

# THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 49.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Memorandum of Goods

JUST RECEIVED, per the "Nepaul," from London, and for sale by GEORGE PELY 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 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. etc; best velvet wine corks; blue cottons, prints, regattas, and bleached and unbleached long cloths, fine book and printed muslins and Estopellas, India rubber capes, sets of block-tin dish covers, sets of dinner and tea crockery, plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stands, decanters—plain and cut quart and pint; bleached diaper—for toweling, fine white dimity, linen drill—white and brown, pieces blue and white hannel—superfine and second quality, blk silk ferrets for shoe ties; hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files, sailors' Guernsey 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, grinders—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 (28 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; Osmaburghs, for bagging; oval and round tin pans, 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 quantities; 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, 8vo 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 waters; slates—large and small; best sealing wax.

### NAVAL STORES.

Anchor for vessels of 350 tons; do. do. 100 to 150 do., sails 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, 23, 24 and 16 oz.; Nails for do., sheet lead and pump leather; copper rods and spike nails, sail needles, boat nails and pump tacks, 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

### 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, belong-

ing 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.

epfr

### Ma ka Hooponopono Kauawai—OLELO HELU 6.

FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH, kae i ko lona 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 kohoa 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 mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookolokolo

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

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.

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

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

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

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

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e kii koke aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookolokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai paa, ina he waiwai pii i ke kino, i na hoolimalima, i na loa mai a me na puka a pau loa, a me na waiwai lewa.

E kakau pono i keia mau mea, a e waiho mai iloko o keia ahahookolokolo e maopopo ai, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookolokolo ke hana a me ke kuai aku i ua waiwai la i keia wa.

Hooloia ma Honolulu, i keia la, 11 o Sepatemaha, 1844.

tf

M. KEKUANAOA.

### New Goods—per "Montreal."

FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS, BY E. & H. GRIMES, the following Goods—viz:—

20 BOXES GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12; 50 doz. pocket Knives, assorted; 100 do. Sheath do. do.; Chisels, Carpenter's Rules, assorted; Nails, 40 M. Tacks, assorted; 12 cases Brogans, assorted; Knives and Forks, assorted; 48 pit-saws, 7 feet each; 24 Muskets; 30 Riding Saddles; 10 doz. Globe Lanterns; 20 reams Wrapping Paper; 20 doz. Hint's Axes; 30 doz. Axe Handles; 50 M. Needles; 6 cases blue Drills; 6 cases blue Sheetings; 1 case Fancy Articles; 1 case Bed-Ticking; 4 bbls. Dried Apples. tf Mch 29

### 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.

### 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

### Bullock Hides.

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

### 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.

## POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.—We have seen the following pathetic ballad going the rounds of the newspapers. It originally appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, (we believe.) The author is Thomas Hood, the famous punster. It is singular that a keen relish for fun should be found united in the same mind, with powers of pathos of such a high order.

### THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

With fingers weary and worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,  
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,  
Plying her needle and thread—  
Stitch! stitch! stitch!  
In poverty, hunger and dirt,  
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

"Work! work! work!  
While the cock is crowing aloof!  
And work—work—work,  
Till the stars shine through the roof!  
It's Oh! to be a slave  
Along with the barbarous Turk,  
Where woman has never a soul to save,  
If this is Christian work!"

"Work—work—work.  
Till the brain begins to swim;  
Work—work—work,  
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!  
Seam, and gusset, and band,  
Band, and gusset, and seam,  
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,  
And sew them on in a dream!"

"Oh! men, with sisters dear!  
Oh! men, with mothers and wives!  
It is not linen you're wearing out,  
But human creatures' lives!  
Stitch—stitch—stitch,  
In poverty, hunger and dirt,  
Sewing at once, with a double thread,  
A shroud as well as a shirt."

"But why do I talk of death?  
That phantom of grisly bone,  
I hardly fear his terrible shape,  
It seems so like my own—  
It seems so like my own,  
Because of the fasts I keep.  
Oh! God! that bread should be so dear,  
And flesh and blood so cheap!"

"Work—work—work,  
My labor never flags;  
And what are its wages! A bed of straw,  
A crust of bread—and rags.  
That shattered roof—and this naked floor—  
A table—a broken chair—  
And a wall, so blank, my shadow I thank  
For sometimes falling there!"

"Work—work—work!  
From weary chime to chime,  
Work—work—work,  
As prisoners work for crime!  
Band, and gusset, and seam,  
Seam, and gusset, and band,  
Till the heart is sick, and brain benumbed,  
As well as the weary hand."

"Work—work—work!  
In the dull December light,  
And work—work—work,  
When the weather is warm and bright—  
While underneath the eaves  
The brooding swallows cling,  
As if to show me their sunny backs,  
And twit me with the spring."

"Oh! but to breathe the breath  
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—  
With the sky above my head,  
And the grass beneath my feet;  
For only one short hour,  
To feel as I used to feel,  
Before I knew the woes of want,  
And the walk that costs a meal!"

"Oh, but for one short hour!  
A respite, however brief!  
No blessed leisure for Love, or Hope,  
But only time for Grief!  
A little weeping would ease my heart,  
But in their briny bed  
My tears must stop, for every drop  
Hinders needle and thread."

With fingers weary and worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,  
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,  
Plying her needle and thread—  
Stitch! stitch! stitch!  
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
Would that its tone could reach the Rich!  
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

Authors seldom figure in conversation; although they possess its gold, they frequently have not small change.

Ancestry.—Never look to ancestors or your titles in the imperfect records of iniquity; look into your own virtues and the history of those who lived to be benefactors to society. —[Zimmerman.

## SELECTED.

We extract the following from an article in the U. S. Democratic Review, entitled "The Present State of Society. What's the Remedy?" By O. A. BROWNSON.

But if we would not reconstruct the old Feudal and Catholic society, we would have what Feudalism and Medieval Catholicity sought to realize; and to some extent, though in a rude and imperfect manner, it may be, *did* realize. We would have men governed, and well governed, let who will be the governors, or what form adopted there may be for selecting them. God's curse and Humanity's curse also do and will rest on the no-government schemers. Satan himself was chief Anarch, and all anarchs are his children. Men need government, nay, a right to demand government, without which there is no life for them. We would also see revived in all its medieval force and activity the Christian Faith, and as the interpreter of that Faith, the Christian Church, one and indivisible; the ground and pillar of the truth; clothed with the authority which of right belongs to it; and enjoining and exercising a discipline on high and low, rich and poor, as affective as that of the Middle Ages, but modified to meet the new wants and relations of Christendom. There is no true living on this God's earth, for men who do not believe in God, in Christ, in the ever present Spirit of truth, Justice, Love; in the Reality of the Spiritual World; nor without the Church of Christ, active and efficient, authoritative over faith and conscience, competent to instruct us in the mysteries of our destiny, and to direct us wisely and surely through the creation of a heaven here on earth, to a holier and higher heaven hereafter. We must revoke the divorce unwisely and wickedly decreed between politics and religion and morality. It must not be accounted a superfluity in the politician to have a conscience; nor an impertinence to speak and to act as if he believed in the eternal God, and feared the retributions of the unseen world; nor inconsistent with the acknowledged duties of the minister of religion, to withhold absolution from the base politician, the foul wretch, whatever his private morals, who will in public life betray his country, or support an unjust policy through plea of utility or mere expediency. It must not always be in vain that a public measure is shown to be unjust in order to secure its adoption. Nations must be made to feel that there is a Higher than they, and that they may lawfully do only what the Sovereign of sovereigns commands. Right must be carried into the cabinet councils of ministers, into legislative halls, into the bureaus of business, and preside at the tribunals of justice; men must be made to feel deep in their inmost being, whether in public life or in private life, that they are watched by the all-seeing Eye, and that it is better to be poor, better to beg, better to starve, than to depart in the least iota from the law of rigid justice, and thrice blessed charity. This is what we need; what we demand for our country, for all countries; and demand too in the reverend name of Him who was, and is, and is to be, and in the sacred name of Humanity, whose maternal heart is wounded by the least wound received by the least significant of her children.

But how shall this faith be reproduced? It is not for me to answer this question. There are, as I compute, some fifteen thousand clergymen in this country, of all names and grades; all, I am bound to presume, good men and true; apostolic men; laboring with an eye single to the glory of their Master in the salvation of men; able ministers of the New Testament, comprehending all mysteries, and competent to unfold to us the destinies of man and society; speaking with an unction from the Holy One, words of truth with power, as men having authority. To these belongs the prerogative to answer the question proposed. I have no disposition to encroach on their peculiar province. But, holy fathers, permit me with all respect for your order, to ask, you being what I have presumed, how happens it that truth dies out of the hearts of the people, that God's altars are everywhere digged down, and those of Mammon set up? It is not for me to rebuke an elder, but, holy fathers, does not this fact speak of neglected duty, unfaithfulness to your charge? Your profession falls into disrepute; your flocks run after strange gods, and set up those to be gods which are no

gods. Some of your most zealous supporters, who are severest against those who carry around the box of charity, put a penny in but do take a shilling out; your well dressed hearers, in their soft cushioned pews smile or sleep when you talk of heaven, of hell, of eternity, of man's accountability and the necessity of seeking heaven by self-denial, by crucifying the world, and exercising faith towards God and charity towards men. These old-fashioned notions seem to be outgrown, and men fancy themselves now gliding on safely to the Celestial City, as my friend Hawthorne has it, on recently constructed rail-roads, with Apollyon himself for conductor and chief engineer. Could this have happened, holy fathers, if you had been faithful to the Great Head of the Church? O, it is a fearful thing that you and I shall be compelled to answer at the dread tribunal for the faith of this people! God will ask of us, Where are the children I committed to your charge? What shall we have to answer?

Politically, also, we need something, and something may unquestionably be done, especially in this country where the people are supreme, inasmuch as the people are wise and virtuous. Were it my province to suggest anything to be done under this head, I should recommend the complete destruction of the paper money, the repeal of all measures facetiously called Protection of Home Industry, which tax one interest for the purpose of building up another, and labor for the enhancement of the profits of capital; and the adoption of a uniform measure of values, so that men shall buy and sell by the same measure, and trade cease to be only a respectable form of gambling with loaded dice. But, I am told that the great merit of the politician is to find out and conform to the will of the people; I will therefore make no proposition. There are at least in this country, computing Federal and State officers, from President down to tide-waiters, and Governors down to field-drivers, all told, not less than some hundred and fifty thousand office-holders, to say nothing of twice as many office-seekers, hardly if at all their inferiors. These are the Political Chiefs of the people. The people are virtuous and intelligent. They will always therefore select the most virtuous and intelligent of their number for their chiefs. These office holders, therefore, are and must be held to be a fair and full representation of the virtue and intelligence of the American people.

Now, it belongs to these, the selected chiefs of the people, to introduce and carry through all needed political reforms. Political Chiefs, you are intrusted with power; you have the confidence of the people; you are selected by us to be our governors and guides. Now, in the name of our common country we call upon you, since you unquestionably have the ability, to put an end to the evils we have complained of, so far as they belong to your department. I am sure the people, if they are as wise and as virtuous as you tell them they are, and have made them believe they are, have never wished the political state of things which now is. I am sure, that the great mass of your constituents, however they may err as to means, do really prefer good government, which maintains freedom for all, and which at least gives us this simple kind of liberty of which Carlyle speaks, to buy where we can cheapest, to sell where dearest. Do you then regard this will, resign your functions, or work out something better than we now have; and better not merely for rich capitalists and trading politicians, but better for my poor sister the washerwoman, and the still poorer sister, the sempstress, with her three little children growing up in ignorance, to be corrupted by the rable rout with which they must associate.

Of Industrial Reforms properly so called, we speak not. Owenisms, St. Simonisms, Fourierisms, Communisms, and *isms* enough in all conscience are rife, indicating at least that men are beginning to feel that the present industrial relations are becoming quite unbearable. Three years ago, I brought forward my "Morrison Pill," but the public made up wry faces and absolutely refused to take it; so much the worse for them. I cannot afford to throw away my medicines, even if they are quack medicines. I cease attempting to prescribe. I leave this matter to the natural chiefs of Industry, that is, the Bank Presidents, Cashiers, and directors; to the Presidents and Directors of Insurance offices, of Railroads and other Corporations; heavy manufacturers, and leading merchants; the Master Workers, in Carlyle's terminology, the Plugsons of Undershot. Messrs. Plugsons of Undershot, you are a numerous and powerful body. You are the Chiefs of Industry, and in some sort hold our lives in your pockets. You are a respectable body. I see you occupy the chief seats in the synagogue, consulted by the Secretaries of the Treasury constituting boards of Trade, Conven-

tions of Manufacturers, forming Home Leagues, presiding over Lyceums, making speeches at meetings for the relief of the poor, and other charitable purposes. You are great; you are respectable; and you have a benevolent regard for all poor laborers. Suffer me, alas, a poor laborer enough, to do you homage, and render you the tribute of my gratitude. Think not that I mean to reproach you with the present state of Industry and the Working Men. I have no reproaches to bring. But, ye are able to place our industry on its right basis, and I come as one to call upon you to do it; nay, to tell you that not I only, but a Higher than any of us, will hold you responsible for the future condition of the Industrial Classes. If you govern industry only with a view to your own profit of master-workers, I tell you that the little you contribute to build Work Houses, and to furnish Bread and Soup, will not be held as a final discharge. If God has given you capacities to lead, it has been that you might be a blessing to those who want that capacity. As he will hold the Clergy responsible for the religious faith of the people, as he will hold the Political Chiefs responsible for the wise ordinance and administration of government, so my respected Masters, will he hold you responsible for the wise organization of industry and the just distribution of its fruits. Here, I dare speak, for here I am the interpreter of the law of God. Every pang the poor mother feels over her starving boy, is recorded in Heaven against you, and goes to swell the account you are running up there, and which you, with all your *financiering*, may be unable to discharge. Do not believe that no books are kept but your own, nor that your method of book-keeping by double entry is the highest method, the most perfect. Look to it, then. What does it profit, though a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Ay, my respected Masters, as little as ye think of the matter, ye have souls, and souls that can be lost too, if not lost already. In God's name, in humanity's name, nay in the name of your own souls, which will not relish the fire that is never quenched, nor feel at ease under the gnawings of the worm that never dies, let me entreat you to lose no time in re-arranging Industry, and preventing the recurrence of these evils, which with no malice I have roughly sketched for you to look upon. The matter, my friends, is pressing, and delay may prove fatal. Remember, there is a God in Heaven, who may say to you, "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you; your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten, your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped your fields of which you have defrauded them, crieth out; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." This is not my denunciation; it is not the declamation of the agrarian seeking to arm the poor against the rich; but it is God himself speaking to you now in warning, what he will hereafter, unless you are wise, speak to you in retribution.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

But whilst I revere men in the functions which belong to them, and would do, as much as one man can do, to prevent their exclusion from any, I cannot, to flatter them, give the lie to nature. They are good and useful in the composition; they must be mischievous if they preponderate so as virtually to become the whole. Their very excellence in their peculiar functions may be far from a qualification for others. It cannot escape observation, that when men are too much confined to professional and faculty habits, and, as it were, inveterate in the recurrent employment of that narrow circle, they are rather disabled than qualified for whatever depends on the knowledge of mankind, on experience in mixed affairs, on a comprehensive connected view of the various complicated external and internal interests which go to the formation of that multifarious thing called a state.—Burke.

EFFECT OF MANUFACTURING PRESSURES.—Manufacturing pressures tend to increase improvements in machinery. Driven to threadbare profits, the manufacturers seek every means of reducing the cost of production; and hence it has occurred, that during the last five or six years there has been more improvement in machinery than had taken place for 25 years before that period. We believe we are correct in stating, that some eight or nine years since, the maximum capability of the spinning mules did not exceed the power of turning above 640 spindles. There are self-acting mules now in

use that will turn upwards of 2000 spindles. A mill of the present day, with improved machinery, is capable of turning off a given quantity of work at about one-third less expense than it could have accomplished seven years since; in other words, a factory which in 1836 required an outlay of £600 per week wages, can now throw off the same quantity of work for £100 per week. We heard of one respectable manufacturer who declared, that if his forty-inch cotton shirting was made fast to a vessel at Liverpool, and the vessel allowed to make the best of her way to Canton he could make the cotton as fast as the ship could sail away with it, or he would consent to have nothing for it. Now, allowing the ordinary voyage of four months, and calculating the number of miles the ship would sail, it would require about twenty-four millions of yards of cloth to keep pace with the ship, or above 8,330 yards per hour, working the whole time, night and day. The same machinery would in seven months make a belt around the earth 40 inches wide. Now we would ask, if one manufacturer can do this, what could the whole machinery of England alone accomplish? Could it not make sufficient cloth in a few years to cover the whole surface of the inhabited part of the globe? These calculations may appear ridiculous; but should not the facts we have stated operate as an awful warning to prepare for the threatening storm?—*Poor-Law Guide.*

STARVING TO DEATH.—We find in Kendall's "Santa Fe Expedition," the following powerful description of the agonizing sensations experienced by persons when starving to death:

"I have never yet seen a treatise or dissertation upon starving to death; I can speak feelingly of nearly every stage except the last. For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing, his sufferings are, perhaps, more acute than in the remaining stages; he feels an inordinate, unappeasable craving at the stomach, night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread, and other substantial; but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food; but with less of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food, as was occasionally the case with us, he swallows it with a wolfish avidity; but five minutes afterwards his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his color an ashy pale, and his eye wild, glassy, cannubish. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food; the legs, from very weakness, refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy; the ghosts of well-remembered dinners pass in hideous procession through the mind. The seventh day comes, bringing increased lassitude and father prostration of strength. The arms hang listlessly, the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not sought. The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne; yet his inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it, if it can be saved without a tax upon bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile—the next, he is endowed with unnatural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him, dashes bravely and strongly onward, wondering whence proceeds this new and sudden impulse.

Farther than this, my experience runneth not. The reader may think I have drawn a fancy sketch—that I have colored the picture too highly; now, while I sincerely trust he may never be in a situation to test its truth from actual experience, I would in all sober seriousness say to him, that many of the sensations I have just described, I have myself experienced, and so did the ninety and eight persons who were with me from the time when we first entered the grand prairie until we reached the flock of sheep, to which more pleasing subject I will now return."

TO SHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE? THAT IS THE QUESTION! A correspondent of the Medical Journal is out in favor of wearing the beard. He says:

The Bible and Nature are certainly on the side of beards, however much effeminacy may proscribe them. Christ is never seen in a portrait with a beardless chin. A scrap of history particularizes his hair and his

beard; Tertullian an early Christian Father, declares the shaving of the beard to be "blasphemy against the face."

The Pilgrim Fathers, as represented standing upon Plymouth Rock, are bearded men. Governor Winthrop is a bearded man of his day; but before the opening of the 18th century beards appear to have become nearly or quite extinct. A portion of the aristocracy of South Carolina are in the habit of wearing beards, but for the last one hundred and fifty years woman-faced men in this country and in much of Europe, have been in the ascendant. In these portions of the world, the bondage of the beard to the dictatorship of an effeminate fashion, has been complete; but the day will come when it will again come forth, redeemed, regenerated and disenfranchised.

The correspondent gives, among others, the following extract from "Walker on Beauty:"

The habit of wearing the beard is a manly and noble one. Nature made it distinctive of the male and female; and its abandonment has commonly been accompanied not only by periods of general effeminacy, but even by the decline and fall of States. They were bearded Romans who conquered the then beardless Greeks; they were bearded Goths who vanquished the then beardless Romans; and they are bearded Tartars who now promise once more to inundate the regions occupied by the shaven and effeminate people of western Europe. Those, assuredly, blunder, who ridicule the wearing of the beard.

And we may add that the great Come-Outer, Non-Resistant, and Anti-Everything—Father Lamson—is a "bearded man." But, then, should every one now, like Father Tertullian of old, deem the shaving of the beard to be "blasphemy against the face," what would become of the barbers? The wearing of "long hair" has been a serious injury to the profession; but, let long beards prevail, and the barber's, like "Othello's occupation's gone!"

#### THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

Men generally view time gone by, in one of two lights; either of regret at its real or fancied superiority in all that constitutes human happiness and glory, or of reproof for its delinquency in that respect in comparison with their present era. An important lesson is to be derived from whichever conclusion is formed. Experience is the child of the past, born like Adam to ready manhood. Ever faithful in his premonitions, if the human mind but reads them aright, a light like that of the rising sun is cast over the future. Wisdom and energy are not content to supinely admire or condemn whatever in the retrospect shines as real or false metal, but they endeavor to gild their own day-star with the brightness of the purer body. In the review of the past there is apt to enter however more of romance than real discrimination. The golden ages of mankind are always those farthest in the rear. Institutions which have become effete by the passing away of the peculiar circumstances which led to their establishment, leave rainbow shadows in the horizon; and many, taken by the brilliancy of the coloring, praise them as the permanent tint itself, without reflecting that the whole atmosphere is composed of similar hues, which need but the passing of a shower to call them forth in equal beauty. Others looking with a more steadfast gaze penetrate the vista far beyond, and behold society in its chaotic state; clouds and thunder and lightning, rolling, roaring, and flashing; confusion seems worse confounded; and terrified by the darkness and rattle of the conflicting elements, they close their eyes only to open them upon the more congenial scenes of their own day. Each of these classes are led into radical error. The one dazzled by a temporary glitter, the other frightened by equally as transient a storm. History should not be so read: all its lights and shades should be discovered, and with an artist's power blended into their proper situations; a clear perspective will then be formed, and valid judgment pronounced by a rational view of the whole.

Our own history goes back but a step in the age of the world. Traces of events are to be met with in the traditionary lore of the

country, that carry the mind some centuries still further towards the flood. But the events themselves even if substantiated beyond cavil, are of too little importance to become of historical value. They are merely deeds of sensualized man, and the offspring more of brute instinct than rational forethought. A general type of character pervades all savage tribes, and the history of one is the history of all. Hence knowing what savages were in the wilds of the known world two thousand years since, we can come to a correct judgment as to the career of the indigenes of these islands during the interval. Feuds and predatory excursions constituted their enterprise; dances, songs and tales of an unequivocally sensual caste, their social amusements; wasteful and cruel sacrifices their religion; superstitious fears and desires of physical ease and enjoyment their faith; and the worst form of Asiatic despotism without its splendor, their government. It would be a libel perhaps even upon the nature of the rudest savages, to suppose that no gleams of a different order diversified their otherwise unchequered existence.—Humanity would have utterly sunk beneath its load of vice and misery. But we find that even here at times there arose some chief of milder sway, some priest of generous views or man of vigorous intellect, reformers in their way, to whose voices the nation listened, and whose influence ceased not altogether with their lives. These served from time to time to rejuvenate the people and to perpetuate upon them the stamp of men. Providence is patient and long suffering before it gives over to utter desolation races of even the most rebellious children. A torch lighted from the mine of mind is often given them, which they need but fan upon to kindle into a flame.—If its gleams are too transient it is because they neglect to secure it and to call down from heaven that fire which alone can spread the blaze. It has so happened here. Among the records of the past we see a few spots, bright but with a lambent flame; deeds, of humanity, true affection, a few wise laws, faint traces of heaven-born truth; but like ignis fatui glimmering in the wide and dank morass of error and degradation. And it is to be noted that these spots are all far-off; they were of old; good kings and good men were not recent, but superstition, slavery, despotism, had steadily increased until the common mind had become scarcely better than paralytic. In fact heathenism having destroyed everything else, was preying upon itself. But Providence had one more gift in store to proffer to these desolate islanders. The white man with his much of evil but more of good, came. Has he accomplished his mission? We shall see.

The late epidemic has carried off 131, within three weeks, on this island. The deaths throughout the group, have been, so far as we can ascertain, about 400.

The following, from the North American Review, of Oct. 1844, may afford some useful hints to our tree loving friends. We have supposed that the manner of transplanting in vogue here, by which the younger branches and roots are so much mutilated, could not be otherwise than injurious to the tree, and it may account for the fact of the poor success generally met with in transplanting trees of a few inches diameter. It has been found that very young trees and even those from the seed or nut will in a few years greatly outstrip in vigor and beauty those of a large size taken from the valley.

"The operation of transplanting trees, that have attained a sufficient size to produce an immediate effect upon the scene, has, in a greater or less degree, occupied the attention of every landscape improver of eminence or ability. Various are the means that have been adopted for this end, and innumerable the expedients that have in turn supplanted each other. So little success, however, has in most cases been met with in removing large trees, that it is often supposed by intelligent persons to be of no use to attempt

it. It is often found, that a young tree from the nursery, when placed side by side with one transplanted after it had grown to eight or ten inches in diameter, has shot up so much more rapidly as in a very few years to be come the finer of the two. The results of transplanting depend on causes so occult as only to be discovered gradually, and by observation and training of a very peculiar kind. When the greatest pains, therefore, have been taken to insure success, the ignorance of a single particular, or the omission of what might seem a slight and trivial prerequisite, has brought ill luck upon the whole scheme, and thus discouraged and baffled the most persevering planter, when the object of his labors seemed to be just within his reach. Of late years, however, very successful experiments have been made abroad. The knowledge that has been brought to bear upon this subject, and the degree of perfection to which the system has now been carried, would scarcely be believed by any one who has never lost himself in the enticing pages of Sir Henry Stuart, of Allanton. His numerous experiments led him to the adoption of a system, which he has given to the world in "The Planter's Guide,"—and which a distinguished committee of the Highland Society, after a thorough examination, declare to be attended with complete and almost miraculous success. In several important respects, the method of practice recommended by him differs from any which had before been known. But it appears to have been taken up after a most patient and systematic series of trials, to be founded on sound and obvious reasons, and to proceed upon a nice adaptation to the habits and the demands of nature.

"Sir Henry Stuart begins with the assertion, that success cannot be expected unless upon principles of selection, determining the subject to be transplanted with relation to the soil to which it is to be transferred. The soil and subsoil must be congenial to the nature of the plant, and the species of trees selected must receive as much attention as is given by the farmer in adapting his crops to the soil of his farm. The condition and properties of the individual trees are also to be nicely considered. It is well known, that the greatest difference exists between trees which have stood in exposed situations, and those which have grown in such as are sheltered. The stems of the former are always short and thick, because from their unobstructed opening to the air and light on every side of them, they have not the same impulse to shoot up towards the free air, which is always so clearly observable in close woods. Their branches, also, are thrown out boldly in every direction, while the roots beneath the ground are exactly proportioned to the vigor and hardness of the tree above it. Trees that have stood in unsheltered situation will have acquired, therefore, by their own efforts, thickness and induration of bark, shortness and girth of stem, numerousness of roots and fibres, and lastly, extent, balance, and closeness of branches,—properties which admirably qualify them for sustaining the risk of removal. When such trees cannot be had, they must be made by previous training to acquire these properties, the treatment to which they are subjected being various according to the special quality in which the particular tree is deficient,—but all described in "The Planter's Guide" with a fulness and accuracy that leave no possibility of mistake.

"The size of the trees that can be subjected to the process of transplantation is stated to be a mere question of expense. A large tree can be removed with the same certainty of success as a smaller one; but the expense, it is material to add, is found to increase in a rapidly progressive ratio. Trees of about ten or twelve inches in diameter are considered by our author as a medium size, being easily manageable in removal, and large enough to produce an immediate effect upon the landscape, and to oppose sufficient resistance to the storm.

"The roots of the tree to be removed having first been carefully laid bare to their minutest extremities, the common transplanting machine, consisting of a strong pole mounted upon high wheels, is then attached to it, and it is carefully pulled out of the soil. Both the roots and branches are tied up for fear of injury, and so balanced against each other, that a nice equilibrium is preserved. It is then removed with but little trouble to the pit prepared for its reception. In placing it in the ground, the former position of the tree in regard to the weather side is reversed,—that is, the lee side, where its branches have shot out more freely, and in an opposite direction to the prevailing high winds, is now to be turned towards them, so as to correct any irregular or side-long shape which they may have acquired, and thus restore the balance and symmetry of the top. The practice of mutilating or pruning the removed tree is condemned in the strongest terms, as almost sure to prove fatal to its vigor; and the

most delicate nicety is recommended, in the work of rearranging the roots in their original position in the ground."

Extract from a letter dated Hilo, April 3, 1845.—Our readers this way have had abundant cause to know the truth of the description given below.

"We are all sick at Hilo, pau loa, as the natives say, aole koe. This is literally true in my family, in brother L.'s family, in our schools, and all the natives attached to us. The same is probably true of nine-tenths and more—probably nineteen-twentieths of the people of Hilo nei. The disease is the influenza, attended with fever, constipation, nausea, sore throat, &c. &c. It is an all prevalent epidemic, and seemed to be brought on by a dry, hot south wind, loaded, like the sirocco, with pestilential effluvia. Almost all business is suspended. Meetings are kept up, although very few are able to attend. I drag about with relaxed system and trembling joints, and with a head feeling as big as Bunker Hill, though actually containing nothing but wind, or worse matter, if one were to judge from its blow pipes.—Still I can't rest; my house is thronged night and day, with poor coughing, wheezing, watery-eyed, groaning and dolorous-looking patients, each begging for one drop of consolation from my old medicine chest. So I stagger at it, and deal out about two hundred doses a day. But the disease is not fatal."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:

Sir,—I hear about town, rumors of reforms to be made by the present legislature. Among other things, I would suggest whether the increasing numbers of the vile curs that infest our streets, barking and yelping the live-long night, to the great annoyance of all lovers of quiet and sleep, should not come under their consideration. It can be easily demonstrated, that these dogs so far from being of the slightest use, are a great practical evil to even their masters, and a nuisance to all lovers of cleanliness and gardens. Towns in the United States periodically set loose dog-killers, and the streets are soon rid of the brute vagabonds. Here unfortunately they are cherished by black and white, Greek and barbarian, and in consequence have acquired an impudence and strength of lungs actually intolerable. Now as in many instances their masters manifest for them a "aloha" equal if not quite superior to any love they have for anything of the biped creation, I would recommend that all who show so sad a want of taste and so little regard for the nerves of their neighbors, be compelled to pay a tax of at least \$5 per annum for each and every dog they rear and keep, and be required to put a collar with the owner's name upon it, around the neck of each and every one. Such a law would undoubtedly diminish the noisy brutes, test the relative strength of the "aloha" for the purse or dog, and put some funds into the treasury—for dogs some people will have at all events. That the poorer people be able to indulge their canine propensities within proper limits, I would confine the tax to those who keep dogs within the precincts of the town.—Away from it, and about the farmer's huts, they may be even of service, and a light tax would operate to prevent any one man from keeping a legion.

On Hawaii and Maui I am credibly informed that they have become so numerous and wild as to roam in packs, with wolfish propensities, destroying great numbers of huns, kids, calves and poultry. To ensure their destruction then, and to prevent them from absolutely exterminating the useful quadrupeds, a reward of so much a head will be obliged before long to be offered, if not by the local authorities at least by the farmers. The subject is certainly worthy of the serious consideration of our legislators, and for one I most zealously pray they will give heed to it. ANTI-CANIS.

BY AUTHORITY.

The subjoined notice is published at the request of LADD & Co., to caution purchasers at the approaching Sheriff's Sale. Purchasers need have no concern however in regard to the rights they may acquire under any such sale, as the protest is intended to hold the Government responsible for its legality; and whatever damages may accrue against the Government, will in no wise affect the legal rights of the purchaser. The Government holds itself responsible for all its acts in regard to that sale.

NOTICE.—Whereas certain rents and properties belonging to us, were sold at Public Auction on the 6th and 9th days of December last, and by an advertisement in the last number of the "Polynesian" newspaper, a further sale is announced to take place at Koloa, on the 25th proximo; and whereas said property and interests were sold and conveyed on the 17th of May, 1843, with the sanction and under the guarantee of the Hawaiian Government, we therefore have protested against

such intended sale, and hold the Hawaiian Government, M. Kekuanoa Governor of Oahu, and the Sheriff of Oahu, and all other persons concerned, responsible for any and all losses and damages arising from said proceedings. LADD & CO. Honolulu, April 24th, 1845.

Appeal to a Jury from Decision of Inferior Judges.—Before His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU.—April 22—Wiley & Nicholson vs. Winslow—Judgment of the Inferior Court affirmed, with costs.



1845.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

April 18—Am. whale-ship Stephen, Cogswell, New Bedford 8 1-2 months; 130 sp. [Off and on— from Maui.]

April 19—Am. whale-ship Cicero, Howland, New Bedford. [Off and on—sailed same day.]

April 20—Am. whale-ship Rajah, West, New Bedford; and whale ship Cadmus, Taber, Fairhaven—off and on.

April 21—Am. whale-ship Bingham, Eldridge, Mystic 11 months; 1000 whale, 10,000 lbs. bone.— French whale-ship Orion, David, N. Zealand; 1850 whale, 50 sperm, 18 heads bone—damage to rudder, &c. &c. &c.

SAILED.

April 22—English whale-ship Mechanic, Gardner, St. Johns, N. B.; to cruise.

April 23—Eng. Sch. Thomas Lord, Johnson, Sydney, N. S. W. From outer roads—Am. whale-ship Chariot, Luce; to cruise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the unexpired Lease of a certain piece of Land in Honolulu, with buildings and appurtenances, the property of John Robinson, which I have levied on pursuant to an execution issued at the Court of Honolulu. Terms on the day of sale. R. BOYD, High Sheriff. Honolulu, April 15, 1845.

For Sale,

AT the Store on Mr. French's premises, the following Goods, ex Hannah, from China:— Old Manila Copper; Pepper; Manila Cordage; Manila Hats; White and painted feather Fans; Blue Lights and other Fireworks; Col'd Sarsnetts and Synchews; do. Levantines; do. Sarsnetts and Blk Silk Hdkfs.; Scarfs and Bandas (sashes); China Matting; Manila Cheroots. 4w apr 19

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing and known as HALSTEAD & HOYT, is this day dissolved. All debts, dues and demands, contracted for the benefit and use of the above concern up to this date, will be settled by JOHN J. HALSTEAD. All persons indebted to the above concern, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. JOHN J. HALSTEAD. Lahaina, Maui, April 1, 1845.

WRIGHT & FIELD,

PAINTERS, GILDERS & GLAZIERS. Will execute with neatness and despatch, HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Honolulu, April 12. tf

C. W. VINCENT,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER. HAS on hand, for sale—6000 feet clear No. 1 H 1 inch pine Plank; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 paneled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do. BUILDING and Jobbing on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. Honolulu, November 2, 1844. tf

Notice to Subscribers.

THOSE who intend discontinuing their subscriptions to the Polynesian for volume 2, commencing May 24th proximo, will oblige us by signifying their intention previous to that date. To save trouble to both parties, those not heard from on or before the issuing the last No. of the present vol., will be considered as subscribers for the ensuing year, and their papers forwarded as usual. Polynesian Office, March 29. 7w

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

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

## 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 LIU O KO HAWAII PAE AINA.

KAHI 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 ikeka ma 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 aole oia e hana pela, alaila pau kona kuleana a mau loa aku mahope mai o ia manawa.

No ke kauoha ana mai o ka moi.

G. P. JUDD,

tf Kakauolelo no ko na aina e.

In Chancery—ORDER NO. 10.

In the matter of the Estate of WM. FRENCH and FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY vs. their creditors.

It appearing to the undersigned Chancellor, that the notice required by the fifth Order of this Court in the matter of this Estate, has been duly published to the world, in the three languages most intelligible to the creditors of said Assignors, for the space of six calendar months from the 21st. September last. It also appearing to my satisfaction that all the reputed claimants save one have presented their demands against said Estate for liquidation within the said term of six months.

It appearing that the mass of those claimants have accepted without litigation the amounts admitted to be due them by the Agent of this Court, and that all those whose claims were disputed save four have complied with the further mandate of this Court, contained in the said Order No. 5, by submitting their disputed demands to the amicable award of arbitrators, whereby they have become known and

ascertained creditors of the Estate to the respective amounts this day reported to me.

It appearing that the total amount of genuine debts due from the said Estate, whether admitted or awarded, is ascertained to be \$23,810 95; and that the sum of \$24,736 58 has been up to this day realized from the assets of the joint estate, and is now available for the full payment of those ascertained debts:

I the said Chancellor do by this decree order that the Report of the Liquidating Agent of this Court be and the same is hereby adopted, and that the sum of \$14,583 04 reported by the Receivers, be divided among the ascertained creditors of said estate, in full payment of their respective dues, according to the sums set forth in the Schedule A of said Agent's Report; and that the further sum of \$10,575 98 be paid unto the Attorney of Messrs. Dacre & Brooks in produce of the estate by the Receivers.

And also that the further term of six calendar months be and the same is hereby accorded to the alleged creditors set forth in the Schedule B and C, appended to the Liquidating Agent's Report, within which they may prosecute for the recovery of their said claims; until they do which or submit the same to the award of arbitrators, interest shall not continue to accrue upon their claims from this date; and in default of the prosecution of those claims within that allotted term, the said alleged claimants shall be utterly barred as for a contempt of this Court.

And it is further ordered that the Receivers now in trust of the assets of the joint assignors, do continue with the utmost regard to economy, with the least possible delay and at the most profitable rate to convert any and if need be all the assets of the said Estate now in their custody into money, to the end that at the expiration of the present allotted term of six months, all the unpaid debts of the said estate may be finally and forever settled, and the residuary interest therein of the Assignors may on that day revert to them free of incumbrances.

Given under my hand, at the Fort of Honolulu, this 21st. day of March, 1845.

M. KEKUANA OA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai.  
HELU 10.

No ka waiwai o WILLIAM FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY kua i ko laua mea i aie aku ai.

No ka maopopo ia'u, i ka Lunakanawai hooponopono kanawai, i kakauia ka inoa malalo nei, ua hoolahaia ka olelo Helu elima o keia Ahahookokolo no ua waiwai la a lohe hoi ko ke ao nei, ma na olelo ekolu i maopopo nui ia i na mea nana ka aie o ua mau mea la i haawi mai ai keia hana, a ua loheia kela no na malama eono, mai ka la 21 o Sepatemaba i hala aku nei. A no ka mea ua maopopo ia'u iwaena o ua mau malama la eono ua hoike mai na mea a pau i ko lakou aie i manao ai lakou e ukuia noloko o ua waiwai la, hookahi male no mea i koe o na mea i manaoia he aie ko lakou, aole oia i hoike mai.

No ka mea ua ikeka ka nui o na mea aie, ua ae lakou i ka hooponopono ana i na aie i hooponono e ka Luna o keia ahahookokolo, a o ka poe i hoopapaia ko lakou ua ae lakou i ka olelo 5 o keia Ahahookokolo, a ua haawia ka hana i ka poe i kohoia, e hoopono ai i ka lakou, a malaila e akaka ai ke koena e uku aku ai ua waiwai la ia lakeu e like me ka palapala hoakaka i hoikeia mai i keia la; koe no eha mea i hana ole mai.

No ka mea, ua maopopo ia'u na aie oiaio e uku ai ua waiwai la, o na aie i aiea a o na aie i hookokoloia, hui he mau dala \$23,810 95 a ua loa mai a hiki i keia la i na dala \$24,736 58 noloko mai o ua waiwai la, ke waiho la i mea e kaa ai i na la i maopopo;

Nolaila, Owau ka Lunakanawai hooponopono kanawai ke olelo aku nei au ma keia palapala, ua lilo na'u ka olelo a ka Luna Hooponopono waiwai o keia Ahahookokolo, a e puunauweia na dala he \$14,583 04 i hoikeia mai e na Kahuwaiwai, e like me ke ana o na

aie, e like hoi me ka palapala hoakaka a ka Luna i hoike mai, hoailona A. A e akuia ka hope o DACRE & BROOKS i \$10,575 98 ma ka waiwai maoli.

Eia hoi kekahi, e haawi hou ia aku i eono malama hou no na mea i kapaia he aie ko lakou e like me ka palapala hoailona B. a me C. e pili ana i ka olelo hoakaka a ka Luna Hooponopono waiwai, i manawa hou no lakou e hoopii mai ai ukuia ko lakou aie. A i ole lakou e hana pela, a e haawi paha i ka poe e kohoia aole e helu houia ka uku hoopanee ma ko lakou aie, mai keia la aku; a ina aole lakou e hoopii mai no ua mau aie la iwaena o ua mau malama la alaila lilo ua poe aie la i mea ole no ko lakou hoowahawaha ana i ka olelo a keia Ahahookolo.

Eia hoi kekahi olelo, e mau no ka hana a na Kahuwaiwai o ua mau mea la i haawi mai i keia hana, a e hana koke me ka poho ole a me ka make pono o ka waiwai, e kuai i kekahi o ua waiwai la iloko o ko lakou lima, a e pau loa paha, a lilo i dala maoli e kaa loa ai na aie a pau, a mau loa hoi, ma ka pau ana o na malama eono, a e hoi hoiia ke koena waiwai iloko o ka lima o na mea nana i haawi mai, me ka hihia ole ma ua la la.

Kauia ko'u lima ma ka Papu o Honolulu i keia la 21 o Maraki, 1845.

M. KEKUANA OA.

Sheriff's Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of VENDITIONI EXPOS issued to me by His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, in continuation of an original levy heretofore made by me upon an execution founded upon a judgment heretofore rendered in the Court of Oahu in favor of the HAWAIIAN TREASURY BOARD against LADD & Co., of Honolulu, merchants, and upon which execution, the rents, issues and profits of a certain SUGAR ESTATE at Koloa on the Island of Kauai were sold by my Deputy for one year from the 9th day of December last until the 9th day of December ensuing.

And whereas the said rents, issues and profits for one year, so sold as aforesaid were not sufficient to pay up and satisfy the said Execution:

I shall proceed therefore to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all the residuary Leasehold and term of years on the said Koloa Sugar Estate which the said Ladd & Co. still have or pretend to have therein, after the end of the year for which the same was sold on execution as aforesaid; subject to any mortgages on the said premises, and subject to the rents yearly accruing thereon to Government.

Sale to take place on the premises on MONDAY 28th April, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. BOYD, High Sheriff.

Honolulu, March 25, 1845.

Kukala no ka Makai Nui.

Elohe na mea a pau, no ka mea, ma ka palapala kii waiwai i haawia mai ia'u e ka mea Hanohano ke Kiasina Oahu e hoomau ana i ka hoomalu ana, a'u i hanaia no ka palapala kii i hanaia i ka wa i aiea mamua a ma opopo ka aie o Lada ma na hae kalepa Oahu i ka poe Lunawaiwai a ke aupuni, imua o ka ahahookokolo Oahu, a ma ua palapala la ua pau na hoolimalima a me na puka a me na loa o kekahi aina hana ko ma Koloa i ke Kukalaha e ka'u luna, no ka makahiki hookahi, mai ka la 6 o Dekemaba i hala aku nei a hiki i ka la 9 o Dekemaba aku nei.

A no ka mea, aole i lawa ua mau hoolimalima me na puka ame na loa no ka makahiki hookahi e kaa ai i ua olelo kii aie la;

Nolaila e kuai no wau ma ke kukala ana, i ka mea koho nui, i na mahahiki i koe a me ka noho ana ma ka aina hana ko ma Koloa, i kupono i ua Lada ma la, a me na kuleana i oleloia no lakou, mahope o ka mahahiki i kuaiia ma ua palapala hoomalu waiwai la e oleloia maluna; koe nae na palapala hoomalu aie no ua waiwai hana ko la, a koe no hoi na uku hoolimalima e uku ai i ke Aupuni.

E kuai, ma ua wahi la, i ka la noa 28 o Aperila 1845, hora 10 o kakahiaka.

R. BOYD, Makai Nui.

Honolulu, 25 Maraki, 1845.

To the Debtors of William French and Francis John Greenway.

All persons indebted, anterior to the 4th of September 1844, either to WILLIAM FRENCH or to FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY separately from or jointly with each other, or jointly with any other person, are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said French and of said Greenway, as otherwise measures will be taken at law for the recovery of any such outstanding dues.

JOHN RICORD,

Collecting Agent for Estate of French & Greenway.  
Honolulu, March 29, 1845.

I na mea aie mai i ka waiwai o WM. FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY.

O na mea a pau ua aie lakou, mamua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba 1844, ia WM. FRENCH, a ia FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, pakahi a huiia, a huiia paha me kekahi mea e ae; e lohe lakou, o ko lakou pono e uku koke mai lakou i ka mea ua kakauia ka inoa malalo nei, i loa mai ai ke dala e pono ai ka poe i aie aku ai o ua French me Greenway, no ka mea, i ole e ukuia mai alaila hoopii lakou ma ke kanawai e koi ai ka uku ana mai o na aie a pau.

JOHN RICORD,

Luna hooponopono aie no ka waiwai o French & Greenway.

Honolulu, 29 Maraki, 1845.

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 kanoano mui keia la aku, i hookaa hapaha a hookaa 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.

(M17w)

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 II.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844.

G. P. JUDD.

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 ia mau a hooponopono.

JOHN II.

Honolulu, Dek. 28, 1844. (1f)

G. P. JUDD.

For Sale,

BY GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALAN, Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, on very moderate terms:—

Very superior old Sherry and Port WINE, in bottles; Tencil Wine, in quarter casks and bottles; An English painted Room OIL CLOTH, 20 ft. by 15; A few casks of superior COFFEE. Jan. 4.

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. KEKUANA OA—June 18 and 19, 1844.—Single copies, 25 cents. tf July 27

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. (n30 1y)

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