

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 20.

POETRY.

LAW.

It is the tyrant's death, the freeman's guard;
Or framed around the savage council fire—
Or where the yeoman keepeth watch and ward
In glens and mountains—where the ancient sire
With patriarchal justice rules his halls—
Or where a nation rising up from sleep,
Unbinds its chains and bursts the ancient walls
Which shut in wolves among the flying sheep—
Or where meet sages in a deep conclave
O'er Right and Justice. Then when Truth approves
Doth Freedom smile and dig the Tyrant's grave,
While Heaven in man with gentle mercy moves,
And strong and weak in bonds of justice binds,
Perfecting this a brotherhood of minds.

Leaves from Memory's Note Book. NUMBER 6.

Rio Janeiro appears to good advantage from the water. Its spacious churches, convents, and hills covered with buildings, all stuccoed, whitewashed, or painted with some bright color, but relieved by green lattice-work to the windows, shine conspicuously in the clear sunlight. Many of the buildings are diuzy from age, having been constructed nearly three centuries since. These give the town, for an American one, a venerable appearance. The church "di Gloria," situated on the summit of one of the hills, and embowered in shrubbery, adds much to the picturesque variety of the scene. On the opposite side of the bay is a large town, to which steam-ferry boats regularly run.—Numerous other craft, rigged with lattice sails or pulled by negroes, also ply between the two places. The oars used in their boats are of great size, and the slaves in pulling them rise from their seats and throw their whole weight into the stroke. Near the landing lay an iron steamboat which had made the voyage from England. Fronting the mole is the famous hotel Phareux, a French establishment, combining all the excellencies of those of its class in Europe. Its tables are crowded; their chief attraction is a species of shrimp called "camaroni," of most delicious flavor. The oysters of the bay are fat and large, but unhealthy on account of the oxidation of the copper from ships bottoms. They are seldom eaten with impunity, unless when brought from a distance.

To the right of the mole is the square, with its fountain of plain stone. The Emperor's palace faces upon it. Externally it is remarkable for neither architectural taste or elaborate ornament. It is a very plain building, but spacious, and communicates by a covered way at its farther extremity, with the Emperor's chapel, about which, neither externally or internally, is there any thing remarkable. A church on the other side is far richer. The endowments of many of the churches are said to be on a princely scale. To the left of the palace is one unfinished, but which in the arrangement of its interior presents the most perfect specimen of Roman Catholic architecture which I have ever seen. Its ornaments are chaste and impressive.

The market place is contiguous to the square, and forms itself a hollow square, well paved, with roofed stalls at its sides.—It is filled with blacks, and the display of fish, fruits, vegetables and flowers, is very good. Rio oranges are celebrated the world over. To strangers the rue d'ovidor is the street of most attractions. Like almost all others, it is narrow, its pavements rough, and its sidewalks not much better. But it is the great thoroughfare of buyers, and in it are displayed in the greatest profusion, the richest manufactures of the old world, mingled with the natural riches of the new.—The shops are small; and the most attractive are those where the feather flowers are made: these are kept by French women. Some of their work is exceedingly delicate

and beautiful; particularly the wreaths made from the skins of humming birds. The diamond shops have some fine gems, but none of great value are kept in sight.

The population of Rio is now estimated at 300,000. Of this number there are said to be 8000 French. The slave population appears to be the predominating one, and colors vary from the ebony hue, which is very abundant, to the pure European tinge, which is comparatively rare. The native Brazilians, such as one sees in the streets, are a diminutive, dark looking race, with but little that is prepossessing in their countenances. Both male and female are obnoxious to this remark. But the better classes—particularly the females—are not much to be seen abroad. Brazilian jealousy and inhospitality are proverbial, but becoming less as refinement and education increase. A hostile feeling exists between the native Brazilians and Portuguese, owing doubtless to the emoluments and monopolies formerly enjoyed by the latter, when Brazil was dependant upon Portugal. The foreign American society is very limited, but as everywhere else is hospitable to the fullest extent.

The streets of Rio are lighted to the distance of several miles into the country.—The neighboring rides are delightful. That to the Emperor's garden is one much frequented. Carriages are exceedingly expensive. The turn-outs, however, are gay, and the steeds good. Parties generally take a four-horse barouche. The drivers put their horses at a rapid gallop through the narrow streets, dashing over the rough pavements with a velocity that threatens momentarily to wreck the establishment and jeopardise those on foot. But it is the custom, and the people have from long practice become quite expert in clearing the way. A naval friend of mine, however, who was on horseback in one of the narrow streets, unexpectedly met the Emperor and his suite; a detachment of lancers were charging in front at full speed. They were too quick for him to run from them, and to avoid being overthrown he dashed into the open door of a store kept by a French modiste, who was equally astonished and alarmed at the sudden appearance of horse and rider amid her wares. The galloping by of the suite explained the matter, and with the native politeness of her race, she readily pardoned the intrusion.

The gardens, which are six miles from town, are much visited. They are laid out with much taste and elegance. Amid the profuse richness of the vegetable kingdom of Brazil are to be seen the rarest flowers, shrubs and trees of the East, and other climes. The spices of India emit their fragrance, and the tea of China grows with all the vigor of its native soil. Several acres are devoted to the culture of this plant.—Ponds, fountains, cascades, waterfalls, parterres, hedges of roses, and the most beautiful flowers, and labyrinths of walks with rustic seats are so arranged as to afford the greatest gratification to the eye. In one portion of the garden, the visitor comes suddenly upon a house composed entirely of trees, which have been guided and trimmed so as to form a perfect building, with doors, windows, &c. It is situated upon a mound, and commands from its windows a view of the best portion of the garden.—Slaves are in attendance, and for a trifle supply visitors with choice bouquets.

There is a museum at Rio open once a week to the public. It contains a large collection of Brazilian minerals, including diamonds and the precious ores. It is also quite rich in ornithology, and has a small collection of Egyptian Antiquities which are

interesting. Among many mummies, I noticed one of a young female, so perfect and so skilfully prepared as to resemble life itself rather than the withered remains of humanity's form. Each limb, even to the fingers was separately bandaged and the form perfectly retained. The bosom, chest, waist, arms &c., were as true and as graceful in their outline as if fresh from the studio of a Canova. The face was covered with a painted mask, on which the features were marked. If they were intended as a likeness, she must have been beautiful; and what but beauty could have been joined to so perfect a body. It was small and exceedingly delicate; perhaps she had died at sweet sixteen, or else a few years more may have been added to her existence, and those pretty feet have danced in the halls of the Ptolomies, and that hand been pressed by the nobles of her native land. Her lot may have been a thousand years before even the Ptolomies, and her beauty graced the courts of the earliest Pharaohs. From the rich gilding and ornaments of her sarcophagus, I should judge her rank to have been high or her wealth great. Strange fate for her remains. Those who had wept her lot, had met the same, and now three thousand years after, her form as beautiful as when animated by the spirit of life and youth, lay in the halls of a nation which her ancestors in their wildest fancies had never dreamed of. And there come up to gaze upon it men of all kindreds and tongues, nations and languages which in her time had no existence; those gazers year after year as they look, bear away with them a moral. Soon they will crumble in their graves and yet fresh crowds will hasten to view her undiminished beauty and bear away with them a lesson, which it would be well if it were oftener and longer remembered. The longer I looked the more it seemed as if she but slumbered, and a touch or word could cast aside her envelopes and arise. But beneath them would have been seen as in others laying near by, the shriveled, blackened muscle, the half protruding bone, eyes socketless, and cheeks like parchment, death grim with age yet struggling against decay. How much better to look upon the frame that once enclosed life, in the guise which those authors of primeval civilization gave to their dead, than at the crumbling remains which fill our tombs, or the wired skeletons that hang in our halls of science. No object I saw in Rio interested me half so much, the more perhaps as affording such boundless room for pleasing conjecture, and as so fair a specimen of a lost art.

WANDERING TIM.

SELECTED.

Light for the Mind.

Charles Dickens (about whom, by the way, "the world" in our meridian seems of late astonishingly quiet) does not believe, with Pope, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

At the late grand Soiree of the members of the Manchester (Eng.) Athenæum, held for the benefit of that literary institution, Dickens made a speech which is well spoken of in our foreign journals, and of which the following is an extract, characteristic of the man in his humor and easy philosophy:—

"How often have we heard, from that large class of men, wise in their generation, who would really seem to be born and bred for no other purpose than to pass into currency counterfeit and mischievous scraps of wisdom—as it is the sole pursuit of some other criminals to utter base coin—how often have we heard from them, as an ill-convincing and self-evident argument, that, "a little learning was a dangerous thing." Why a little hanging was considered a very dangerous thing, according to the same authorities—with this difference, that because a little hanging was dangerous, we had a great

deal of it, and because a little learning was dangerous, we were to have none at all. Why when I hear such cruel absurdities gravely reiterated, I do sometimes begin to doubt whether the parrots of society are not more pernicious to its interests than its birds of prey. I should be glad to hear such people's estimate of the comparative danger of a little learning and a vast amount of ignorance. I should be glad to know which they consider the most prolific parent of misery and crime. Descending a little lower in the social scale, I should be glad to assist them in their calculation, by carrying them to certain goals and nightly refuges I know of, where my heart dies within me when I see thousands of immortal creatures condemned, without alternative or choice, to tread, not what our great poet calls "the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire," but of jagged flints and stones, laid down by brutal ignorance, and held together by the help of that most wicked adage. Would we know from any honorable body of merchants, upright in deed and in thought, whether they would rather have ignorant or enlightened persons in their employment, why, we have their answer in this building; we have their answer in this company; we have their answer given in the munificent generosity of your own merchants of Manchester, of all sects and kinds, when this establishment was first proposed.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, are the advantages derivable by the people from institutions such as this only of a negative character? If a little learning be an innocent thing, has it no distinct, wholesome, and immediate influence upon the mind? The old dogged rhyme so often written in the beginning of books, says that,

"When house and land are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent."

"But I should be strongly disposed to reform the adage, and to say that,

"Though house and lands be never got,
Learning can give what they cannot."

"And this I know, that the first unpurchaseable blessing earned by every man who makes an effort to improve himself in such a place as the Athenæum is self-respect,—an inward dignity of character,—which, when once acquired, and righteously maintained, nothing, no, not the hardest drudgery, nor the direst poverty, can vanquish. Though he should find it hard to keep the wolf of hunger from his door, let him but once have chased the dragon of ignorance from his hearth, and self-respect and hope are left him. You can no more deprive him of these sustaining qualities by loss or destruction of his worldly goods, than you could by plucking out his eyes take from him an internal consciousness of the bright glory of the sun. The man who lives, from day to day, by the exercise, in his sphere, of hands or head, and seeks to improve himself in such a place as the Athenæum, acquires for himself that property of soul which has in all times upheld struggling man to a degree, but self-made man especially and always. He secures for himself the faithful companion, which, while it has ever lent the light of his countenance to men of rank and minds who have deserved it, has even shed its greatest consolations on men of low estate and almost hopeless means. It took its patient seat beside Sir Walter Raleigh, in his dungeon-study in the tower; and laid its head on the block with More.—But it did not disdain to outwatch the stars with Ferguson, the shepherd's boy; it walked the streets in mean attire with Crabbe; it was a poor barber here in Lancashire with Arkwright; it was a tallow-chandler's lad with Franklin; it worked at shoemaking with Bloomfield in his garret; it followed the plough with Burns; and high above the noise of loom and hammer, it whispers courage, at this day, in ears that I could name in Sheffield and Manchester.

"The more the man who improves his leisure in such a place learns, the better, gentler, kinder man he must become. When he knows how much great minds have suffered for the truth in every age and time, and to what dismal persecution opinion has been exposed, he will become more tolerant of other men's belief in all matters, and will incline more leniently to their sentiments when they chance to differ from his own. Understanding that the relations between himself and his employers involve a mutual duty, and responsibility he will discharge his part of the implied contract cheerfully, faithfully,

and honorably; for the history of every useful life warns him to shape his course in that direction. The benefits he acquires in such a place are not of such a selfish kind, but extend themselves to his home, and those whom it contains. Something of what he hears or reads within such walls can scarcely fail to lead to larger sympathy with men, and a higher veneration for the great Creator of all the wonders of this universe. It is, let me say it once again, on the effect of such institutions as these upon the great social system and the peace and happiness of mankind, that I delight to contemplate them. And in my heart I am quite certain that long after this institution, and others of the same nature have crumbled into dust, the noble harvest of the seed sown in them will shine out brightly in the wisdom, the mercy, the forbearance, of another race."

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1844.

Agriculture being the foundation of public wealth, the father of commerce, the source of revenue, and consequently of power, the incentive to industry, and indirectly the promoter of population, is the main reliance therefore of this country for its prospective prosperity. Without it, the body corporate will breathe faintly, circulation be tardy, and the country remain a reproach from Providence upon the neglect of man. With it, it can become a smiling garden, a granary of life, and millions of hands hardened by honorable labor, be upraised in thankfulness to the Rewarder of toil. It is necessary, however, in order fully to understand the capabilities of the country, to pass in review its staple productions. Among them we find not only all that are common to the tropical zone, but many indigenous to climates far North; so that the vegetable resources of both zones are with us comprised in a circle of a few miles diameter,—a natural advantage which may be made of incalculable value. The chief dependence must be placed on the following plants. Sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, tobacco, cotton, and cabinet-lumber. All grow in great luxuriance, without cultivation, and the quantity of land suitable for each is very considerable. Porto Rico, in the West Indies, though not under the most favorable government for the development of domestic industry, and with a superficies of but two-thirds the extent of these islands, and a climate subject to disastrous hurricanes, produced in 1830—of sugar 46,441,920 lbs., molasses 1,507,569 galls., coffee 28,000,000 lbs., and of cured tobacco 34,640 qtls.—exports to the value of \$4,000,000—while her imports were \$3,000,000; and that to a population of but 323,838, of whom upwards of one half were blacks. What was done there can be done here. In 1778, its population was but 70,000. In 1830 its live stock consisted of 70,130 head of cattle, 52,370 horses, 25,087 swine, &c.—numbers which with the vast amount of pasturage lands here, we could easily excel. Cattle and their products, horses, hides, goat-skins, glue, salt, tallow, and provisions, are destined to be of the principal ingredients of national wealth. Among those of secondary value, may be reckoned—maize, wheat, potatoes, yams, mustard-seed, cocoa-nut oil, arrow-root, hemp, raw silk, castor oil, ginger, beans, and fruits both preserved and fresh—such as oranges, lemons, figs, pine-apples, grapes, etc. The aggregate value of them, both for export and home consumption, can be made very considerable. To these may be added—rice, cochineal, coconuts, olives, buckwheat, mangos, pimento, manioc, and other inter-tropical and temperate productions, which require but enterprise and skill to be successfully acclimated. The islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, in the Indian ocean, in many respects afford a comparison with ours. In extent they are equal to Maui and Oahu, and probably have an equal if not greater amount of unavailable territory for agriculture, consisting of active volcanic mountains, deep fissures, basaltic colonnades, and what is graphically called

burnt country—a desert of hard black soil. The remainder, like our valleys, is well watered and productive. The population of the two amounts to about 190,000, of which but a few thousand only are whites. Bourbon has not even a secure roadstead, and Mauritius but one harbor, of difficult entrance. Yet they exported in 1831, coffee, sugar, cabinet-woods, tortoise-shell, cloves, &c. to the amount of \$4,840,000, and imported \$4,750,000 worth of goods. These statistics are worthy of attention. The natural advantages of those islands will not compare with these. Their climate is insalubrious at certain seasons of the year, and they are subject to most destructive hurricanes and earthquakes. In superficies they are but one fifth the extent of this group. What then is required to swell the industry of this kingdom to an equal value? We shall discuss this question in another number. In the meanwhile it is well to note the further resources that can be made productive.—They are the fisheries and minerals. The whale-fishery in particular can be prosecuted from here to a very great advantage over other and more distant ports, and it can be enlarged to an indefinite extent. Of minerals of any value in commerce the variety is very limited. Salt—both natural and artificial is abundant, and some sulphur and medicinal salts could be gathered on Hawaii. Quarries of compact limestone, a beautiful material for building, occur in several places, while the reefs afford an inexhaustible supply of a cheaper variety.—Per-oxyd of Iron is abundant, coloring the soil to a very great extent.

We have received a letter, (the 2d on the subject,) from a Maryland farmer of capital, in regard to emigrating to these islands. He is engaged in the flour and lumber business at home, and having read of the wheat-lands of Maui, supposes a good business might be done here, by establishing in some suitable location, a flour-mill to operate either by water or steam power, and to put the wheat-lands all under cultivation. Could such an enterprise be successfully established, it would add greatly to the domestic resources of the kingdom, and afford employment to many laborers. A great object will be attained if these islands be made to supply their own wheat, and sell the surplus to the shipping. We are not aware of many obstacles to the success of such an enterprise, but having never visited the lands in question, are unable to speak definitely upon the subject. We take the liberty, therefore, to ask the necessary information of our friends in Maui, who have examined the locality. The particulars desirable to be known are as follows. The extent of the land capable of being cultivated with wheat? quality of the soil? of its product? does it bear more than one crop annually? is it easy of cultivation? is there water-power sufficient for a mill in the vicinity? &c. Any information will be very welcome, and it may lead to the establishment of a desirable branch of business, which of course interests every one who has a desire for the prosperity of the country. The gentleman is also desirous of procuring a sample of the wheat.

Our brethren at home are now beginning to feel the approaches of the cold season. Fires and cloaks will soon assume the ascendancy; nature droops, and vegetation strips herself for the approaching contest. The forests, preparatory to the fall of the leaves, from which is derived the poetical appellation of "fall," for the season, are flaunting their gay colors in the waning sun-warmth, with all the brilliancy and variableness of the dying dolphin. The retiring sun, as if to make his memory the dearer for his absence, pours a steady and clear light through the shortened days, and the health and spirits grow elastic under the clear, mild but bracing airs of that glorious season, the "Indian summer." Why is it that old Sol lingers, reluctant to leave, mild and coaxing in his deparment, but on his return,

comes blustering and fierce and coquettish, as if he had met wherewithal to vex him in his journey? Now is the time for the sportsmen—ye quails and partridges beware! be quiet ye deer! and you, ye trouts and pickereel, keep close to your shady haunts! The wild-fowl fly high, and the upland plover call merrily to their mates, and start if but a shadow is seen. The loon dives at the flash, but the sportsmen return loaded with spoil and buoyant in health. Ah me! this is the season for home: no perennial green there wearies the eye with sameness, or continuous heat exhausts the body's vigor. Here, nature begins to grow active, as if to redeem her idled time during summers's parching heats, and in place of snow we look forward, rejoicing, to rains, and the cooler breezes from the north. But where's our sport? where, indeed? A few plover fly by and ducks are abundant—on Kauai. But where are the red-breasts, the sand pipers, the dough-birds, the grey backs, the curlew, peaps, yellow-legs, snipe, Ah! where are they? Not a solitary feather of them ever makes its appearance here. Well do we remember, after a hard day's tramp in the interminable marshes of Cape Cod, amid a labyrinth of dykes, creeks and ditches, and having loaded our bags with spoil, to have seen some of our number, intent on pursuing their fowl game farther, station themselves on the lee side of a huge haystack, and more regardful of the birds than the tide, blaze away until the water had arisen and covered the marsh. When they perceived their situation it was too late to retreat; the creeks in their rear were ten feet deep with water, and it was rising fast. There was but one remedy; they climbed to the summit of the haystack, and for four hours, wet and hungry, contemplated the watery scene, and not without some risk of being carried out to sea by the retiring tide.

The next news from the United States will be of a very interesting character. The annexation of Texas; war with Mexico; the presidential candidates; etc., will then be decided one way or the other. We have also to hear of our Commissioners, and what they have accomplished; the success or failure of the Belgian scheme, and last though not least, the welfare of those as dear to us as our heart's pulse. "News from a far country;" none can appreciate it better than we, ocean embargoed inhabitants of a diminutive island. The Warren may be shortly expected from Mazatlan, and will bring us four months later dates.

The quantity of wealth which will be poured into the United States the ensuing year, fished from the stormy region of the North West Pacific, will be large. The success of the hardy and adventurous whalers has been truly marvellous, we suspect unprecedented in the annals of their exploits. We hear of one ship in four months on her cruising ground, taking 3500 barrels; others nearly or quite as much—one that sailed at an expense of \$30,000, having in 21 months, \$50,000 of bone, oil, &c., on board. Nearly all have done well; the exceptions appear to be very few, and those mainly among the sperm hunters. Our ports are rapidly filling up with these successful ships. We bid them welcome, and wish them all full fares and prosperous voyages to their mother-land.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, 29th ult., at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to the heirs of Joseph Bedford, and before it could be arrested, destroyed eight straw houses. The fire originated in the well-house, and there is every reason to suppose that it was the work of an incendiary. The two fires of late, happening at such short intervals, suggest the necessity of the organization of a fire department, or else we may have a conflagration which will stop only at the water's edge.

Price Reduced.—Hereafter the Polynesian will be sold at the following rates:—Single copies, 12½ cents; 2 copies for 25

cents; 3 copies for 37½ cents; 4 copies for 50 cents; 8 copies for \$1.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, }
Honolulu, September 25th, 1844. }

Sir,—I have the honor to bring to your notice, for the information of merchants trading on the coast of Peru, that the Representatives of foreign nations, residing in Lima, have mutually agreed to relieve the commerce of neutrals from the restrictions imposed by the different parties contending for the supreme command in that republic.

I enclose copies of the two protocols that were agreed to on the 20th and 27th of June last, which I received this day from Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Lima.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your ob't servant,
ROBERT C. WYLLIE,
Pro-Consul.

G. P. JUDD, Esquire,
H. H. M. Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs &c, &c.

PROTOCOL
of a conference held at Lima the 20th June, 1844, at the Legation of New Granada.—
THE UNDERSIGNED,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of New Granada,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of Belgium,
Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty,

Assembled in conference to take into consideration the actual state of things in Peru, and to establish for themselves a rule of conduct to be observed in the interests of their nations, have unanimously agreed,—

1. That in consequence of the political transformation that took place at Lima on the 17th of the present month, the country is at present agitated by various parties.
2. That, if faithful to the general principles of neutrality and non-intervention, the Diplomatic Corps ought to recognize each of the de facto governments established in the country, it ought also to protest against all infractions of common right, the Law of nations and treaties.
3. That strangers having come to Peru upon the faith of law or of treaties that guaranteed to them their property and liberty, in their persons as well as in their commerce and their industry, they have a right to expect that engagements so sacred will not be violated.
4. That by the multiplicity of governments de facto, devoid of the moral strength and material necessary to prevent vexations and disorders, Peru finds itself plunged into a state of political anarchy which no longer admits of the acknowledgement of the complete exercise of sovereignty in any of the parties.

For these reasons they declare;—

That the Peruvian nation shall be solidly responsible for damages or injuries, past or future, that the subjects or citizens of the countries they represent have experienced, or may experience; and that in consequence they will recover by themselves, or by other agents of their respective nations, near all or one of the parties: that they will repudiate all blockades, decreed or established by these parties, until the state of things shall have been regulated; reserving solely to belligerents the right to prevent commerce in arms and munitions of war.

That the subjects or citizens of their respective nations that voluntarily take part in the civil dissensions of Peru, shall be more than ever disapproved, and abandoned to the consequences of their acts.

Done in sextuple:—Lima, 20th June, 1844.

(Signed,) T. C. de MOSQUERA,
" T. PICKETT,
" A. Le MOQUE,
" MANOEL CERQUIRA LIMA,
" H. BOSCH SPENCER,
" W. PITT ADAMS.

PROTOCOL
of a conference held at Lima the 27th June, 1844, at the Legation of New Granada.—
THE UNDERSIGNED,

Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister plenipotentiary of New Granada,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of Belgium,
Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty,

Assembled in conference, to enquire whether they ought to allow or not the embargoes

decreed or established in Peru by the different parties;—
 Have unanimously declared:—That pursuant to the principles set forth in the Protocol signed by them on the 20th of the present month, they ought as well to discountenance all embargoes as all blockades.

Done in sextuple:—Lima, 27th June, 1844.
 (Signed,) T. C. de MOSQUERA,
 " T. PICKETT,
 " A. Le MOQUE,
 " MANOEL CERQUIRA LIMA,
 " H. BOSCH SPENCER,
 " W. PITT ADAMS.

BY AUTHORITY.

Before His Excellency M. KEEUANAHA, assisted by J. RICHARD, Esq., H. H. M. Att'y General.—
 On appeal from the Inferior Judges.

ANTHONY JENKINS, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

At the Court Room, }
 Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1844. }

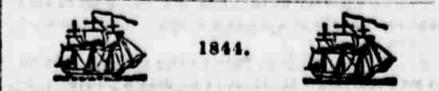
The plaintiff in Error had been fined by the court below for adultery \$30, pursuant to section 4, of chap. 34, of the Hawaiian statutes—that being the mitigated part of the penalty, the criminal part having been foreborne to be demanded by the plaintiff's wife. The object of the appeal was to reverse the judgment rendered below, upon an allegation that it was not sustained by sufficient testimony of illicit intercourse. An entirely white jury was drawn from the jury box by the Governor according to the statute. The reason of having an entirely white jury was that no native had a beneficiary interest in the result of the prosecution—the entire fine, if any, accrued to the government;—in other words this was not a quitam action, as in the recent case of John Wiley, where a mixed jury was required by law. There are three kinds of juries provided for by the law "FOR THE REGULATION OF COURTS," chap. 47: in one set of cases entirely white jurors—in another mixed jurors composed of an equal number of each; and lastly entirely native. The statute was strictly adhered to in this instance. Jenkins paid his fine and deposited \$25 for his jury of appeal. He appeared before the court in person, and by Richard Ford, Esquire, his attorney, who acquitted himself creditably in endeavoring to establish his client's innocence of the charge for which he had been fined;—but all to no purpose. The evidence re-adduced was, if any thing, more convincing than that which, from the record of the Inferior Judges, appeared to have been adduced before them. This was circumstantial, but of such a continuous chain of circumstances, and so apposite to the nature of the offence, which seldom admits of positive demonstration, that the court having instructed the jury that positive proof was not indispensable to conviction, if the circumstances were strong enough in their estimation to warrant a belief in the plaintiff's guilt, they retired, and after an hour of deliberation returned the following verdict:—
 "The undersigned would beg to inform the court that they have not had evidence sufficient, as exhibited to day, to warrant them in reversing the decision of the Inferior court.
 "In consequence of Mr. Jenkins's late pecuniary embarrassments, and the reformed course which he has lately adopted in abandoning the use of spirits, the jury, anxious to encourage him in his late good resolutions, have respectfully to recommend him to the clemency of the court, in whatever penalties he may have laid himself liable to."

(Signed,) F. W. THOMPSON, (foreman),
 " JAMES BASTIAN,
 " E. H. BOARDMAN,
 " JOHN G. MUNN,
 " WILLIAM SHELTON,
 " ELI JONES,
 " ROBERT D. DAVIS,
 " ROBERT LAWRENCE,
 " ANDREW AULD,
 " A. JOHNSTONE,
 " L. C. GRAY,
 " DANIEL P. TRUE.

The nature of the evidence which was adduced to the jury cannot be laid before the public. Cases of this kind are never to be spoken of but by their technical names, and therefore the public cannot be fully informed why the Governor refuses to extend the clemency recommended by the jury. His Excellency feels impelled to relax none of the restraints in his power, to put down in this island the moral evils called "adultery," "fornication," "rape," "et id genus omnes." A man may abstain from the evil of intemperance in other respects and yet be incurably licentious: temperate he ought to be and chaste no less. The benevolent recommendations of a jury will never be lost upon His Excellency, who has a difficult and painful duty to perform whenever the natural clemency of his heart is thus appealed to, and it is therefore hoped that those of the community who are called upon to perform the no less painful duty of convicting a delinquent, will only recommend executive clemency in cases of extreme hardship, or in cases extremely penal.
 His Excellency, in this instance, will not remit the fine imposed.

Latest Dates.
 From London, March 12—Paris, March 10—
 United States, (New Orleans) May 22, (Boston)
 April 10—(New-York) April 26—Mazatlan, May
 30—Society Islands (Tahiti) Aug. 19. China, Jne. 14.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



ARRIVED.
 Sept. 29.—Fr. whale-ship Faune, Defour, Havre; 700 wh. Fr. wh. ship L'Aigle, Morin, do. 1200 wh.
 Sept. 30.—Am. whale-ship Splendid, Smith, Edgartown 13 months; 1600 whale this season. Br. brq. Indian, Maughan, London 10 months; 500 sp., 300 this season.
 Oct. 1.—Am. whale-ship Hannibal, Brown, New London 11 months; 1800 wh.
 Oct. 3.—Am. whale-ships Hope, Heath, Providence; Magnet, Munroe, Warren 16 months; 2400 whale, 2000 lbs. bone.
 Oct. 4.—Br. sch. Mary, Shannon, from Maui.—Am. whale-ship George & Martha, Smalley, New Bedford 21 months; 2000 whale. Am. whale-ship Peruvian, Brown, New London 11 1-2 months; 3200 whale. Am. whale-ship Augusta, Davis, New Bedford 26 months; 1300 sperm.

SAILED.
 Oct. 2.—Fr. whale-ship Faun, Dufour. Am. brq. Cossack, Delano; to cruise. Fr. whale-ship Gange, Neve; to cruise.
 Oct. 3.—U. S. ship Savannah, Armstrong; for Monterey. Fr. whale-ship Eliza, Malherbe; to cruise.

To the politeness of B. PITMAN, Jr. Esq., we are indebted for the following ship news from Hilo:
 Sept. 21.—Arr. Am. whale-ship Susan, Russell, Nantucket 33 months; 500 sperm, 500 whale.
 Sept. 23.—Am. whale-ship Young Hero, Brock, Nantucket 29 months; 1050 sperm—350 this season.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale.
 On MONDAY, (October 7th) at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of Messrs. JAMES ROBINSON & Co., will be sold, by order of J. DUDOIT, Esq., Consul of France,

ABOUT 1200 bbls. whale OIL, just landed from French whale-ship "Ocean," Capt. Coste. Purchasers will be entitled to a certificate from J. Dudoit, Esq., Consul of France, that the Oil is French caught.
 Terms.—For all sums under \$100, cash; for sums over 100, approved Note at 3 months, or endorsed bills on England, France, the United States, or Valparaiso. WILLIAM PATY, Auctioneer, Honolulu, Oct. 5, 1844.

Auction !!!
 On SATURDAY, (Oct. 12) at 10 A. M., at the store of C. BREWER & Co.,

WILL BE SOLD—THE BALANCE OF THE SHIP CONGAREE'S CARGO—as follows:
 4 bales 2-4 brown Cotton, 50 do. White Lead,
 4 cases Prints, 5000 feet Whalermen's Oars,
 1 case Sheetting, 22 boxes Crackers,
 1 case Canton Flannel, 1 case Muskets,
 1 case Furniture Chintz, 15 boxes Sperm Candles,
 10 cases superior Port Wine, 50 boxes Codfish,
 15 cases Sicily Madeira do., 2 bbls. bright Varnish,
 16 cases salad Oil, Nests of covered Pails,
 5 boxes Loaf Sugar, 10 bolts Twine Duck,
 3000 lbs. Coffee, 10 bolts Light Ravens,
 15,000 long nine Cigars, 50 lbs. Sail Twine,
 20,000 short sixes do. 1 tierce Rice,
 1 box Tobacco, 10 bbls. Mess Beef,
 1 cask Hams, 10 boxes Tea,
 600 lbs. Goshen Butter, 80 boxes Claret Wine,
 3 kegs composition Nails, 4 bbls. Vinegar,
 12 Grindstones, 1 box Rivets,
 1 Ox Cart, 20 bundles Iron Hoops,
 1 cask Glass Ware, 1 Chain Cable,
 200 galls. Linsced Oil, 15 superior Whale Lines,
 200 lbs. Almonds, 10 Bedsteads (ass'd)
 300 lbs. Walnuts, Lot of wood and Glass Ware,
 200 lbs. Filberts, 5 cases Friction Matches,
 3 Anchors, (100 lbs. each) 2 bbls. Pitch,
 20 kegs black Paint, 1 Glazier's Diamond.
 Oct. 5. WILLIAM PATY, Auct.

Money Wanted.
 WANTED,—The sum of \$7000 for the Repairs and use of Ship Ocean, for which Bills will be given on P. T. MAES & Co., Nantes, and secured on said ship and cargo. Apply to the master, on board; or, to
 Honolulu, Oct. 5, 1844. JULES DUDOIT.

Fresh Beef.
 THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of Messrs. L. W. FRENCH and F. J. GREENWAY, hereby give notice that they offer to supply ships and families with FRESH BEEF, at the Slaughter House on French's Wharf, under the direction of GEORGE BUSH, at the following prices, viz:—to ships at 5 cents per lb., and to families at 6 cents per lb.
 Corned Beef can also be obtained on application as above. Oct. 5.

New Goods.
 FOR SALE, by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods, viz:—
 132 doz. Madras Handkerchiefs: 5 pieces superfine blue Broadcloth: 80 prs. blue cloth Trowsers: 10 do do do: 10 do do Jackets: 20,000 lbs. light brown Sugar: 3 bales Jeans: 3 do. brown Cotton: 5 nests Camphor Trunks: 5 do. Leather do.: (5 each) 2 bbls. Turtle Oil: 12 do. Whale do.: 30 doz. Champagne: 3 tons Sea-Coal: 100 doz. English Ale: 10 M. Manila Cigars, No. 3: 20 M. Havana do.: 10 doz. silver steel Scissors: 2 doz. 4 bladed Penknives: 2 cases Stationery (ass'd): 4 cases gents. Brogans: 1 doz. China rattan Chairs: 240 feet 10x12 Glass: 80 Window Sashes, 8x10 and 10x12: 10 bales Wicking: 10 bags Black Pepper: 50 cords Fire-Wood: 6 Pannel Doors: 160 cases Claret (excellent quality): 40 do. Cordials: 96 Guayaquil Hats. Oct. 5. June 29

For Valparaiso.
 THE fast-sailing coppered brig DELAWARE will sail with all despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
 C. BREWER & CO.
 Oct. 5.

For Boston.
 THE American ship CONGAREE, C. WESTON, master, will sail soon for the above port. For passage only, apply to
 C. BREWER & CO.
 Oct. 5.

For Boston.
 THE coppered and copper-fastened Brig GLOBE, I. S. DOANE, master, having one third of her cargo on board, will meet with despatch. She has superior accommodations for cabin passengers, with a separate cabin for ladies, which for comfort and convenience are not to be surpassed.
 For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, or to
 LADD & CO.
 Sept. 21.

For Sale,
 THE two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with SHOP adjoining, pleasantly situated, opposite the Mansion House, and now occupied by the subscriber. For terms, apply to
 Honolulu, July 27. if ELI JONES.

Administrator's Notice.
 ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of JOSEPH BEDFORD, deceased, will call on the undersigned for settlement, on or before the 10th of October next.
 Sept. 28. (2w) ROBERT BOYD, Adm'r.

Notice
 IS hereby given to all persons wanting employment, that the Treasury Board will negotiate for gathering Salt at the Lake in Moanalua, on Shares. The Lake is now full of salt, and it is only to be gathered and taken to the beach. Apply to
 JNO. R. von PFISTER.
 Treasury Office, Aug. 29, 1844.

Chronometer.
 A GOOD Chronometer for sale, apply to C. BREWER & CO. Aug. 16.

Columbia River Salmon, Flour, &c.
 JUST RECEIVED by E. & H. GRIMES, and now landing from brig "Chenamus," the following articles, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms:—
 183 bbls. Columbia River Salmon; 11 bbls. new Flour; 56 M. Shingles; 8000 M. N. W. Pine; 2 bbls. Peas; 1 bbl. H. Nuts; 1 bbl. Butter.
 Aug. 31.

New Goods.
 JUST RECEIVED per English Brig Laura Ann, Thomas, master, from Valparaiso, and for sale by C. BREWER & CO., the following articles, viz:
 13 cases Prints—new styles—assorted: 3 do. Indianas: 1 case Broadcloth: 2 cases blue Drills: 58 boxes Claret Wine: 20 bales 3-4 brown Cottons: 2 hds. Hams: 34 jars Linsced Oil: 5000 lbs. bar Iron: 93 bags Flour—superfine: 1 bale Bunting—assorted colors: 15 doz. Chest Locks: 10 boxes Loaf Sugar: 1250 lbs. White Lead: 1100 feet window Glass: 20 kegs Sherry Wine, first quality: 7 bbls. do.
 June 15

For Sale.
 GEORGE PELY & GEORGE T. ALLAN have received per the barque "Brothers," just arrived from the Columbia River, and offer for sale,—107,000 feet of superior Lumber, of different dimensions, from 1 inch to 5 inches, and assorted lengths, from 9 feet to 30 feet; 300 bbls. super extra Flour—just ground; 300 do. of the highly prized Columbia River Salmon; 10 rolls Sh't Lead. (a31)
 Oars.
 6000 FEET Whalermen's Oars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Aug. 17.

For Sale,
 ONE ROLL painted canvass Carpeting, containing 175 square yards. Apply to
 July 20. if C. BREWER & CO.

American Beef and Pork.
 75 BBLs. Mess Beef; 30 do. Pork; for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Jly 20

Arrow Root.
 30,000 LBS. superior Arrow Root, for sale by
 July 20. C. BREWER & CO.

For Sale
 BY E. & H. GRIMES, the following articles, viz:—34 door frames, 50 bbls. Corn, 10 doz. fancy Shirts, 10 do. H. stripe do, 600 ft. Oak Boards, 2000 do do Plank, 40 rms. Foolscap Paper (assorted colors), 72 reams hot pressed Letter Paper, 52 reams Printing Paper, 50 Blank Books, 5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 69 bbls. Molasses, 51 do. Maui Syrup, 100 rolls China Matting, 3 bales brown cotton, 4 bales English Long Cloth, 8 cases Prints (ass'd), 35 monkey Jackets, 19 moleskin do, 20 prs thick Trowsers, 10 ps. Imitation Russia Sheetting, 4 Dining Sets, 300 blank sets of Exchange. ag 31

Per brig Delaware.
 JUST received, per brig Delaware, from Valparaiso, T. red and fancy Prints, Saddies, boiled Linsced Oil, in zinc jars, Scotch Plaid Hdks., 72 doz. Ale,—for sale by
 Sept. 7. E. & H. GRIMES.

New Goods.
 RECEIVED, and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods,—viz:—
 4 cases fine calf Boots; 5 do. pegged do.; 19 bbls. Pine Apple; 32 cases Cordials; 54 jars Preserved Ginger; 11,000 lbs. Bread; 60 gro. clay Pipes; 47 doz. Batson's Brown Stout; 20 prs. Ox Bows; 1 bale Sarsaparilla; 10 cane seat Settees; 4 doz. do. do. Chairs; 6 China Tea Sets; 2 prs. Green Shades; 3 prs. Glass Candelsticks, with cut shades; 2000 Scotch plaid Hdks.; 20 lbs. assorted Sewing Silk; 300 lbs. brown, black, and white Linen Thread; 50 bbl. Oil Casks; 50 bbl. clean do.; 200 ps. black Hat Ribbon; 6 ps. black Crapes; 4 do. buff do. July 6.

CANTON HOTEL.
 THE undersigned having taken the premises formerly known as the "Warren Hotel," begs to assure the public that he has spared no expense in fitting up the same for the comfort and convenience of residents and visitors, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
 BILLIARD ROOM and newly fitted BOWLING ALLEYS attached to the premises.
 The services of superior Chinese Cooks and Waiters have been secured.
 Residents may have their meals sent to their homes, or pic-nic parties provided for at the shortest notice.
 BREAD and PASTRY made at the establishment, constantly on hand, and will be supplied in any required quantity HUNGWA.
 Aug 24. if

Auctions.
 THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out an AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE, for the year ending June 30th, 1845, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He has the advantage of a number of years experience, and a good central stand for the business.

The subscriber begs to assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that no exertion will be spared to give the fullest satisfaction to all parties.

The following are his terms for effecting Auction Sales,—viz:—
 1st. When accounts are kept, bills made out, and goods delivered by the owner or consignee—2 1-2 per cent.
 2d. When accounts are kept, bills made out, and goods delivered by the Auctioneer—on sales amounting to more than \$1000, 3 per cent.—and on sales amounting to less than \$1000, 5 per cent.
 WILLIAM PATY, Auctioneer.
 Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1844.

For Sale.
 20 BBLs. Tar, 1500 feet Oars, Solar Lamp Wicks, 30 tins hard Crackers, 10 bbls. Peas, 7 hanging Lamps, 4 Astral do., 5 doz. Ink Stands, 5 doz. cane Chairs, 1-2 doz. do. rocking do.
 Sept. 7. E & H GRIMES

Charlton's Trial.
 JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, a Report of the case of GEORGE PELY vs. RICHARD CHARLTON—tried before His Excellency M. KEEUANAHA—June 18 and 19, 1844.—Single copies, 25 cents. if July 27

For Sale,
 BY E. & H. GRIMES—100 bbls. Syrup, 3 tons Manila Coffee, 15 coils Manila Rope, 20 do. do. Whale Line, 100 bbls. Beef and Pork, 100 bbls. Beans and Peas, 3000 lbs. dried Peaches, 50 bbls. whale Oil, 500 Casks, 13 Try Pots, 500 feet boat Boards, 30 whale Irons, 6 bags black Pepper, 6 doz. duck Frocks, 6 do. do. Jackets, 10 do. do. Trowsers, 60 boxes Tea, (60 lbs. each.) #28

E. H. BOARDMAN, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,
 HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given.
 Honolulu, May 22. if

RICHARD FORD, CONVEYANCER and ATTORNEY
 IN HIS MAJESTY'S COURTS OF LAW.
 (s14 if)

ALBERT E. WILSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 ASTORIA, MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

Offers his services for the sale of Merchandise, and purchase of the Produce of the country.
 Refer to—Messrs. C. BREWER & Co. (ag31 if)

JOHN BALLOU, } Tailors.
 C. H. NICHOLSON, }
 SHOP OVER THE STORE OF MR. E. C. WEBSTER.
 Honolulu, June 15. if

THOMAS O. LARKIN, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.
 DEALER IN FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

WHALE-SHIPS supplied with PROVISIONS on the most reasonable terms of the country, for Bills on the United States, when the captain may not have such goods as the government will permit him to sell.

The Commerce of California is increasing; the Farmers preparing to furnish Provisions in more abundance; the Port Charges on a whale-ship but Four Dollars; Wood and Water can be obtained with more ease than in former years, as wells are being built near the beach to conduct the water to the boats. The climate is one of the best known, it being very uncommon for a ship to go to sea with sick men. Ships can be recruited, and provisions taken on board, in twelve or fifteen days—according to the season; and Letters are often sent to the United States in sixty to sixty-five days, via Mazatlan and Vera Cruz. #21

New Goods.
 FOR SALE by E. & H. GRIMES,—on reasonable terms,—the following goods, viz:—
 4 cases white Mosquito Netting, (China); 1 case blue do. do. do.; 3 cases black Silk Hdks.; 2 cases China Shoes (ass'd); 5 cases blue Cotton; 1 case Beeswax; 4 nests Camphor Chests; 2,000 lbs. Navy Bread (1st quality); 30 bbls. whale Oil; 5 iron Try Pots; 26 boxes manufactured Tobacco (16 hands to the pound); 5 tons Hoop Iron; 40 tons brown Sugar (first quality); 50 cords Fire-Wood; 1 fluke Rope; 5 coils Whale Line; 50 Oars; 10 bbls. Genesee Flour; 3 bbls. powdered Sugar; 3 pipes French Claret (first quality); 48 sets Ivory Knives and Forks (balance handles.) Aug. 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

To the Creditors and Debtors of the Estate of WILLIAM FRENCH and FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, late merchants, doing business jointly and severally in the Village of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, but now Assignors to the Court of Chancery of Oahu, for the benefit of their Creditors.

YOU will please to take notice that the undersigned has been legally appointed Agent of the said Court of Chancery, to collect all the joint and several debts due the said estate, whether jointly to the late firm of FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY or severally to the said WILLIAM FRENCH, or severally to the said FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY prior to the 4th day of September now current, and that you will save costs by promptly and voluntarily paying the same to him for the use of the court in liquidating the debts of said Estate.

You will also please to take further notice that the undersigned has been legally appointed Agent of said Court of Chancery to be sued by you or any of you who have claims or demands of any nature or kind whatsoever either against the said late firm of FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, the said WILLIAM FRENCH or the said F. J. Greenway individually, claimed to be due on or before the said 4th day of September now current, and that the undersigned is from the day of the date of this notice ready, willing and anxious to receive your demands and liquidate the same either amicably or by suit at law as the circumstances of each case may justify him. Your demands if any, are required by order No. 5 of the said court of chancery to be presented to the undersigned within the space of six calendar months from the date hereof, or you will in default of such presentation and of suit, if need be, within that time, be forever barred in the courts of the Hawaiian Islands, of all right to sue for and recover your demands. The court has engaged to pay you whatever sums are legally recovered against the undersigned, or amicably admitted to be due from said Estate by him.

JOHN RICORD, Agent of the Court.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, 21 September, 1844.

Olelo Hoolaha,

Aku i na mea i aieia aku a i na mea i aieia mai e ka waiwai o WILLIAM FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, ua hana hou nei i ke kalepa, pakahi a huiia ma ke kulanakauhale o Honolulu, Mokupuni Oahu, ko Hawaii Pae Aina, aka, i keia ua hiko ko laua waiwai i ka Ahahookolokolo hooponopono waiwai Oahu e pono ai na mea a laua e aie aku ai.

ME ka oluolu oukou e ike ai ua kohoia ka mea i kaula ka inoa malalo nei, mamuli o ke kanawai i Luna o ua Ahahookolokolo hooponopono waiwai la, e ohi mai i na aie o ua Waiwai la pakahi a huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY i huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o WILLIAM FRENCH pakahi, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY pakahi, mamua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a e ike hoi oukou i ko oukou pakele i ka uku o ke kanawai ke hele koke mai oukou me ka oluolu a e uku mai ia'u a kaa, e hiki ai ka ahahookolokolo ke hooponopono i na aie a ua Waiwai la i aie aku ai.

Me ka oluolu hoi oukou e ike ai ua kohoia ka mea i kaula ka inoa malalo nei, mamuli o ke kanawai i Luna o ua Ahahookolokolo hooponopono la, e hoo-kolokoloia mai au e oukou e ka poe a FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY huiia i aie aku ai a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH karwale, o kela aie a o keia aie i hanaia mamua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a mai ka la o ke kakau ana i keia olelo ua makaukau ka mea inoa malalo nei, ua oluolu, a ua makemake loa hoi e laweia mai i ko oukou aie a e hooponopono hoi me ka oluolu, a i ole, e hookolokolo ma ke kanawai e like me ke ano o ka hana ana. Ma ka olelo Helu 5 o ua ahahookolokolo la, e laweia mai ko oukou aie a pau loa inoa o ka mea inoa malalo nei, a maopopo, iwaena o na malama eono mai ka la aku o ke kakau ana i keia palapala, a i ole oukou e lawe mai, a e hooko-

lokolo paha iwaena pono o ia manawa alaila, pau ko oukou kulana e hiki ai ke hoopii i na Ahahookolokolo o ko Hawaii Pae Aina e koi mai ai i ka uku no ko oukou aie, a mau loa aku. Ua olelo ka Ahahookolokolo e uku i oukou i na uku i hooholoia ma ka hookolokolo ana, a ma ka hooponopono oluolu paha ua aieia e a'u ke ukuia noloko o ua waiwai la.

JOHN RICORD.

Luna o ka Ahahookolokolo.

Kakauia ma Honolulu, Oahu, }
Sepatemaba 21, 1844.

Avis.

Aux créanciers et débiteurs de la maison WILLIAM FRENCH et FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY négociants, faisant dernièrement des affaires soit conjointement, soit séparément, dans la ville de Honolulu, île Oahu, Archipel Hawaii, et maintenant ayant fait cession de leurs biens a la cour de chancellerie de Oahu, en faveur de leurs créanciers.

VOUS êtes prévenus que le soussigné a été légalement nommé Agent de la dite cour de chancellerie pour recueillir toutes les dettes conjointes ou séparées dues avant le 4th Septembre courant à la dite maison, tenue soit aux noms conjoints de FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY et de WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom de WILLIAM FRENCH seul, soit au nom de FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY séparément, et que vous épargnerez des frais en les lui remboursant promptement et volontairement pour que la cour puisse liquider les dettes de la sus-dite maison.

Vous êtes également prévenus que le soussigné a été légalement nommé Agent de la dite cour de chancellerie a fin que tous et chacun d'entre vous ayant des titres à présenter ou des demandes de quelque nature qu'elles soient, contre la dite maison tenue précédemment soit au nom de FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY, pour des sommes dues ou prétendues être dues antérieurement au dit jour, ou même au dit jour 4eme Septembre, vous puissiez vous adresser à lui, et que le soussigné est entièrement disposé a recevoir et a liquider vos demandes soit à l'amiable soit ensuivant les voies de la justice, selon que les circonstances le demanderont. Vos demandes, si vous en avez à faire, par Ordre No. 5 de la dite cour de chancellerie devront être présentées au soussigné dans l'espace de six mois (calendrier) a partir de la présente date et faute de cette présentation ou de toute procédure qui pourrait être nécessaire dans l'espace fixé ci-dessus, vous perdrez pour toujours le droit de poursuivre et de réclamer vos droits devant les tribunaux des îles Hawaii. La cour s'engage à vous payer toutes les sommes légalement ou amiablement reconnues être dues par le soussigné sur les fonds de la sus-dite maison.

JEAN RICORD,

Agent de la cour.

In Chancery—ORDER No. 6.

FRANCIS J. GREENWAY and WM. FRENCH vs. their creditors.

PURSUANT to the prayer of William Paty, Francis Johnson and William French, receivers appointed by Order No. 5, in this cause,

It is hereby ordered that said receivers shall have the following powers, without special application to this court.

1st. To employ a clerk to keep the books &c., necessary in the management of the trust reposed in them, whose salary shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, besides the expense of his board.

2d. To choose for themselves a chairman out of their number.

3d. To dispose to the best advantage of any property of said estate, not exceeding at any time in value \$300, when two of them shall be of opinion that such sale will be advantageous to said estate.

4th. It shall be their duty to keep a faithful record of all their transactions as receivers, and make report of the same to this court, on the day of the final decree, or sooner if required.

5th. William Paty, one of said receivers, is appointed hereby, to be their treasurer of all monies received by them for property of said estate sold, until it shall amount in his hands to one thousand dollars, when the same shall be paid over by him to this court.

6th. In all cases where the sales intended by them shall be likely to exceed \$300, they are required to obtain special permission of this court before said sales shall be considered valid.

7th. The said receivers are hereby ordered to take possession of all the property of said estate, belonging now to this court, whether real or personal; all rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all moveable effects; make a schedule, and file the same with this court for its information, and the better to enable this court to guide their operations in disposing of said property, from time to time.

Done at Honolulu, this, 11th day of September, 1844.

M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai—OLELO HELU 6.

FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH, kua i ko laua mea i aie aku ai.

LIKE me ke noi ana mai o William Paty a me Francis Johnson, a o William French, ka poe malama waiwai, i kohoia ma ka olelo helu 5 o keia hana. Nolaila; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i ua poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookolokolo

buke a me na olelo e ai, i kupono i ka oihana, i hanaia ia lakou, aole nae o oi aku kona uku i na haneri dala elina o ka makahiki, a me ko ka ai.

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.

3. E kuai makepono i ka waiwai a pau, aole nae e oi aku kekahi kuai ana, i na dala 300, aia i ka manao like ana o na mea elua o lakou, ua kupono ke kuai ana, e pono ai ka waiwai.

4. E kakau pono lakou i ka lakou hana a pau loa no ka malama waiwai ana, a e hoike mai i keia ahahookolokolo ma ka la e hooponopono nui ai, a mamua mai paha.

5. E lilo o William Paty i kahu malama dala no na mea malama waiwai, ia ia na dala a pau loa i loaa ia lakou a hiki i ke tausani hooahiki, alaila, uku mai oia i keia ahahookolokolo.

6. Ina i manao lakou e kuai i ka mea, e oi ana i na dala 300, alaila o ka ai mau ana o keia ahahookolokolo ka mea e hiki ai ua kuai ana la.

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e ku koke aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookolokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai pau, ina he waiwai pili i ke kino, i na hoolimalima, i na loa mai a me na puka a pau loa, a me na waiwai lewa. E kakau pono i keia mau mea, a e waiho mai iloko o keia ahahookolokolo e maopopo ai, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookolokolo ke hana a me ke kuai aku i ua waiwai la i keia wa.

Kooholoia ma Honolulu, i keia la, 11 o Sepatemaba, 1844.

M. KEKUANAOA.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, have just received, per barque Brothers, from London, and offer for sale, the following articles, viz:—

Sundries.

Shell Augers—brad awls—blue and white earthen ware—basins with soap drawers to match—earthen ware, slop, sugar, and milk basins—brass bedsteads, with moscheto curtains and hair mattresses complete—Day & Martin's best liquid and paste blacking—wine bottles—Wellington and Hessian light boots—India rubber and cotton braces—bolts for doors—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, whitewash and horse brushes—mother of pearl, shirt, patent, metal, white horn and gilt buttons—imitation wax candles—plated and brass candlesticks and shades—cloth foraging caps, plain and with gold lace bands, of all sizes—handsome dressing cases—cut glass salt cellars—pairing and mortice chisels—oil cloths for rooms—ladies' superfine cloths—damask table cloths and napkins—frock coats—brass cocks (ass'd sizes)—combs—dressing, &c. &c.—best velvet wine corks—cottons, prints, rogattas and bleached long cloths—fine book and printed muslins—India rubber capes—sets of block tin dish covers—sets of dinner and tea crockery, &c.—sets of China—plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stand—decanters, plain and cut, quart and pint—bleached diaper, for table linen—linen drill, white and brown—pieces blue and white flannel, superfine and second quality—black silk ferrets—hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files—sailor's Guernsey and duck frocks—copper, brass, and silk gauze, for moscheto curtains and safes—wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns—toilet glasses of finest plate glass—spite and assorted gimblets—window glass—gridirons, large and small—silk, cotton, and kid gloves—Socket gouges—twilled cotton dressing gowns, shawl patterns—percussion caps—gunflints—legs gunpowder, of 28 lbs each—handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, for neck and pocket—Hasps and staples—black and white beaver hats, latest fashion—hinges, iron and brass—ladies and gentlemen's silk hose—bleached Huckabuck, for towels—blue cloth pea and superfine cloth jackets—flat, bolt and hoop iron—smoothing irons—plane irons, double and single, of all sizes—earthen water jugs—iron, wrought tea-kettles and cast iron pots—double and single blade pocket knives—also, table knives and forks of first quality—handsome table-lamps, lace for ladies' dresses—Irish linen—locks, pad, brass case door, desk, cupboard, &c.—nails of all sizes, wro't and cut—needles—oval and round tin pans, in nests of 4 each—frying-pans, large and small—silk parasols and umbrellas, of a new pattern—clay pipes—mixed and diamond pins: light ploughs, with numerous spare irons to each: sailor's hook tin pots: earthen ware: tea and Britannia metal tea and coffee-pots, of very handsome patterns: earthen ware chambers, blue and white: fancy quilting, for vests or bed covers: black hair ribbon: saws, cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon: ladies' scissors: cork and wood screws: silk serge, of all colors, for coat linings: shovels and spades: duck sheeting, for light sails and trousers: shirts, men and boys' white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel: shoes, ladies and gentlemen's light summer, boys', youths', girls', infants—and men's strong bound: gentlemen's common and Morocco slippers: brass portable sofas: soap—yellow, mottled, curd and best shaving: steel-yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs: thread—silk and cotton, of all colors and qualities: Tin, different sizes: Negro Head tobacco: Trousers—summer, sailors' duck and cloth: plain and cut-glass tumblers: earthen ware soup tureens: iron wheels for trucks: summer vests: brass wire: coffee: mustard: Carolina rice.

Stationery.

Superfine foolscap: books, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires: 8vo memorandum books: black and red ink-powder: glass pens in stands: penknives, of very superior quality: slate-pencils: Perry's superior steel pens: broad, middling and narrow office tape: boxes wafers.

Naval Stores.

Anchor for vessels of 60 to 75, 100 to 150, and 350 tons: double and single blocks of all sizes: patent brushes: patent chain cables, complete: bolts patent canvass, No. 1 to No. 8: sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz: nails for do: copper rods and spike nails: sail-needles: boat-nails and pump-tacks: paints, pitch, and best Stockholm tar: iron pumps, complete: whale-line and rope and rigging of all dimensions: ratline: deep-sea and hand-lead lines: spirits turpentine: black varnish: seaming and roping twine: linseed oil: rosin.

Columbia country PRODUCE.

PINE SPARS, of all sizes.

LUMBER—comprising Plank, Boards, and Rafters.

A variety of other articles not enumerated.

June 1.

NEW GOODS.

E. & H. GRIMES, have received, by late arrivals from United States, England, Sydney and Valparaiso, the following articles, viz:

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and white Cotton; do do do Drill, French Prints, Calicoes, bro Linnen; fig'd bleached Russia Sheetings; satin striped Cambrics; cotton Hdks; do Shawls; Turkey red and Scotch plaid Hdks; de Laines; wht and cold t ambrics; Eng. long Cloth; Taylor's spool Cotton; Lisle Edgings; Alpine; Gambroon; white linen Drill; Turkey red Prints; fancy and striped Shirts; printed red and white Flannel; Ladies' and Gent's cotton Gloves and Hosiery; cotton Lacings; coarse and fine linen Thread; bro and white grass Cloth; Nankon; linen and cotton Jackets, Pants and Vests; white cotton Thread; Drilling; 400 China Fans; fine white grass Cloth; 4 pcs superfine blue Broadcloth.

Silk Goods.

Black, blue, pink, and silv' cold sewing Silk; do do do Satin, Ladies' Hdks, silk Lace, Bandanas, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Shawls, 3 camel's hair Shawls.

Crockery.

Soup Tureens, soup and shallow Plates, Cups and Saucers, yellow stone Bowls, pudding Dishes, Pitchers, Tea-Pots, Mugs, large and small Dishes, Butter Boats, sugar Lovers, creamers, covered dishes.

Glass Ware.

Cut and plain wine and champagne glasses, dishes, tumblers, decanters.

Hard Ware.

125 kegs cut nails [ass'd], 10 doz. shingling hatchets, 4 dozen axes, 10 dozen screw-angers, 15 dozen files [ass'd], 2 dozen carpenter's adzes, fry pans, sauce pans, 1-2 dozen carpenter's axes, iron pots, gridirons, sad irons, screw irons, corkscrews, curry-combs, mane combs, straws ass'd, post augers, harness buckles, door latches, padlocks, 50 door locks, dog chains, chisels, carpenter's compasses, dividers, rules, percussion caps, bride bits, spurs, 200 heavy hoes, 1000 lbs cast steel, 5000 lbs hoop iron, 5000 "German" hocks and eyes, 50 M needles 1st and 2d quality, pins, scissors, tin pots, pans and tea pots, 120 shts of iron, patent balances.

Paints, Oil, etc.

300 gals linseed oil, 100 gals spirits of turpentine, 200 qr kegs white lead (English and American, lampblack, verdigris, black paint.

Provisions.

2000 lbs bread: 40 bbls salt, mess, and prime beef; 3s bbls salt, mess, and prime pork: 10 bbls Flour.

Boots and Shoes. Thick Clothing.

Blue and red woolen shirts, white flannel drawers, blue cloth jackets; monkey, pea, reef, and blue cloth dress jackets; woolen trousers, woolen socks, Guernsey frocks, mittens.

Naval Stores.

10 bbls pitch, 9 do tar, 4 do rosin.

Lumber.

50 M. American pine, 20 M. California shingles, 42 M. Koa do, 150 Koa bedposts, 10 M. Koa boards and joice, 6 M. California pine, 3 M. California pitch pine.

Sundry Merchandise.

50 bbls Sandwich Islands Syrup, 60 bbls beans, 20 cords fire wood, Manila and Russia rope [ass'd], 40 chests tea, lacquered ware, 1 bale bottling corks, corn, camphor trunks and chests, ink, quills and paper, 100 hand-pikes, 1 case sardines; 20 dozen jams, jellies, and bottled fruits [ass'd]; 3000 lbs Rio coffee, 1000 lbs St. Domingo do, 500 lbs Sandwich Island do, 5000 lbs Manila do, 6000 lbs double and treble refined loaf sugar, 70 New-York city cured hams [10 lbs each], 5 boxes glass, 1000 brooms, blocks [ass'd], 72 call skins, gilt hanks, rifle powder, 40 sides sole leather, 50 bags shot [ass'd], 150 pine apple cheeses, 3 bbls dried apples, 6 Goshen cheeses [in tin cases], 100 demijohns, 10 bales wicking, 12 dozen chairs, 50 ox bows, 5 dozen cane seat chairs, 200 lbs sewing twine, 1 bale sarsaparilla, 10 dozen lemon syrup, 1000 kapas, 10 bags fine Liverpool salt, 2 casks black pepper, 3 bbls Epsom salts, 4 dozen cayenne pepper, ginger, cassia, allspice, 4 dozen sarsaparilla syrup, 10 dozen old sherry, 3 dozen macad syrup, 12 dozen old port, 1 wagon harness, 50 rolls mosquito netting, 200 cotton umbrellas, 50 rolls China matting, 2 cases 18 English saddles and 36 bridles, 150 boxes No. 1 soap, seidlitz powders, 50 lbs old Castile soap, 10 boxes salt water soap, 6 boxes taloco, 200 bbls salt, 3000 goat skins, 4 bathing tubs, 200 bbls empty casks, 10 bbls slush, 46 pieces raven's duck, 10 bbls sperm oil, 3 bbls turtle oil, sperm candles, 100 walking canes, 40 M. corks, 8 pipes Manila rice, 6 pipes American rice, China preserves, magnesia, soda and acid, 400 bags sugar. The above will be sold for cash, or barter.

Wanted,

Bills on the United States, England, and France.

May 22.

Per Brig Globe.

JUST RECEIVED, per brig Globe, from Boston, the following articles, now landing, and for sale—on reasonable terms—by E. & H. GRIMES:

42 dozen patent chest Locks (ass'd); 60 Pit-Saws (7 feet each); 24 cross-cut Saws; 5000 Nail Needles; 85,000 Sewing do; 50 doz. Sheath Knives; 72 gro. silvered Suspender Buttons; 30 gro. Strap do do; 124 C. S. pit-saw Files; 10 doz. Hunt's C. S. Axes; 50 kegs 4d cut Nails; 7500 lbs. Russia bar Iron; 750 lbs. buck shot; 60 doz. Plates (large size); 15 doz. Muffins; 3 1-2 doz. Bakers; 10 gro. H. Playing Cards; 6 Journals and 6 Ledgers; 216 lbs. Seine Twine; 1000 lbs. White Lead; 36 Gents. Riding Saddles; 20 gro. Fancy Vest Buttons; 73 gro. fancy coat do; 10 doz. Butcher Knives; 3 doz. Handsaws; 25 M. copper Tacks; 29 gro. steel Pens; 6 prs. Ivory Carvers; 6 sets do Knives and Forks; 6 do do do do; 24 doz. Scissors and 12 doz. Razors; 4 doz. pad and 2 doz. cupboard Locks; 6 spring Balances; 2 gro. nail Gimblets; 10 doz. German Harps; 12 doz. ship Scrapers; 1 doz. Waiters; 12 doz. Sauce Pans; 20 U. S. Muskets; 3 doz. Coffee Mills; 2 doz. Brass Fire Seives; 30 bundles Pins; 3 doz. Spades and 6 doz. Shovels (steel points) 465 lbs. Smith's Vices; 48 set brass-socket Castors; 200 boxes Hooks and Eyes; 6 doz. Axe Hatchets; 1 doz. broad do; 2 doz. shingling do; 5 doz. nail Hammers; 2 sets copper Measurers; 2 M. best Quills; 4 doz. C. S. mill saw Files (12 inch); 80 doz. (ass'd) do do; 4 doz. best Copal Varnish; 185 gals. bright do; 6 doz. brass Latches; 13 gro. Ivory coat Buttons; 67 gro. Matheman's do do; 110 bunches Beads; 618 lbs. Sad Irons; 12 Rifles; 57 cards pocket Knives (ass'd) 3 doz. Bridles; 6 cards Spurs; 3 doz. Martingales; 3 doz. plated Snuffles; 300 prs. kip Brogans. July 20.

TERMS OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$6 per annum, payable in advance; half year, \$3.50; quarter, \$2; single copies, 12 1-2 cents; 2 copies, 25 cents; 3 copies, 37 1-2 cents; 4 copies, 50 cents; 8 copies, \$1.

ADVERTISING.—A square, \$2 for first three insertions, 50 cents for each continuance; more than half a square, and less than a whole, \$1.50 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each continuance; half a square, or less, \$1 for first three insertions, 25 cents for each continuance.