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POETRY.

From the Boston (U. S.) Evening Gazette.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

'Love never sleeps!' The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed she sits and weeps
With beating heart! 'Love never sleeps!'

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburdened Nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch—'Love never sleeps!'

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity swoops
The storms of Time!—'Love never sleeps!'

And round—beneath—and over all—
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answered—the relief is given
In hours of woe, when sorrow steepers
The heart in pain—'He never sleeps!'

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest depths
Of human ill, 'Love never sleeps!'

SELECTED.

LAURETTE OR THE RED SEAL. (Concluded.)

"The idea of obeying a piece of paper that way!—for after all it was but that.—There must have been something in the air that forced me on. I caught a glimpse of that young man—oh! it was horrible to see!—kneeling before his Laurette, and kissing her knees and her feet. Wasn't it a hard case for me? I shouted like a madman, 'Separate them! we are all a set of wretches—separate them! The poor Republic is a dead body—Directors, Directory, vermin all! I quit the sea for ever! I'm not afraid of all your lawyers! Let them tell them what I say—what do I care? Oh! but I did care for them! I would have wished to have held them in my grasp, and shot them all five, the scoundrels! Oh, yes! I would have done it. I cared for my life about as much as for that water that's pouring there—yes, indeed—as if I cared for that—a life like mine—ah, yes, indeed—mere life—bah—'

And the voice of the commandant gradually went out, and became as indistinct as his words, and he walked on biting his lips and knitting his brows in a terrific and fierce abstraction. He had little twitching movements, and gave his mule knocks with the scabbard of his sword, as if he wished to kill it. And what astonished me was to see the skin of his face flush to a deep red. He undid his coat on his breast, and threw it violently open, baring it to the rain and the wind.

"I can well understand," said I, as though he had finished his story, "how, after so cruel an adventure, you should have taken an abhorrence to your business."

"Oh! as for the business, are you crazy?" said he quickly, "it is not the business. No captain of a vessel will ever be forced to turn executioner, except when governments of assassins and thieves get on foot, who will take advantage of the habit a poor man has of always obeying, blindly obeying with a miserable mechanical compulsion in spite of his very self."

At the same time he drew out of his pocket a red handkerchief, and began to weep like a child. I stopped for a moment, as if to arrange my stirrup, and hanging back behind his wagon, walked sometime after him, for I felt that he would be mortified if I perceived too plainly his streaming tears.

I had judged rightly, for in about a quarter of an hour he also came behind the poor little wagon, and asked me if I had any razors in my portmanteau; to which I simply answered, that, as I had no beard yet, they would be very unnecessary to me. But he did not care about that; it was to speak of something else. I soon was glad to see that he was returning to his story, for he suddenly said;

"You never have seen a ship, have you?"

"I never have," answered I, "excepting

in the Panorama of Paris, and I would not trust much to the nautical knowledge I derived from that."

"Then you do not know what the cat-heads are?"

"I have not the least idea," said I.

"They are a kind of beams projecting in front from the bows of the vessel, from which the anchor is thrown off. When a man is to be shot, he is usually placed there," he added in a low tone.

"Oh! I understand, so that he then falls into the water?"

He did not answer, but began to describe the small boats of a vessel. And then, and without any order in his ideas, he continued his tale, with that affected air of unconcern, which a long service in the army invariably gives, because you must show your inferiors your contempt of danger, your contempt of men, your contempt of life, your contempt of death, and even your contempt of yourself. And all this generally hides, under a rough envelope, very deep feelings. The roughness of a soldier is like a mask of iron over a noble face; like the stone dungeon that encloses a royal prisoner.

"These boats hold more than eight rowers," he continued. "They seized Laurette and placed her in one, before she had either time to cry or to speak. Ah! this is a thing which no honest man can ever find comfort for when it has been his doing. You may talk as you please, one never forgets such an affair. Ah, what weather this is!—what the d— could have possessed me to tell you of all this? Whenever I begin this, I can't stop. It is a story which makes me fairly drunk like the Jurançon wine.—Ah, what weather it is! My cloak is soaked through!"

"I was telling you, I believe, still about that little Laurette! Poor girl!—What clumsy people there are in the world! My sailors were so stupid as to take the boat straight ahead of the brig. After all, it's true one cannot foresee everything. For my own part, I had counted on the night to hide the matter, and did not think about the flash a dozen muskets would make, fired at once. And the fact is, that from the boat she saw her husband fall into the water—shot. If there is a God up there, he only knows what I am going to tell you took place; as for me, I know nothing about it, but it was seen and heard, as I see and hear you. At the moment of the fire, she raised her hand to her forehead, as if a ball had struck her there, and sat down in the boat without fainting, without screaming, and returned to the brig just when they wanted her, and just as they wanted her. I went to her, and talked to her a long time, the best I could. She seemed to be listening to me, and looked me in the face, rubbing her forehead with her hands. But she did not understand; and her face was quite pale, and her forehead red. She trembled all over, as if she was afraid of every body. She has remained so ever since—in just the same state, poor little soul!—an idiot, or imbecile, as it were, or crazy, or whatever you please. Nobody has ever drawn a word out of her, except when she asks to have what she has in her head taken out.—"

"From that hour I became as melancholy as herself, and I felt something in me which said: 'Stand by her till the end of thy days, and watch over her.' I have done it.—When I returned to France, I asked leave to pass with my rank into the army, having taken an aversion to the sea, for the innocent blood I had cast into it. I sought out Laurette's family. Her mother was dead, and her sisters, to whom I brought her crazy, did not want the trouble of her, and offered to place her at Charanton. I turned my back upon them, and kept her with me.

"If you want to see her, comrade, you have only to say the word. Here—hold on. Ho!—ho! you beast!"

III.—HOW I CONTINUED MY JOURNEY.

And he stopped his poor mule, who seemed delighted that I had asked that question. At the same time he lifted the oil-cloth cover of the little wagon, as if to arrange the straw, which nearly filled it, and I saw something very mournful. I saw two blue eyes, of enormous size, indeed, but of admirable shape, starting out from a face that was thin and lengthened, covered over with waves of loose fair hair. In fact, I saw nothing but those two eyes, which seemed the whole of that poor woman, for all the rest was dead. Her forehead was red, and her cheeks

hollow and pale, with a bluish tinge. She was bent double in the midst of the straw, so that only her two knees were seen out of it, on which she was playing dominoes all by herself. She looked at us for a moment, trembled for a long time, smiled a little at me, and went on with her game. She seemed to be trying how her right hand could beat her left.

"You see, she has been playing that game for a month," said the *chef de bataillon*, "tomorrow it will, perhaps, be another game, which will last a long time. It's queer, eh?"

At the same time he set about arranging the oil-cloth of his shako, which the rain had somewhat disordered.

"Poor Laurette!" said I, "ah, you have lost the game forever!"

I neared my horse to the wagon, and stretched out my hand to her; she gave me her's mechanically, and smiled with a great deal of sweetness. I observed with surprise two diamond rings on her long, thin fingers. I supposed they were still her mother's rings, and wondered how their poverty had left them there. For the world I would not have made a remark upon it to the old commandant, but as he followed my eyes, and saw them fixed on Laurette's fingers, he said, with a certain air of pride:

"They are pretty large diamonds, are they not? They might bring a good price, if necessary. But I was never willing that she should part from them, poor child!—If you but touch them she weeps; and she never leaves them off. Otherwise she never complains; and now and then she can sew. I have kept my word to her poor young husband; and, to tell the truth, I have never repented it. I have never left her, and have always said she was my crazy daughter. As such she has always been respected. These things are managed better in the army than they imagine in Paris. She went thro' all the wars of the Emperor with me, and I have always kept her out of harm's way. She has always been kept warm; with straw and a little wagon that is never impossible. She has had pretty comfortable things about her; and as I was a *chef-de-bataillon*, with good pay, my legion of honor pension, and the Napoleon month, the pay of which was double in those times, I was always well off, and she gave me no trouble. On the contrary her pretty childish ways often amused the officers of the light 7th."

He then approached her, and slapped her gently on the shoulder, as he would have done to his little mule.

"Well, now! my daughter, talk a little to the lieutenant. Come, let's see—a little sign of the head!"

She busied herself anew with her dominoes.

"Oh!" said he, "she is a little cross today, because it rains. However, she never takes cold. Crazy people never get sick, you know;—it is very convenient in that respect. At the Beresina, and through all the retreat from Moscow, she went bare-headed. Come, my dear child, play on, play on—don't let us disturb you; take your own way, then, Laurette."

She took hold of the coarse, black hand, which he rested on her shoulder, and carried it timidly to her lips, like a poor slave. I felt my heart sink at that kiss, and turned my bridle quickly away.

"Shall we not resume our march, commandant?" said I, "it will be night before we reach Béthune."

The commandant carefully scraped the mud from his boots with the end of his sword; he then mounted on the step of the wagon, drew forward over Laurette's head the hood of a little cloak she had on, took off his own black silk cravat, and put it round the neck of his adopted daughter; after which, he gave a kick to his mule, and saying,—"Get along, you lazy beast!" we continued our journey.

The rain was still falling gloomily; we found on the road only dead horses, abandoned, with their saddles. The grey sky and grey earth stretched out without end; a sort of dead light, a pale wet sun was sinking behind some large windmills, which did not turn, and we fell back into a long silence.

I looked at the old commandant; he walked on with long strides and untiring energy, whilst his mule could hardly keep along, and even my horse began to droop his head. The brave old fellow took off his shako from time to time, to wipe his bald forehead and the few grey hairs on his head,

or his white moustache from which the rain was dripping. He did not think anything about the effect his recital might have produced on me; he had made himself out neither better nor worse than he was; he had not deigned to draw himself; he did not think of himself; and at the end of a quarter of an hour, he began on the same key a much longer story of a campaign of Marshal Massena, in which he had formed his battalion in a square against some cavalry or other. I did not listen to him, although he grew quite warm, in endeavoring to prove to me the superiority of infantry over cavalry.

Night came on; we did not get along fast; the mud became thicker and deeper. Nothing on the road, and nothing at the end of it. We stopped at the foot of a dead tree, the only tree on the road; he bestowed his first cares on his mule, as I did on my horse; he then looked into the wagon, as a mother would have done into the cradle of her child. I heard him say:

"Come, my dear, put this overcoat on your feet, and try to sleep. Come, that is right! she has not been touched by a drop of rain. Ah, the d—! she has broken my watch, which I had left round her neck.—Oh, my poor silver watch! Come, come, it's no matter, my child, try to sleep. The fine weather will soon come back again.—It's queer, she always has a fever—that's the way with crazy people. See, here is some chocolate for you, my child."

He rested the wagon against the tree, and we sat down on the wheels under cover from the everlasting rain, each with a little loaf—a poor supper.

"I am sorry we have nothing but this," said he, "but it is better than horseflesh baked under ashes, with powder for salt, such as we had in Russia. The poor little soul, I must always give her the best I have; you see, I put it on one side for her; she cannot bear to suffer the vicinity of a man, since the affair of the letter. I am old, and she seems to fancy me to be her father; yet she would strangle me, if I attempted to kiss her, even upon her forehead. Their early education must always leave some impression on them, for I have never seen her once forget to veil herself like a nun. It's queer, eh?"

Whilst he was thus talking to me, we heard her sigh and say:—"Take away this lead! Take away this lead!" I rose in spite of myself; he made me sit down again.

"Stay, stay," said he; "it is no matter. She says that, all her life, because she always fancies she feels a ball in her head.—That does not hinder her doing all that she is told to, and that with the greatest sweetness."

I listened mournfully to him, but without any reply. I calculated that, from 1797 to 1815, eighteen years had thus passed with this man. I remained a long while in silence by his side, trying to explain to myself such a character, and such a fate. I then abruptly gave him an enthusiastic shake of the hand; he did not know what to make of it.

"You are a worthy man," said I.

"What for?" he answered. Because of this poor woman! You see perfectly well, my boy, that was a duty." And he began to talk again about Massena.

The next morning, by daylight, we arrived at Béthune, an ugly little fortified town, the ramparts of which, in narrowing their circle, seemed to have squeezed the houses together upon each other. All was in confusion; it was the moment of an *alerte*. The inhabitants were taking the white flags from the windows, and sewing the tri-colors to their houses; the arms were beating the *generale*, and the trumpets sounded *to horse!* by order of the Duc de Berry. The long Picard wagons carrying the Hundred-Swiss and their baggage, the cannons of the Body-Guard hurrying to their ramparts, the carriages of the princes, the mustering the squadrons of the red companies, blocked up the town. The sight of the Gens-d'armes of the king, and the Mosquetaires, made me forget my old travelling companion. I rejoined my company, and lost sight of the little wagon, and its poor occupant, in the crowd. To my great regret, it was forever that I lost them.

It was the first time in my life, that I had read the depths of the true heart of a soldier. This adventure revealed to me an aspect of human nature, which I had not seen before, and which the nation little knows, and ill rewards. I placed it from that time high

in my esteem. I have often since sought around me for a man like that one, and capable of such an entire and careless abnegation of self. During the fourteen years I have lived in the army, it is only there, and above all in the poor and despised ranks of the infantry, that I have found those men of an antique stamp carrying out the feeling of duty to all its possible consequences; knowing neither remorse for obedience, nor shame for poverty; simple in their manners, and in their speech; proud of the glory of the nation, but careless of their own; shutting themselves up cheerfully in their own obscurity, to divide with the unfortunate the black bread they pay for with their blood.

I remained long ignorant of what had become of my poor chef-de-bataillon, especially as he had not told me his name, and I had not asked him. One day, however, at a coffee-house, I believe in 1825, an old captain of infantry to whom I was describing him, as we were waiting for parade, said:

"Eh! pardieu, I knew that poor devil!—He was a brave fellow,—he came down by a ball at Waterloo. And he had, in fact, left a crazy girl with the baggage, whom we took to the hospital at Amiens, as we went to the army of the Loire, and who died there raving mad at the end of three days."

"I can readily imagine it," said I, "she had lost her foster-father."

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1844.

A wisely conducted opposition is as essential to the well-being of a government, as a balance is necessary to the movements of a clock. Nature seeks an equipoise, and no political system is so perfect as that in which there is judiciously inserted a well defined and accurate system of checks and balances. Though at first glance they would appear to operate disadvantageously upon each other, yet when the whole machinery is set in motion, they will be found to work with the harmony and unity of action of an admirable piece of mechanism. A government may also be further likened to machinery, inasmuch that it may be complete in all its parts and yet be made to operate with more ease and effect by the application of extrinsic power or substances. Oil will relieve the joints of machinery or friction give it polish. An opposition, by compelling the more minute examination of measures, and discussing them in all their relative bearings and positions, is a check to premature legislation. The arguments advanced develop truth, and by it, the ministry, if an honest one, must infallibly be the gainer. Hence we often see, that when a ministry has been ousted by a combination of circumstances which were perhaps beyond their control, their successful adversaries to retain their newly obtained station, are obliged to carry forward the very measures of their predecessors. This also further illustrates the trite truth, that the higher we rise the more extensive becomes the prospect. While some far beneath are laboring intently and honestly to accomplish what within the limits of their horizon seems indispensable for the welfare of society or the safety of the state, those on a superior eminence are enabled to survey the entire landscape at a glance, and to take in not only what is necessary for the whole, but is best adapted for the parts. The gardener by overlooking from a height all his grounds at one view, is enabled to arrange them with proper effect; to harmonize the plain and dell; mountain and hill; lake or stream; forest or meadow: to bring all by his art to form one complete and picturesque whole; the useful turned to their proper ends and the beautiful rendered yet more pleasing. So with the sagacious statesman; he becomes aware of the wants, capacities, jarring interests and patriotic designs of a whole people, and he gives them aid, direction, reconciliation and development. But although he is so advantageously placed for the acquisition of general principles and enlarged views, it behoves him likewise to examine in detail the more remote or obscured points. His very elevation might operate as a hindrance to the acquisition of specific

knowledge were it not for the keen scrutiny, the critical acumen and the untiring assaults of an active opposition. Where he sees not, they see for him—where he hears not, they hear for him. By the unrestrained canvassing of public measures he adds their knowledge to his own, and varies his policy accordingly. If both parties are governed by a sincere love of country, their ambition for office and distinction, is not only laudable, but highly and reciprocally useful. Their contention becomes not one of persons, but of measures and of policy. The most critical research, the most profound lore, the most moving eloquence, and the most valued experience, are united on either side with high toned self-respect and mutual regard which renders the strife one of generous and noble rivalry for national and universal welfare. By the free exchange of opinions in the polemic attack and defence, the understanding of each party becomes doubled. Consequently in a strife thus conducted, in which human wisdom exerts itself to its utmost powers, the nation inevitably gains.—As it descends however from master intellects to inferior minds and subordinate agents, less of reason and more of feeling, prejudice or passion become apparent. It comes at last to those who know nothing of politics but the turmoil and brawl, they themselves create. Noise is mistaken for eloquence, and declamation for argument. But such characters no more affect the genuine exponents of law and the helmsmen of states, than a muddy, noisy rivulet, the father of waters. Indeed they may with some propriety be considered a political breakwater, on the other side of which the ship of state rides securely. For it is far better that factions, discontent or the restless intrigues of demagogues should be expended in vapid cries than be pent up until they swell to a volume sufficient to sweep away the landmarks of order and the barriers of crime.

Of legislative bodies of the present age, the American Congress and English Parliament afford the most prominent instances of that free, intellectual and dignified rivalry, accompanied with dispassionate wisdom and mature deliberation, to which we have alluded. We would also include with them, the French Chambers, excepting, however, to that restless war-spirit, and love of military glory which the memory of the triumphs of Napoleon still perpetuates amid that gallant and chivalrous nation, and that jealousy of moral and physical influence of other nations, which originated, and on just grounds in their first and ill-omened revolution. These points of national sensitiveness are on the wane, if a correct judgment can be based upon the measure of support given Guizot. The cause of peace acquires increasing strength by its continuance; for the war-like propensities of mankind lose their force by inactivity, and the arguments in its favor become more cogent by the developing of its benefits.

Important News from China; Late Intelligence from Europe and the United States; Growing Difficulties between France and England—Bombardment of Tangiers, &c. &c.; Revolution in Mexico.

The U. S. brig Perry, from China, last from Monterey and San Blas, Mexico, brings an important budget of intelligence, from which we have only room at present to condense the following. From Nye, Parkin & Co.'s Circular of July 4th., Canton, we learn:—

"There have been several occurrences of a political nature of much interest, some of which have injuriously affected the business of the place, and with the very high freshes in the river, have caused almost a total suspension of business transactions.—We allude to a succession of serious riots which commenced on the evening of the 15th ultimo by the attack of a mob upon some English gentlemen who were walking, as usual, in the "Company's Garden," and were driven into boats on the river: the next evening the gentlemen walking in the inclosure in front of the American factories were attacked and driven into the factories, and one Chinese was killed by a ball from a mus-

ket; on the 17th, the factories were surrounded by a mob, and gentlemen were kept indoors armed to defend their houses, but the mob did not make an attack directly on the factories, the high freshes having kept them some time at a little distance. On the 18th, Capt. Tilton, of the U. S. S. St. Louis, reached the factories with 16 marines and 50 seamen, which, with the crews of the merchant ships, were all armed, and served to preserve comparative quiet, although had not the freshes in the river continued and risen very high, it was thought an attack upon the factories would have been made, as after the death of one of their number the populace became very furious. On the 18th the mandarins came out with soldiers in great force, and have kept the space in front of the American factories clear of the mob; but it is considered necessary to keep the 16 marines of the St. Louis at the factories, and that vessel at Whampoa. The authorities have quieted the populace by promising to get the foreigner who killed the Chinese; and the matter has been referred to the Imperial Commissioner at Macao who has addressed H. E. the American Minister on the subject. This may be regarded a fortunate circumstance just at this juncture in view of the necessity of a clear understanding upon the important principle involved; and we now trust that efforts will be made by the British and American plenipotentiaries to insure the safety of life and property.

"Another event of interest is the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce between the American Minister and the Imperial Commissioner; which, we are led to believe will fully satisfy the just expectations of the people of the United States. There are some provisions favorable to the American trade as regards the re-shipment of goods from one port to another in China without incurring, either on the export or import a new or second duty, and the coasting trade is thrown open to American vessels by a provision that no tonnage duty should be charged after the first port of entry on any voyage from port to port or ports in China; and the duty on Lead has been reduced. We hope to be able to convey some further particulars at an early day as regards the commercial arrangements."

"CIRCULAR OF H. E. THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
MACAO, 4th July, 1844.

"The Minister of the United States has the pleasure to announce that yesterday, at Wanghia, he concluded and signed with the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, a treaty of peace, amity and commerce, between the United States and China. The terms of the Treaty, which will in due time be made public by the proper authorities, are such, he is happy to say, as he believes will confirm the good understanding which already exists between the two Governments, and if ratified, prove beneficial to the commerce and interests of the citizens and subjects of both countries."

"The Minister of the United States congratulates his countrymen on this event, and offers them, on this happy anniversary of the independence of their country, his hearty wishes for their health and prosperity, and joins them in their aspirations for the continued peace, welfare and glory of the United States."

"To the Americans residing in China."

Mr. Cushing has concluded his negotiations with great celerity, and will doubtless add fresh laurels to his fame. It contains, as we are informed, 43 articles, which of course will not be made public until ratified by the American Senate. It is said to be very favorable to American interests. Mr. Cushing left China, the last of August, in the Perry, for San Blas, bearing with him his treaty. He will reach the U. S. in December, at the commencement of the present Congress. It is to be regretted that he did not stop at these islands on his way, as was his intention, had time permitted. So distinguished a visitor would have been heartily welcomed.

The U. S. East India squadron, consisting of the Brandywine frigate, and St. Louis sloop of war, were to leave China this fall for this place.

The news from England is to the 19th. of Sept.; from the U. S. to Sept. 17th.

Captain J. D. Sloat is the new Commodore of the U. S. Pacific squadron.

J. B. Williams, Esq., is appointed U. S. Commercial Agent at the Fiji Islands.

August 10.—New York prices current quote Sperm Oil at from 96 to 98 c.: Whale,

Southern, 37 to 38c.; do. refined, 46 to 50 c. Bone, 49 c., cash.

We learn from credible sources that H. M. Commissioners left the U. S. in October for the Pacific coast, to meet a Belgian brig which was to touch for them on her way to these islands. The brig probably sailed in July, or about the first of August. Haalilio had been very ill, but was better at the last advices.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were to leave Boston for Honolulu in November.

Affairs look squally between France and England. Tangiers had been bombarded by a French squadron under the Prince de Joinville. The French war-spirit, kept alive ostensibly by the Tahitian difficulties, was giving much trouble to Guizot and the advocates of peace, but notwithstanding the angry demonstration on either side, it is more than likely that peace will be preserved. Upon the receipt of the news of the battles between the French and Tahitians in England, a telegraph order was despatched immediately to have the 80 gun ship, Collingwood, bearing an admiral's flag, put in readiness for Tahiti. Lord Stanley, the English ambassador at Paris, was also instructed to demand reparation for damages to English subjects, and for the insult offered to Mr. Pritchard, in imprisoning him, and other matters growing out of the affairs at Tahiti. The recall of Governor Bruat was also requested. The papers of both nations enter very largely into the discussion of, not only the Tahiti, but Morocco question, and teem with letters and communications, giving the views of the advocates of either party. The following is the latest information of the controversy about Tahiti, between the two governments.

It was currently reported at Paris, on the 24th. of August, that the ultimatum of the British government concerning the Tahiti affairs, had been received, but its terms were not known. It was believed that M. Guizot has refused to recall Captain Bruat and M. D' Aubigny. The Revue de Paris gives the following:—

"After the exchange of several diplomatic notes, M. Guizot has proposed to England the following arrangement;—That Tahiti shall become a free state, and that France and England shall each of them establish a consul in the island, and that both countries shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality in regard to commercial advantages; that the French squadron will be recalled, and that the authority of Queen Pomare shall be re-established.

"With regard to Mr. Pritchard, he shall be at liberty to return to Tahiti as a private individual, but he is never to be allowed to hold any public function in the island. We do not know the answer of England to this proposal." *N. Y. Com. Adv., Sept 17.*

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, died at Florence, July 23th., in the 76th. year of his age.

Queen Victoria has another son, born in August, and styled the Duke of York.

We understand that information of the definitive settlement of the Tahiti affairs, between France and England, has been received, but we are not made acquainted with the particulars.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—By Wilmer & Smith's Times, Liverpool, Sept. 19th, we learn that all apprehensions of a collision between England and France, are at an end. The Tahiti question has been settled, little to the taste of the fire-eaters on both sides of the channel. The particulars in regard to Tahiti, we have not learned; but satisfaction has been made to Mr. Pritchard by a present of 25,000 francs. M. D'Aubigny has been removed from Tahiti, and his conduct made the subject of apology. He had previously been censured by his superior officer, Gov. Bruat. The latter has become Capitaine de Vaisseau, of the first class.—The Times admits "that Mr. Pritchard had certainly outstepped propriety in the part he took towards the French after their occupation of the island, and had acted more or less as the partisan and fomentor of hostility to them, seems but too probable. And, although such a disposition on his part, if it abstained from positive overt acts of hostility,

did not render him liable to seizure and deprive him of the privilege of inviolability which surrounds the person of a British Consul, still it was a provocative to violence, and therefore must be considered a palliation of it."

The Morocco war is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and sued for terms.

DEATH OF GOV. ADAMS.—Yesterday morning, H. M. Sch. Hooikaika arrived, bringing the intelligence of the death of His Excellency JOHN ADAMS KUAKINI, Gov. of Hawaii. He died at his residence at Kailua, on the 9th inst., at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, A. M. Aged about 60 years.—He had been long afflicted with a paralysis of the lower extremities, and for more than a year nearly disabled from attending to business.

HOUSE BREAKING.—The dwelling-house of Capt. Nye, in Nuuanu Valley, was broken into, this week, while the family were absent; a chest forced open, and a considerable quantity of clothing stolen.

Who will say a newspaper is of no use? But two Saturdays since we expressed our sense of the great scarcity of butter. The next day but one, more & better was brought us than we had seen for a month previous.—In our last we hinted at the extreme sultriness of the weather. Before the ink was dry it became damp and cool, and we caught a sore throat in less than a turn of a weather-cock. If any body has any wants now is the time to tell them. Fate is propitious.

Prince Albert has commenced bee-keeping. A Quaker manages his apiary, who addresses the Queen and Prince as 'friends' and remains covered in their presence.—*London Spectator, July 27.*

From same paper we learn that in England, great additional facilities to cultivation are now affected by the use of Guano. Dr. Buckland recommends the use of it in damp weather, and as the volatility of guano constituted its efficacy, it should be applied yearly. Buyers should beware of adulteration.

The Tahiti affairs afford one of the chief topics of discussion in the London papers.—It seems highly probable that had the governments of England and France been managed by statesmen of less political wisdom and principle than Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot, these countries would have been at the present time involved in a serious controversy. We are happy to perceive that the London Morning Herald of Aug. 2d. entirely coincides with the views we expressed in our last, relative to these statesmen. It expresses the opinion "that while the Government of Great Britain is conducted by such men as Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, the government of France by M. Guizot and Marshall Soult, a serious quarrel between the two countries is impossible." In naming them it says, "we have named precisely the two greatest living statesmen and the two greatest living generals." Mr. Pritchard had arrived in England.

H. B. M. Ship Dublin, Rear Admiral Thomas, is to be in Valparaiso this month and to arrive in England in April. The Peruvian squadron has been detained three months at Islay on account of the troubles in Peru.

H. B. M. Ship Thalia, Capt Hope replaces the Carysfort, Lord Paulet, which has been ordered to proceed without delay to England. It is rumored that the late affairs at these Islands in which Lord George bore so prominent a part, are the occasion of his return. At the last advices Admiral Thouars was to sail the next day for France, without waiting for his successor. Upon the arrival of both these officers at their respective countries, an investigation into the motives and policy which led to the course they have each pursued, will doubtless take place, and the world will then be put in possession of

the facts upon which they may ground their justification. It is highly satisfactory to perceive the determined justice by which their governments appear to be actuated.

H. B. M. Ketch Basilisk has been ordered to England, but being condemned will be unable to make the voyage.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—On the 1st. of November, Gen. Paredes, a popular and esteemed officer, pronounced against Santa Ana, at Guadalajara, and marched towards Lagos, with 1500 men. It appears to be a somewhat popular movement, and it is supposed will be sustained by a majority of the departments. The President is however still strong, and it will be a strongly contested affair. Paredes has addressed a manifesto to the nation, giving the grounds of his revolutionary movement.

The following extract from a late paper, shows in a somewhat ludicrous light, the excess of enthusiasm by which a portion of the French nation are actuated in opposition to the Guizot ministry, and we are compelled to add, of facts also. The occurrence happened at a banquet given at Marseilles, to Berryer the celebrated legitimist orator and lawyer. He proposed as a toast—Admiral Dupetit Thouars—and recited his exploit at Tahiti, beginning—*"Frenchmen in remote seas found themselves opposed to English."* At this phrase, as the official report of the banquet relates—*"an electrical shock seemed to be felt by the assemblage; all eyes sparkled; all hands were uplifted spasmodically; hats waved in the air; an immense bravo rolled in long echoes of thunder."* Berryer continued,—*"The protection of France was vouchsafed to the helpless, anxious, ignorant natives of Tahiti; but, yielding to the perfidious suggestions of England, their Queen undertook to supersede the French flag by another. Our brave seamen could not brook the outrage; the Admiral, who represented France at Tahiti—he who carried our sword—declared France to be sovereign of the country; he has been disavowed!—let us drink to him."* Yes, resounded four hundred voices,—to him and to Berryer; and the report tells further, it was impossible to describe the effect on his audience of his solemn exclamation. *"He, the Admiral, who bore our sword."* The aristocratic ladies hugged and kissed the willing Cicero of the cause; some fell into swoons, hysterics, convulsions." It is worthy of remark, that when Berryer visited England, he received the attentions of the most distinguished Whigs and Tories; the Lord Chancellor gave him a dinner, and eminent names were selected to do him honor.

At the dinner alluded to above, Berryer was obliged to decamp before the dessert could be consumed, by a skilful manœuvre of the police.

COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.—Receipts at Custom-House, from 1st. to 24th March ult., \$2,016,586 83. Arrived between the 10th and 23d—14 days—69 ships, 41 barques, 84 brigs, 152 schooners.

A PROUD TRIBUTE FOR A SEAMAN.—The crew of the U. S. ship Constellation, have published a card to Commodore L. Kearney, for his usage of them while under his command, on a cruise of 42 months, around the world. The card says:—

"Of all the ships bearing the American flag, we do not hesitate to say that the Constellation was the happiest ship that ever left the United States, owing to the mild discipline adopted by her commander. In him, and him only, are we indebted; not forgetting, however, the Fleet Surgeon, (Ropalje) and Assistant Surgeon, (Greenow) for their kindness to those who were unfortunate enough to require their medical aid."

The Commodore will be remembered with scarcely less pleasure, by the inhabitants of these Islands, for his frank and generous conduct, while they were in a situation of perplexity and trouble.

OFFICERS OF THE PERRY.—The following is a list of the Officers of the U. S. brig Perry, now lying in our harbor:—

Commander—Jno. S. Paine.
Lieutenants—H. N. Harrison, S. M. Crossan, J. C. Howell.
Acting Master—J. H. Brown.
Purser—James Tilton.
Surgeon—J. D. Miller.
Midshipmen—E. D. Denney, W. W. Queen, E. E. Stone.
Captain's Clerk—H. R. Wrightman.
Boatswain—William Burgen.
Gunner—W. Collins.
Carpenter—James Storer.
Master's Mate—James Slown.

POLICE REPORT.—Edward Dennis, an Englishman, Licensed Retailer of spirituous liquors, was fined \$50, for selling a bottle of spirits to a native, contrary to law, December 2nd.

It commenced blowing on Saturday evening last, and settled into a rain storm, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind, which have done considerable damage to the gardens and trees in the vicinity.

"Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as Almighty Being, and prize his favor above all things."

Bitter and earnest writing must not hastily be condemned: for men cannot contend coldly and without affection, about things which they hold dear and precious.—*Bacon.*

Latest Dates.

From London, Sept. 18; Paris, Sept. 17; United States—(New Orleans) Sept. 14; (New York) Sept. 15; (Boston) Sept. 14; Mexico—(San Blas) Nov. 19; Society Islands—(Tahiti) Oct. 26; China, Aug. 26.

Sales at Auction.

Sheriff's Sale.—Sch. Hawaii—\$1010, cash.

Passengers.

Per Denia, from Lima—Dr. McLane, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. H. Bland.



1844.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 6—Br. sch. Denia, Smith, Callao 40 days, Payta 37.
Dec. 7—Am. whale-ship Columbia, Joy, Nantucket 38 months; 1450 sperm.
Dec. 9—U. S. Brig Perry, (12 guns) Paine, San Blas 19 days.
Dec. 13—10 o'clock—An American whale-ship just anchored, outside the reef. In the offing, beating up, two ships.

SAILED.

Dec. 8—English whale-ships Eliza Frances, and Emma; to cruise.
Dec. 9—Am. whale-ship Columbia, Joy; cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA—MAUI.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 12—Fr. whale-ship Fanny, Duval, Havre 26 months; 2200 whale. Am. whale-ships W. Rotch, Tobey, New Bedford 17 months—650 sp.; Eliza Starbuck, Bigelow, Nantucket 38 months—950 sperm; John Howard, Leary, New Bedford 14 months—300 sperm; Narragansett, Collin, Nantucket 36 months—2,000 sperm.
Nov. 16—Am. whale-ship Manhattan, Cooper, Sag Harbor 12 months; 2,450 whale.
Nov. 17—Bremen whale-ship Patriot, Mensing, Bremen 24 months; 200 sperm, 3,200 whale.
Nov. 18—Barque Arab, Wrightington, Fairhaven 15 months; 1300 whale.
Nov. 20—Am. whale-ship Columbia, Joy, Nantucket 38 months; 1,450 sperm.
Nov. 27—Am. whale-ship Caroline, McKenzie, New Bedford 23 months; 450 sperm, 1050 whale.
Nov. 29—Am. whale-ship Howard, Bunker, Nantucket 86 months; 1,950 sperm.
Dec. 3—Am. whale-ship Charles Frederick, Allen, New Bedford 30 months; 1,800 sperm.
Dec. 4—Am. whale-ship Addison, West, New Bedford 42 mos.; 950 sperm, 1,000 whale.—*Peck & Co.'s List.*

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.—Ship Inez, Knox, left Valparaiso Oct. 5—for Tahiti and this port.

The U. S. brig-of-war Perry, experienced heavy weather on her passage down.

H. B. M.'s ship Carysfort was 47 days on her passage to Mazatlan. At last dates she had \$500,000 specie freight on board.

The William Ackers, Nichol, hence, 54 days out, had not arrived, Nov. 19th.

The ——— ship, Capt. Snow, was to leave Boston, for Honolulu, about 1st. of Nov. ult.

Barque Tasso sailed Aug. 13, for California.—Ship California sold for \$12,500, and bought for same voyage.

Brig Cayuga was at Macao, Aug. 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Valparaiso.

THE French barque ADOLPHE, Captain Morvan, will sail for the above port, on or about the 1st. of January, 1845. For Freight (having about 80 tons spare room) or Passage, apply to
Dec. 14. 3w
PATY & CO.,
Consignees.

Exchange on the United States.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of William French and F. J. Greenway, offer for sale Bills of Exchange on the United States, in various sums, amounting to \$1800. Enquire of
Dec. 14. tf
WILLIAM PATY.

Storage to be Let.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estate of William French and F. J. Greenway, offer to let certain Rooms, Sheds, and Yard room, in the premises lately owned by J. Dudoit, Esq., now owned by said Estate.
Dec. 14. tf

Money Wanted.

\$3,000 WANTED—for which marine interest will be allowed, and security given by Bottomry Bond upon the British Brig Euphemia, and the individual responsibility of the undersigned—and of the owners, who reside at Dundee, in Scotland. Apply to the undersigned, at J. STUPPLEBEE'S.
J. S. NIGHTINGALE, Master.
Honolulu, Dec. 14th, 1844. (tf)

HALSTEAD & HOYT,
CARPENTERS and CABINET-MAKERS,
LAHAINA, MAUI.

THE above firm carry on CARPENTRY and CABINET-MAKING, in all their various branches, at the town of Lahaina. Having enjoyed a fair share of public patronage for the past, they solicit the same for the future; and assure their patrons, that no exertions shall be wanting on their part, to give complete satisfaction. They also execute CARVING in wood, in all its various branches, and in the neatest style.
Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 14. tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the DRAPERING and TAILORING business, in all its branches; and, from their long experience in the business, pledge themselves to afford the most ample satisfaction to such of their former patrons, and others, as may be pleased to favor them with orders.

The utmost attention will be given to the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, in the cut of new garments. Every variety of READY MADE CLOTHING, constantly on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable terms.

One or two good JOURNEYMEN can—by making early application—find constant employment, at their establishment, opposite the Seamen's Chapel.
A. JENKINS,
C. H. NICHOLSON.

Honolulu, Dec. 9, 1844. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to ELI JONES, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands, to present the same without delay—as he is about leaving for the U. States. The business will in future be carried on under the firm of JONES & MAKEE, who solicit a share of public patronage.

ELI JONES,
JAMES MAKEE.
Honolulu, Oct. 26.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN BALLOU & C. H. NICHOLSON, Tailors, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
JOHN BALLOU,
Honolulu, Nov. 27, '44. C. H. NICHOLSON.

N. B.—JOHN BALLOU will continue to do the TAILORING business, in all its branches, on his own account, at his present shop, (over the store of Mr. E. C. Webster.) The accounts of the late firm will be settled by me.
Nov. 27. 3w JOHN BALLOU.

Salt

FOR SALE in any quantities, deliverable at Mauna lua, or Honolulu, at lower rates than has been offered heretofore. Apply to
Honolulu, Oct. 19. J. R. von PFISTER.

Compositors wanted.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find employment by applying at this Office. tf n9

Salted Beef.

50 BBLs. superior Hawaii Salt Beef; 2000 lbs. Tallow; 600 lbs. Suet; for sale by the Receivers of the Estates of French & Greenway.
Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1844. tf

Notice.

DOCTOR C. F. WINSLOW, from the United States, having established himself a permanent resident at Lahaina, (Maui,) offers his services to those persons who visit that port, in need of Medical or Surgical attendance.
Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 30, 1844. 6m

For Sale.

PRINTED BILLS OF LADING for sale at this office. tf

Registry of Vessels.

OFFICIAL Report on the Registry of Vessels in the Hawaiian Islands. Printed by order of Government. Honolulu, 1844. Just issued, and for sale at this office. Price, 25 cents. n16

Important Correspondence.

TO be had at this Office, (price 50 cents.) copies of the "Correspondence between H. H. M. Secretary of State and the United States' Commissioner, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen." Government Press, Honolulu. n9

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 iho nei i ke katepa, pakahi a huia ma ke kulanakuhale o Honolulu, Mokupuni Oahu, ko Hawaii Pae Aina, aka, i keia wa lilo 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 kauia 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 huia, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY i huia, 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 kauia ka inoa malalo nei, mamuli o ke kanawai i Luna o ua Ahahookolokolo hooponopono la, e hookolokoloia mai au e oukou e ka poe a FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY huia i aie aku ai a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH kaawale, 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 imua 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 kuleana 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 ia 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 FRANCOIS 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 FRANCOIS JEAN GREENWAY et de WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom de WILLIAM FRENCH seul, soit au nom de FRANCOIS JEAN GREENWAY séparément, et que vous épargnez 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 FRANCOIS JEAN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANCOIS 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 présentes 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, George Pelly 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 George Pelly 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 hana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookolokolo

1. E hoolimalima i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka

buke a me na olelo e ai, i kupono i ka oihana, i hana i na lakou, aole nae e oi aku kona uku i na hane-ri dala elima 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 loa ia lakou a hiki i ke tausani hookahi, 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 mua 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.

Hooloia 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 drainers to match—earthen ware, sloop, 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 corks (ass'd sizes)—combs—dressing, &c. &c.—best velvet wine corks—cottons, prints, regattas and bleached long cloths—fine book and printed muslins—India rubber caps—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—spice and assorted gimblets—window glass—gridirons, large and small—silk, cotton, and kid gloves—Socket gougues—twilled cotton dressing gowns, shawl patterns—percussion caps—gunflints—legs gunpowder, of 28 lbs each—handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, for neck and pocket—Hapsa 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, wrot 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, hano, 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', youth's, 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: collee: mustard: Carolina rice.

Stationery.

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

Naval Stores.

Anchors for vessels of 60 to 75, 100 to 150, and 350 tons: double and single blocks of all sizes: paint 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.

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. tf

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.

Fresh Beef.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of Messrs. 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.

For Sale.

GEORGE PELLY & 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).

C. W. VINCENT,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER.

HAS on hand, for sale—2000 feet clear No. 1 A. pine 1-4 Plank; 6000 feet do. do. 1 inch; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 panuelled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do.

Building and Joining on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. Honolulu, November 2, 1844. tf

RICHARD FORD,

CONVEYANCER and ATTORNEY

IN HIS MAJESTY'S COURTS OF LAW.

(s14 tf)

ALBERT E. WILSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ASTORIA,

MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER,

OREGON.

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

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. tf

THOMAS O. LARKIN,

MONTREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

DEALER IN FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

Whale-ships supplied with Provisions on the most reasonable terms of the port, for Bills on the United States, or for goods adapted to the market.

The Commerce of California is increasing; the Farmers preparing to furnish Provisions in more abundance; the Port Charges but Four Dollars for a whale-ship—that may not want to barter goods for provisions—and Thirty Dollars for those who may wish to; the Government, by decree of October 1844, having granted the privilege to captains of whale-ships to sell goods to a sufficient amount for their supplies, by paying duties on the goods actually sold.

Wood can be procured in Montrey. Wells are being built near the beach, with pipes to conduct water to the boats. The climate is mild; vessels never carry away a sick crew,—and can, in the autumnal months, in common season, obtain provisions and leave port in two weeks.—Letters can be sent—via Mazatlan—to the United States (at times) in from sixty to seventy days. n30 (1y)

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.