

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1845.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 35.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Honolulu, 13th. December, 1844. }

Sir,—Your commands respecting the complaint of Abbe Castan, a French subject, (called in native dialect Barenaba) and the accompanying documents, have been duly received at this office.

It appears from the affidavit of Kahauolono, judge at Ewa, that on or about the first day of the present month an altercation arose in the public highway, between Auwai-pau, a native man, and Makoe his wife. It appears, also, that the building used as a school house by the Abbe Castan, is near the public road, and that the place where this matrimonial disturbance occurred was very near that part of the public road where the Abbe's school house is situated. The school, it seems, was disturbed by the noise growing out of this dissension. To quiet it, the Abbe Castan went out, and, as appears from the testimony, instead of using friendly words of remonstrance, instead of telling the two natives they ought to manifest a more Christian spirit towards each other, bear with and forbear towards each other, as good married people ought always to do; instead of telling them he was engaged in teaching children to become useful subjects of their King, and that such quarreling was likely to set them a bad example, he used terms of abrupt reproach and authoritative command, calculated to arouse the resentment of the two already angry natives, who told him (what was very true though at all times uncivil), that the public highway was theirs, and that they had an indefeasible right to quarrel therein. This, it would seem, was commixed with some Billingsgate on the part of the natives towards the Abbe, for his interference; a species of recompense which all kindly disposed persons meet with, in all countries, when they interfere in connubial quarrels.

Now, had the Abbe gone out in a conciliatory manner, he would undoubtedly have reconciled the breach between the two natives; he would have impressed them with a proper reverence for his person and character; he would have set them, in his own manner, an example of peace and good-breeding, and have avoided the epithets heaped upon him. Yet it seems from the testimony that he did not do this, but rather laid himself open to the abuse they gave him. It is presumable that any man, whether clerical or lay, whether a religious man or an irreligious, whether a Catholic or a Protestant, and whether of one denomination of protestants or of another, who, under the circumstances, should go forth into the public highway, in an open country like that where this occurrence took place, and try, by harsh and unconciliatory measures, to stop a quarrel between a rude native and his wife, would be most likely to receive some uncivil retort for his pains. I know this would be the case in the United States of America, and I believe it would be the same in France or England, among their yeomanry. Why more civility should be expected of an Hawaiian native, under the circumstances, than of a polished Frenchman, Englishman or American, I am not fully able to comprehend, particularly when the gentleman who exacts such civility does not set him an example of Christian urbanity.

It appears, further, from the testimony of the Judge at Ewa, that the Abbe Castan, instead of bearing the rude retort of this poor ignorant native, went to law with him by complaining to a civil magistrate, and that he caused the natives to be brought up for civil punishment. A minister of the gospel ought never to get angry, and ought to be the last person in the world to engage in a lawsuit. A litigious spirit is even improper in men of the world, and I would take this occasion to say, that when ministers of the gospel engage in civil or criminal prosecutions, except in extreme breaches of the law, or, when they enter the arena of political strife, they descend from their high and holy calling, and for the time lose the character of gospel ministers. They have no right, under such circumstances, to expect the reverence or deference that ought otherwise to be paid to

them by all good men, much less ought they to expect it from untutored natives.

The Abbe Castan is next found in a court of justice at Ewa, with a number of witnesses whom he had brought before the judge to fasten upon those two natives the crime of insulting him. I shall examine the nature of this crime presently. But first it behooves me to consider the Abbe's christian spirit, as manifest throughout. The Inferior Judge at Ewa is no more a jurist than the generality of common magistrates or justices of the peace in other countries, and having been instructed that the Bible, as translated into the Hawaiian tongue, is the word of God, and that in administering the oath to witnesses or jurors, he must present them with that sacred volume for confirmation of the oath, he did not, nor could it be expected that he would, critically investigate the meaning of the use of a bible at all, in swearing a witness to tell the truth. He had always before presented to his witnesses the Palapala Hemolele, or Christian Bible, and no one before had ever objected to its being used by him in swearing witnesses. But the Abbe Castan's witnesses were Catholics, and he wished them sworn upon his Latin Bible, instead of the Palapala Hemolele, and the magistrate naturally enough thought this would be wrong because a departure from the usual mode.—The magistrate, not investigating the reason for using the bible, not considering that the bible was used simply to strike the witness with religious awe, and thus doubly bind him to speak the truth. Not knowing that, whether any bible was used or not, the witness who was simply enjoined in open court to speak the truth, would be equally liable to the pains and penalties of perjury, if he told a falsehood; not knowing that in England, the United States, and in France, Mahomedans were sworn upon the Alkoran, Jews upon the Pentateuch, Quakers, by the uplifted hand and covered, Protestants, upon the protestant translation of the Four Evangelists, Catholics, upon the Holy Cross, and that Atheists were not admissible at all as witnesses, because they have no belief of a future state of rewards and punishments; the Judge at Ewa refused to comply with Abbe Castan's reasonable request, and would use no other book than the Palapala Hemolele. This was strictly wrong in the Ewa magistrate, and ought in future to be corrected. A witness or a juror ought always to be sworn according to his most sacred religious belief or fancy, so as to place him under the most imperative necessity of telling the truth, and thus subserve, in the greatest possible degree, the cause of justice in criminal and civil cases. If a witness were sworn upon the Dictionary or upon the Almanac—he believing these books to be of divine inspiration—it would be proper, but if the witness believed them not to be of divine origin, his obligation to tell the truth would be greatly lessened. It would depend solely upon the punishment annexed to perjury in this world—he might not consider his obligation a religious or sacred one. Hence, every party to a law-suit, and every party accused of a crime, a misdemeanor, or a tort, has an indefeasible right to have the witnesses arrayed against him, or whom he introduces to support the truth of his cause, placed under that obligation to speak the truth which the party litigant has reason to believe the witness will be most impressed with. To deny him this, is, in a measure, to deny him justice, and the Government should cautiously avoid in future a fastidious adherence to one only and exclusive form of administering oaths in its courts of justice. But the Abbe Castan, as a Christian, should not have flown into a passion about so natural a departure from the usual rule in this respect, by the Ewa magistrate, who could not be expected to clearly understand these subtle distinctions. Neither ought the reverend Abbe to have appealed to diplomacy and the vengeance of his native country, for so venial an offence. His having done so, evinces an overbearing and coercive spirit, unbecoming the christian character. Nor is this coercive spirit solely inferential. It appears from the testimony that the Reverend Abbe, when the Palapala Hemolele was tendered to the witnesses, in open court, struck at it, and pushed it aside with his cane, telling the magistrate that it was a heterodox book, and, therefore, he would not have the oath administered upon it. Now this was no legal reason for not using it, because, whether a heterodox book or not in the estimation of the Abbe, it might

not have been considered heterodox by the witnesses. And had the Abbe simply put it upon the ground that the witnesses considered the book heterodox, that would have been a legitimate reason, in any court of justice, for rejecting it. The mode of adjuration must be the most sacred in the opinion, not of the litigant party, but of the witness. Of what avail would it be to a Catholic plaintiff to swear a Protestant witness upon the Holy Cross, or to swear a Catholic upon the Protestant Evangelists, or a Mahomedan upon the Pentateuch, or a Jew upon the Alkoran? The book, or the emblem employed signifies nothing. It is the concurrence of belief with the emblem that signifies everything. The Patriarch Jacob swore "by the hollow of his thigh," and the angel allegorically represented in the Apocalypse as standing upon the sea and on the land, "lifted up his hand and swore." To get up a religious crusade about an occurrence of this kind, which might possibly have innocently or ignorantly happened, in the court of an untechnical magistrate, either in Europe or America, seems to me to be seeking a cause of quarrel, which in itself is far from christian. This disposition to quarrel, on the part of the Reverend Abbe, is not unsupported by the fact of his authoritative command, when in the outset he went from his school-room to the street, to stop the altercation—and when before the magistrate, he struck the book with his cane. He forgot the rebuke given by Christ to Peter at Gethsemane;—"they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." And he was guilty, equally, of a high contempt of the civil magistrate to whom he had appealed for legal redress. Such a contempt of court as he there manifested would, in the United States, France, or England, have been immediately punished with fine and imprisonment, without regard to whether he was a layman or an ecclesiastic.

Neither was it necessary for him to have treated the Magistrate with disrespect by spurning the book, because if the Magistrate insisted upon swearing the witnesses upon it, and the judgment happened to be adverse to the Abbe's views, he could appeal to the next highest Court in the Kingdom, and alledge for cause of appeal, that the witnesses upon whose testimony the judgment had been rendered against him, were not sworn upon an emblem which they deemed sacred. This would in any country be a sufficient cause for setting aside the judgment rendered below, and the Court in reversing such a judgment would have seized the occasion to decide that in all after cases witnesses and jurors should be sworn according to their consciences. Some such decision from high authority is needed to do away the erroneous misconceptions and prejudices of the inferior native Magistracy, and an appeal would thus prove a national benefit. The Abbe appears to have been the real aggressor throughout, if the testimony presented for my investigation does not belie him,—and when he carried his natural heat so far as to commit a contempt of Court, the Magistrate was wrong as an officer of the Civil Government, in not respecting his office enough to commit him. I would advise Magistrates to compel all parties to respect their Courts, their official persons and their official acts by the most exemplary means; because as such, they represent in their several functions some attribute of His Majesty the King, whose laws they execute. The guaranteeing powers of Europe, both expect and require this, and they would not be satisfied if the Magistracy of this country did not command sufficient respect to make their decisions authoritative and binding upon the parties against whom those decisions, right or wrong, happened to be made.

The Abbe Castan, it would further seem now comes for national redress, which he seeks diplomatically. To do this, he ought at least to come innocent of any wrong act himself. He ought to have no contempt of the civil magistracy hanging over him, and being a minister of religion, he ought not to come before his government asking redress for an alleged insult on the part of an ignorant, inland, half-naked native, while wearing upon his brow the dark scowl of hatred and revenge. He ought not to wear the appearance of an intermeddler in the private disputes of an ignorant native and his wife. He ought not to show a spirit quite so warlike, for in these, neither his native country nor the good sense of the world will uphold him. His Most Christian Majesty

would reject his appeal and bid him behave more like a Christian, and set a better example to the heathen by his own conduct.

Why did the Reverend Abbe seek redress before the magistrate at Ewa? For being insulted! And in demanding reparation for an insult offered to himself by an ignorant native of the Hawaiian Islands; he, an educated and Christian father, practised a direct insult upon the Judge, who innocently, but ignorantly tendered what he conceived a sacred book to the witnesses.

And what was the offence which the Abbe demanded to be punished? Not blows, nor riot, nor assault upon his school house.—These would have been punishable offences at law. He desired abusive and reproachful epithets to be punished, and for seventeen years that I have been conversant with juridical affairs, I have never yet heard of the punishment for abusive words except when slanderously spoken to third persons, and then only if they resulted in actual injury to the person against whom they were uttered. I never heard of it criminally, unless the evil speaking happened to be so boisterous as to disturb the neighborhood, when it would be punished by the police as a nuisance. The streets of the cities of London and Paris and the fish markets are vocal with it and it goes there unnoticed. Why should it be punished among an ignorant people and quite in the back country where no one can be disturbed by it? Such a punishment it seems to me, would be a restraint upon the liberty of speech, which ought not to be tolerated in any enlightened government, and until the blue laws of Connecticut are here enacted, the indecorous use of language ought not to be restrained. Chapter 12th. of the Hawaiian statute provides a punishment for profane swearing, and this is punishable in all good governments, because an offence against the religious sense as well of one religious denomination as another. But it cannot and ought not to be construed to extend to telling a man that he has no business to interfere in a private conjugal dispute.

This complaint cannot be reasonably regarded as a complaint of religious intolerance and persecution, and it does not appear that the Consul of France views it as such. Religion had nothing to do with the quarrel between the two natives nor with the Abbe's exit from the school room, nor with his rough rebuke to the disputants, nor with their wrath and abusive retort consequent therefrom. It was all as secular an affair as ever happened in a fish market: and it will be found in the mass of instances that the complaints preferred by the clergy are of this very nature, fulminated in captious displeasure, and warped into accusations of intolerance against the government. The government had nothing to do with the Abbe Castan's cause of complaint, and would in all likelihood never have heard of it, if the Reverend Abbe had not resorted to the courts of law, and if the country magistrate had not committed a judicial error which enabled the law-loving clergyman to protest.

The ministers of religion, no matter of what denomination they may be, have no more civil rights by the constitution and laws of the Hawaiian government, than other individuals. Their persons are not any more protected than the persons of laymen. Their feelings are not a whit more cared for by the law than the feelings of other people. The lay subject is not required by law to show them obsequious deference, and if they wish to secure these dignifying immunities, they must observe the humble precepts of the Gospel and follow patiently the meek and lowly Jesus. Such a course will never fail to inspire courtesy and respectful consideration.

There is no national religion here. The field of Christian labor is unconstrained and open to all good men of every denomination who choose by their precepts, and what is more powerful, by their example to win men to their belief. The government does not interfere with the moral efforts of good men but feels politically & gratefully the benefits derived from their exertions. Their success will always depend upon the way in which they inculcate their doctrines. There is no connection between the church and the state in this government, and I can conceive of no such thing as religious intolerance here. Every man has an indefeasible right to worship God according to the dictates of his

own conscience, and no man has a right to coerce another into his belief.

I am therefore of opinion that the Abbé Castan has, in this instance, no cause of complaint, and that your Excellency ought so to inform the Consul of France.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant
JOHN RICORD,
H. H. M.'s Att'y General.
(To be Continued.)

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1845.

The chiefs of this archipelago rapidly became aware of the growing competition and differences of opinion (to which we made allusion in our last) between the people and the whites. They feared the result of the increasing wealth and numbers of the foreigners upon their own sovereignty; and to neutralize the advantages which the greater intelligence of the whites gave them in this silent, though persevering contest, clung with a tenacious grasp to the right of soil. While that was held in an iron-grasp, it was evident that the increase of the foreign wealth and population must be small. At the same time it became equally as apparent that by such a policy the progress of their own subjects was retarded and their revenues curtailed. The foreign population had so increased and their character so far advanced, that it became also necessary, in order to give them that protection and justice, which, by the comity of nations, is due from a government to all, whether native born or not, who reside within its territory, to accord to them a more enlightened legislation. One which should, while keeping in view the peculiar situation of this people, be modeled after that of more civilized lands. To effect this, and at the same time while they retained the sovereignty of the soil, to raise up among their own people a more enlightened body of subjects, attached to the country and government, and adequate to meet and sustain itself against any foreign competition, a revolution in their policy became indispensable. They proceeded however, cautiously in the change.—At first the advice of foreigners was sought, and many of their suggestions became laws. In time a few in whom they had confidence, were induced to take office under them.—Changes now became more frequent, and their policy more liberalized. But in attaching foreigners to their government, they had placed themselves in a position somewhat obnoxious to foreign powers. It so happened that a large majority of those in their service were Americans. It was soon urged against them, and with no inconsiderable show of plausibility, that the government, though ostensibly Hawaiian, was really American, and the country would soon become a bona-fide American colony. The Americans in office were the first to perceive the impropriety of owning allegiance to one country while in the service of another and the invidious position in which it placed their adopted country. Actuated by a desire to put themselves in a situation the most favorable for the real interests of this young nation, they proposed the adoption of the oath of allegiance, and showed their own sincerity by being the first to make themselves Hawaiians. The example of other countries that find it expedient to encourage emigration was immediately adopted, and though the system is far from being matured, the results have been most favorable. As the government has become more organized, capable individuals have been found of various nations, willing to relinquish their native allegiance and devote themselves to the service of this. The number of naturalized subjects is already very considerable, and increasing at a ratio, which will cause them before long, greatly to outnumber the resident aliens. All this has been effected under many disadvantages and great obstacles. What may not be

looked for, when the liberal policy of the government becomes fully developed; a complete and adequate code of laws enacted and the rules and distinctions of the most civilized countries made the basis of action here; an able and independent judiciary formed; and government thoroughly organized and its offices capably filled? Its friends look forward to this and a prosperity commensurate with changes so expedient. But while they have this in prospect they should not be insensible to the present condition of affairs. Government desires to produce, no harsh changes, to inflict no injuries, to invade no rights; but rather to reconcile local differences and interests; to conciliate those to whom the country is in reality indebted, and to induce the best talents to devote themselves to the public weal. But its measures should be of a general character. It has the welfare and interest of one hundred thousand subjects, including an active, moral and intelligent class of whites to care for and provide. Its duty is to them, and while foreigners may have every privilege, and even more granted them, that are allowed in countries in which they are placed on the most favorable footing, it would neither be just nor politic to place them on the same footing as subjects. It would violate an established principle of nations and the result be most disastrous. Yet it has been so urged, and so far as we can judge from the language employed, it is desired to secure all the advantages of subjects without their responsibilities. But this is both unwise and impracticable. Common sense condemns it; law forbids it.

The opposition to government results then, not from an active and formidable party of subjects, varying in opinion from those in office, and anxious for the welfare of their country and for power to carry out measures which they consider indispensable to the national prosperity, but from individuals; aliens, allied by no common views, no general principles of action, without leaders, and actuated by conflicting jealousies and interests—to-day united by some ephemeral topic, to-morrow separated by another of as trifling moment. We have narrowly examined the opinions advanced, the complaints uttered, and watched the shifting phases of society. The result is, that we have been unable to detect any wholesome principles of action among our opponents. Their views sifted to their true and legitimate grounds are found to partake greatly of the hue of their private interests or peculiar prejudices. By these remarks we intend no reproach, for as things now exist, it cannot well be otherwise. There are among them, well-wishers of government. Men who condemn from sincerity; honestly believing certain measures injudicious, and who from a disposition to see the government flourishing, would prefer a policy graduated more in accordance with their views. Friendship, however, is not to be purchased by sacrifice of principle. It would be well for them, however, before joining in the cry of condemnation, to await the result; to give measures a fair trial.—The fruitfulness of a tree cannot be accurately judged from its blossoming, or its barrenness from its leafiness, in early spring-time. There are those who are always to be found in an opposition right or wrong; who delight in controversy and appear to yield to an idiosyncrasy of disposition which prompts to an untiring restlessness of tongue, which utters without thought, and judges without reason. Such dispositions are but too proud to see enlisted with them men of better stamp. There may be no outward conformation of views, but the tendencies are the same. Opposition is the common link. In the one case however, its shallowness and violence defeats its own objects: in the other its apparent fairness, guise of friendship and weight of character carries it beyond the real intentions and wishes of the parties. Cool, systematic, and even critical enmity from known opponents is often less hurtful than angry friendship. The flag of defiance floats boldly at the main

of the one; that of truce is half displayed at the masthead of the other.

In conclusion we would repeat the opinion previously expressed, that such a state of affairs is by no means formidable to the government. Its friends sees much to regret in the attempts to clog its action, and in the needless state of irritation in which many of their opponents keep themselves. Without partaking of that state of mind themselves, they perceive its baneful effects upon the harmony of society and the charities of social life. They would cure this by making politics here as elsewhere, a system, a science. Let each man base his views and principles of action upon certain well defined axioms. If necessary, discuss and defend them with all the ardor of a seeker for truth, but banish from the domestic board those passes of active life, which, however much they may afford room for political variance should allow none for personal enmity.

The Comet which is now to be seen in the heavens, agrees in general appearance with the description given of Encké's, whose period of revolution round the sun is about 1200 days, although it is somewhat too early for its return. Biela's Comet appears later in the year. Both of these Comets, which are the most intimately connected with our system, are mere masses of vapor, totally divested of solidity, and are said to be so small and faint, that although Biela's Comet passes so close to the earth that its nebulous matter includes a portion of the earth's path within it, yet neither of them it is asserted can be detected by the naked eye. This fact would seem to go against the present Comet being that of Encké, although it may be at its present visit so favorably situated in regard to the earth, as to be distinguished by the unaided eye, in the faint manner in which this one appears.—The new moon is rapidly eclipsing its luminousness, and now (the 13th) it presents only the faintest trace of light.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Duties, &c., at the port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending December 31st, 1844.

Name and Nation.	Imports Invoice value.	Gross Am't Duties.	Re-Exported	Drawback.	Consumed in the country.	Net Duties.
American.						
Ship Fama,	157 50	4 71			157 50	4 71
" Congaree,	22,854 79	685 63			22,854 79	685 63
2d voyage do.	3,307 44	114 22			3,307 44	114 22
Ship Mariposa,	1,185 07	35 55			1,185 07	35 55
" Lausanne,	14,152 99	424 58	508 46	12 71	13,644 53	411 87
Brig Chenamus,	15,739 45	472 13	3,987 93	224 69	6,751 52	247 44
2d voyage do.	4,394 94	131 84	232 34	5 31	4,162 60	126 03
Brig Ontario,	9,772 72	293 18	342 80	8 57	9,429 92	284 61
2d voyage do.	14,120 06	423 59			14,120 06	423 59
Brig Delaware,	4,653 41	139 60			4,653 41	139 60
2d voyage do.	7,631 62	228 94			7,631 62	228 94
Brig Lafayette,	9,659 39	289 78			9,659 39	289 78
" Globe,	38,986 97	1,169 60			38,986 97	1,169 60
Sch. Hannah,	543 47	16 30			543 47	16 30
" Hope,	2,000 48	60 01			2,000 48	60 01
	149,660 30	4,489 71	10,071 53	251 78	139,588 77	4,237 93
English.						
Ship W. Ackers,	13,212 60	396 37			13,212 60	396 37
Bark Brothers,	19,948 46	598 45			19,948 46	598 45
2d voyage do.	4,286 21	128 59			2,286 21	128 59
Bark Cacique,	13,390	401 70	2,120	52 99	11,270	348 71
2d voyage do.	19,952 64	598 58			19,952 64	598 58
Bark Columbia,	3,307 72	99 23			3,307 72	99 23
Brig Laura Ann,	10,248 62	307 45			10,248 62	307 45
" Euphemia,	16,953 29	508 60	15,494 24	387 36	1,459 05	121 24
" Sir J. Byng,	3,411 36	102 34	128 60	3 21	3,282 76	99 13
Sch. Phoebe,	11,459 56	343 78	292 80	7 32	11,166 76	336 46
" Denia,	440	13 20			440	13 20
" Falcon,	8,061 86	241 86	631 80	15 79	7,430 16	226 07
2d voyage do.	4,071 96	122 15			4,071 96	122 15
Sch. Nimrod,	4,235 24	127 13			4,235 24	127 13
" Mary,	3,467 76	104 02			3,467 76	104 02
	136,447 38	4,093 45	18,667 44	466 67	117,779 94	3,626 78
French.						
Bark Ocean,	13,291 22	398 74	9,603 69	240 10	3,687 53	158 64
Ship Lion,	905 03	27 15			905 03	27 15
Bark Jules,	8,013 25	240 39	4,714 25	117 86	3,299	122 53
Sch. Ann,	6,692 24	200 76			6,692 24	200 76
" Ernest,	1,716 31	51 49	617	15 43	1,099 31	36 06
	30,618 05	918 53	14,634 94	373 39	15,683 11	545 14
Central America.						
Bark Conception	4,606 37	138 19	2,076	51 90	2,530 37	86 29
Swedish.						
Sch. Bull,	4,393 84	131 81	829 65	20 74	3,564 19	111 07
Hamburgh.						
Brig Julia,	1,812 63	54 38			1,812 63	54 38
Mexican.						
Sch. Julia,	750	22 50			750	22 50
26 Whale-Ships,	15,921 76	477 56	1,347 50	46 18	14,074 26	431 38
Imports 1843, } Re-Exported, } Imported in 41 } wh.-shps-free }	344,210 33	10,326 13	51,240 56	1,356	295,783 27	9,115 47
	6,136 79		5,913 50	145 34	5,813 50	145 34
Grand Total,	\$ 350,347 12	10,326 13	60,054 06	1,501 34	289,969 77	8,970 13

The Imports as above, say 350,347 12, were imported—
From the United States, \$121,061 06
" Valparaiso, - - 61,620 25
" Sydney, - - 33,232 32
" China, - - 36,810 40
" England, - - 34,005 06
" Columbia River, - 11,988 87
" Sweden, - - 6,638 25
" California & Mazatlan, 5,650 37
" France, - - 4,792 56
" Sand Island, - - 2,000 48
" Hamburgh, - - 1,812 68
" Bremen, - - 1,046 93
" Peru, - - 983 47
" Sea, oil & whale-bone, 23,704 47
\$350,347 12

Amount received transit duties during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1844—say mostly for oil and whalebone transhipped from whale ships, valued at \$82,230, at ½ per cent. is \$411 60.
Amount received harbor dues, for the year 1844:—
For 33 merchant vessels—
Tonnage dues, \$1,423 80
Buoys, - - 76 00
Certificates, - 38 00
—\$1,537 80
For 71 whaling vessels—
Tonnage dues, \$1,577 90
Buoys, - - 142 00
Certificates, - 71 00
—\$1,740 90

Amount brought up,	\$1,740 90
Honolulu, Oahu, January 1st, 1845.	\$3,278 78
WILLIAM PATY, Collector.	
Domestic produce exported from Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1844:—	
Sugar,	513,684 lbs.; \$20,547 36
Molasses,	27,026 galls.; 5,405 20
Syrup,	3,026 " 759 50
Goat skins,	30,837 6,784 14
Hides,	2,536 5,072 00
Salt,	2,810 barrels; 2,810 00
Kukui oil,	2,194 galls.; 1,097 00
Sandal wood,	81,845 lbs.; 4,910 70
Silk,	197 1/2 lbs.; 957 50
Castor oil,	116 galls.; 348 00
Arrow root,	6,200 lbs.; 217 00
Curiosities,	30 boxes; 150 00
Coral,	11 piles; 110 00
Corn brooms,	100 12 50
Tamarinds,	2 pots; 10 00
Estimated value of sugar, molasses, fresh and salted beef, salt, arrow root, kukui oil, fire wood, vegetables, fruits, hogs, turkeys, fowls, goats, &c., for supplies of 208 merchant and whaling vessels, at \$250 each, is—	\$52,000
and 14 men-of-war, at \$600 each—	8,400
	\$60,400 00
	\$109,587 90
Honolulu, Jan. 1st, 1845.	
WILLIAM PATY, Collector.	

Under the present imperfect Custom-House regulations, it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of specie which comes into or leaves the country. Future legislation will, it is to be presumed, shortly place this and other matters connected with the Custom-House on a simple and concise basis, which will afford correct statistics in every particular of the imports, exports and consumption of the whole Kingdom. At present we can arrive at only a tolerable degree of certainty with regard to the port of Honolulu alone, and perhaps Lahaina, the returns from which we have not yet received. From the best data to which we have access, we add to Mr. Paty's Table of exports, the following approximate values of specie and exchange derived from all sources, which have left the Kingdom during the year 1844:—

Specie, mostly to China, Sydney and Mexico, - - -	\$110,000 00
Exchange, to United States, England, China, Valparaiso and Mexico, - - -	200,000 00
From Mr. Paty's Tables, - - -	\$310,000 00
Goods re-exported, - - -	60,054 00
Domestic produce, - - -	109,587 90
Total amt. exported for 1844, - - -	\$479,640 90
" " imported " " - - -	350,347 12
Surplus, - - -	\$129,294 78

The surplus of exports goes to pay for the

increased value of the goods after they have entered the country, and are in the Hawaiian market, being generally an increase of from 25 to 50 pr. ct. upon first cost.

Gross imports,	Re-exports,	Net duties.
1844. \$350,347 12	\$60,054 06	\$8,970 13
1843. 223,383 33	66,818 17	5,270 74

Increase, \$126,963 74 Less, \$6,754 11 Increase, \$3,699 34

Total net amt. from all sources, received at Honolulu Custom-House for 1844, \$12,660 30.

In 1836, the imports exceeded those of 1844, by \$63,000. Since that period, however, there has been a steady increase in the value of native exports, also of actual consumption of foreign goods. At the present time it amounts to not over four dollars each at retail prices to an inhabitant throughout the kingdom. It is evident that this amount can be readily quadrupled by due attention to the resources of the country, and by stimulating native industry by wholesome enactments. Under all the disadvantages which the country has labored, there has been a steady and healthful increase of national wealth and consequent prosperity, but it has been extremely slow, compared with what we may in future expect, should an enlightened land system be adopted, the remains of predial servitude entirely abolished, and all Hawaiians permitted to hold their estates in allodium.

Exports.
Per Falcon, for Sydney—Jan. 15th., 45 tons sugar, 1,090lbs. old copper.

ARRIVED.
Jan. 13—Am. whale-ship Gold Hunter, Wood, New Bedford 15 months; 900 whale 35 sperm, 6000 lbs. bone. Spoke 9th inst., Am. whale-ship Maine, Edwards, hence; 80 sperm.

SAILED.
Jan. 10th.—Am. W. Bark Newton, Slocum, 1500 whale to cruise.
Jan. 12—Br. barque Columbia, Duncan, London.
Jan. 15—Br. sch. Falcon, Chape, Sydney.
Jan. 16—Br. brig Julia, Robinson, Manila; ballast.

NEW SHOALS.—Brig Delaware, Pell, hence for Pell's Island, 29th. October, ult. discovered in 25° 50' N., 174° 26' W., running N. W. and S. E. about 30 miles, a shoal. Came to anchor in 15 fathoms water.
Another reef was seen 14th. Dec., 27° 26' N. 174° 25' W. with very heavy breakers. Capt. Pell by new observations, ascertained that his former position for the Island on which the Holder Borden was wrecked, was correct. Lat. 26° 01' N. 174° 51' W. Capt. P. planted 80 cocoa-nuts on S. E. point of the Island.—[Con'd from Friend.]

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

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 n ai a pau i ka waiwai hoolina o ka Mea Hanohano J. A. KUAKINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou ia mau o hooponopono.
JOHN H. G. P. JUDD.
Honolulu, Dek. 28, 1844. (1f) G. P. JUDD.

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, or to Consuls, or to the local Courts of the Islands, 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 Ag't of Estate of French & Greenway.
Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1845. 3w

In Probate Court.
APPLICATION having been made to me by ISAAC MONTGOMERY, an alleged creditor of EDWARD JACKSON, deceased, for letter of administration on the Estate of said deceased, all persons are notified to show cause before me, at my chambers in the Fort of Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., if any they have, why such letters of administration should not be granted to him. The next of kin to said deceased, if any, will have preference over him in administering on the said Estate; and should a will appear to have been left by the deceased, it will be then and there admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary granted to the Executor therein named.
Given under my hand this 14th January, 1845.
2w M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Oihana Hooponopono Waiwai Hoolina.
U A hoopii mai o ISAAC MONTGOMERY o lilo ia ia ka hooponopono i ka waiwai hoolina o EDWARD JACKSON, i ka mea i make no ka mea ua aie ia ia.
Nolaila e lohe na mea a pau, e hele mai lakou imua o'u, ma ho'u hale ma ka Papu o Honolulu i ka la 29 o January nei Wenede i ka hora 10 o kakahiaka, e hoakaka mai, ina he kumu ko lakou e hoolo ai i ka lilo ana ia ia na palapala hooponopono Waiwai hoolina no ia waiwai. O ka hoohanau o ua mea la i make ka mea kupono i ka hooponopono i ua waiwai la; a ina he Kauoha ka i hoikeia mai alaila e hoolioia a hanaioe ka palapala na ka mea nana e hooiioi olelo ia maloko o ia Kauoha.
Kauia ko'u lina i keia la 14 o Januari, 1845.
2w M. KEKUANAOA.

Money Wanted.
CAPTAIN JAY, of the French ship NANCY, having want of the sum of \$16,239, on account of necessary repairs to be made on said vessel, wishes to raise that sum on the security of a bottomry bond.—He will negotiate with the proposer who offers the best conditions.
Proposals will be received at the French Consulate, where the contract will be immediately arranged after the adjudication.
C. JAY, Capt. of the Nancy.
Honolulu, January 13th, 1845.

GENERAL TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1844.
By T. C. B. ROOKE, HONOLULU.
Honolulu is in Latitude 21° 18, North; Longitude 158° 1, West; Cistern of Barometer 40 feet above the level of the sea.

1844	Barometer—Average.			Fah. Thermometer—Average.					Winds.			Weather.			Inches Rain during the month.			
	At 8 A. M.	At 2 P. M.	At 10 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	At 8 A. M.	At 2 P. M.	At 10 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Trades, days.	Southerly, days.		Variable days.	Fine days.	Variable days.
January,	29.995	29.930	29.990	30.215	29.735	.480	72.5	75.9	73.1	80	69	74.5	14	13	4	25	3	3
February,	30.085	30.035	30.085	30.180	29.925	.255	71.5	76.5	72.5	81	54	67.5	14	10	5	23	2	4
March,	30.112	30.065	30.127	30.225	29.995	.230	73.4	77.4	73.9	80	70	75	22	8	1	26	3	2
April,	30.123	30.074	30.125	30.175	30.015	.160	73.4	78.1	74.3	80	69	74	26	4	0	21	3	6
May,	30.124	30.079	30.126	30.225	29.995	.230	75	80.1	75.4	81	74	77.5	23	4	4	27	2	2
June,	30.051	30.021	30.056	30.125	29.935	.190	77.5	82.7	78.3	85	74	79.5	23	2	5	29	2	0
July,	30.072	30.035	30.088	30.155	29.965	.190	77	81.6	78.1	84	76	80	31	0	0	19	6	6
August,	30.061	30.036	30.068	30.165	29.925	.240	78.6	83.2	79.1	86	77	81.5	26	2	2	27	1	2
September,	30.043	30.000	30.054	30.135	29.935	.200	77.5	83.3	79.3	85	75	80	24	3	3	23	5	1
October,	30.044	29.999	30.049	30.155	29.935	.220	78	82.7	78.2	84	76	80	18	1	12	23	2	6
November,	30.037	29.987	30.034	30.125	29.675	.450	76.3	80.3	78.4	83	71	75.5	19	5	6	24	2	4
December,	30.093	30.048	30.090	30.225	29.925	.300	73	76.6	73	77	69	73	26	3	3	21	4	6
Mean av. yr.	30.070	30.026	30.074	30.175	29.896	.266	75.3	79.8	75.9	82.1	71	76.6	266	67	32	288	35	42

The past month of December has been considered as unusually cold. By reference to Dr. Rooke's table, it will be found that the range of thermometer has not been so low as it sometimes is in that month. February was the coldest month of which we have any record, as well as affording the widest range—from 54° to 81—average 67°—5 1/2 degrees lower than the past cold month. When the thermometer at Honolulu goes below 70°, the change is very perceptible to our good towns folks. Some feel the cold pinch so much on such occasions, that they talk of erecting fire-places in their houses. For our own part, we do not know a more delightful climate than when the range is from the lowest here to 75° a difference of but 22°, taking it from the lowest observation within our knowledge.—It is then cool and bracing, and woolen clothes are worn with comfort. The heat of summer is very enervating to a northern constitution, but we doubt if the annals of medical philosophy can point to a more healthful climate.

By the politeness of M. Dudoit, Consul of France, we have been favored with a loan of "L'Océanie Française, Journal de Tahiti." It is mainly filled with articles upon the Society, Marquesas and Paumotu Groups, and with the local views of the "establishment." It has ceased to be the official journal, although it publishes all the edicts

and governmental news. English and French advertisements have found their way into its columns. A brisk commerce exists between Tahiti and Valparaiso, via the Marquesas. Many private buildings beside the government edifices have been erected; roads laid out, bridges made; and Papeite begins to assume, under the auspices of the French authorities, an improved appearance.

An unhappy feeling, it would appear, continues to be kept alive between the French and English residents, resulting in mutual recriminations. The chiefs remain strongly encamped and firm in their policy.

A civil tribunal has been established, with naval officers as judges, and Capt. Aubigny as president. A number of suits have already been heard before it.

Gov. Bruat is exerting himself to extend his authority over the island, by reconciling the natives to French rule.

The journal praises Mr. Simpson, an English missionary at Eimeo, for his intelligence, love of peace, and the excellent moral influence he exerts over his flock.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you please inform me by what Almanac you make out Saturday last to be the 12th of January, 1845? and oblige
A READER.

By the Almanac of Blunders, of which a large edition was issued to meet the demand. For further particulars, multiply the length of the Comet's tail by what it ought to be,

and add the result to the 3d verse of the 117th Psalm.

On the morning of the 14th instant, His Majesty and suite attended the annual examination of the pupils at the Seminary at Lahainaluna, and in the afternoon a temperance celebration. We hope to receive the particulars in due time for a more extended notice of the ceremonies of the day.

It is now uncertain whether the court will return to Oahu immediately, or attend His Majesty on an excursion to Hawaii, while the effects of the royal household are being removed to Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WHALING COMPANY.—At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, there were 245 shares subscribed, leaving 55 only remaining. Persons wishing to subscribe will do well to call immediately.

Agreeably to the terms of the association, a meeting of the stock-holders is to take place on Monday, the 20th. instant, for the purpose of choosing officers. Notice is hereby given that said meeting will be held on the premises belonging to the estate of French and Greenway, in the office of the French Consul, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, of that day.

POLICE REPORT.—Jan. 13th, Alexander Smith was fined by the Inferior Judges, for selling spirituous liquors contrary to law.

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 or 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 huiia ma ke kulanakuhale o Honolulu, Mokupuni Oahu, ko Hawaii Pae Aina, aka, i keia wa holo 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 huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY i huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o ua WILLIAM FRENCH pakahi, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY pakahi, ma mau 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 kua, 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 huiia i aie aku ai a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH kaawale, o kela aie a o keia aie i hanaia mauua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a maf 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 inua 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 alaia, 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 FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY négociants, faisant dernièrement des affaires soit conjointement, soit séparément, dans la ville de Honolulu, île Oahu, Archipel Hawaii, et maintenant ayant fait cession de leurs biens a la cour de chancellerie de Oahu, en faveur de leurs créanciers.

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

Vous êtes également prévenus que le soussigné a été légalement nommé Agent de la dite cour de chancellerie a fin que tous et chacun d'entre vous ayant des titres a présenter ou des demandes de quelque nature qu'elles soient, contre la dite maison tenue précédemment soit au nom de FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY, pour des sommes dues ou prétendues être dues antérieurement au dit jour, ou même au dit jour 4eme Septembre, vous puissiez vous adresser à lui, et que le soussigné est entièrement disposé a recevoir et a liquider vos demandes soit à l'amiable soit ensuivant les voies de la justice, selon que les circonstances le demanderont. Vos demandes, si vous en avez à faire, par Ordre No. 5 de la dite cour de chancellerie devront être 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 a 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. KEKUNAHOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai—OLELO HELU 6.

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

E 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. Nolaia; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i ua poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia nguu hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookolokolo i E. hoolimalima i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka

buke a me na olelo e aie, i kupono i ka oihana, i hawia ia lakou, aole nac e oi aku kona uku i na hane-i dala clima 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 nac 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 kakan pono lakou i ka lakou hana a pau loa no ka malama waiwai ana, e hoike mai i keia ahahookolokolo ma ka la e hooponopono nui ai, a mauua 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, alaia, uku mai oia i keia ahahookolokolo.

6. Ina i manao lakou e kuai i ka mea, e oi ana i na dala 300, alaia o ka aie nua 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 hiki koke aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookolokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai pua, 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 maopopoi, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookolokolo ke hana a me ke kuai aku i ua waiwai la i kela wa i keia wa.

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

M. KEKUNAHOA.

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. KEKUNAHOA—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'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 pannelled 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

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.

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 tf)

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