

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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POETRY.

For the Polynesian.

BLEST BE THY NAME, OLD SCOTIA DEAR.

BY G. M. R.

Hail Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child.—Scott.

Blest be thy name, Old Scotia dear,
Enshrined within this heart of mine,
While life remains within my breast
My most devoted love is thine.

I'll ne'er forget those years of youth
I spent beneath thy cloudy sky,—
The scenes of childhood now inscribed
On memory's page, shall never die.

Land of my birth, my bosom swells
With pride to think myself thy son,—
The child of her whose children's worth
Their country's deathless fame hath won.

Thou favored land, where oft the muse
Hath tenanted some rustic spot—
Inspiring with poetic fires
A Robin Burns or Wattie Scott.

Within thy humble cottages,
At even, while seated round the fire,
I've heard rehearsed thy legends wild,
By toothless crone and grey-haired sire.

While listening to those ancient tales,
Imagination's wings were loose—
The stripling's arm in fancy dared
The deeds of Wallace or of Bruce.

Land of hallowed sabbath days,
May peace and plenty dwell in thee;
Still may thy sons in every clime
In virtue's cause distinguished be.

Blest be thy name, Old Scotia dear,
Enshrined within this heart of mine,—
'Till death's cold hand is on me laid,
My love unaltered shall be thine.

Honolulu, Dec. 1844.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Polynesian.

Imposture and Popular Credulity.

There now resides at Kawela on the borders of Waialua and Koolau of this island, an extraordinary young woman, who has excited more attention among the native population than has been elicited by any obscure individual during the present generation. Her name by which she calls herself is Lono, though her real name is Kalehua. She arrived with her husband a few months since from Hilo, Hawaii, in the character of an inspired doctress, and has succeeded in winning the belief on the part of the people in every part of the island, that she is capable of performing, and actually accomplishes, the most wonderful cures of any kind of diseases. She is now being resorted to in great numbers from every district of the island, many of whom after tarrying awhile at the place of her residence return declaring themselves free from disease. The process of cure is simply (as far as the manual part is concerned) a few aspersions of cold water, and connected with certain religious rites, such as reading the Hawaiian scriptures, prayer and confession of sins both secret and public. What other religious observances are required as indispensable to a cure I have not heard.

The following is part of the story which is in circulation among the natives concerning this woman. She professes to be possessed of the spirit of a deceased female who died some 15 years since at the place where she is now residing, and that it is this spirit whose name is Lono, who speaks through the organs of Kalehua, while the latter remains merely the passive instrument. Lono gives the account of herself, that after she deceased she went to Kauai to reside for a season, but meeting with Hiiaka the goddess of volcanoes, she was invited by her to go

and reside with her in Kilauea, whither they repaired together, and remained about a year or two, after which she was conducted by her to France, and she was given permission to possess the body of a good man residing there, which she did until the period of his death, when she was taken by Hiiaka into heaven, while the latter returned to the earth to reside on the clouds, but promising to come for her after a certain time. She then describes the glory of heaven and the happiness of the blessed who there reside. They neither eat, drink nor labor; know not weariness, sickness or death;—are continually rejoicing and praising God. They see no darkness, and though the sun is not seen, yet there is a continual light like noonday. Heaven, she says, is divided into two apartments—one for catholics, and the other for protestants. In the former, they have the image of a woman and a crucifix, before which they worship; in the latter, there is no image or visible divinity but the voice of God which teaches and directs their worship. Here in heaven she resided a few years, in the enjoyment of the society of angels and departed spirits, until she was taken away by Hiiaka to visit the abode of misery. Here a place of security was provided for her in the midst of surrounding flames which were not permitted to touch her. In this place she dwelt for a year and a half. All this time she beheld the spirits of those who were condemned, and heard their wails and lamentations.

She was afterwards taken back to the earth, to reside in the body of Kalehua, which she now inhabits during the six secular days of the week, proclaiming to all her patients and visitors the necessity of faith in the word of Jehovah, and reformation of the life to a strictly moral course of action, in order to obtain a cure for their bodily ills.—During these six days of the week she abstains from all kinds of food except one or two kinds of vegetables. On the sabbath mornings of each week Lono returns to heaven "to school," as she terms it, and leaves Kalehua to recruit his frame by eating fish and poi. She returns again at evening, and relates the events of the day. What is remarkable is, that she utterly refuses to take any compensation from her patients, for her supposed benefits conferred upon them, though it is said she will not refuse such presents as she needs for immediate use. She disclaims all skill of her own, tells the people she is nothing, and that if they have experienced any benefit at her hands, it is not she but God who has done it, and dismisses them with the charge to go and sin no more, as their only security against a return of their old disorder. When told that such a person whom she had pronounced cured, was suffering again under a renewed attack of his complaint, her quick reply is, that he has returned to his old sins.

What to make of this odd mixture of heathenism and Christianity it is easy to conjecture. She has been educated in both schools, and has from the two formed a system of imposture that has wonderfully dazzled the mind of these half heathen, half christianized Hawaiians. Her descriptions of Heaven and Hell, of the marvelous sights and sounds which her eyes have seen and her ears heard, are said to be listened to with great amazement. The most favorable conjecture that I can make in her behalf is, that she is crazed. The natives say that she is rational now, but that she was crazy for a while, when first possessed by the spirit, and that she betook herself during the time to the top of a rock in the river Wailuku at Hilo. But this story would seem to confirm the suspicion that such is the case at present.—

Would that some intelligent foreigner, who is familiar with the native language, would visit her and report to your paper the results of his observations. I doubt not but an entertaining chapter might result, and in a more correct manner than the voice of

RUMOR.

Correspondence between H. M. Secretary of State and the Consul of France, relative to the case of Abbe Castan, a French Priest.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
Honolulu, Dec 11th. 1844. }

Monsieur the Minister.—The Abbé Castan has been to complain to me that having been grossly insulted, the matter was brought before Kakanolono, judge at Eva, that Kakanolono would not permit the Catholic priest or his disciples to swear upon the Catholic Bible, and that the Governor in a letter dated yesterday, replied to the Abbe Castan that the judge had acted properly.

I do not doubt sir, that the government, which desires toleration will take measures for the rendition of justice to every one, without wounding the susceptibilities of conscience.

Receive, sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which

I have the honor to be
Your very humble servant,
(Signed) J. DUDOIT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, Oahu, 21st. Dec. 1844. }

Sir.—I had the honor to receive on the 11th. day of this month, your official letter of that day's date, and to give it immediate attention.

At my request, His Excellency the Governor, has collected the facts in this case, which I have submitted to His Majesty's law adviser for his opinion, which I have just received and herewith enclose, in the hope that you will find the views therein expressed, satisfactory.

The Abbé Castan is the same person, by whom a complaint was referred to Captain Vrignaud of H. M. C. M. Ship of war Boussole, and whom you will recollect, in the conversation that took place at that time, I signified my readiness to convict of insulting the Governess of Kauai. The Abbé was soon after removed from Kauai, and his place supplied by a gentleman of such bland and urbane deportment as to give the greatest satisfaction to the authorities and people.

May I not have the satisfaction to hope that you will use your high influence with all the Catholic priests to induce them to avoid all needless collisions with the local authorities, and at the same time it will be the duty and aim of His Majesty's government to afford to them, and to all, a due meed of justice and toleration.

In regard to the manner of administering the oath the subject shall have as early and prompt attention as the nature of the case will admit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. P. JUDD.

JULES DUDOIT, Esq. }
Consul of France. }
(To be Continued.)

Letter from Queen Pomare to H. M. Kamehameha III.

O, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,
MAY YOU BE SAVED BY THE TRUE GOD!

This is my word to you. In a certain newspaper, printed and circulated at Honolulu, called the Polynesian, there are made known to all men some false statements, spoken by Frenchmen and those who agree with them.

I write this little word to you to tell you to undo the wrong and injury done to me, your sister, Queen of the Islands of the South, and tell the editor and printer, to print in the Polynesian this word, the copy of a letter that I have written to the King of the French, and which makes known the truth and the truth only.

Beware of the Roman Catholics and the friends of the Roman Catholics.

(Signed) POMARE.

Encampment of Vaioau, Island of Raiatea, this twenty-fifth of September, 1844.

The foregoing is a true translation, and I am witness of Queen Pomare's signature.

(Signed) GEO. PLATT.

[TRANSLATION.]

O, GREAT KING OF THE FRENCH,
MAY YOU BE SAVED BY THE TRUE GOD!

This is my word to you, O King. I make known to you the truth respecting what has occurred at my Islands from the beginning to the end, between me and some of my people and your Naval officers.

When you have heard me, then decide, and tell me if Du Petit Thouars has acted justly towards me, by exacting first \$2,000, afterwards compelling me by threats to agree to the Protectorate treaty, and then seizing my government.

That you may know then, O King, in the first place, the only Frenchmen who resided upon my Islands, before the year 1842, were nine, and nine only, and these are they:—

1st. Joseph Lefevre, alias tattooed Joe. He came here in the year 1832 in the English ship "Harriet" from the Marquesas, where he had resided among cannibals, who had tattooed him all over his face and body. He was a boasting and a passionate man, and was always quarrelling with and threatening my people.

2d. Nicolas. He came here in an American ship in the year 1839. He was a man of bad conduct; he sold spirits and kept a bad house. He was fined for breaking the laws of the land.

3d. Victor. He came here in the year 1840, as cook of an American ship. His character and behaviour were just like those of Nicholas, and he was also fined for breaking my laws.

4th. Bremond. He came here in the year 1834, as carpenter of an American vessel. His conduct was rather better than that of the others, but he also sold spirits and wine and broke my laws, and he was also fined.

But neither Bremond, Victor, Nicolas nor Lefevre had any reason for saying they were ill-used. Every one knows that they were justly fined.

5th. Louis. He came here in the year 1830; he belonged to a Chilian schooner.—His conduct was good, he is not an angry man, and he has not been convicted of any thing.

6th. Lucas. He sailed a vessel in which he traded about these Islands, in the year 1838; afterwards he brought his family and has resided amongst us ever since. He is an upright man in his dealings, he has not been complained of and has not complained; he is a good man.

7th. French William. He came here in the year 1838. He has not been complained of, neither has he complained. He is a mild man, and is beloved by my people; he still dwells amongst them.

8th. Bernard. He was master of a ship. He touched here a few times as he sailed between Valparaiso and Sydney, and in the year 1841, he lived here one year. He was once arrested for striking a constable in the performance of his duty; as my people were carrying him to prison on their shoulders. Before he reached there, he was liberated at the desire of the American Consul. He was a respectable man and now lives at the Sandwich Islands. He was glad that he got out so well from that difficulty.

9th. Maurac. He was captain of a French brig. He came to these islands in the year 1828, and now dwells at Huahine. One day his dog attacked mine, and my people wished to separate them, and as they were separating them, one of the constables named Moia, of my family, pushed Maurac.—Maurac gave him a falling blow, and he fell down. From that circumstance, a Dutchman named Morenhout, whose trading affairs went only badly, and who by falsehoods and underhand dealings, gained from Du Petit Thouars, the office of French Consul, insisted that Moia should be judged and banished, but as I thought this punishment too enormous for the offence, I commuted a part, and had I not a right to do so?

This Moerenhaut who was accustomed to sell brandy by the bottle to my people, and who still lives with another man's wife, in defiance of my laws and without shame, has said frequently that the French were better treated than all other foreigners. He ought to know the truth, for when his office of American Consul was taken away, he was appointed, as I have before said, French Consul.

Behold then, O King, the false and unfounded statements of Du Petit Thouars, that the French had been ill-treated, their houses broken, their property seized, and other statements of that kind!

This is another word about two French Missionaries, who came here in the year 1836:—

They landed clandestinely, without permission. It was not agreeable to me that I should permit them to reside on shore; not because I thought evil of them as men, nor because I was angry with their faith; but because I knew they came to teach a different doctrine from that which I and my people had learned,—and because that alone would have caused divisions, unhappiness and contentions amongst us.

They did not regard my commands, and broke the harbor regulations, which prohibit all passengers coming on shore until permission has been obtained.

If my laws or harbor regulations had been bad or unjust, they would have complained to their Government; but it was not right to break my laws and regulations: on that account they were sent back on board their vessel. It is false that they were roughly treated or ill-used. What then is my crime towards these men? They were to blame, but Du Petit Thouars was more to blame; because he was a French Admiral, and ought to have known the right and the wrong.

In the year 1833, Du Petit Thouars first arrived in a large ship, called the Venus, off the harbor. Moerenhaut went on board that ship and said to him, "these islands would be good lands for France, and if you will hear what I say, we can obtain these lands some day." Then Du Petit Thouars entered the harbor and anchored. I was residing on the little island of Motunta, close to where the Venus anchored, and opposite the town of Papeete.

Du Petit Thouars immediately sent one of his lieutenants to me with a letter, and said that the King of the French was greatly angry for the ill-treatment I had done to the people of France, and on account of my evil doings to those Frenchmen who came to Tahiti, but especially to the two priests Laval and Caset. He said also that his business on which he came was to exact a recompense due to that great and valiant nation—and that I must give him 2,000 dollars. The lieutenant who brought the letter was very angry, and frequently put his hand on his sword, and asked me how I dared provoke so great a nation as France. My people thought that that lieutenant of France would cut me with his sword, and they said to me, flee!

He said to me there were sixty ships, as large as Du Petit Thouars' ship. I was greatly afraid, having been delivered of a child only a week previously.

My friends besides me, some missionaries, good men, and who had taught me the Lord's Prayer, and who have always been kind to me, and given me good counsel, said they would seek the money for me; and then I said I would pay it. The lieutenant then became civil, and went back to his ship. I immediately got upon a canoe, and rowed quickly to Paoli. I did not go in a boat, lest Du Petit Thouars should know me and detain me. I had scarcely left Motunta, when Du Petit Thouars sent soldiers thither, and I was informed to detain me there, until the money was all given to him; but I was not caught by them.

I went to the mountains, a little way from Papeete, and my people collected about me to protect me. This is the true account of those things; and can you, O King of a great nation, approve such conduct of one of your officers, towards a weak and defenceless woman?

This is another thing I would say unto you.—In the year 1839 another French ship called the Artemise, came here. She struck on a rock when off the coast of Teaharoa, but she did not sink, on account of the knowledge and activity of an Englishman, named Ebrill, who acted as pilot, and through the help of hundreds of my people, who worked at the pumps, day and night, by which she was brought to land. This ship was two months repairing. We cut down and gave some of our best trees to the captain, La Place, and many other things we gave to him to repair his ship. When finished, and his ship was quite ready to put to sea, La Place suddenly called an assembly of the chiefs, and with his guns shotted, he commanded us to do away with one of

our laws which made the protestant religion the religion of this land, and that we should give portions of land to erect houses of prayer upon, for Roman Catholics. La Place cannot conceal this truth, although he is, by his own account, an unbeliever. Can you, O King, approve of his conduct? Can you be surprised that my people are offended with the French?

In the meantime, Du Petit Thouars had gone to Europe, and recollecting all the words that Moerenhaut had told him, he came here again in the year 1842. He then wrote a declaration, which I did not see,—but I was told there were in it many false accusations against me. He said he would fire upon the town, if I did not give 10,000 dollars to him,—and he knew I had not the money.

By intrigue and intimidation, and through some of my chiefs, that Moerenhaut, by threats and promises had gained to agree to his plans, I signed, against my will, the Protectorate Treaty, and submitted quietly, and commanded my people to do the same; because there was no remedy. And because Reine and Carpegna, who belonged to the Council of Government, were good men, and not passionate and threatening, we dwelt quietly.—I hope you will reward them. But Moerenhaut, who had greater power than they, and who was named Commissioner Royal, evil entreated me. He shook his fist in my face, foamed at the mouth, and said many hard words against me, in the presence of many strangers, and some British officers. O King, fetch away this man; I and my people cannot endure his evil-doings. He is a shameless man.

Du Petit Thouars returned to Valparaiso, and wrote to his government a very false account of these doings; and not content with so doing, he came back again hither in the year 1843. He threatened me again, and said I had done wrong whilst he was at a distance; and that I had committed a great crime, in continuing friendly with the missionaries and with Englishmen, my old friends, who have constantly supported me. The Protectorate Treaty did not say that I should cast off these men who had turned my fathers to christianity, and who had taught me the word of life, and been our guides to good works. Was it a crime for me to love and honor these men? Was it a crime for me to consult them in my troubles? That which was said, that they advised me to oppose the French, is very untrue. It is altogether false. They helped in restraining my people, and keeping them quiet; but they wept in my weeping, on account of the bad conduct of Du Petit Thouars and Moerenhaut to me. They and I also wept every day, in seeing the growing bad conduct amongst my people, through the evil customs and the immoral conduct of the French soldiers, whom they brought to my land, in breaking the Sabbath, and in setting many evils before my people. And the evil conduct of some of the officers, is worse than the soldiers.

Du Petit Thouars insisted that I should not hoist my flag, pretending that it was a British flag. But it was not, indeed; he knew it, and his officers also knew, that it was not a British flag. But because I would not pull down my flag, he seized my house, my land, and my government. I fled for refuge to the British Consul, my tried and staunch friend, and when there was no longer a refuge to be obtained there, I and my children fled on board the good little ship Basilisk for refuge. There I remained four months. Though the ship was so near the shore that a bread fruit thrown would have reached it, I durst not land. The French Governor desired to obtain me and my children, but I could not believe him. Captain Hunt was insulted, because he protected me and was kind to me. The British Consul, Mr. Pritchard, was seized because he supported me, and was thrown into a bad, and damp prison, and one man, whose name was D'Aubigné, boasted, in a proclamation, that Mr. Pritchard's head should be the recompense for all the French blood shed by my people; will you, O King! justify this conduct?

After taking away my all, what has Bruat done?

I will make known to you. He divided my land into four parts, and gave them to the chiefs whom Moerenhaut had obtained, viz., to Hitote, Tati, to Utami, and to Paraita, each a part.

Great was the anger of my people at that, because they did not like to see rebellious chiefs rewarded, and they who were faithful and without deceit, deprived of their own lands.

Afterwards war commenced at Taiirabu, and this was the cause on account of which it commenced. Some men from the French ship seized some women from the shore, their husbands not agreeing to it. War commenced there. Bruat then entrapped four of my chiefs, and confined them in irons on

board the "Uranie," because he had been informed that they did not regard his proclamation, and he tried to seize hold of some others. My people were exceedingly enraged at these things, and they assembled together in one place. But they did not go to Papeete to fight, and burn the houses, and kill the French, because I and the missionaries restrained them, therefore they did not. But Bruat was not content with this, but listened to the words of the timid man, Moerenhaut, and he led his army to Mahaena, and fought there a horrid battle. Ninety of my people were killed—the French gave no quarter.—They say fifty of theirs were killed, but it is well known that there were many more killed.

They did not pursue my people beyond the reach of the great guns of the ship; they knew what the end would be if they had so done. They were glad to return to Papeete. Afterwards they fought again, and attacked my people at Haapape and Faana. Their success was less in these places than in their battle at Mahaena. Their steamer was their safety.

Bruat has written much about these fights, as if they had been great victories, but they disheartened the hearts of the French soldiers, and they encouraged my people. This is the truth. Ask any of the foreigners, if not, ask the French officers who saw the fights, and who will tell the truth. They will also make known to you what I now say to you, that my people do not desire the customs and conduct of the French soldiers, and that we do not accord with the Roman Catholic missionaries. We have been taught to think and believe a different doctrine from this.—Not one of my people has yet received their doctrine, nor left what he believed at the first; I know not of one, not even the chiefs, that have been enticed with money. And now why are these men obstinately thrown upon us? But, O King! you are a just and wise man. Do you act accordingly.

It is a grievous thing, and I say with sorrow what I now say; I do not desire to conceal the least thing.

Shortly after the fight at Haapape and Faana, and about four months since, Joseph Lefevre, the man I mentioned before, was killed by some of my people, from the camp at Buuana. He was a spy, and he guided the bad man Major Fergus, a Pole, that Bruat sent to seize one of my chiefs; and many were the things that he did to betray my people while he lived amongst them.

Nicolas was also killed, and another Frenchman, whom I do not know, about the same time.

I do not justify these murders, it is a grief to me, though they were killed in a time of war, and in a time when the French soldiers gave no quarter to my people.

The death of these three men was not agreeable to me, and if it be agreeable to the law that they should be punished, let them be punished.

We have just heard that the conduct of Du Petit Thouars and Moerenhaut is not pleasing to you, O King! and that you have commanded that my government be restored to me.

I am extremely gratified that you have done so, and it is the word that my friends said to me would be done by the great and just King of the French.

But Bruat has not restored my house and my land, nor hoisted my flag, but obstinately continues to build forts and erect houses. He is giving \$1,000 a year, each, to the governors Tati, Hitoti, and Paraita. Utami will not receive his hire, and now he has none. Bruat hires some of the people to be judges, and to hold other offices under him, and they, alone, are the common people that accord with, or pretend to accord with the French.

Be not deceived by Bruat, if he says that many of the chiefs and people accord with the French. It is no such thing, although one part may desire French money.

Hitote, who is a depraved man, made a feast for some of my people. Bruat was also invited to that feast, and he furnished the wine, and many got drunk.

Hitoti and some others made speeches to please the Governor Bruat, but one part spoke the truth to him, saying, that they accorded with his wine, but they did not accord with him and the French, but they accorded with Queen Pomare.

Bruat has no right to interfere with the government of my people now, because he knows that the Government of France, and the King of the French, and a part of his counsellors, are not pleased with Du Petit Thouars, and have commanded him to return to me my government.

I shall throw upon Bruat all the evils that grow out of his not regarding the desire of the wise counsellors of France, and the commands of his own king.

Bruat has sent his steamer to fetch me, and that he might get me into his hands, but I fled to the mountains, where I now dwell in a bad hut.

I did not receive his message, because I cannot trust his word, because he does not hoist my flag and does not restore to me my house and my land. He also says that I am guilty, because I will not desert my old and true friends, men of Britain. I will never cast them off, nor will I ever cast off my faith, neither will my people do so, on account of whatever may happen.

I am now residing upon the island of Raiatea; it is not my land now, it never was my land from of old to the present time.

Tahaa and Raiatea and Huahine and Maiviti and Borabora and Maurua, are different governments, and they have different kings; but they are all my friends, and will not leave me, they will protect me. I will consult them, and I will, also, consult the British in my troubles.

I am now waiting to hear the last word from France, and from my friend and great and good sister, Queen Victoria, and I trust in the justice and good faith of the King, Louis Philippe. I know you have good and wise counsellors and statesmen, that think well of us and speak well for me, and I and my people will love them, and be grateful to them. And now, O King! do unto me as you would be done unto, and think of me as a woman, and near giving birth to another child. I hear that the Queen of France is a good woman, and that she, also, is a mother. She will know how to compassionate me. I now pray her to support me.

This is all I have to say, and it is truth. If it be not the truth cast me off. I should not then deserve to be well-treated—but I say now, it is all truth.

And now may you be well protected by the true God.

POMARE.

Encampment of Vaiaau, in the Island of Raiatea, this, twenty-fifth day of September, in the year 1844.

The foregoing is a true translation, and I am witness to the signature of Queen Pomare.

GEORGE PLATT.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1845.

In accordance with the request of Queen Pomare, we publish in to-days' paper, her Manifesto, addressed to the King of the French. The "false statements" to which she refers, in the accompanying letter to His Hawaiian Majesty, "spoken by Frenchmen," and printed in the Polynesian, we are at a loss to discover. Her letter, however, speaks for itself, and it is but just that her views should be made known. As a historical document, it will be of much value. Its simple, candid, and forcible style, bespeaks it to be the genuine production of the Queen. A state paper, on such exciting topics, from a more experienced hand, besides a purer diction, would have been differently couched, in phrases which might be construed as objectionable, and harsh epithets or strong argument, rather implied than expressed. But this denotes the spontaneous feelings of a mind smarting under a sense of injustice, untutored in the arts or wiles of civilized diplomacy, and commends itself to every reader. The views of the French have previously been published, so that the question of the justice or propriety of the acts on either side, which may have induced to so lamentable a state of affairs, is now fairly brought to issue. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the policy of the measures of the French governor, it is quite evident that the sympathies of the world will be with the unfortunate queen and afflicted mother. Without doubt, the magnanimity and generosity of the French Government will, shortly, not only free her from all her fears, but leave her without cause of complaint.

COMET.—A Comet, of considerable brilliancy, is now to be seen, in the South-western heavens. Its nucleus is in the neck of the constellation of the crane, about 5° above the horizon. Its train is about 2° long. It was discovered both here and at Lahaina, on the 1st. of January, is now rising, and is seen to best advantage between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Perhaps some one acquainted with the motions of the heavenly bodies can give us the history of this visitor—its name, position, course, &c.?

Arrivals of Merchant Vessels at the Port of Honolulu, during the year 1844.

Nation.	Ships.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Schs.	Total.
U. S. of America,	5	8	1	1	14
England,	1	5	6	4	16
France,	2	2	1	1	5
Sweden,			1		1
Tahiti,			1		1
Central America,	1				1
Hamburg,		1			1
Mexican,				1	1
Hawaiian (from foreign voyages),				2	2
Total of each class,	8	17	9	9	42

Arrivals of Men-of-War during year 1844.

Nation.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Brigs.	Ketch.	Total.
United States,	1	3	1		5
England,	3	4		1	8
Sardinia,			1		1
Total,	4	7	2	1	14

List of the Men of War, with date of their Arrivals and Departures.

Name.	Arrival.	Departure.
H. B. M. Sloop Hazard,	February 5	February 8
do. Frigate Dublin,	" 22	March 4
do. Sloop Hazard,	" 13	" 2
do. Modeste,	" 22	June 11
U. S. Sloop Levant,	June 9	July 5
do. Warren,	July 15	August 8
H. B. M. Frigate Thalia,	" 11	July 21
do. do. Carysfort,	August 16	Sept. 4
do. Ketch Basilisk,	" 24	" "
H. S. M. Brig I. Eridano,	Sept. 2	Sept. 18
U. S. Frigate Savannah,	Oct. 25	Oct. 3
do. Sloop Warren,	Oct. 28	Nov. 15
H. B. M. Sloop Modeste,	Nov. 25	Dec. 18
U. S. Brig Perry,	Dec. 9	Dec. 31

Arrivals of Merchantmen and Men-of-War from Foreign Ports.

Port.	Arr.	Dep. do.	Port.	Arr.	Dep. do.
Boston,	3	2	Guayaquil,	1	
Newburyport,	2		Cullao,	5	
New York,	2		Marquesas,	4	
China,	4	3	Talcahuana,	1	
San Blas and ?			Pitcairn's Island	1	
Mazatlan, } * 9			Kamschatka,	1	1
Sydney,	7	4	Sand Island,	1	1
Tahiti,	16	5	Monterey,	2	9
Valparaiso,	4	7	San Pedro,	1	
Columbia River	4	5	Wallis Island,	1	
London,	1		Manila,	4	
Paita,	2		New Zealand,	1	
	53	37		18	16

Total—71 Arrivals; 51 Departures.

* With overland Mails to and from Europe and the United States.

In several instances, vessels touched at one or more of the above ports, in their passage hither. A number, also, have made more than one voyage in the course of the year.

Total number of vessels arrived at Honolulu:—

	1844.	1843.	Increase.
Ships of War,	14	11	3
Merchantmen,	42	37	5
Whalers,	165	135	30
	221	183	38

There are (Jan. 1845) 18 vessels employed in the coasting trade. Of these, 7 have been added the past year; three of which were built here, and one on Sand Island.

Total tonnage bearing the Hawaiian flag—15 vessels, (775 tons) value, \$41,000; 6 owned here (707 tons) sailing under foreign flags, value \$21,000; 3 hulks, (2 foreign) 550 tons, 1 Hawaiian, 385—value, \$5,000. Total—24 vessels, 2417 tons, value \$67,000.

Hawaiian Registered Vessels.—1843—10, tons 446, value \$27,400. 1844—15, tons 775, value \$41,000. Increase, 5 vessels, 329 tons, value \$13,600.

Honolulu is unequalled in the Pacific for the facilities for discharging and repairing vessels, &c. There are two shipwright firms, both of which do an extensive business. That of Drew & Co., located at Ladd & Co's wharf, and which was established but a few months since, has already repaired the following vessels:—ship Magnolia, schr Pilot, brig Delaware, ship Com Carey, bark Damon, ships William Thompson, Massachusetts, Navy, Warren, (of Warren,) Janus, Orizimbo, brig Globe, ship Flora, schr Julia, ships Martha, Charles Frederick, Wilmington & Liv. Packet, brig Ontario, ship Maine, U S brig Perry, schrs Julia, Hope, and several native vessels.

We have received from Capt. Morvan, of the French bark Adolphe, the following description, (translated from the original by Mr Wm. J. Hellrung,) of an island which he supposes to be discovered by him. Capt. Morvan has appended to his description a number of verses commemorative of his new island, which when room permits, we shall take much pleasure in publishing:—

"In the year 1791, Capt. Edwards, of the Eng. frigate Pandora, discovered in the South Pacific, (at some degrees east from the 1st meridian of Greenwich or Paris,) two low islands, which he called York and Clarence. This navigator places the first of these islands, which is the most to the N. W., in 8 deg. 37 south latitude, and 172 deg. 12 m. 26 west longitude from Greenwich—(174 deg. 32 m. 50 from Paris.) He gives to Clarence the parallel of 9 deg. 5, and places it at 171 deg. 37 m. 26 to the west of the Meridian from Greenwich—(173 deg. 57 m. 50 from Paris.)

"According to Edwards, the Adolphe ought to be then 22 miles south of the south point of that island. He places it in 9 deg. 5. The latitude was 9 deg. 27, and the north and south distance from the islands was certainly not more than 16 miles. Capt. Morvan places Clarence at 9 deg. 11. The same day at three o'clock and ten minutes P. M., the latitude was 9 deg. 25 m. 25, and the longitude of the ship 173 deg. 58 m. 57, the middle of the Clarence group bearing due north. The position of the Adolphe at three o'clock ten minutes was then perfectly certain, as the observations and the reckoning placed it in the same place within five or six minutes. During the night from the 17th to 18th it was perfectly calm, and the breeze did not again spring up till day-break, the 18th. The breeze freshened, and was from S. E., but rain and foggy weather coming up with it, would not allow more than a momentary glimpse at the trees of Clarence Island, and which appeared about same distance as on the evening before. She ran with heavy weather and a fresh breeze, headed E. N. E., till ten o'clock A. M. Then the weather cleared up, and at the horizon, (S. E. 1-4 E. by the compass,) arose immediately a new land, covered with rich vegetation.

"The observations of the previous day so well agreeing with the position given to Clarence on all the charts, could not leave any doubt about the land in sight. Capt. Morvan supposed it to be a new island, which must have escaped the observation of Capt. Edwards, when he saw the neighboring islands, on account of the night or the foggy weather. At noon on the 18th Sept. the Adolphe's latitude was 9 deg. 23 m. 25, and her longitude 173 deg. 31. The point of land discovered at 10 o'clock A. M. bore S. E. 5 deg. 30 s.

"Some little islands appeared in the distance, and further to the southward. They observed then another point of land similar to the first, bearing S. E. 1-4 E. After this nothing more was seen. Between these two points, remarkable for their extent and luxuriant vegetation, they counted from twenty-five to thirty small islands, apparently all separated and covered with green trees. From 12 o'clock to 2-2 P. M., the Adolphe made 11 miles 6 seconds to E. N. E.—30 N. Her latitude at this hour was 9 deg. 17 m. 59, and a chronological observation gave her meridian 173 deg. 20 m. 31.

"On tacking ship they had the point N. E. changed to S. S. W., and the point S. W. to S. W. quarter S. Their reckoning of the two points, named at 12 M. and at 2-2 P. M.,—that is to say, of the two stations, forming with the directions two triangles, partly but sufficiently known, they calculated the distance of the two points of the Island to the points the ship was in, at 12 M. and at 2-2 P. M., with the distances and reckoning by compass.—They placed the S. W. point in latitude 9 deg. 27 58, and east longitude 173 deg. 27 18; the N. E. Point latitude 9 deg. 24 50 and east longitude 173 deg. 23 35, which gives a medium distance between the two points, 9 deg. 26 44 and west longitude from Paris, 173 deg. 25 54. They found the trigonometrical distance of the two points 4 miles 8 on the larboard tack. Till 4 o'clock 45 minutes she ran on this tack and afterwards went on the starboard tack to continue her course. The wind blowing fresh from S. E., freshened: squalls were coming up and she sailed along the Island under double reefed topsails. No breakers were seen, nor any change in the water or appearance of danger between the land and the vessel. On the contrary, the sea was uniform in its blue colour. It is supposed that this land so beautiful with its thick vegetation, where the eye could distinguish a great number of bread-fruit trees, whose sight is so pleasant: by the great number of small inlets which form a chain of small oases between the two principle points must have a number of inhabitants. Perhaps, as Wallis's Island or other similar Islands in Oceania, it has good harbor, or at least good anchorage in the bays which are circumscribed by the inlets.

"At 5-2 o'clock P. M., the point N. E. bearing abreast, they saw another point, seemingly separated from it at S. E., although forming with it but one land. That other point at south east, appeared to the eye at the same distance from the point N. E. as the point N. E. to the point S. W.—so that we supposed that the new Island is about 15 miles long on its west side. At 6-2 o'clock P. M. that land disappeared at the coming of the night. Captain Morvan named this Island Isle Claire."

We have received from an authentic source, the following copy of a letter, written before the commencement of hostilities between the Tahitians and the French, by the chiefs in camp, to Pomare. It is truly loyal, and breathes not only a firm but a conciliatory spirit, and appears to have been dictated by a disposition to avoid bloodshed.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Arii FAAITE:—
May you be saved in the Lord Jesus, the Messiah, in the great trial and the patience you are exercising.
We all compassionate you, but be strong, our Queen, be diligent. It is on account of your patience and forbearance that we seek after and obey your word, that the word of our Queen may have a good effect, and that the two requests you made us, viz., to be diligent respecting the French, and not to treat them ill, may do good. This is our reason for being patient and forbearing.

And, also, that the word concerning our being still on the side of the British, may do good. Let not our blood be spilled carelessly, lest when those who assist us shall arrive they will find us acting wrong, and have a bad opinion of us.

This is our little word to you; if you should think that we are Frenchmen, we are not Frenchmen, we are only waiting your commands, that our wives and children may remain in safety on the land, until the day when your voice shall be given to us, until the day when those who assist us shall arrive.

May you be saved in the Lord.
(Signed by the Chiefs.)

FROM TAHITI.—The following items of intelligence are gathered from the private letters received by the Will Watch, which arrived on the 6th inst.

Her Majesty, Queen Pomare, was safely delivered of a son, on the 4th of November, at Uturoa, Island of Raiatea.

Soon after that event, the French steamer Phaeton was sent to Raiatea with a letter for the Queen, but it appears that as on a former occasion, she took refuge in the mountains.

The new French Admiral had not arrived, and the re-establishment of the French Protectorate remained subject to what final instructions might be received from the Government of France.

The chiefs encamped at Papenas, under the assurance of peace and freedom from future molestation, were returning to their usual occupations, cultivating the ground, building houses, and resuming their attendance on religious worship.

At Papeete dances were got up every evening, about half a mile from the town.—They were attended by native girls and French soldiers, and productive of disorders of which serious people complained.

We commence this week the publication of a correspondence between H. H. M.'s Secretary of State and the Consul of France, which may be not without interest, particularly to the religious world. The report of the Attorney General will follow next week; the week after, the reply of the French priest. The limited extent of our columns compels us to adopt this consecutive mode of publishing any lengthy article or correspondence.

LIFE IN A TUB.—Diogenes may have been the only man who lived by choice in a tub, but we once became acquainted with a very clever fellow—a Frenchman—who had long resided at New Zealand, and had an interesting tale of adventures to relate.—Among other things, he told us that on his first going to take possession of some land he had purchased of the natives, the only habitation he had for six weeks was an oil cask. This he shared with a companion.—As savages were prowling about, seeking an opportunity to steal, they were obliged to stand watch and watch during the night; otherwise their quarters would have been somewhat crowded. In the cask he contrived to stow a mattress, his cooking utensils, and a few nails answered for the accommodation of his wardrobe. His house, besides being water-tight—an indispensable requirement in that rainy climate—possessed the additional advantage of being easily rolled from one location to another.

The length of Pomare's letter, compels us to set aside our leader for this week, and a number of other articles.

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MEN.—The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

AUGUST 19. 1783.

Weighted at the scales at West Point.	
General Washington,	209 lbs.
General Lincoln,	224 "
General Knox,	280 "
General Huntington,	132 "
General Groaton,	166 "
Colonel Swift,	219 "
Colonel Michael Jackson,	252 "
Colonel Henry Jackson,	233 "
Lt. Col. Huntington,	232 "
Lt. Col. Cobb,	186 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys,	221 "

It appears from the above, that the average weight of those eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers was 214 pounds. The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 280 pounds, and the lightest, General Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men, never unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of the clay tenements, which were the abode of their immortal spirits.—Boston Journal.

Imports.
Jan. 1.—COLUMBIA RIVER:—per Columbia—348 barrels Salmon, 160 bbls. Flour; to Pelly & Allan.
Jan. 4.—COLUMBIA RIVER:—per Indefatigable—146 bundles Shingles, 2 bbls: Pelly & Allan. 194

bundles Shingles; Ladd & Co. 1 bbl.; E. O. Hall. Jan. 6.—SYDNEY:—per Will Watch—22 casks Ale, 10 boxes Pipes, 10 cases Wine, 7 tins White Lead, 1-2 tons Copper Nails, 6 cases preserved Fruits, a small lot of miscellaneous Dry Goods.

Passengers.
Per Will Watch—Mr. W. H. Higginbottom, wife and 2 children; Mrs. M. Whittaker and child; Mr. W. Popplewell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

A R R I V E D.
Jan. 4.—Belgian brig Indefatigable, (of Antwerp) Miller; 30 days from Columbia River. The I. has experienced severe weather—split sails, lost boat, and done much damage to vessel.

Jan. 6.—Br. sch. Will Watch, Forbes, Sydney; (via Tahiti 34 days) left Am. ship Inez at T., to sail in a few days,—was disposing of outward cargo.—Brig Lafayette, Rouffio, hence, arr Nov. 25th.

Jan. 6.—Hanoverian whale-ship Crown Princess, Hogherman, 12 months; 1760 whale, 140 sperm, 19,000 lbs. bone. Am. whaler Israel, Finch, New Bedford 13 months; 1400 whale, 110 sperm.

Jan. 7.—Am. brig Delaware, Pell, Sand Island; with cargo of 1000 bbls. of Oil, and other property, saved from the wreck of the Am. whale-ship Holder Borden. 400 bbls. Oil had leaked out at the island. The D. has experienced much bad weather, split sails, and sustained much damage in hull and rigging.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.
ON THURSDAY, the 23d day of January next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I shall sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, the British BRIG EUPHEMIA, with her sails, apparel and furniture, levied upon pursuant to execution issued at the Court of Admiralty of Oahu.
R. BOYD, High Sheriff.
Honolulu, Dec. 25th, 1844. 4w

For Sale,
BY E. & H. GRIMES, on the most reasonable terms, the following articles, viz:—
5 tons Russia IRON; 4 do. Swedes do.; 2 tons German STEEL; 1 ton Cast Steel; 20 M. SHINGLES; 5000 ft. Columbia River PINE; 1 Whale BOAT; 10 bbls. ROSIN, and 12 bbls. TAR; 5 tons hoop IRON; 25 casks BREAD; 4 doz. Cane-Seat CHAIRS; 3 do. wood do. do. 1000 ft. Oak BOARDS; 2000 do. do. PLANK; 20 doz. BROWN STOUT; 30 doz. ALE; 400 bbls. CASKS; Manila and Hemp CORDAGE; 4 cases pegged BOOTS; 2 do. sewed do.; 40 gentlemen's Riding SADDLES and BRIDLES; 100 doz. Turkey red HDKFS.; 50 doz. Madras do.; 40 doz. Scotch plaid do.; 1 case Moscheto NETTING; 1 case Furniture CHINTZ; Jan. 4.

To be Let,
THE ROOMS over the Store lately occupied by George M. Moore. For particulars, inquire of Jan. 4. E. & H. GRIMES.

Flour and Salmon.
JUST received by the Hudson Bay Company's barque, and for sale by their Agents, GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, 160 bbls. fresh Columbia FLOUR; 348 bbls. salted SALMON.
Honolulu, Jan. 1st., 1845.

For Sale,
BY GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, on very moderate terms:—
Very superior old Sherry and Port WINE, in bottles; Tenerife Wine, in quarter casks and bottles; An English painted Room OIL CLOTH, 20 ft. by 15; A few casks of superior COFFEE. Jan. 4.

For Sale at this Office,
A FEW COPIES ONLY, of the "AVERAGE ADJUSTMENT IN THE CASE OF AMERICAN BRIGANTINE LAFAYETTE." Government Press, Honolulu, 1844. Price 25 cts. (1f) J4

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to, or having demands against, the Estate of His Excellency J. A. KUAKINI, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for settlement.
JOHN H. G. P. JUDD.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844.

O na mea aie aku a me na mea aie mai a pau i ka waiwai hoolina o ka Mea Hanohano J. A. KUA-KINI, i ka mea i make e holo mai lakou ia mau e hooponopono. JOHN H. G. P. JUDD.
Honolulu, Dek. 28, 1844. (1f) G. P. JUDD.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. JENKINS and C. H. NICHOLSON, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. H. NICHOLSON.
Honolulu, January 7th, 1845.

N. B.—C. H. NICHOLSON will continue the DRAPERING and TAILORING business at the old stand (opposite the Seaman's Chapel), where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and the public generally. (J11 3w)

Public Caution.
ESTATE OF FRENCH & GREENWAY.—The creditors of this Estate are notified, that the day of final Report, fixed by the Chancellor's Order, heretofore published, is 21st. March next, on which day all claims against said Estate, not presented to the undersigned for settlement, will be finally and forever barred. Claimants on the estate, must present their claims anew (regardless of former presentations) to the Committee of Enquiry, or to the meetings of creditors heretofore held over said estate, as the undersigned is not authorized by the Court to hunt up claims against the estate, and will take notice of none not officially addressed to him.
JOHN RICORD,
Liquidating Agent of Estate of French & Greenway.
Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1845. 3w

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 kalepa, pakahi a huia ma ke kulanakauhale 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 kania 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 ua WILLIAM FRENCH pakahi, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY pakahi, ma-nua 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 i'u a kaa, e hiki ni 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 kania 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 huia i aie aku ai a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH kaawale, o kela aie a o keia aie i hanai 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 hoo-kolokolo 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 ua 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 oholu 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 FRANCIS JOHN 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 FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY et de WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom de WILLIAM FRENCH seul, soit au nom de FRANCIS JOHN 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 également 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 FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANCIS JOHN 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 nécessitée 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. Nalaila; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i na poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i kua mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookolokolo. E hoolimalima i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka

luke a me na olelo e aie i kupono i ka oihana, i hana-wia ia lakou, aole nae e oi aku kona uku i na haneri dala elima o ka makahiki, a me ko ka ai.

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.

3. E kua makepono i ka waiwai a pau, aole nae e oi aku kekahi kua ana, i na dala 300, aia i ka manao like ana o na mea elua o lakou, ua kupono ke kua 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 kaha 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 kua i ka mea, e oi ana i na dala 300, alaila o ka aie maa ana o keia ahahookolokolo ka mea e hiki ai ua kua ana la.

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e hiki koke aku i na waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookolokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai paa, 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 kua aku i ua waiwai la i kela wa a i keia wa.

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

M. KEKUANAOA.

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.

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.

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

Charlton's Trial.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, a Report of the case of GEORGE PELLY vs. RICHARD CHARLTON—tried before His Excellency M. KEKUANAOA—June 18 and 19, 1844.—Single copies, 25 cents. tf July 27

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

Compositors Wanted.

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

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.

C. W. VINCENT,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER, HAS on hand, for sale—2000 feet clear No. 1 A. pine 1 1/4 Plank; 6000 feet do. do. 1 inch; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass't); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 panelled 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

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.

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

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. 7w

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

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. tf Dec. 14.

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.

TAPPAN & DENNET, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, No. 114 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON, U. S.

CHARLES TAPPAN, CHARLES F. DENNET, Constantly on hand a general assortment of STANDARD WORKS, MISCELLANEOUS, CLASSICAL and SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STATIONERY. (Jan 12 11)

E. T. LORING & CO., SHIP CHANDLERY, HARDWARE, &c., VALPARAISO.

N. B.—Agency and Commission Business attended to, and Money advanced to Whale Ships for Drafts on the United States or England, on the most favorable terms. Dec. 28.

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

THOMAS O. LARKIN, MONTEREY, 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 Monterey. 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 (13)

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.—By the year—more than half, and not exceeding a whole column, \$60. Lesser amounts at proportionate rates, as agreed upon.