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong. Also gentlemen's Black Silk and Satin Cravats and Waistcoatings of superior quality.

FOR SALE.

JOHANNISBERGER in 1 dozen cases, Hockheimer is 1 " " Cokers Chret in 3 doz. cases, Champagne (Perigal & Bratys) in 1 doz. cases, Port, Cockburn and Campbell's in pint bottles, Brandy in 1 doz. cases, Beer and Porter in bottle.

ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

Queen's Road

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership, as Auctioneers, Subscribers, Proctors, and Notaries, at Victoria, under the firm of Farncombe and Goddard; Mr Farncombe will transact the business of the Firm as Notary Public.

E. FARNCOMBE.

W. H. GODDARD.

Victoria, 21st March 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and DUUS, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE.

N. DUUS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT.

FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

JUST Received per late arrivals and for sale by the subscribers, Patent Salamander Safes of various sizes warranted secure in the hottest fire.

ALSO.

Patent Weighing Machines from 700 a 2,300 pounds, which can be made to weigh peculs and cwt's.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and small Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Camphor packed ready for shipment.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidder.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

JNO: SMITH

Macao, 18th February, 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Danish Hong CANTON. WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE. SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.

Canton 14th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality: at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE. Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).

AGENTS AT CANTON,

ACHOOK, Comptroller. No. 3 Imperial Hong, Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

SODA WATER.

ON SALE.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's Soda Water Manufactory there.

Macao, 11th January, 1845.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, &c. ARE ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, A French House, CANTON.

PURLEY'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength; to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinous; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Children's; Linton's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Grenville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumed Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydrate of Potash; Carbonate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Chalybeate Salts; Quinine in Bottle and in Pills; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suspensory Emulsi; Hermin Trussors; Ear Syringes; Urethra &c.; Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent Lint; Specific Solution of Hydrate of Potash; Sarsaparilla, etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Catarrhs Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponges; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Wolfman's Anodyne; Flesh Extract; Soda Water; Medicine Chests, &c. &c.

EDWARD CULLEN,

M.B.S.L., L.A.L.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th MARCH, 1846. Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, Day of Month, Hour of Day, Bar, Temp., Wind, Force, Weather, Bar, Temp., Wind, Force, Weather.

MARCH 1845. Meteorological Register for one year from August 1844, to August 1845, kept on board of a Ship near Chapel, Island East Coast of China. Table with columns: Days of Month, Bar, Temp., Wind, Force, Weather, Bar, Temp., Wind, Force, Weather.

NOTICE. Non advertisements, will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays. LATEST DATES. England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Chusan, Shanghai, Feb. 28, March 11, March 1, Feb. 11, Mar. 11, Feb. 24.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 1846. NOTICE. The Union Chapel will be open for public worship during the summer months in the morning only, at 11 o'clock, beginning with Sunday the 5th April. NOTICE. THE next Meeting of the China Medical-Chirurgical Society will be held at Dr Barton's house, on Tuesday 7th April, at 7 o'clock P. M. GEO. K. BARTON, Secretary. Victoria, April 4, 1846.

The Steamer Midas sails for Manila on Monday. We believe she is sent down by the Underwriters to look after the wreck of the City of Shiraz, said to have been discovered in seven fathoms of water. Sir John Davis embarked in the Vulture on Thursday. He is to meet Keying at the Cogue forts, and it is to be presumed that all existing differences will be arranged. His Excellency has pledged himself to retain Chusan until the gates of Canton are opened to foreigners. It is to be hoped that he will also insist upon the promulgation of that part of the Supplementary treaty, which admits of commercial intercourse with Hongkong.

By a recent arrival from the Sandwich Islands we have received a file of the Polynesian to the middle of February. A perusal of these papers does not tend to give any exalted opinion of the moral and religious condition of the people, or the dignity and impartial justice of the government. Before adducing evidence of the unhappy state of society in these islands and the imbecile helplessness of a government, which has neither the animal courage of barbarism, nor the moral courage of civilization, we would remind that little more than twenty five years have passed since the islands were the 'abode of horrid cruelty'—human beings were daily immolated to the Gods of the heathen—and rapine and lust held unlimited sway over the minds of a people degraded by their passions and superstitions. About the year 1819 or 1820 the first band of Missionaries from the United States arrived at the Islands, to undertake, what to men of less enthusiasm and perseverance, appeared the all but hopeless task of converting and educating the inhabitants. It would be far beyond the limit of the passing observations of a periodical writer, to trace the career of these Missionaries for twenty five years. It is enough to mention that they were frequently reinforced by fresh bands of male and female labourers from the States—the truths of the Christian religion gradually but steadily prevailed over ancient superstition, and idolatry—education made progressive ad-

vances—a form of government, with a code of laws arranged after those of western nations was established—and the Sandwich Islands were recognised and received as a civilized Christian power. That the success of Missionary labour in these Islands exceeds that of any body of their brethren who may have been engaged in a similar work among other savage races, is generally admitted. Their success, however, has by no means been equal to what they assert, and doubtless believe, though it far exceeds the admissions of their detractors, who in many instances shocked by the intolerance and even secular feelings of the labourer, either overlooks his works entirely, or views them through a false medium. It is from these causes that the most opposite and irreconcilable statements have been put forward to the world—on the one hand by men whose religious profession, inclines people to believe them, and on the other hand by those whose honour, integrity and regard for truth, are so well established, that we cannot will refuse credence to their assertions. Truth may be in the medium of the exaggerations of the first party and the prejudices of the second—the first is too boastful—the second too hasty in forming an opinion from existing failings, without looking back to the state of society in the Islands previous to the arrival of the Missionaries. That the Sandwich Islands from their geographical position are destined to become a point of importance cannot be questioned; and that it is the interest of the great maritime and commercial powers to preserve their independence is undeniable. From the early labours of the American Missionaries—the contiguity of the Islands to the American continent—their being the grand rendezvous of the hundreds of American whale ships who follow their hardy pursuits in the northern and southern Pacific—and their commercial connection with Boston and other trading cities of the Union, the Sandwich Islands have naturally assumed an American character, and American influence, and American interest have become paramount to all others. Before another generation passes the present condition of the islands will undergo an essential change, and the supreme power of the government be placed in the hands of the Anglo Saxon race.

We are told that there is an annual decrease in the native population; and this has been ascertained by the census taken at different periods during the last twenty years. When Cook visited the Islands, he estimated the inhabitants at 400,000—this it is said was far beyond the true number; and that at the outside they did not exceed 300,000. When the Missionaries took up their abode on the islands, the populace was rated at 130,000—at present they do not count more than 100,000. The diminution has neither been caused by war nor pestilence, and it may therefore be inferred, that from incomprehensible causes, the natives are gradually becoming extinct, and that like the aborigines of the Caribbean islands, the day is not far remote, when scarce a remnant will be left, and the population be one of European or American extraction.

The existing government, as may readily be believed, is one but little respected by the foreigners resident upon these Islands, or by the occasional visitors. The King has appointed foreigners to the principal offices of the Executive; but it appears that the Gentlemen who hold these appointments, are but badly qualified for them, and in their intercourse with the Consular Agents of foreign powers, they allow themselves to be bullied and treated with the greatest disrespect. The late Commissioner from the United States set aside the laws of the country entirely. He has been recalled; and the new Consul (Mr. Abell) who represents the Republic, is following in his predecessors footsteps so closely, that it would almost excite a suspicion that in his contumacious procedure he was acting under instructions from Washington. In the file of papers before us, we have long correspondences between the American Consul and the highest officers of the Crown. It would far exceed our limits to enter fully into all the matters of dispute, or to publish at length Mr. Abell's letters which as official documents deserve a place among the curiosities of literature.

In October, a Seaman belonging the American whaler California of New Bedford, applied to Lorrin Andrews Esq. Judge of Oahu, for a writ against the Captain of the California, who had granted him his discharge, but refused payment of his wages. Mr. Andrews, who was lately appointed to the office, addressed the American Consul upon the subject. We copy the letter and the reply. A. G. ABELL, Esq. Sir,—A seaman, a British subject, by the name of Hughes of the ship 'California,' of New Bedford, Capt. George Lawrence, called upon me an hour or two since with a discharge signed by yourself.—Hughes is pleased with his discharge, but says that Capt. L. utterly refuses to pay him anything for the cruise, which may amount to five barrels of oil, more or less. Hughes wishes to know if there is any way of compelling the captain to pay his just demands. I suppose the case comes primarily within your jurisdiction, and if you will act in the case, you will greatly oblige me. If you do not, then I must see what can be done in the matter. Hughes says he never signed the articles of the ship because there was no consul where he shipped. I am, Sir, yours truly, LORRIN ANDREWS. P. S.—I should have sent the balance due to him amounts, according to his (Hughes) statement, to five barrels of oil.

In reply, Mr Abell wrote as below: Honolulu, 21 October, 1845. My DEAR SIR.—Your note has just been received. The man Hughes was entitled to his discharge from the 'California' because he had not been legally shipped before an American Consul, and therefore, at his request, I discharged him, advising him, however, to go home in the ship, where his voyage would be worth twice what it is here. Captain Lawrence was incensed at the man's leaving him, averring that he had agreed to go to the United States. But of that there was not proper evidence, and so he was discharged. The captain refused to pay him his oil unless he would go home, notwithstanding my advice to him that the man could recover the amount, with interest, from the owners, when he reached the United States, and could also make him (the captain) pay damages for the detention of his wages. He still refused to pay, and I have only to recommend the man to his legal remedy in the United States. It did not occur to me at the time that he might avail himself of the laws here, but I see no reason why he should not, and I am not sorry that he has taken the step. I think him undoubtedly entitled to such share as may have been agreed on with the captain; and I may add, for your information, that if there was no such agreement or if it should be denied, that the laws of the United States entitle the man to the highest rate of wages paid to any man in his station in the ship, and such rate he would receive were he to sue in any court in the United States. I thank you for your courtesy in addressing me on the subject, and assure you that, had I had the power to enforce it, the man should have been paid off here. He has taken the right course however, and will, I doubt not, be justly dealt with. Very truly yours, ALEX. G. ABELL. Lorrin Andrews, Esq, Judge of Oahu. (Polynesian, Jan. 3.)

Influenced by the opinion of Mr Abell, the Judge summoned Captain Lawrence of the California to appear and show cause why he should not pay the man his wages. The Captain appeared, and alleged that the plaintiff had not done his duty on board—this however he failed to prove.—The Court found for the plaintiff, and the Defendant refusing to pay the award of Court, the Harbour Master was requested not to give up the ship's papers. A writ was issued, and Captain Lawrence brought into court to hear the sentence read. As on his former appearance, his language was most insolent to the Judge, alleging that as the plaintiff could not pay the expenses of the suit, the Judge was therefore induced to give the case against the Defendant—he further stated that he would not pay the man his wages, and left the court declaring that he would not allow a levy to be made on board his ship.—he then proceeded on board and armed his crew with the determination to resist the civil authorities. On the 4th of November, the Sheriff with a party of Constables were sent to detain upon goods on board the California, to satisfy the award of Court. On getting near the vessel, they found the crew armed, the Consul being also on board. Threats were held out and the Sheriff dared to come alongside. The Sheriff a second time went off with a party of armed men, but the Captain and crew still offering resistance he was obliged to desist.

The civil power being thus set at defiance, the plaintiff withdrew his demand, and the matter was so far settled. It appears that Mr Abell was not satisfied; and in the face of his own letter to the Judge dated the 21st of October, he addresses the Governor in the following strain on the 6th November:—CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES. Honolulu, Nov. 6, 1845. Sir,—After the many professions of friendship for Americans and consideration for American rights and interests made to me by the officers of the Hawaiian government, upon my assumption of the duties of this consulate, I had entertained the hope that no act of theirs relative to citizens of the United States, of such a nature as to require my interference or remonstrance would occur during my residence upon these islands. It is with no little regret that I find that hope so soon destroyed, and it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that I am thus early made painfully aware of the total emptiness of those professions. An occurrence took place on the day before yesterday which, far from evincing the spirit of amity professedly entertained towards my fellow citizens by those officers, exhibited a degree of rancorous hostility and utter recklessness of their rights, for which I am entirely at a loss to account. A violent outrage was attempted upon an American ship now lying in this harbour, and a gross insult offered to me and to the government of the United States whose commercial interests I represent in the kingdom. On that day a boat, filled with natives armed with muskets and other warlike weapons was sent by the authorities of this island, (or rather, as I am led to suppose, by Mr. C. P. Judd, the minister of the home office, in as much as he seemed to have assumed the direction of the soldiers,) to board the American whaler California for the purpose, as I learn, of seizing upon a portion of her cargo for the satisfaction of a judgment said to have been rendered against George Lawrence, jr., the master of that ship by one of the courts of this island. The guns of the fort at that place were also pointed and brought to bear upon the ship, and one thus loaded actually fired the ball passing under the bows of that vessel and being distinctly seen to strike the water but a short distance from her. A large force, in addition to that sent in the boat, was mustered upon the wharf and in other boats, evidently for the purpose of assisting in the attack upon the vessel, and every measure seemed to be fully prepared for the perpetration of a deed of lawless violence and bloodshed. No attempt had been previously made by a sheriff or other civil officer to attach the property of the

the ship, and although Captain Lawrence had been constantly on shore during two days after the alleged judgment was said to have been rendered, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no legal measure had been taken to arrest him or to enforce the payment of the alleged claim. Under circumstances like these, even were the pretended judgment a legal and proper one, the sending off an armed force to board the ship and seize a portion of her cargo—the threatening her with the guns of the fort—and the actual firing of one of them upon her was a high-handed and outrageous course of conduct on the part of the officers of this government, which cannot and will not be tolerated. But it was rendered still more outrageous from the fact that the pretended judgment upon which those proceedings were based, was given in a case over which the courts of the country have no jurisdiction, and with which they had no right whatever to intermeddle. It was a case arising under the navigation laws of the United States—one for which they amply provide—and to those laws alone was Captain Lawrence in any wise responsible.

The government of the United States, I am sure, will never permit that an American ship be visited by an armed force here, even for the purpose of enforcing the payment of a just demand, without giving the Consul of that country some information upon the subject. Had such been the character of this demand, the officers of this government who directed the measures of the day before yesterday, were, or might have been, well aware that I had power to detain any vessel of the United States whose officers or crew had committed any infraction of or become in any manner responsible to the laws of this country or the regulations of this port; and if Captain Lawrence had been guilty of any breach or evasion of those laws or regulations, the commonest courtesy alone would have dictated the propriety of making the fact known to me, and of communicating a request that his vessel be detained until those laws were satisfied. Such a request would have been at once complied with, as I shall always consider it my duty to discountenance and restrain, by every lawful means within my power, any infraction of the laws of this country by officers or seamen belonging to vessels sailing under the flag of the United States.

But no such legal demand existed, and no such application was made, and the government of the United States will never for a moment brook that without the slightest shadow of law or right, and without any intimation to the American Consul, or taking the least notice of his presence in this kingdom, the authorities of these islands should presume to attempt the invasion of the deck of an American ship, and should dare to consummate the outrage by actually firing upon her from their fort.

I cannot too strongly express my astonishment and indignation that, notwithstanding a letter from my predecessor in this office relating to a case in some respects similar to this, in which he protested emphatically against the despatching an armed force over there, to visit an American vessel without previous communication with the consul or commercial agent of the United States—that negligent of all courtesy due to myself as the commercial representative of that government—disregardful of all law and right—and utterly forgetful of the respect due to the flag of that country whose citizens have been mainly instrumental in the elevation of the people of these islands to such civilization as they may now claim to possess, the officers of this government should have proceeded in a manner so derogatory to the dignity of my country, and so insulting to myself. But for my interference at a critical moment, there appears every probability that an act of bloodshed and murder would have been perpetrated, which the instigators would ere long have had abundant cause to regret.

An intense excitement has been created throughout this little community—business for the time appeared entirely suspended—the crews of twenty or thirty American whale ships in the harbour have been aroused from their employment, and thrown into a state of agitation which might have proved dangerous to the peace of the town—the feelings of every American citizen, resident in the place, have been greatly outraged—and my own office has been made a scene of disgraceful tumult and confusion, by the hundreds of natives who, with cries and yells, had crowded together in its neighborhood; for all this—for a course of conduct on the part of the officers of this country, so deeply outraging the rights of my fellow citizens—so highly derogatory to the rights of my country—and so extremely insulting to myself—I am constrained to address you, as the principal authority of this island, and to demand immediate and ample reparation.

In conclusion, I must inform you, that as the ship "California" has been detained here, in consequence of the violent measures herein related, ample remuneration for all damage or expense, she may have sustained by means of that detention, will be expected from this government. She will now endeavor to leave this port with the first fair wind, and should she again be visited or threatened with force by the officers of this government, I have advised Captain Lawrence to abandon the ship and leave her in their hands, and I heartily recommend them to the consequence.

With the kindest sentiments of regard for yourself personally, and with the assurance of my belief, that to you, but small portion of blame for the outrages against which, I herein protest, is to be attributed.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.
ALEX. G. ABELL,
Consul of the United States.
To His Ex. M. Kekuanana, Gov. of Oahu.

The allegation that the Sheriff attempted to board the California is contradicted by the Affidavit of that Gentleman; on his first visit he was accompanied by the Constables belonging to the civil establishment; on the second by armed men, but he made no attempt to board. The charge of having fired across the bows of the ship with a view to intimidate, or injure her, is contradicted by the Governor. Alarmed by the proceedings of the California and the other ships in harbour, four guns were loaded and pointed, but at sunset the shot was drawn, and the guns fired off in a direction not bearing upon the shipping.

A government that permits itself to be bullied by the Master of a Whaler, or the Consul of a foreign power, is scarcely fit to control a hundred thousand people; and we are of opinion that so far as the welfare of the people is taken into consideration, the Sandwich Islands as an appendage to any of the great powers, would be more prosperous and more respectable than they can ever be under their present rulers.

We may again refer to Mr Abell's interference with the duties of the local authorities, and his utter disregard for the laws of the country in which he now resides. We cannot close without giving a few extracts from Judge Andrew's letter to Mr. Abell, dated the 27th December.

The Judge says—
"I regret that there should be any essential difference of opinion between us on subjects that relate to us both. We entered upon the duties of our respective offices about the same time. I did hope that we should work well together, particularly as your request that I should accept the office of Judge had considerable to do in the affair of my acceptance of it."
Again, "And now, Sir, in conclusion, I am free to say that I deeply regret all that may have been wrong in the case. I wish it had not been done. I hope if my life be spared, and I should continue to hold the office of Judge, that I shall be able to act with more wisdom, prudence and skill."

A man who writes in such a strain, to the representative of a foreign power, is but badly fitted to hold the appointment of Judge under an independent government; and such men bring even the Executive of the Sandwich Islands into contempt.

Upon this matter, and also upon the conduct of Mr. Abell in discharging Seamen in opposition to the established laws of the islands, we have extracted a long article from *Polynesian* of the 31st January, as also another article from that paper of the 7th February, which coming from the organ of government, may be supposed not to over colour the frightful picture of the country as it now is.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
APRIL,
1, Wanderer, Priest, Hull 1st October.
1, Gilmore, —, Colombo 11th December.
3, Isabella, Gray, Singapore.
PASSENGERS.
Per Lark—Count Gortz.
SAILED.
MARCH,
31, Vishnu, (Balley), Lofgreen, Macao & Bally.
31, Poppy, Cole, Saanghae.

APRIL,
1, Preciosa, (Sp.), Pardo, Macao.
1, Jahn (Swede), Osterberg, East Coast.
1, Gilmore, —, Whampoa.
2, H.M. Str. S. Vulture, Bogue.
2, H.M.S. Wolverine, with H.E. the Governor.
2, H.C. Str. Pluto,

REPORTS.
H.M.S. Plover, Collinson, England to day.
Midus Str., Poor, Manila to morrow.
Wanderer, Priest, Whampoa.
Glentanner, Brock, Whampoa or Manila.

SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPOA.
Humayoon, Cameron, London, about 1st April.
Regina, Quinton, London, about 28th March.
Mor, Alsten, Bombay.
Stalhart, Dixon, Bombay, with Sugar.
Starling, Cheyne, Sydney New South Wales.
Helena (Am), Eyre, New York.
Lucas (Am), Miller, New York.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.
H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot.
H. M. Brig Plover, Captain Collinson, c. n.
H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King.
H. M. S. Mindea, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.
Anita, King, Dent and Co.
Arratoon Apcare, Durham, G. Livingston and Co.
Wanderer, Priest, Order
Isabella, Grey, Gilman and Co.
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co.
Coloa (Sp), Urbica, J. Matheson and Co.
Corsair (steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn
Earl Powis, Messop, Fischer, Willis and Co.
Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co.
Glentanner, Brock, W. & T. Gemmill and Co.
Island Queen, Priestman, Dent and Co.
John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co.
Lady Howden, McEacharn, Gilman and Co.
Lark, Tibbits, Nye, Parkin and Co.
Linnit, —, Youngusband and Co.
Marry, Suwertrop, Captain
Popsy, Cole, Dent and Co.
St. Antonio (P. schr), —,

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.
Gilmore, —, Lindsay and Co.
Bengalee, Fisher, Lindsay and Co.
Buckinghamshire, McGregor, D. & M. K. and Co.
Chatham, liberty, Jamieson, How and Co.
Derril, Farley, Hansen
Espirates, Gifford, Jamieson, How and Co.
Governor Duberty, Willson, P. F. Coates and Co.
Humayoon, Cameron, Russell and Co.
Jeanette Jerselberg, Connor, J. Matheson and Co.
Jocca Coria, —, D. & M. Hormusjee and Co.
Meloe (Fr), Durand, Reynold and Co.
Princess Royal, Dooty, Lindsay and Co.
Regina, Quinton, Coates and Co.
Stalhart, Dixon, Coates and Co.
Starling, Cheyne, Homeyee Franoye
Wall Fish Girl, Buckton, Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.
Preciosa (Sp), Pardo, Captain
Vishnu (Balley), Lofgreen, Bart, Lange and Co.
Anelia (Fr), —, J. A. Duran, Jr.
Falcon, Balamy, J. Matheson and Co.
Harris, —, C. Sapoyee Langraha
Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Freitas
Lady Howe, Langley, J. Matheson and Co.
Lynx, —, J. A. Duran

Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co.
Snipe, Endicott, A. Heard and Co.
Uniao (Sp), —, —
Velo (Sp), Bordenove, J. Salado
Vizen, Milne, J. Matheson and Co.

EXCURSION BY STEAM ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

THE Steamer CORSAIR, Captain SOAMES, will leave from off the Harbour Master's Wharf on Sunday next the 5th Inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. and proceed round the Island and return the same day.
Saloon \$ 3.00 Fore Cabin \$ 2.00
Tickets to be had at the Steam Packet Office.
Refreshments may be obtained of the Steward on Board.

W. H. FRANKLYN, Agent.
Victoria, 3rd April 1846.

JUST RECEIVED,
SCOTCH Marmalade and very fine Speldings in cases.
ROBT. RUTHERFURD, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 3rd April 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public Auction at his rooms, Queen's Road, this day Saturday at 11 o'clock precisely for the benefit of the concerned.
A quantity of Saltpetre damaged by sea water.
Terms at Sale.
Victoria, 4th April 1846.

BY ORDER OF ROBT. DUNDAS CAY Esq.
Registrar of Supreme Court of Hongkong.
C. MARKWICK
WILL sell by Public Auction on Monday 6th April 1846, at 12th o'clock noon:—
Inland Lot No. 149, 12 feet wide, 45 deep with House thereon; situated in Tac-ping Shan Bazaar; and various Furniture and Wearing Apparel belonging to the estate of the late Kamaul.
TERMS OF SALE,
Cash, on delivery.

C. MARKWICK.
WILL sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 7th April 1846, at 11 o'clock a. m.
At the Godowns of Messrs Dent & Co., on account of the underwriters.
10 Chests Bengal Opium.
Terms of Sale, Cash before delivery; Spanish Dollars 7 1/8 Rupees 231 for 100 Spanish Dollars.

C. MARKWICK.
WILL sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 8th April 1846, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the old commissariat.
A quantity of surplus Stores, consisting of Salt Beef in tierces and ship biscuit in bags
At the same time will be sold a quantity of damaged Rice, Gunny bags and Empty bottles.
Terms of Sale, Cash on delivery and all lots to be cleared before 3 o'clock the following day.

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Books of the late G. J. LAY Esq. British Consul at Amoy, will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 7th Inst. at 7 o'clock p. m.
McEWEN & Co.
Queen's Road.
Victoria, 4th April 1846.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—Apply at this Office.
Office "Friend of China."

SODA WATER
AND
AERATED LEMONADE,
TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.
SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex Preciosa, a quantity of Zebu Chocolate in suitable packages which they offer for sale.
1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings,
Queen's Road, 31st March 1846.

JUST IMPORTED
A small invoice of superior black Hats; for sale by,
F. FUNCK,
Opposite the Commissariat, March 11th 1846.

McMURRAY & Co. hereby intimate to their friends and the public generally, that from this date they will not receive more on cash in payment for arrears. The price of a 1 lb. loaf will be 1 Rupee.
McMurray & Co. are compelled to adopt this plan in consequence of the impossibility of disposing of the large quantity of very bad cast that they receive daily.
The price to customers, who keep monthly accounts, will be the same as before, viz:—10 cents for the 1 lb. loaf.
Victoria, Queen's Road and Aberdeen Street, 19th March, 1846.

SEDAN CHAIRS.
FOR SALE—Four Sedan Chairs. Apply to McMURRAY & Co.
Victoria, Queen's Road and Aberdeen Street 19th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned.
Champagne,
Hock,
Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality.
EDWARD NEWMAN.
Victoria 7th October, 1845.

NOTICE
WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria Hong Kong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.
S. DRINKER.
W. S. HEYL.
Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!!!
THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, a large assortment of highly finished Dress and Waterproof Boots, Half Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Boots.
DRINKER & HEYL.
Victoria, 19th February, 1846.

NOTICE.
DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles. Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cheroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.
Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

GOLD PENS.
JUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold Pens, in Silver Cases.
ALSO
An Invoice of Stationery, consisting of Plain and Ruled Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled Foolscap, Account Current, Account Sales, Office, Envelope, and Blotting Paper, Quills Lead Pencils, Parallel Rulers, Office Inkstands, &c. &c.

DRINKER & HEYL.
Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.
A Dark colored chesnut Pony; will suit either a Lady or Gentleman, and goes well in Harness. For terms apply to
C. MARKWICK, Pottinger Street
Victoria, 3d March 1846.

FOR SALE.
A few Deal Panel Doors.
6 feet 6 1/2 Inches, High,
2 " 10 " Wide.
Apply to
C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street.
Victoria, 3d March 1846.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND For Sale by C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street.
A few Hogsheds of Abbots' Pale Ale.
Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

FOR SALE.
BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil.
C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.
Pottinger Street—
Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

McEWEN & Co.
GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents
Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants.
And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinams Hong. Supply Ships, Families and foreign residents at the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon moderate terms.
Also dry and convenient storage for goods.
Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.
Office "Friend of China" }
25th October, 1845. }

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper.
Compradores cheque books.
Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back.
Charterparties, after forms by Chitty.
Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.
Bills of Lading.
Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

(From the Polynesian, Jany. 31)
In a previous number we referred to the course the United States Consul had adopted relative to discharging seamen contrary to our laws. The publication of the Correspondence between Mr. Wyllie and Mr Abell places the matter in a perfectly clear light. It shows that Mr Abell, wilfully, wantonly and systematically violates a statute of this country, and that too in defiance of the previous course of not only his Consulate, but those of England and France. So far as lies in his power he declares war against this country by attacking the sovereignty of the king and undermining the work of its legislators. He admits this plain fact, and seemingly makes a merit of it.

Every citizen, alien or native, owes allegiance to the laws of the country which he inhabits. Either in setting them at defiance respectively renders himself liable to the penalties of war or treason. The law is the key stone to the social contract; without it society becomes a nullity. It is the measure of the liberties of all—it is above all—it is the security of all and no one can break it without creating confusion or anarchy. Hence he who knowingly and perversely strikes himself at opposition to constituted authority strikes at the welfare of the entire community, and may be classed as a public enemy. In a private citizen it is a great evil, but the law soon asserts its majesty, and the evil door is made a warning for others. But when an officer sent from a friendly country to reside in another, instructed to obey its laws, to see that his fellow citizens do likewise, to cultivate amicable relations, and whose very functions are measured by the law of the land to which he is sent, and without which he would be unable to exercise them, when such an one openly and deliberately defies the government to which he is sent, breaks its laws, and encourages his fellow citizens in so doing, the case assumes a more dangerous aspect, and requires the strongest remedies. It would be a reflection upon the good sense of our readers were we to reason upon the necessity of obedience to laws for the preservation of society. This doctrine is such in with the very milk of every Englishman, Frenchman or American. The supremacy of the law is what constitutes the greatness of their countries.
The law broken by Mr Abell was formally enacted by the Nobles and Representatives in May 1841, and consequently has been in operation nearly five years, respected alike by all foreign agents. It is a law which violating the spirit of no existing treaties, has been admitted by all with whom we are

in treaty. It infringes upon none of the requirements of international law. It is a law recommending itself clearly to the natural policy of this country. In operation it is indispensable to its welfare and security. It has received the approval of the best friends of this country; and indeed its enactment may be traced to the effect of the good counsels of that country of which Mr Abell writes to the Governor, (Noy. 6th), "whose citizens have been mainly instrumental in the elevation of the people of these islands to such civilization as they may now claim to possess." Nay more, Mr Abell himself declared not three months since to us, that this very law which he has violated from 150 to 300 times, was an excellent law—one highly requisite to the safety and comfort of foreign families. The law which has been so repeatedly broken, has then every recommendation to its obedience. It was passed in a regular national council; approved by the King and Premier; obeyed by foreign Consuls, applauded by judges of all kinds; found exceedingly wholesome in its operation, and lastly, met with the good opinion of Mr Abell himself. Even if it were not all this, foreign officers should not be ready, to use the language of Alexander Hamilton, "to denigrate injuries those things which were in reality the justifiable acts of independent sovereignties consulting a distinct interest."

Let us examine a little into its spirit and operation. It is an admitted historical fact that when a licentious white population are enabled to crowd themselves upon an aboriginal colored race, the latter from their inability to resist the superior intelligence and strength of the former, joined with their vices, soon become their prey. These islands are so situated that they are subject to a very great influx of a class which mainly from the want of superior early moral training, and the constant temptations, vicissitudes and exposures of their profession, are ill adapted to mix largely with the native inhabitants without serious injury to them. In short, while there are many very estimable exceptions, no country with a locality and population like ours, could without danger admit them freely to settle. The native population have not as yet acquired sufficient moral and intellectual strength and wealth to enable them to successfully resist the deleterious influence which would be crowded upon them. Neither are there sufficient numbers of respectable whites, to make it a question of no moment to them whether their families and possessions should be exposed to so subtle a danger, as would necessarily flow from the free admission of foreigners of whatever character. Double the number of self-devoted missionaries that we now have could not counteract the evil consequences which, as must be apparent to every one, would result. Neither England, France nor the United States with all their power and favorable circumstances allow of such a policy. They make such laws restricting unlimited ingress as are required by their several circumstances.

The northern states of the American Union forbid the introduction of foreign paupers, and captains of vessels are obliged in some cases to become security for their passengers. In some of the southern states, free colored citizens are upon arrival immediately put into prison and obliged there to remain until the vessel that brought them is ready to take them away. We presume every Hawaiian crew to arrive at Charleston, S. C., this law would be enforced upon them. Dr Howe and his lady, of Boston, were recently forbidden by the King of Prussia, to enter his territories on account of his exertions in the cause of the Greeks. Every nation of Europe exercises the right of restricting foreigners in their territories. The annoying system of passports is evidence of this. Foreigners going to French colonies are obliged to give security for the time they stay, to prevent their leaving debts behind them. But it is needless to multiply examples of the principle in question. It is as clear as that self protection is the primary duty of individuals and nations.

We have endeavored to do the same in the manner least exceptionable. The law of May, 1841 has afforded some barriers, though not so effectual as could have been wished. In doing this, it has not operated in a single instance to exclude a well-disposed man from freely residing within the kingdom. It is the desire of the government to mature civilization by securing the settlement of all good men, and such have never found any obstacles thrown in their way. The law simply requires the consent of the governor, before a man is discharged. This he never withholds without sufficient reason. It is a very slight requisition and had Mr Abell seen that the men he discharged personally applied for it, he would have saved them the one dollar each, about which he so strongly declaims as required by the sheriff for his trouble, although they would have still been subject to the one dollar and a half paid him as his fee. Why the sheriff should not have his when required to act, or the boarding house keepers theirs, when running the risk of bonds which they have sometimes been obliged to pay, while the Consul secures his own, is not so clear to us as it appears to Mr Abell. If he remitted his fee, perhaps the sheriff would have imitated so laudable an example. The act would have been worth pages of declamation about the hardship of sums obtained from them by parties over whom the government pretend to no control in the matter.

The fallacy of Mr Abell's reference to the Treaty of Du Petit Thouars, of July 21, 1837, to sustain him in his Contempt of Hawaiian law, is easily made apparent. In the first place, as such treaty exists. That of Duplace, of July 17, 1833, in which no such article as he quotes is to be found, having altogether superseded it. Secondly, if it were still in force, Du Petit Thouars himself provided for an exception on the part of Frenchmen to their coming and going into this kingdom, by signing a pledge that Mr Bachelot should leave by first opportunity. On the part of England, Capt Barber signed a similar one in behalf of Mr Short. The treaty signed by Lord Russell of the Arcton frigate, 15 Nov., 1838, admitted the same principle, to wit, that the King was not obliged to receive into his country foreigners without distinction and restraint. If Mr Abell relies upon these treaties to sustain the ground he assumes, both by them and the law of nations, he can be sent of himself, as a dangerous man to the King's sovereignty. Thirdly, the French Consul, who is the highest authority here to interpret for his nation the meaning of

the treaties in question, expressly disclaims for them any construction involving a breach of the port regulations, and moreover asserts that he has never discharged a man without complying with the law of May, 1841. Fourthly, the treaties to which the U. S. Consul refers, are those of France and not those of the United States. Fifthly, the treaty signed by Com. Jones, on behalf of the United States, 23d Dec., 1826, Art. 3, expressly declares, that vessels, officers and crews, and of course, citizens of the U. S. shall be received into the Hawaiian Islands, "so long as they shall behave themselves peacefully, and not infringe the established laws of the land" and no longer.

We have thus seen that not a shadow of legal excuse remains to Mr Abell for his conduct. We are willing however to attribute much of the spirit which has seduced him, to the improper estimate put upon the supposed rights of the seamen, by which he has perhaps led himself to believe that they and not the authorities are the aggrieved parties. So far as a feeling of humanity towards them however mistaken it may in reality be, has actuated him, it is creditable to his motives; but a public officer cannot be too cautious when putting himself in conflict with statute regulations. There was nothing harsh in the law itself nor unfriendly in its application. What ends any individual may hope to attain by making himself an enemy of this government by using the language of threats and intimidation, by countenancing an American captain in armed resistance to the authorities, and by involving seamen with the courts, and thereby procuring their imprisonment, by thus persevering, despite every remonstrance and friendly effort, in a course eminently calculated to excite the community, is more than we can surmise. But we can form a conjecture of what will be the result. A Consul is no more the judge of a law than another man. If he can set one aside with impunity, his neighbour white man can do the same. That neighbour may owe Mr Abell largely but not wishing to pay his debt, repudiate all law enforcing its collection, and call upon his Consul to sustain him. Thus theft, arson, rape and murder may upon Mr Abell's principle of not complying with a law because he individually dislikes it, revel with perfect impunity under consular protection. If Mr Abell's conduct is justified there is no getting away from this inference and we fear, result. Nor will it stop with the white population. There are 100,000 natives to be held in subjection. Men whose fathers, 25 years since, if they did not eat babies buried them—strangled their wives when tired of them—murdered a man for his malo, and thinking the God of heaven a baser creature than themselves, fashioned him in hideous shapes of wood and stone, before which prostrate in fear, they offered up their choicest youth as victims. Is it to be supposed the *savage* has been so thoroughly tamed in but one score years, that with an example of opposition to the laws, of trampling them under foot with impunity by white men, to whom he has been accustomed to look up as to models of sobriety and virtue as to superior intelligences, with such deeds and examples before him, and the riches of commerce lying in his grasp, that he will refrain from doing as the white men do. Let his evil passions once break loose and he will do as of old, burn and plunder and it is to be feared massacre. There is not a white family here but that has a fearful stake in this question. The issue whether the laws shall be respected or violated—whether order shall be omnipotent or anarchy reign. Whether a few individuals reckless of consequences to themselves from perhaps having nothing to lose, shall go on undermining the King's authority, breaking one law after another until the entire population is demoralized, or whether public opinion shall decide to maintain peace by obedience to law—preserve public and private property from destruction—perpetuate the christianity of the missionaries and the civilization of commerce. This is the question before them.—When grapple by the sober second thought of the community, we have no fear that as a body it will sustain or even connive at principles, which if allowed to get headway, will destroy alike the good and bad—the earnings of yeats and the labors of all.—Some may sneer at such remarks. His policy in bad men to use ridicule where reason avails nothing. But we live in a small country, and small men and small things affect us. Men can go on from one act to another until they arrive at a pitch from which at first view they would have shrunk appalled. Personal agency does much in affecting national events. On this head Alexander Hamilton writes in the Federalist, "To multiply examples of the agency of personal considerations in the production of great national events, either foreign or domestic would be an unnecessary waste of time. Those who have but a superficial acquaintance with the sources from which they are drawn, will themselves recollect a variety of instances, and those who have a tolerable knowledge of human nature, will not stand in need of such light to form their opinions either of the reality or extent of that agency. Perhaps however, a reference tending to illustrate the general principle may with propriety be made to a case which has lately happened among ourselves. If SNAWS had not been a desperate debtor, it is much to be doubted whether Massachusetts would have been plunged into a civil war."

The resistance offered to the civil arm in the case of the California was had enough to alarm all true patriots. But the tendency of the system of deliberate violation of statute law, is to the inevitable destruction of the body politic. The first is as a sudden wound which speedily bandaged may be readily cured. But the second operates as a subtle poison. Without an antidote corruption and dissolution must speedily follow. May God avert such a destiny to this youthful kingdom and in His providence allow American benevolence to reap its mature results.—We have hope, because with good men from other nations there are many Americans of sound principle among us—genuine descendants of those respectable of public law, of whom Judge Hopkinson in his *History of the Hon. Bushrod Washington*, speaks as follows:— "Mark the conduct of Pennsylvania, at this unprecedented, trying crisis. Can she recede from her absolute assertion of right? Can she take back her unequalled mantle of resistance, and premise of protection to her citizens?—A judge, himself a weak and helpless individual, supported by no power but the law, pronounced a sentence of criminal condemnation upon the assembled executive authority; upon themselves; and ordered the man-

ners of their will, surrounded by a military force under his command, to a common goal.—And this is submitted to which a reverential awe; not a murmur from the prisoner; not a movement by the people, to rescue him from a punishment inflicted upon him for obeying their mandates, for sustaining their authority, and defending their interests.— And why?—Because the law had spoken,—it was the judgment of the law.

The government are as fully sensible of their deficiencies and wants as any of their opponents. That knowledge with them however is used to reform and perfect as fast as means and opportunity permit.—But with the latter, we leave it with the community whether the tendency of the measures of attack and annoyance have not been towards destruction, not of the government officers and their friends, as a party, but of the nation and the true interests of all within it, native or foreigners, as a whole. We will illustrate this opinion by facts within the knowledge of all. The government, desirous of securing the services of a judge in foreign cases so as to enable the courts to be altogether free from even the suspicion of undue executive influence (which they seek to avoid as warmly as the sincerest friends of the judiciary can desire, for they perceive as clearly the incongruity and danger arising from any connection in this respect not sanctioned by the practice of Europe and the United States) sought and obtained the services of the most suitable man for the situation which the nation afforded. The Rev. L. Andrews, for 16 years a missionary, received the appointment. If good sense, stern integrity, general learning and a practical acquaintance with the affairs of the people, are recommendations to the office, none will deny they were not to be found in Mr Andrews. But what has been the result? The violent and unreasonable opposition previously exhibited towards the judiciary, particularly in the cases of John Wiley and James Gray, might find some excuse in the peculiar construction of the court. Yet we challenge its worst enemies to produce and prove any malfeasance. But whatever had been the nature of the assaults previous to Judge Andrews' appointment, they since have been of a more dangerous tendency. Without questioning so much as heretofore the character of the court, the attacks have been made upon its jurisdiction in points vital to the existence of the people as a nation, and equally as important to the security of society. Laws of the country have been denied—others questioned—the interpretations and decisions of the court attempted to be set aside—opinions of private and uninformed parties, comparative strangers to our country and laws, and with comparatively no interests beyond temporary residence therein, exalted above those of the responsible authorities. In short, the history of the past few months shows a state of things unparalleled we may venture to say, in any other country by similar means. Even when laws have been admitted, as too obvious to be denied, the power to execute them has been disputed. That is to say, the court can apprehend deserters and keep them at hard labor, but it cannot imprison. Criminals would not be inclined to do much hard labor, if set free to do it. Denying the jurisdiction is a grave insult—admitting laws, but preventing their application, is a gross injury.

Our authority in drawing this picture, is to be found in the late printed official documents. The effect of this system of injudicious assault upon the judiciary, with the example upon the classes to whom evil is the most contagious, may be not so apparent to the community at large from want of reflection upon the subjects. Engrossed in their own affairs, dangers are apt to creep insidiously upon them and they do not begin to be alarmed until the fire has well nigh reached them. By recurring to facts the residents will now see it is time for them to awaken, to inquire seriously how are we to be situated in this struggle between law and anarchy? Crimes almost unknown heretofore, have of late appeared. The bands of order are daily weakening. Society is in danger of being disorganized. Is it a subject of no consequence that incendiaries of our houses has lately been in our midst. That burglaries of the most alarming character have been rife, and perpetrated after such a manner, and with such tools as so leave no doubt of their foreign source.—That the laws of the land have been officially denied and violated by authority, calculated to have great weight with the masses.—That armed resistance has been offered to the mandates of the court, by an American whaler. That an officer of the police has been murdered by his countrymen in Hawaii. That white men on Maui, in attempting to take the law into their own hands, have killed an unsuspecting native. That many hundreds of aliens of the most dangerous class have been clandestinely introduced into the kingdom. That in consequence, the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, complain of the increasing demoralization and disorder of the people. That jealousies and irritations are increasing between the foreigners and native population.—That the former in some places go armed. That a massacre which would probably have led to a civil war, was barely arrested in time to save misguided men. That bad as it is, as shown, it is paralleled by the state of things afloat. That there was never known a season of more trouble between crews and officers than the last—mutiny, refusal of duty, and all the troubles arising from disorganized ship-discipline. That an American ship has been fired and burned to our very harbor. That a sailor came ashore from one said to have been burned at sea.— We ask the community seriously and soberly, whether such a black catalogue of recent facts, is not sufficient to excite apprehensions? Those that break the law themselves, or indirectly cause it to be broken by others, may not intend any evil results; but the home of the father of evil is said to be paved with good intentions. The principles now at issue are the conservative and destructive. We cannot watch too closely and check too warmly by the latter; neither can we sustain too ardently the former.

With signs of a danger so pressing, so common, is it well for those who have business to suffer, and property to lose, to bind themselves to its reality. If husbands, parents, men of order and thought, men who have an interest in the great conservative principles which bind and prosper society, if there do not come forward with moral

strength, and not only to swear fealty to law, but maintain it, reforming without destroying, then the Hawaiian Kingdom is rapidly hastening to an early grave. Should she sink, we predict that when too late, there will be no sadder mourners than Americans, and saying the Hawaiians themselves, no greater sufferers.—(Polynesian, Feby. 7.)

THE AMERICAN STEAM NAVY.
(From the New York Herald.)

In the present condition of our foreign relations no one can tell how soon negotiations may take such a turn as will involve war, however much we be opposed to it. In the event of such an occurrence taking place, how entirely inefficient would our present navy be to compete successfully with that of Great Britain! The British appear to have taken all possible advantage of the success which has attended ocean steam-ship navigation, and have added a great many war steamers to their navy, besides merchant steam-ships which could at any moment be converted into formidable vessels of war, while our Government has almost neglected to avail itself of that formidable engine of recent discovery. Even if our foreign relations were of the most pacific kind, the best way to keep them so would be to be well prepared to resist any attempt at hostility by foreign Powers.

The Oregon question will, we have no doubt, be settled without resort to the ultimatum of nations; but sooner or later, the tremendous conflict between the old world and the new, and which will shake the world to its centre, will take place. The old European dynasties are eyeing with jealousy the gigantic strides of this country to unparalleled greatness—a greatness which Rome, in the height of her splendour, never dreamed of—and they see and feel the influence of our republican institutions on their rotten and decaying monarchies. They know and feel that every progressive step which we make in any element of national greatness acts as a retrogressive step to them hastening their destined downfall. They are not unmindful of the fact that from all appearances we are in a fair way to swallow them up, and that sooner or later, they will be obliged by the instinct of self-preservation, to make a hold, determined, and united effort to crush these United States, and with them, the hopes of the patriot and philanthropist all over the world. Every day the sun of heaven shines upon us brings us a day nearer that dreadful crisis. By the result of that conflict will be decided for thousands of years the fate of republics and of monarchies, in this and in the old world; and in the result of that conflict the great experiment, that man is capable of self Government, will succeed or be forever abandoned as a chimera.

No person of judgment can doubt what the issue will be if we be but prepared for it. Hence, then, we imagine the necessity there is of our maintaining our position on the seas, for it will be principally by naval warfare that the conflict will be contested.

We see France and England adding yearly to their already powerful navies, while the United States, which in national and commercial consequence is inferior to but one country in the world, has a navy only equal to some of the fourth or fifth-rate Powers.

In addition to this our commerce requires protection. While we were in our infancy our commerce was small and did not require much protection; but we now are the second commercial nation on the globe; and our navy should increase in the same ratio as our commerce, and give full and ample protection to it in every sea and ocean that it frequents. To do this effectually would require a large increase in our navy department. We are glad to find that the President is fully sensible of the importance of this subject, and has recommended it to the consideration of Congress, who, we hope and trust, will make some legislation upon it.

That an increase of our navy, and particularly of our steam navy, is called for, both by the condition of our foreign relations and by the demands of our commerce to be protected; no sane man will dispute. The only question existing is the manner in which that increase shall be made.

With all due deference, we will point out what we conceive would be well calculated for this purpose. Some of our New York shipowners proposed to the Tyler Government to build a number of steam ships, or packets, to trade between the several ports of the United States and those of foreign countries, provided the Government would confer upon them the same rights and privileges that the British Government has conferred upon the Cunard and other lines of steam-ships owned in England. These vessels were to be constructed in such a manner that they could, in 24 hours, be converted into steam ships of war, and for model, workmanship, and swiftness in sailing, equal to any of our splendid packet-ships; and likewise, that in the event of the United States engaging in foreign war, these vessels were to become the property of the Government at a fair and reasonable price.

This favorable proposition was not noticed by Mr Tyler; having his hands full of petty business, such as intruding for the succession, and supplying of fices to his minions, and other contemptible business, he had no time to devote to the attention of this important matter. But now that we have an Administration in power that is above such small potato affairs as intruding for the succession, &c., which disgraced Mr Tyler, we hope that the proposition will be renewed, for there is no doubt but Mr Polk will make leisure time to give it the attention it is entitled to. If this plan were adopted, we have no doubt that in an incredibly short space of time we should have an addition to our navy of 20 or 30 steam war vessels, capable, when manned by our sturdy tars, of contending successfully with any vessel of the same or greater calibre, of any nation in the world.

Another important feature connected with the establishment of these vessels would be, that in time of peace they would be a regular mail and passenger line between the United States and distant countries. The revenue which would be derived from them in this way would reduce the expense of keeping them in time of peace almost to nothing.

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