

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 43.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

The undersigned, Executors Testamentary of the will of Ahung, late of Honolulu deceased, having caused the said will to be admitted to Probate, and having received Letters Testamentary thereon, do hereby give public notice that they are directed by the Court of Oahu, to receive and admit or contest all claims of all persons against said Estate, during the space of sixty days from this date.

For this purpose, claimants on said estate are invited to present their demands to either of the undersigned, at their usual places of business or at their residences in Honolulu.

The intention of this notice is not to bar any claimants who do not present their claims, but it is to enable the undersigned, in presence of the Probate Judge, to pay wholly or pro-rata, the debts of said deceased, at the end of the said sixty days, or as soon thereafter as the assets can be converted into money, and the balance to Ahchoe, the residuary legatee, in Macao, China, and for this good reason, all claimants who shall not have made known their claims on or before the expiration of the said sixty days, cannot expect to participate in any pro-rata payment which may on that day be made.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 10, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

7w Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

Kukala Hoolina.

O na mea kakauia malalo nei na luna hooponopono waiwai e like me ka palapala kauoha a Ahana i ka mea i make ma Honolulu, ua hooiaioia ua palapala la e makou imua o ka lunakanawai, a ua loa ia makou na palapala oihana no keia mea, nolaila ke hoakaka aku nei makou ma ke akea, ua olelo mai ka ahahookolokolo Oahu, e hooponopono e hooli hoi a e ae aku i na aie o na mea a pau i aie aku ai ua waiwai hoolina la, mawaena o na la he kanaono mai keia la aku.

Nolaila e laweia mai na aie i ke pono na mea i kakauia malalo nei, ma ko lakou wahi hana, wahi noho paha ma Honolulu.

Aole i manaioa e poho loa ka poe hoike ole mai i ko lakou aie aka, e pono keia i mea e hiki ai i na mea i kakauia malalo nei ke uku imua i ka lunakanawai hoolina, elike me ke ana o ka waiwai no na aie o ka mea i make ke maopopo ma ka pau ana o ua mau la, a i ole ia, ma ka mau ana e loa mai ai ke dala noloko mai o ka waiwai, a e uku hoi ke koena ia Ahchoe ka hoolina e noho ana ma Makao, Kina, a no keia mea, aole e pono e manaioa na mea aie e loa iki ko lakou ke hoike ole mai lakou i ko lakou kule ana iwaena o ua mau la kanaono la, e like me ka manaioa e uku ai ma Honolulu.

Kakauia ma Honolulu, Oahu, 10 Febuari, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

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.

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. KUAKINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou i mana e hooponopono.

JOHN H.
G. P. JUDD.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. (1f) G. P. JUDD.

Memorandum of Goods

JUST RECEIVED; per the "Nepaul," from London, and for sale by GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Carpenter's Adzes, Shell Augurs, Brad Awls, blue and white Basins and soap drainers to match, green Baize, Earthen ware Slop Basins—sugar and milk, brass Bedsteads with mosquito curtains complete, Day & Martin's liquid and paste Blacking, blue Stone for linen, Wine bottles, Wellington and Hessian light Boots, India rubber and cotton braces, bolts for doors, snaffle and double rein bridles, brushes—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, wh-wash, and horse; buttons—mother of pearl, shirt, patent metal, and white horn; imitation wax candles, plated candlesticks and shades for do., cloth foraging caps—plain and with gold lace bands—of all sizes; handsome dressing cases, cut glass salt cellars, paring and mortise chisels, oil cloths for rooms, ladies' superfine cloths, table cloths and table covers, superfine dress and frock coats—latest fashion, silk and cotton frock coats, brass cocks—ass'd sizes, combs—dressing, etc. etc.; best velvet wine corks; blue cottons, prints, regattas, and bleached and unbleached long cloths, fine book and printed muslins and Estoppelas, India rubber capes, sets of block-tin dish covers, sets of dinner and tea crockery, plated and lacquered liquor and crust stands, decanters—plain and cut quart and pint; bleached diaper—for toweling, fine white dimity, linen drill—white and brown, pieces blue and white flannel—superfine and second quality, blk silk ferrets for shoe ties; hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files, sailors' Gurnsey frocks and duck, copper and brass gauze for safes, wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns, toilet glasses, spike and assorted gimblets, window glass, gridirons—large and small, ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton, and kid gloves; socket gouges, twilled cotton dressing gowns, percussion caps, finest canister powder, kegs gunpowder (25 lbs. each), Handkerchiefs—silk and cotton, for neck and pocket, haps and staples, black and white beaver hats (latest fashion), hinges—iron and brass, ladies and gentlemen's silk hose, do. do. cotton hose—all sizes, bleached huckabuck—for table cloths; blue cloth, pea, and superfine cloth jackets; flat, bolt and hoop iron, smoothing irons; plane irons—double and single—all sizes, earthen ware jugs, wrought iron tea kettles and cast iron pots, double and single blade pocket knives; table knives and forks, first quality; gold lace, for caps; lace, for ladies' dresses; Irish linen, Dutch ovens; locks—pad, brass case, door, desk, cupboard, etc.; nails, of all sizes, wrought and cut; rivets, needles, sauce pans; Osunburghs, for bagging; oval and round tin pens, in nests of 4 each; frying pans, large and small; silk parasols, best English perfumery, clay pipes, mixed and diamond pins, sailors' hook tin pots; earthen ware, tea and Britania metal tea and coffee pots, of very handsome patterns; fancy quilting, black hair ribbon, best English hog-skin saddles; saws—cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon; fine and common scissors, cork and wood screws; silk serge, for coat linings; shovels and spades, plated spurs; duck sheeting for trousers and light shirts; men's and boy's white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel; shoes—ladies' and gentlemen's light summer, boys, youths, girls and infants, men's strong bound; gentlemen's common Morocco slippers, portable sofas; soap—yellow, mottled, and best shaving; steel yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs.; white tape, ass'd sizes; thread, silk, and cotton, of all colors and qualities; bed ticking; tin, different sizes; Negro Head tobacco; trousers—summer, sailors' duck, cloth and white drill; plain and cut-glass tumblers, earthen ware soup tureens, iron wheels for trucks, summer vests, brass wire; very superior Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines; pine-apple cheeses; best Durham mustard, in bottles; best Carolina rice; Hodson's best pale ale, in casks and bottles; pickles; and mushroom and anchovy sauce.

STATIONERY.

S. F. foolscap books, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires; S. F. foolscap and 4to post writing paper, 5vo memorandum books, black and red ink powder, glass cone inkstands, penknives of very superior quality, slate pencils, Perry's superior steel pens; broad, middling and narrow office tape; boxes wafers; slates—large and small; best sealing wax.

NAVAL STORES.

Anchors for vessels of 350 tons; do. do. 100 to 150 do., suids do. 60 to 75 do.; double and single blocks, all sizes; Paint brushes; patent chain cables, complete; bolts patent canvas, No. 1 to No. 8; sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz.; Nails for do., sheet lead and pump leather, copper rods and spike nails, sail needles, foot nails and pump tracks, sail hooks and sewing palms, paints and pitch; whale line, rope and rigging of all dimensions; rattline, deep sea and hand lead lines, spirits turpentine; varnish—black, bright and copal; seaming and roping twine, linseed oil, rosin, Stockholm tar, putty in 7 lb. bladders; and a variety of other articles not mentioned in this memorandum. March 1

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.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of EDWARD JACKSON, late of Honolulu, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administrator; and all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same for settlement, to the undersigned Administrator, at his residence in Honolulu, within sixty days from this date, that payment may be made of them wholly or ratably, according to the amount of the assets of said Estate.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
Honolulu, Feb. 25, 1845. Adm'r.

Kukala Hoolina.

O na mea a pau i aie i ka waiwai hoolina o EDWARD JACKSON, i ka mea i make iho nei ma Honolulu, e uku koke mai lakou ia'u i ka mea i kakauia malalo nei, i ka mea nana e hooponopono; a o na mea a pau i aie aku ai ua waiwai hoolina e hoike mai lakou i ko lakou aie no ka hooponopono ia i ka mea i kakauia malalo nei, ma kona hale iwaena o na la he kanaono mai keia la aku, i hooaka hapaia a hooaka loa ia paha e like me ka nui o ka waiwai i loa mai noloko o ua waiwai hoolina la.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
Honolulu, Feb. 25, 1845. (M1 7w)

COMMUNICATED.

Remarks on the Interior of Oregon. (Concluded.)

After passing up the Snake river several miles, we cross over and pass up the Kuskuski a distance of 14 miles, when we come to the valley of a small stream called Lapwai. In this valley there is a moderate amount of good, productive, alluvial bottom.

In passing on beyond this place up the Kuskuski, we leave the river entirely and pass over the elevated plains, descending into deep and precipitous ravines till we strike the Kuskuski again at Kamiah, about 100 miles above its junction with the Snake river. On the way we pass through the border of the timbered region connected with the Blue mountain range. These plains are covered with a heavier growth of grass than those previously passed over, particularly in the vicinity of the wood-land. The timber is a species of pine. The soil here I should judge from the appearance, if cultivated might, in places protected from the winds, be made to produce moderate crops of some of the smaller grains.

At Kamiah and in that region there are a few small tracts of very good soil, which produces well; but this is in the vicinity of the mountainous region, where the streams are shut up in narrow rocky channels, and land fit for cultivation ceases to be found.

One remark I will make concerning this whole region. It is more or less exposed to frost in consequence of its lying in the vicinity of the mountains. It is also exposed to droughts, and in order to ensure good crops, irrigation is necessary.

One more tract of land of considerable interest, I will speak of. This is the Grande Ronde, so called from its circular form. It is situated at a distance of 30 or 40 miles from the plain of the Wallawalla, and is separated from it by the Blue mountains.

These mountains are covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting principally of pine and fir.

In descending into the Grande Ronde, one finds himself in the midst of a beautiful circular plain of 30 miles or more in diameter, with considerable indentations where the several streams enter the plain, and also at the outlet. The Blue mountains form a high circular wall around more than half of its circumference, the remaining distance being shut up by a bluff several hundred feet in height. Thus it is pent up on all sides, having no outlet except a deep channel through the mountains where its waters flow off into the Snake river.

This plain is evidently an alluvial formation. It is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and is susceptible of cultivation, though from its situation among mountains, crops here might be ruined by frost.

This plain has the appearance of having been once the bed of a lake, whose waters once filled its whole basin, but by the wearing away of the channel at its outlet, its waters were at length drained off, leaving its present bed of alluvial soil. More remotely, however, it may have been the crater of a great volcano, which may have been in action at a period immediately subsequent to the throwing up of that part of the continent from the bed of the ocean, and this may account for its present form, and the character of the walls by which it is surrounded.

In proceeding farther into the interior, along the southern tributaries of the Snake river, the country becomes more barren and desolate, the plains covered with sedge, and the verdure along the small streams dimin-

ishes. There are indications also of more recent volcanic action. Hot-springs occur, and the river banks are in some places found streaming with emissions of scalding vapor and hot water. This may properly be denominated a desert region, in which there are only occasional oases.

Having now described the interior country as far as is necessary for my present purpose, it only remains to inquire into its capabilities and prospects.

It will be seen at once from the above statements that the interior of Oregon can never become an agricultural country, and consequently can never sustain a dense population. It can be turned to account only by raising herds and flocks, and in this way it is capable of sustaining a sparse population, and a sufficient quantity of alluvial bottom can be formed, in the best portions of it, to furnish grain and vegetables for such a population residing there for such purposes. It is necessary, however, to say in reference to the grazing capabilities of this region, that they are very far from being superior. There are considerable tracts of waste land worth almost nothing at all, even for this purpose. The amount of grass also which the uplands furnish is very small. It is undoubtedly nutritious in quality, but perhaps not more so than the pastures of New England. Its medium height I should judge to be 12 or 14 inches, diminishing on the highest and more exposed plains to six or eight inches, and increasing, particularly in the vicinity of the woodlands of the mountains where there is more moisture, to 18 or 20 inches. The ground is thinly covered, it usually growing in bunches, so that not more than from one-third to one-sixth of the area of the surface is covered. It would, therefore, require some four or five acres, more or less, to furnish the same amount of nutriment which one acre of pasture or meadow-land of medium quality in New-England would furnish. Cattle thrive well in this region, particularly when kept along the banks of the streams, but it has been found by experiment that they will not do well on the high lands away from the streams, especially in the dry season. Sheep and goats might do well on these up-lands.

The practice of burning over these plains annually, which is however only partial, is an evil which must cease if ever the country become extensively stocked with cattle. Cattle live out during the whole winter, and this grass which dries up during the dry season, and remains in this state through the winter, standing hay for the cattle to gather for themselves as their necessities require. Let this all be burned over, and the green grass which springs up in the autumn will do but very little towards sustaining a herd through the winter, and starvation must ensue. Cattle and horses suffer in the winter in some parts of this region when there is an unusual quantity of snow, and can find nothing to supply their wants, except on southern declivities where the snow is soon removed by the direct rays of the sun.

What then are the prospects of this region in respect to settlement?

There is one motive and one only for immediate settlement in the interior in preference to the Walamet, and this is the salubrity of the climate. In every other respect the Walamet is altogether preferable and will continue to be so till all its land is taken up and all the grazing country in its vicinity is occupied. It is doubtful whether emigrants will be willing to forego all other advantages for the sake of climate.

The region of country described lies from 300 to 500 miles from the mouth of

the Columbia, or about 200 miles above navigable waters. The Columbia is one of the most dangerous and difficult rivers in the world to navigate, and the navigation can be improved only at an immense expense. The time required to make the trip from Vancouver to Wallawalla, 200 miles, with loaded boats, make portages, &c., requires from nine to fifteen days, according to the direction of the wind, &c. The expense of transportation this distance, is seven shillings sterling for 90 lbs. The expense of transporting produce down this river will also be so great, that it will enable the Walamet settlers to undersell and take all the profits. The only remaining method of reaching the lower country is by a road over a difficult mountain from the interior to the Walamet. I would remark, however, that the country lying north of the Columbia may find a more convenient outlet to the ocean direct to Nasqually; but my remarks are intended for the region lying south of the Columbia.

With this drawback upon the upper country, the probability of its immediate settlement appears to me very small. In time doubtless it will be settled by herdsmen; but all the circumstances connected with the country point directly to the Walamet as the first region to be settled. When this whole valley shall become occupied by a dense population, and the lands which are now devoted to pasturage shall be in demand for agricultural purposes, then more distant regions may be brought into requisition for grazing purposes, and cattle may be brought down from the interior by a road across the mountains, to supply the wants of an agricultural and manufacturing community. Thus in time, the whole interior region, as far as it is capable, may become settled in this sparse and partial manner, and become of considerable relative importance in connection with a rich, flourishing and densely populated country along the sea-coast. But time is necessary in order to produce all these changes, and bring into requisition all these resources of the country, which depend on a great increase of population in one part of the country, and a consequent demand for products beyond the producing capabilities of that region.

A. B. S.

Account of the Capture of the American Schooner Hannah, by pirates, near the Bogue, China; extracted from a Letter placed at our disposal.

Divers accidents occurred to the Hannah, after you left, of the last and most serious of which, I will give you an account.

After you left Canton, as I supposed for Bombay, I went in the vessel to Manila, where I took in a cargo, and returned to Macao. On the passage from Macao to Whampoa, 23th Nov. when abreast of Lintin Islands, I was startled, as I lay in my berth below, by hearing Mr. Hapgood cry out to the man at the wheel, *hard up!* I immediately ran upon deck in my shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet, and found a large craft like a war-junk, close along-side of us. (It was 7½ p. m., foggy and rainy, and they had not seen her stealing upon us through the gloom.) I had hardly time to take a look at her, before a fire-ball was thrown which struck me on the breast and fell upon deck. Several more followed, and a stench-pot, which last-mentioned contrivance of the devil, caused me to fall backwards over the wheel, as though I had been struck by lightning. I immediately called all hands aft, and prepared for defence, while I ran below and brought up an old sword, the only cut or thrust weapon in the vessel, expecting an immediate attack by boarding. I stationed two hands with buckets to put out the fire, set two to loose the swivel, and the rest to loading the muskets and pistols. Our sole armament consisted, as perhaps you may recollect, of an old swivel, four miserable muskets, and six do. pistols, with a small brass blunderbuss.

From these, shots were fired into the junk immediately, and she fell astern of us; and as we were going about five knots, we were in hopes to drop her altogether. Our old swivel, which had been loaded since leaving Basilau, would not go off. We discharged it, however, after a while, by putting a coal of fire into the muzzle, and we then opened a regular fire from it upon the enemy, now

about a pistol-shot upon the weather quarter. The pirate returned the fire with round and cannister, the latter of which came aboard in all directions, without however wounding anybody. We fired musket and pistol balls, having no round-shot; and although we could hear them rattling against his bulwarks, I am afraid that they did not penetrate.

The breeze now freshened, and we distanced our adversary so much that I ordered the remains of his fire-works to be cleared away, and the decks to be washed down. But we were not destined to be let off so easily. The wind, which had until then favored us, died away, and our antagonist, pulling with many oars, gained rapidly upon us.

I now called the crew aft, and putting arms into their hands, (as far as the arms went,) giving the sword to a Manila man, (who afterwards lost it,) I told them to make up their minds for a desperate fight. The wind at this moment caught us aback, and drove us astern into the pirate's bow, who was sweeping steadily on in our wake; the commander bawling through a speaking-trumpet, and his crew beating a kind of drum, and uttering loud yells. Our poor old swivel could not be brought to bear upon him, in consequence of a spar being lashed across the stern davits.

No sooner had the two vessels come in contact, than a perfect shower of fire rained down upon us. My men delivered their volley as the pirate hauled along-side, when in the same instant, an unforeseen weapon made its appearance, in the shape of a countless number of long lances, which swept the decks from bulwark to bulwark.

The fire and the lances cleared the quarter-deck of the mate and men, and I saw no more of them that night. I descended into the cabin, where the 2d mate (not Mr. Snow) was loading a musket. I took it from him, and getting in between the pikes, clapped it against one of the pirates, and sent him to his master the devil, in a twinkling. I then made an attempt to use the butt, but without effect, as they used shields, and were too high above me. I caught hold, as a last resort, of one of their pikes, but it was so long that I could not wrest it from its possessor. In the mean time I was becoming rather a conspicuous figure for the enemy, who had, from the first, showered down upon us a stream of missiles, and I should probably have had but short shrift, had not an iron bolt or some such missile, by knocking me down, brought me, as an Irishman might say, to my senses. I was on my feet in a second, and in the cabin in another. The 2d mate was priming a musket. Supposing that he had loaded it, I took it from him and was going up the steps with it, when he told me that it was not loaded. I had, at that instant, hold of one of their pikes to help me up the steps. Several more were thrust down the companion-way, some through the side-windows, (cut since you left us,) and some down the sky-light.

Up to this moment, escape seemed so hopeless that the thought of it had not entered my head; but now espying the cover of the bread-room open, it occurred to me that I might conceal myself there, and if not save my life, at least make a better bargain for my death than I could where I was.

I immediately therefore dashed into the hole, calling upon Mr. Brown the 2d mate to follow me, having prefaced the movement with a few words to him by way of excuse for flight.

We had hardly drawn the cover to, when down came several fire balls. Had we been standing there, we should have been half suffocated by them, and easily despatched by the villains, who were doubtless standing by ready for that purpose.

To make the story short, the cabin was immediately filled with them, and a pillage commenced which ended only when there was nothing left to take; and my little treasures passed into the hands of the Philistines. Through the badly closed cover I could see their shadows on the ceiling as they pursued their work, and through the same crevice came an odor of tobacco and opium with which they regaled themselves.

I was more than once tempted to rush out upon them, but the thought that, even should we overcome those below, their associates above would speedily suffocate us, deterred me.

We remained in durance about half an hour when three Manila sailors, who had saved themselves, save one, by jumping overboard and swimming afterwards to the chain, came into the cabin. (The pirates let the brig's anchor go, and paid out ten fathoms chain.)

I at first thought they were a part of the piratical gang, but soon recognising the Tagalese dialect, I emerged from my concealment and asked them what they were doing there. For my first impression was, that the pirates having left, they had come to rob what might be left. But I did the poor fel-

lows injustice. They were only in search of some clothing, having lost what they had on in the water, and the pirates having cleared the fore-castle of all its contents. Unfortunately they had made full as clean a sweep of my ward-robe, and I should have been puzzled to clothe them, had not the second mate found his own trunk untouched.—Being in an out of the way place it had escaped their notice.

When I first appeared to the Manila men they would not believe the evidence of their eyes, so certain were they that I had been killed, but came and passed their hands over me.

When they found that it was flesh and blood which addressed them, and not a phantom from the other world, they seized my hands in both theirs and pressed them to their bosoms, shedding tears of joy.

Upon reaching the deck, I found matters worse than I expected. The anchor was down, the small boat gone, all the running rigging cut to pieces, and what was worse than all, none of the white men were to be found; the hatch was off and I hailed the hold thinking that some of them might be concealed below, but received no answer. At last I saw a figure slowly descending the fore-rigging. It proved to be the pilot, but in such a panic that I could get nothing from him as to the fate of the crew for some time.—At last he said that the mate and some of the men had left in the small boat, but how many, or with what success he could not tell.

The tide was running up strong, and there was but little wind down river, but we managed after a while to get the anchor up, and to creep down towards Macao, repairing our rigging as we went. In a short time we had all sail on her, and at day-light we anchored in the Roads of Macao. Two days afterwards, the small boat came into Macao, with one American Seaman and two Manila men. From them I learned that the mate with five men threw the small boat into the water and jumped overboard after her; that she capsized and that they could not right her on account of a short sea which was running at the time; that Mr. Hapgood who was badly wounded by a lance, attempted to swim back to the brig, which they could just discern, and that that was the last they saw of him; that the 2 Americans after struggling against their fate as long as they could, sank exhausted along side the boat, and were drowned: And finally that the three survivors succeeded at last in righting the boat and paddling her with the thwarts and stern sheets to Macao.

They met with some kind treatment from a fishing boat which they encountered, the occupants of which did not rob them.

When they arrived in Macao they went on board of a small passage schooner, the master of which informed the mate that I had arrived safely at Macao with the vessel.—This he refused to believe and declined coming on shore to see me, saying that when he last saw me I could not have lived a moment. I was obliged to write a note to him to bring him on shore.

It was impossible for the men, who were forward of the main-mast, to know anything of my fate, for the pirates attacked us on the quarter, and the quarter-deck blazed like a volcano, raising a perfect wall of fire between me and them.

Not feeling very well that evening I had drawn on a pair of thick woollen stockings. I was in my shirt sleeves, and had on linen pantaloons, and thus cased in linen, and wet, for as I said before it rained at times, I was fire-proof, compared with the rest on board, and yet my clothes were burnt in many places. But I am discoursing as flippantly of these fire-balls as though you had had my sad experience.

I will describe it: It is a thin bag, about the size of a 24lb. shot, filled with powder and some combustible which gives a terrific intensity to its light. It is thrown with a fuse, and looks like a coal of fire in the air; but it no sooner touches the deck than it becomes a volcano in comparison; blazing high into the air, it scatters its fire in every direction, and turns into confusion the perhaps until then systematic defence; and when some eight or ten men are employed in throwing them, with here and there a phosphoric stench-pot, upon a small vessel's deck, of a dark night, I leave you to imagine the effect.

One of the Manila men (who first entered the cabin) whose head had been filled from his infancy up, probably, with tales of the Sooloo pirates, imagined that these were of the same stamp and he was forthwith doomed to slavery for life; and fancying himself safer on board the junk than elsewhere, he climbed up the sides slyly, while they were engaged in plundering us, and hid himself under her bulwarks, where he began to bewail his fate. He relates that upon returning to their vessel, the pirates saw him, and without doing him any injury tossed him over the side, and that he alighted upon the

brig's rail. He had hardly his wits about him I suppose, but he says that he counted four carriage-guns, and that near where he sat, lay two dead and two wounded.

When the poor cook, (whom you will recollect as a most devoted servant,) was last seen, he was in the water alongside, endeavoring to save himself upon a large box which he had thrown overboard; but as several of the pirates were thrusting at him with lances, it is to be presumed that he soon perished.

Upon looking back upon the affair, I have sometimes thought that with four such cannon as merchant vessels usually carry, with plenty of ready made cartridges and shot, I might have crippled the junk and got off. With a long gun amidships, I certainly could. But once along-side of us, her numbers (at least ten to one) would have overpowered us. In arming a vessel against them, I should give her, besides her battery, swivels in the tops, and plenty of hand-grenades.

There is an account of our disaster in one of the Hong Kong papers, which would give a reader the impression that the vessel's deck was abandoned without resistance.

The good knight of the scissors, who has doubtless shed more ink than blood in his life probably imputed that conduct to me which he would have adopted himself. Body of me! how awfully have the Ladrões been chastised by these periodicals. How near annihilation too, have they been brought by some of the amateur pirate slayers in the opium trade, over their whiskey punch, of a Saturday night, and one is astonished that they should venture out in the face of such demonstrations, while formidable of this array of belligerents would appear. How will you be amazed to learn, that it does not comprehend all the foes of which these hard-hearted free-booters should stand in awe. The Portuguese skipper of a Macao *lorcha*, which mounted four very wicked looking three pounders, and was, I believe, manned by four men; this gentleman assured me upon his honor, that he desired nothing so much as to fall in with the best armed pirate that was ever manned out in the Chinese waters. But very much to his chagrin, he had never met with a foe worthy of him—which rendered into English, probably meant a three masted junk, with high bulwarks, completely armed and manned by some hundred or two of needy desperadoes, half drunk with opium. How terribly do our armies still swear in Flanders.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

Next week we shall commence the publication of a portion of the report of the case of James Gray vs. Hawaiian Govt. and shall continue to do so as room permits, making such comments upon the parts that appear in our columns, as they may require. In the mean while the whole report will be put into pamphlet form. The case itself is one of minor importance, but the manner in which it was handled by the U. S. Commissioner and his naval fellow-counsel, with the circumstances which are likely to grow out of it, render it of no little interest to this community. The questions which of late have agitated it, are now fairly at issue.—The U. S. Commissioner, in open court, before a large audience, has at length stated in full the head and front of the offences of this Govt. towards his fellow citizens; has declaimed in no measured language upon its faults and its deficiencies, as he viewed them; and not content with this, has branched widely from the subject for which he appeared, eulogised himself, and made an acrimonious assault upon the reputations of the highest officers of H. M.'s Govt. In this he was sustained by two naval officers from the U. S. S. Brandywine, then lying in the harbor: and the peculiarity of the tri-counsel, embracing as it did the highest functionary of the U. S. Govt. here resident, the Sec'y of the Am. Commodore in command in these waters, the Lt. of the marine corps, with the presence of numerous other gentlemen from the frigate, coupled with the violent language and menacing deportment of Mr. Brown, the Commissioner, must have given the impression to spectators that the whole scene was either intended to intimidate the court, or the occasion was seized as a favorable one for making a public display of insult

towards its individual members. Perhaps the first view is nearer correct, as Mr. Brown stated that if the decision was adverse to his views he had another part to perform as a Commissioner. That all this array and studied speaking, this evading the real question before the court, and substituting complaints, reproaches and threats, on a wide variety of topics, should have grown out of simply the case of a sailor fined for disturbing the public peace in a drunken brawl, is quite inconceivable; or is only conceivable on the ground of the taste which led on a former occasion, (and to which Mr. Brown alluded, as will be found in the report,) to the selection of a most revolting case for an exertion of diplomatic skill and courtesy, which still remains unrivalled. But though the reporter's notes will fail to give a clear idea of the scene as it appeared to spectators, yet a judgment of the manner may be formed to some extent from the language employed, and it will remain for our readers to determine whether either that or the arguments adduced, are calculated to do honor to the country which Mr. Brown represents. Whether its long and continued friendship, its generous treatment and careful attention to the interests of this weak nation are suddenly to terminate at the option of an individual, who whatever may be his intentions, has most signally failed in the cultivation of friendship, and in securing the confidence of individuals of either official or private standing. The violence of Mr. Brown's remarks and charges against the members of the court before which he appeared, in the anomalous situation of both Counsel and Commissioner, as we shall hereafter show from his own declarations, varying his position to either standing, as it suited his purpose, with all the shifting ease of coloring of the chameleon, might under some circumstances induce us to produce further evidence of Mr. Brown's peculiar hostility to this Govt. But we shall refrain at present from taking advantage of facts within our possession, and trust to the judgment of our readers for the formation of a correct opinion of the case, by an examination of what he has adduced, in the way of a charge or argument. His speech has embodied the sentiments of the opposition that has existed or does exist towards this government. It is fortunate that so public an exposition of them has occurred. Heretofore an attempt has been made to deny the prevalence of such views, but they are now boldly avowed by the highest diplomatic authority, and countenanced by too many individuals for them to be passed over with the indifference with which we might otherwise meet them, were they confined simply to Mr. Brown, as counsel. By their real merits we propose to try them. Should the result prove unfavorable to the government, it must endure and correct; if otherwise, its opponents will be found in the unenviable position of cavillers without reason, and revolutionists without reform.

But before entering upon these vexed questions, it should be distinctly understood that in dealing with the views and actions of Mr. Brown as counsel, we are very far from believing that they will be either entertained or countenanced by the government of the United States. They are to be attributed rather to the strangeness of his temperament and the bitterness with which he has been found to pursue his personal enmities, by which his diplomatic course has apparently been greatly affected. The hostile influence of late so zealously brought to impede and disarrange the affairs of government, would seem to have him for its abettor. The native born Americans who are now in the ranks of the Hawaiians have lost none of their "amor patriæ," and they are as keenly sensitive as ever to whatever may affect its good name; and when they see a course pursued by her representative so diametrically opposed to the principles by which she has been always governed in her intercourse with this kingdom, so destructive to its welfare and so calculated to impede its further advancement in that auspicious progress

which she has so beneficently fostered, and when they perceive the ill-concealed joy of the enemies and the deep regret of the friends of America, at the present condition of affairs, they are filled with humiliation at such a spectacle for foreign nations. They would implore a suspension of judgment on that nation until all the facts and circumstances are revealed. We have some acquaintance with public men in the U. S. and with the generous feeling which there prevails towards this kingdom, and it is not too much to say, that although from previous knowledge some such a result was feared by its best friends, yet when the whole truth becomes known, its indignation and justice will be commensurate.

FROM RAIATEA.—Queen Pomare still remains at Raiatea, living in a hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, to which previous to her difficulties with the French she had been accustomed, about her. She is said, notwithstanding the air of melancholy which care and grief has given her, to be still a handsome and interesting woman. Her misfortunes have certainly clothed her with an interest in the eyes of the civilized world, second to none which any of her more fortunate and powerful sisters now possess. Pomare's name and history is almost as widely spread as Victoria's. The officers of a vessel who lately called upon her, found her quietly sewing amid her women.

The French hoisted the protectorate flag upon Raiatea and the other leeward islands, but the natives immediately assembled and tore them down. They are now assembled in full force, to the number of several thousand men, well provided with cannons, and determined in their resolution to resist any attempt made to extend French authority over them. It seems not unlikely that much bloodshed will yet ensue before affairs become settled. The most rigid military police is established at Papeete, and martial law still prevails. Night and day a strong force perambulate the streets, and strong forts and block-houses have been built in the rear of the town, to command all approaches. Some seamen have been shot for desertion to the Tahitians, and it is said Frenchmen are yet to be found in their ranks.

Gov. Bruat is confined to the house with the gout.

The U. S. brig Perry brings a few day's later dates from Tahiti. The island still remains in a state of inquietude.

We are happy to perceive that the editor of L'Océanie Française has extracted freely from our columns, but we were quite unprepared to see our Mauna Hualalai dream of the 21st Dec. quoted as a bona fide volcanic eruption, causing "de grands dommages."

The Prussian whaler, Le Brussia, has arrived at Tahiti, the first of the nation that has ever appeared in these seas.

Edm. De Ginoux, editor of L'Océanie Française, has recovered 100 francs of M. Lucas, merchant, before the court of Papeete, for defamation of character.

A French sailor, Tabre, of L'Uranie frigate, accused of desertion to the Tahitians, was shot on the 4th of Jan. Likewise four others condemned, are to be sent to France, where their fate will be determined by the king.

The late comet was noticed at Tahiti.

Much lightning and considerable thunder passed over the town on the 7th and 8th inst., lasting for a longer time than we have ever noticed before, but unaccompanied by much rain.

We had the pleasure of examining at the palace recently a model, about three feet long, of a Chinese war-junk, brought from China and presented to His Majesty by Capt. Cheever of the Am. schooner Hannah. It is a very curious affair to one unaccustomed to the naval architecture of the Celestials. Brass guns are mounted in the bow and stern on platforms, and the exposed sides are defended by matchlocks on swivels, shields, and lances. Both oars and sails are used to propel the vessel, which is very sharp at the bow and full aft, and contrary to our models, drawing less water there than forward.

Mr. Jones' excellent address before the H. T. A. Union, Feb. 11, ult., is published in the last No. of the Cascade.

Rumors of various kinds are rife about town. We have been so long without news from Europe and the U. S. that the public have become big with expectation, and impatient with waiting. We quote a few of the flying reports of the day, for the benefit of our out of town readers, not vouching for the genuineness of the stuff from which they are manufactured. First; there has been a fight between the French and English at Tahiti—this is in circulation among the natives here. Among other matters, we are told that the whaler South America has put into Matatlan, and may soon be expected with a mail. Com. Sloat was at that port in Jan. in the Savannah. An American whaler, after lying there three weeks, sailed for Maui, without bringing any of the many letters there waiting for the good people here. If true, her captain must have a most stoical indifference to the news longings of our community. Perhaps he has never felt himself the want of tidings from "home." Mr. and Mrs. Bingham are not to leave this fall for Honolulu. The former London Packet ship Montreal, Capt. Snow, sailed from New York early in Oct. (supposed for Boston to load for this port.) Two vessels from Boston may be expected here this spring. Enough for the present.



1845.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED.

March 7—Am. whale-ship Splendid, Fordham, Cold Spring 8 months; 300 whale, 2500 lbs. bone.
March 10—Am. whale-ship Thames, Bishop, Sag Harbor 19 months; 1600 whale. [Off and on.]—U. S. Brig Perry, Paine; Society Islands Feb. 15.
March 12—Am. whale-ship St. Peters, Foster, New Bedford 29 months; 600 sperm. Fr. wh-ship Adele Lubis, Havre 7 months; 300 whale.
March 14—Am. whale-ship Herald, Mayhew, New Bedford 20 months; 500 sperm, 100 whale.

SAILED.

March 8—U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Com. Parker; for Tahiti. Eng. ship Nepal, Ewing; Sitka.

Hilo, Feb. 3—Arr. yesterday, wh-ship Trident, Black, New Bedford 20 months; 2400 whale oil—last from California.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having demands upon the Estate of GEORGE WILKINSON, late of Honolulu, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, within six weeks from the date of this notice, in order to enable the undersigned to settle the affairs of said deceased. All persons indebted to the late George Wilkinson are also pre-morished to make immediate payment.
ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Exec. of the last Will of Geo. Wilkinson, dec.
Dated 12th March, 1845.

Kukala Hooiina.

O na mea a pau i aie aku ai ka Waiwai o GEORGE WILKINSON, ka mea i make o Honolulu iho nei, e hele mai lakou imua o na mea i kakauia malalo nei iwaena o na hebedoma eono mai keia la aku, e hiki ai ia maua ke hooponopono i ka waiwai o ka mea i make. A o na mea a pau i aie mai i ua George Wilkinson, e pono hoi lakou ke uku koke mai.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,

Nu Luna hooponopono i ka hooiina o G. Wilkinson.
Kakau, 12 Maraki, 1845. 6w

In Chancery—ORDER No. 9.

The ascertained creditors of the Estate of WILLIAM FRENCH and FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, are notified to appear before the undersigned Chancellor, at his Chambers in the Fort of Honolulu, on Friday the 21st. day of March now current, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive their respective pro-rata shares of a dividend of the realized assets of said Estate then and there to be declared.

Given under my hand, at Honolulu, this 10th day of March, 1845.

M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai.

OLELO KELU 9.

O ka poe a pau ua maopopo ka aie o ka waiwai o WILLIAM FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY ia lakou, e hele mai lakou imua o ka mea i kakauia malalo nei, o ka Lunakanawai hooponopono kanawai ma kou hale ma ka Papu o Honolulu, ma Feraide ka la 21 o Maraki nei, hora 10 o kakahiaka, e loaia ia lakou ko lakou haawina, e like me ka hooponopono a me ke ana hoi o ke dala loa mai, e hoakakaia ana malaila.

Kauia ko'u lima ma Honolulu i ka la 10 o maraki, 1845.

M. KEKUANAOA.

New Goods.

JUST received, per "Nepaul," "Bull," and "Hannah," and for sale, on liberal terms, by PATY & CO. —
5 bales English Long Cloths—super article; 6 bales do. blue Cottons—38 inch; 4 bales do. brown Cottons—very fine; 2 cases China blue Cottons; 3 cases English blue Drills; 1 case English Prints; 1-2 case fancy col'd Sarsnets; 1 case blk Sinchews; 1 case blk silk Hdks.; 10 ps. "soft" wh. Muslin—52 inch, very fine; 50 ps. narrow black Ribbons; Superfine white Flannel; 40 doz. men's Half Hose; 20 lbs. Stone Blue—for linen; 50 groce suspender and strap, metal and bone Buttons; 150 lbs. Linen Thread; 40 doz. hand-saw Files, Locks, Butts, &c. Silver Ware; table Furniture, &c. Also, for sale—4000 lbs. brown Sugar, good quality; 400 galls. Molasses; Sperm Oil; Cider Vinegar; 2000 ft. pine Boards; Preserved Meats and Vegetables, in cans; 6 prs. splendid silver plated Candlesticks—with extra shades.
Honolulu, March 12, 1845. tf

New Goods.

RECEIVED and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, 10 boxes clay Pipes, 8 boxes honey dew Tobacco, 12 do. manufactured do., 10 boxes (20 lbs. each) family Soap, 40 boxes Harrison Soap, 6 cases sewed Brogans, 4 cases pegged do., 15 doz. Looking Glasses, 12 Measuring Tapes, 50 ps. Moscheto Netting, 100 galls. Spirits Turpentine, 60 galls. English Linseed Oil (boiled), 4000 lbs. extra No. 1 White Lead, 500 lbs. green Paint, 10 cans Verdigris, 10 cans black Paint, 30 kegs yellow Paint, 20 bbls. Beef, 6 doz. Copal Varnish, 6 bbls bright Copal Varnish, 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar, 24 groce metal Brace Buttons, 20 reams Wrapping Paper, 20 rms Linen Writing Paper, 10 bbls. roasted and ground Coffee, 6 doz. pit and cut Saws, 20 doz. do. do. Files, 50 doz. Plates, Hams, Cheese, 10 casks Sherry Wine, 24 casks Madeira do., 20 casks old Port do., 10 casks Ale, 2 doz. Axes. (f15tf)

House and Sign Painting.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Honolulu, that he has established himself in this town, and will be happy to attend to their calls in his profession. By punctuality, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

J. N. B.—His shop is in the immediate vicinity of John Voss's cabinet-making establishment.

J. H. WINKEL.

Honolulu, March 1, 1845. tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SINCLAIR & CO., is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

J. N. B.—The business will in future be carried on (at the old stand) by JOHN BARKER.
Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1845. (3w M1)

English Goods.

RECEIVED per the English ship "Nepaul," and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES:—
120 pieces Long-cloth, 200 pieces English Prints, 40 pieces Orange Prints, 2 cases Drill, 100 lbs. Linen Thread, 20 doz. cotton Hose, 3 doz. Day & Martin's Paste Blacking, 60 Sad Irons, 100 galls. English boiled Oil. m8

China Goods.

JUST received, per brig "Bull," and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES:—
4 cases Silks and Satins, 12 cases blue Cotton, 24 Writing Desks, 6 Dressing Cases, 15 Rattan Chairs, 70 lolling do., 6 nests figured camphor wood Trunks, 12 pieces red Hdks., 60 pieces blue silk do, India Rubber Suspenders, 50 tubs Sugar Candy. mch8 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

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

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. (tf) J4

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.

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A good saddle HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman—has been rode by both. A superior English SADDLE, saddle cloth, and bridle, and accoutrements, can go with him, if desired. Apply at this office. (eoptf) f8

For Sale.

PRINTED BILLS OF LADING for sale at this office. tf

Just Published.

OFFICIAL REPORT on the existing HARBOR LAWS. Gov't press. Price 25c. m8

Bullock Hides.

ABOUT 200 superior Bullock HIDES, for sale by the Receivers of the Estate of French & Greenway. tf M1

Wanted to Purchase.

A FIRST RATE GIG HORSE. Also, a saddle Horse, suitable for a lady, sound, gentle, and of good action. None but the best animals need be offered. Apply at this office. (f15tf)

Pine and Cedar Shingles.

100,000 PINE and Cedar Shingles, for sale by Feb. 1. tf E. & H. GRIMES.

Compositors Wanted.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find constant employment at this office. Extra pay allowed for night work. f8

C. W. VINCENT,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER,

HAS on hand, for sale—2000 feet clear No. 1 A. pine 1-4 Plank; 6000 feet do. do. 1 inch; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (nsk'd); 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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, Oahu, Jan. 20, 1845.

Whereas, Richard Charlton, a British subject, pretends to claim a certain piece of land in the Village of Honolulu, which claim was referred back to the Hawaiian Islands, by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, on the 12th September 1843, to enable said Charlton to produce his grant and show it to be genuine:—

Public notice is hereby given that His Majesty appoints the court of the Island of Oahu as that branch of His Government to which said Charlton is to make such production and showing pursuant to Chapter 46 of the Hawaiian Statutes, and Chapter 47 of the Translation into English; and said Charlton is hereby required upon pain of forfeiting all claim to said land, under the decision of H. B. M's Government, already mentioned, to produce his grant and show it to be genuine—i. e. exhibit his title and prove it to be valid,—before said tribunal, pursuant to said Statute, within one year and one day from the date of this notice, at the expiration of which time he will otherwise be forever barred of his said Claim.

By order of His Majesty.

G. P. JUDD, Sec'y of State for Foreign Affairs.

NO KA OLELO ANA MAI O KA MOI, KE LII O KO HAWAII PAE AINA.

KAMI O KE KAKAU OLELO NO KO NA AINA E Honolulu, Oahu, 20 Januāri, 1845.

No ka mea, ke mea mai nei o Richard Charlton he kanaka Beritania, nona kekahi apana aina ma ke Kulanakauhale o Honolulu, ua hoihoia mai nae keia hihia e ke Aupuni o ka Moi Beritania ma ka la 12 o Sepatemaba 1843 ma Hawaii nei e hooponopono ai, e hiki ai hoi i a Charlton, e hoike mai a e hoihoia mai i kona haawina.

Nolaila e ike a keia palapala ua haawi ka Moi i keia hana i ka aha hookokolo no ka mokupuni Oahu, oia ka wahi o kona Aupuni e pono ai i ua Charlton la e hoike mai a e hoihoia mai, e like me ka mokuna 46 o na kanawai Hawaii, a me ka mokuna 47 o ka unuhi ana i ka olelo Beritania.

A ke olelo aku nei keia i ua Charlton la o lilo kona kuleana i ua aina la i mea ole, mamuli o ka olelo ana o ke Aupuni o ka Moi Beritania i hoakakaia ma luna, e hoike mai oia i kona haawina, a e hoakaka mai ua oiaio, oia no ka hoike mai i kona kuleana, imua o ua Aha hookokolo la, e like me ua kanawai la, ma waena o ka makahiki hookahi a me ka la hookahi mai ke kakau ana i keia palapala hoolaha, no ka mea, ina nole oia e hana pela, alaila pau kona kuleana a mauka aku mahope mai o ia manawa. No ke kauoha ana mai o ka moi.

G. P. JUDD, Kakaulelo no ko na aina e.

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 huiia ma ke kulanakauhale o Honolulu, Mokupuni Oahu, ko Hawaii Pae Aina, aka, i keia wa lilo ko lona Waiwai i ka Ahahookokolo 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 Ahahookokolo 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 lona aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a e ike hoi oukou i ko oukou pakele i ka uku o ke kanawai ke hele koke mai oukou me ka oluolu a e uku mai ia'u a kaa, e hiki ai ka ahahookokolo 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 Ahahookokolo hooponopono la, e hookokoloia 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 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 hookokoloia ma ke kanawai e like me ke ano o ka hana ana. Ma ka olelo Helu 5 o ua ahahookokolo la e laweia mai ko oukou aie a pau loa imua o ka mea inoa malalo nei, a maopopo, iwaena o na malama eono mai ka la aku o ke kakau ana i keia palapala, a i ole oukou e lawe mai, a e hookokolo paha iwaena pono o ia manawa alaila, pau ko oukou kuleana e hiki ai ke hoopii i na Ahahookokolo o ko Hawaii Pae Aina e koi mai ai i ka uku no ko oukou aie, a mau loa aku. Ua olelo ka Ahahookokolo e uku ia oukou i na uku i hooholoia ma ka hookokolo ana, a ma ka hooponopono oluolu paha ua aieia e a'u ke ukuiia noloko o ua waiwai la.

JOHN RICORD.

Luna o ka Ahahookokolo. 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 à 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 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 à 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 JEAN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANCIS 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 à recevoir et à 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) à 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. Nolaila; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i ua poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookokolo

1. E hoolimalima i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka buke a me na olelo e aie, i kupono i ka oihana, i haawia ia lakou, aole nae e oi aku kono uku i na haneri dala elima o ka makahiki, a me ko ka ai.

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.

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

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

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

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

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e kii koke aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai paa, ina he waiwai pili i ke kino, i na hoolimalima, i na loaa 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 ahahookokolo e maopopo ai, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookokolo ke hana a me ke kuai aku i ua waiwai la i kela wa a i keia wa.

Hooloia ma Honolulu, i keia la, 11 o Sepatemaba, 1844. M. KEKUANAOA.

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.

CANTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the premises formerly known as the "Warren Hotel," begs to assure the public that he has spared no expense in fitting up the same for the comfort and convenience of residents and visitors, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

BILLIARD ROOM and newly fitted BOWLING ALLEYS attached to the premises. The services of superior Chinese Cooks and Waiters have been secured.

Residents may have their meals sent to their homes, or pic-nic parties provided for at the shortest notice.

BREAD and PASTRY made at the establishment, constantly on hand, and will be supplied in any required quantity. HUNGWA. Aug 24. tf

Auctions.

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

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

The following are his terms for effecting Auction Sales,—viz:—

1st. When accounts are kept, bills made out, and goods delivered by the owner or consignee—2 1-2 per cent.

2d. When accounts are kept, bills made out, and goods delivered by the Auctioneer—on sales amounting to more than \$1000, 3 per cent.—and on sales amounting to less than \$1000, 5 per cent.

WILLIAM PATY, Auctioneer. Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1844.

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 ROAF; 10 blbs. ROSIN, and 12 blbs. 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 blbs. CASKS; Manila and Hemp CORDAGE; 4 cases pegged BOOTS; 2 do. sewed do.; 40 gentlemen's Riding SADDLES and BRIDLES; 100 doz. Turkey red HDKES.; 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

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. (Jul 12 H)

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.

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. 030 (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; 5 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.