

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

In the last number of the "Friend," there are a few remarks on the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. These are founded on the suggestion in a New York paper, that it would be well for the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands to the Union, on the ground that the native population is rapidly disappearing, and that the Islands must sooner or later come into the possession of some civilized power.

It is not the characteristic of civilization to disregard the rights of property, especially in the possession of the weak. On the contrary, it is the duty of civilization to protect that property. There is, therefore, no wonder that the American people, generally do not sympathize with the New York writer, in the opinion which he broaches to the world. The American people have already contributed little short of one million of dollars to civilize the Hawaiian people, and render them fit for self government. They have succeeded to a degree, beyond any example which history records of a people, as uncivilized as the Hawaiian people were thirty years ago. The Hawaiians can no longer be considered either an uncivilized or an unchristian people, and if they have been susceptible of so much improvement in thirty years, as to establish such an orderly civil government as that which they now enjoy, who can doubt that in thirty years more they will make so much further progress, as to render that Government as perfect as the wants of the Islands require, both for natives of the soil, and immigrants from abroad.

Under such circumstances, it would indeed be surprising if the American people, after having been the main instruments of bringing on the Hawaiian people this far, were, upon a mere question of national expediency, to throw them off, and end by despoiling them of their domain. In point of abstract right, the Hawaiian people might as well talk of annexing California and Oregon, as the American people, of annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

It is true the native population is decreasing, generally, but not in all parts of the Islands. In some few where the natives have become inured to labor, of late years, the births have been found to exceed the deaths. It is hoped that with an increase of industry, depopulation will cease. Besides, the population of foreigners and of mixed bloods is susceptible of an increase quite equal, and even far exceeding the yearly decrease of pure natives, so that even were the latter to waste away, the nationality of the Hawaiian Islands might still be preserved.

It is of importance even to the United States, that such nationality should be preserved, for under an independent government, as at present, they are always sure of the rights of the most favored nation, and if an attempt at annexation should be made, other great mercantile nations would apprehend that the United States aimed at something paramount in the Northern Pacific, their jealousy would be excited, a claim of Sovereignty now obsolete might be revived, a war might ensue, and after an expenditure of fifty or one hundred millions of dollars, it might be doubtful in whose hands the Islands would eventually remain.

At present under His Majesty Kamehameha III., all nations have equal rights; it is his policy to preserve things so, and it would be wiser in all maritime and commercial nations, to assist him in maintaining that equality, than by countenancing either annexation or a transfer by sale, for them to have to fight for it.

The geographical position of the Islands is too important for other nations to acquiesce quietly in their annexation to, or subjugation by any other foreign State.

Under King Kamehameha and His dynasty, the Islands, be their population native, foreign or mixed, can never become a source of danger or injury to other powers, but were the Islands annexed to the United States, or colonies of Great Britain, or France, or of Russia, the case would be very different.

As for selling the Islands, that is a thing not to be thought of. The King is fully able to govern them, as their lawful Sovereign, and he is not going to barter away his domain and his subjects, as a farmer would his farm and the cattle upon it. He has the solemn guarantee of England and France that they will respect His Sovereignty so long as He exercises it with due regularity towards foreign nations, and were the United States to act otherwise, they would lose more in character than the value of the whole Islands.

Therefore the writer in the New York paper may be compared to a London writer, who as a remedy for the national debt recommended a "gentle sponge" to obliterate the names of all national creditors and the amounts due to them.

Both in Great Britain and the United States, there is such a thing as public conscience, which resists the voice of such charmers. Amidst the convulsions of Europe, the rights and immunities of the small Republic of SAN MARINO have been respected by all nations, and it would be strange indeed, if the greatest Republic of the New World, could disregard those of the small Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands.

FIRE COMPANY.—We are requested by His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, to state, that having purchased a FIRE ENGINE for the special benefit of the town of Honolulu, he will be ready to place the same in charge of a regularly organized Company, as soon as such can be formed. And he takes this method of inviting ALL who feel willing to engage in such an undertaking, to volunteer in the organization of such a Company without delay, in order that the Engine may be in readiness, should there be a necessity for its use.

We most cheerfully offer the facilities of the Polynesian office, for giving notice, either by handbill or advertisement, for a meeting for the above purpose. Who will take the lead in the matter?

WHERE CAN THIS BE WATCHED.—Pending an answer to our request on the subject of sugar-cane, we have received an account of two water-melons, the production of Makawao, on Maui, as follows. One measured 3 feet in circumference, and 3 feet 6 inches longitudinally, and weighed 27 pounds! The other weighed 26 pounds!

SCHOOL CELEBRATION ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.—Having been prevented from attending on that day, and taking notes personally, we are happy to borrow from the *Friend* the Editor's remarks, and add the address of His Excellency, R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., on the occasion. Could the excellent suggestions of Mr. W., be embodied in the practice of the natives universally, or generally, in conjunction with the increased facilities recently awarded to the native land-owners, a vast increase of merchantable produce would soon reward the cultivators of the soil. And we do not utterly despair, yet, of seeing many of the adults, even, stimulated to hitherto unthought of industry by the recent timely act of Government, and the great demand which now calls for everything the Islands produce. But we have much more hope of the youth who are now growing up, and to whom this address was delivered. They are being accustomed to new influences, and a different training from their fathers; and as all radical changes, either in national or individual habits and customs are progressive and require time, we have no doubt that the progress in acquiring habits of industry, will keep pace with the advance of the nation in other respects. It must, or they will be overwhelmed by the progress of events.

We have been accustomed to listen, for nearly fifteen years, to just such arguments from the teachers of the Hawaiian people as Mr. Wyllie uses; and we rejoice to hear those teachings backed up by reiteration from one occupying the position that Mr. W. does, in the government, and uttered, as they were, in the presence of His Majesty, and the Premier of the kingdom. Such inculcations will not be in vain; and if they could be rendered practical, by the Minister of Public Instruction, as suggested by him, and for which purpose he is vested with authority by the Privy Council in their resolutions recently published, we know of scarcely anything that would be more advantageous to the youth of the nation.

Friends of the Hawaiian nation, "be not weary in well-doing, for in due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not." Patient, and persevering labors for the good of the people, both in temporal and spiritual things, will not be in vain.

HAWAIIAN THANKSGIVING.

Among the many good imports into this Kingdom, we rejoice that on the last day of 1849 a National Thanksgiving made its appearance. His Majesty, Kamehameha, could not have made an appointment that would call up in the minds of Americans in his dominions, more pleasing and time hallowed associations. Thanksgiving is a season as fondly cherished and observed by the descendants of the Pilgrims, as Christmas is by the people of the "old countries." To be sure, Thanksgiving on the 31st of Dec., when that occurs on Monday, rather shocks our ideas of the festival, which we have always been accustomed to "rate on Thursday; and that Thursday ordinarily the last of November; but not supposing it possible for the King to err, we would merely express the wish that his ministers will consult their almanac next year before making the appointment. This is however, of minor importance—we come to matters of graver moment—Our design will now be briefly to record the public proceedings on the First Hawaiian Thanksgiving in the capital of the kingdom.

Under the general direction of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction, all the Protestant Schools in Honolulu were assembled at ten o'clock at the stone Church. It was a pleasant spectacle, on a most charming Monday morning, to witness group after group of neatly dressed children wending their way to the place of gathering, conducted by their respective teachers. Soon after the audience was seated, His Majesty, the Queen, the Premier, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and others, took their seats upon the platform. The following order of exercises was observed:

Singing, a chaunt, by Native Choir.
Prayer, in Hawaiian, by Rev. L. Smith.
Speech, "His Majesty."
Speech, "The Premier."
Singing, "Pupils of Mr. Fuller's School."
Address, in English, Mr. Wyllie, M. F. R.
Declarations, Six pupils Mr. Fuller's school.
Temperance Song, Native Choir.
Address, in English, Mr. Turritt, U.S. Consul.
Singing, "Mr. Fuller's Pupils."
Address, "Mr. Fuller's Pupils."
Singing, "Mr. Fuller's Pupils."
Prayer, Rev. Mr. Clark.

We are unable to furnish translations of those addresses made in the native language or even present in full those delivered in English. That of Mr. Wyllie was written and delivered in English, but was translated by Mr. Armstrong. The general subject was the importance of industry among the native population. In the course of his remarks, we understood him to announce distinctly that the King was about to give lands, in fee simple, to all of his native subjects who would cultivate the same. His remarks were plain, practicable and sensible. Would that every sentiment he advanced was engraven upon the minds of all Hawaiians. To this end we hope a faithful translation will be made of his address, and copies sent to every grass hut from Hawaii to Nihoa.

The remarks of the U. S. Consul were confirmatory of those expressed by Mr. Wyllie, besides containing a spice of teetotalism.—Those of the Rev. Mr. Bond, were well timed, and well calculated to impress the minds of the large assemblage of children present, that, if they were temperate and industrious, with the blessing of God, they might expect to be successful in life. He dwelt felicitously and forcibly upon the importance of the young taking correct ground upon the temperance question. They must not infer that because they were young and small, therefore they were destitute of influence.

What if the little rain should say
So small a drop as I,
Can I ever refresh these thirsty fields,
I'll carry in the sky, &c.

Our limits will not allow that we enter more fully into a report of the exercises, but we will add, that to us, they were interesting throughout, although for years we have been accustomed to attend similar gatherings among the Hawaiians, hence we infer that to the numerous strangers present the exercises were not devoid of interest. The singing was good, and the declamations, excellent, although more than one of Mr. Fuller's pupils might have said—

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

After the closing of the exercises, the several schools marched in procession, with banners unfurled and streamers flying, to the Rev. Mr. Smith's church, where a feast was prepared for the Hawaiian. The tables were well supplied, although they did not "groan" as we have seen them, ere the Californians made such heavy drafts upon our markets. The building was crowded to overflowing, and all seemed delighted with the idea of enjoying so happy a Thanksgiving. Among the amusing things at the feast, we could not but observe natives eating *poi* with a spoon, and their pale faced neighbors accomplishing the same feat with their fingers!

Thus, upon the whole, this teetotal, educational and festival mode of celebrating Thanksgiving being very agreeable, and we hope, useful, may His Majesty appoint another similar day, before the year 1850 shall end.

ADDRESS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT C. WYLLIE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, TO THE CHILDREN OF THE HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1849.

My Dear Young Friends:—I have been requested to say a few words, to you, on the subject of industry.

You must all know, from your own experience, that, without industry and application, you cannot learn your lessons, nor acquire knowledge. You must have observed that those among you, who apply to their books, with constancy, acquire more knowledge, while those who pass their time, idly, remain nearly as ignorant as when they first came to school.

If you look around you, amongst those who have grown up, and engaged in the active business of life, you will find the same distinction. The man, who, content with his daily *poi*, passes his days sleeping upon a mat, remains poor, has a small, dirty house, ragged clothes, becomes vicious and enervated in body and mind, is attacked with disease and dies early; and his children perish from want or neglect, and are left in wretchedness. It is not so, with the man who labors, industriously. You will find him with money in his pocket, with a good house to live in, plenty of food, plenty of good clothes, healthy, contented, virtuous in his habits, and living to a good old age, surrounded by children who bless him, as a good father.

Why do you see so few of such men, among the natives? I answer you, because there are few natives who work, industriously. By far, the greater number of the natives, are lazy, and therefore, they remain poor, and are dying off, by thousands, every year. It will be so with you, my young friends, if you pass your lives, as lazily as your fathers have done before you.

Take an example, I beseech you, from many of the good foreigners, who have come among you. Almost every one of those foreigners has landed on your islands, a poor man—perhaps—without a dollar in his pocket. How is it that he becomes rich, while the native who is as strong as he, and as healthy as he, and as young as he, remains poor and wretched? It is because the foreigner applies himself to work, every working day of the year, from sun-rise to sun-set; he continues to do so, from year to year; and, by saving a little, every year, in a few years he acquires a small capital, puts up a good house, with three or four rooms, buys good furniture, gets married, has four or five children, and educates and provides for them well. On the other hand, what does the native do? He either does not work at all, or he only works a day, now and then, as may be necessary to procure food, and he passes all the other days of the year, idling on his mat, playing cards or talking about bad things; and, at the end of the year, he is just as poor as at the beginning; and though he live fifty years, he will die without property. Now, why should the native not work as well as the foreigner? If the native will only work as well, he will get the same wages, may save as much every year, and may become rich as fast as the foreigner. Therefore, if the native remain poor, it is his own fault, and he ought not to envy the foreigner who becomes rich, and to envy the foreigner who becomes rich, because he acquires property in land and houses, because that property is the fruit of his own labor and industry.

Some of you may say the natives cannot earn so much wages as the foreigner, because the foreigners are carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, saddlers, painters, coopers, tailors, masons, bricklayers, dealers, &c., &c., and the natives know nothing of such trades, and are true of the natives, generally, though not universally. But, the foreigners were not born with such trades, they had to learn them, in their youth, and you, my young friends, can do the same. There is nothing to prevent you, from doing so. And I would strongly advise you, while you are at school, to be thinking all the while of some trade or useful occupation, and to devote yourself to it, whenever you leave school.

There is one very useful occupation in which you can all engage, even though you were three times as many as you are, and that is *agriculture*. Here you are on an equal footing with the foreigner, for you can bring into play the same hands and the same strength of muscle. All you want is the same willingness and the same diligence. If you only work four hours a day, and the foreigner works twelve, or if you only work one week in a week, while the foreigner works every day of the year, for every fifty dollars that you have, he will have one hundred and fifty dollars. I am sure, this is plain to you, and you must understand it.

Now what hinders you, from working the land? Everything you produce by your labor, be it taro, potatoes, fruit, or vegetables, you can sell, immediately, for money, and no one can take that money from you. Farther, let me tell you, our good King Kamehameha III., from his love to you, is going to do for you, what none of his royal ancestors ever did, for your fathers. He is going to give lands, in fee simple, to every native, who will be a good man and cultivate it, by his labor. This will give the natives a great advantage over the foreigners, for they will have to pay rent, for their lands, while the natives will hold their lands, free of all rent. The natives will thus have lands, as much as they can cultivate, in their own right, without either landlord or *konohiki* over them. No one will be able to take away those lands, but the natives will be able to leave them to their children, to the latest generation.

More than this, the King cannot do for his native subjects. He wishes that, every native family, throughout all his islands, should possess lands, and be able to live, in comfort. After this grace of our good King, there ought not to be a poor man among you who is able to work, on his lands. Some of your chiefs fear, that when you get lands, you will not work them, but be as lazy as ever. I hope that this will not be the case, for such laziness would be ungrateful to our good King, and would cause him much sorrow. If you will work your lands, they will become very valuable to you, but if you do not work them, you will remain as poor as you were before. By working diligently, on your lands, you may raise great quantities of taro, potatoes, melons, bananas, vegetables, grain, hay, sugar, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., and all that you do not require, for your own use, you can sell at high prices. With the money, if you take care of it, you can build good houses, fence your lands, buy good clothes, make roads, educate your children, buy more land as your children increase, and make yourselves very comfortable and independent. But if you remain idle and lazy, you will lose all these advantages, you will become weak and diseased, and, in thirty or forty years more, the whole of you will disappear, and the islands become populated with men, from other lands.

Let not the facility of earning money by vice, turn you from the sure and wholesome gains of

honest industry. A curse follows all such unlawful gains; but the gains of honest industry are augmented by the blessing of God. It is God himself who tells you, "the wages of sin is death."

I therefore press upon you *labor* and *industry*, not only for the sake of your happiness, but for the sake of your very existence. I have recently ascertained that during the late epidemics of influenza, measles and whooping cough, very few have died of the natives who work daily on the estate, of Messrs. Rhodes & Co., or Kunihi, and on the estates of Mr. Torbert, Mr. Crowningburgh, and Messrs. McLane and Gower, on Maui. This confirms me in the opinion that I have entertained for years, that the true cause why you are dying away, in such numbers, from year to year, is because you are lazy; indolent people, who do not work enough to keep up your bodily health.

I, therefore, implore you to be industrious in you value your own lives, as you love your Kings and as you desire the preservation of your race. King Solomon is reported to have been the wisest man that ever existed. What did he say, on the subject of laziness? He said:—

"By much slothfulness, the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands, the house droppeth through."

This has been true of all nations, in all ages. Oh, ye Hawaiians! do you not see it is true of you? Unless you rouse yourselves and shake off your slothfulness, the historian of a hundred years hence, may have to record that the good King Kamehameha III., surpassed all other Kings, in generously giving lands to all his subjects; but his subjects surpassed all others, in laziness; they would not work the lands, and have all sunk into the grave.

God forbid that this should be the fate of the Hawaiian people. Upon you, my young friends, in a great measure will depend whether it be your fate or not. *Labor*, therefore, recommend you, not to despise this warning, but to read, at least once every week of your lives, the lessons of industry, given by King Solomon, in the Sixth Chapter of his Proverbs.

To all you Hawaiians, young and old, whom I now address, I would say, the best way in which I can prove myself to be your friend and well-wisher, is to recommend to you, *CONSTANT AND PERSEVERING INDUSTRY*, as the surest road to comfort, in this world, and the best auxiliary to those virtues required of every Christian who looks for Salvation, in the world to come.

Be ye, therefore, *INDUSTRIOUS*.

LANDS.—As many inquiries have been made in regard to the potato lands of Kula, Maui, we are happy to state that by a recent vote of the Privy Council, all the government lands in Kula are ordered to be surveyed, and laid out into small lots, not exceeding ten acres each, and offered for sale to natives, only, for the present. We also learn that after the natives have had a reasonable time in which to purchase, the *apuanui*, or government lands, in that district are to be offered at auction. We rejoice in this result, and at the consideration shown in regard to native rights; and hope they will be awake to their best interests on this occasion, and buy those valuable lands, and cultivate them.

Another act of the Privy Council, of recent date, is also of immense importance to the natives, and sweeps away, the last vestige of the feudal tenure, which has proved so detrimental to the interests of all concerned.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE KING IN PRIVY COUNCIL, THE 21ST DAY OF DEC., A. D. 1849.

1. Resolved,—That fee simple titles, free of contribution, be and are hereby granted to all native tenants, who occupy and improve any portion of any government land, for the land they so occupy and improve, and whose claims to said lands shall be recognized as genuine by the Land Commission; Provided, however, that this resolution shall not extend to *Konohikis* or other persons having the care of government land or to the house-lots and other lands, in which the government have an interest, in the district of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo.

2. Resolved,—That the consent of the King and Privy Council be and is hereby given, that the fee simple titles, free of contribution, be and are hereby granted to all native tenants who occupy and improve any lands other than those mentioned in the preceding resolution, held by the King or any chief or *Konohiki*, for the land they so occupy and improve; Provided, however, that this resolution shall not extend to house-lots and other lands situated in the district of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo.

3. Resolved,—That the Board of Commissioners to quiet Land Titles, be and is hereby empowered to award fee simple titles in accordance with the foregoing resolutions; to define and separate the portions of lands belonging to different individuals; and to provide for an equitable exchange of such different portions, where it can be done, so as that each man's land may lie by itself.

Resolved,—That a certain portion of the government lands in each island shall be set apart, and placed in the hands of special agents, to be disposed of in lots of from one to fifty acres, in fee simple, to such natives as may not be otherwise furnished with sufficient lands, at a minimum price of fifty cents per acre.

KAMEHAMEHA.

The above, carried out into practice, would make every native an owner in fee-simple, of a portion of the soil, and would exempt him from the *pa-hao*, or labor tax, which has been justly considered one of the greatest hindrances to progress that have existed in this kingdom.

To say that we highly approve of the measure in question, but partially expresses our feelings. We greatly rejoice in it; and congratulate the people of the islands upon this last, and all important concession that has been made by the King and chiefs. It is one of the wonders of the age, and will be so regarded by the future historian of these islands. But it is only one of a series of wonders that have passed, like a panoramic representation, before the world within the last 30 years. It is the crowning fact that gives liberty to a nation of serfs; and places them, so far as constitutional and statute provisions are concerned, far in advance of any nation we ever read of, in 30 years from heathenism.

But while every legal obstacle has been removed, and the way is clear to the enjoyment, by the whole people, of the utmost degree of civil and religious liberty, we are fully aware of the fact that many of the people will not appreciate these blessings in any thing like a degree commensurate with their real value and importance. Nor is this strange. Having been born in a condition of vassalage, and trained to look up to their superiors for every species of direction, and to submit to all manner of dictation without a murmur, it would be wonderful, indeed, were they found in a state of preparation for the liberty now so fully conferred upon them.

A single generation has not yet passed away, since the beginning of all these changes; and the friends of the nation may well congratulate themselves upon the results so gloriously achieved. But much yet remains to be done, before the people are fully prepared for the new order of things. They must be taught their rights, privileges and duties as freemen,—that they are

really, and not merely in name, a part of the body politic, and that the obligations of such a position cannot be thrown off or neglected without moral delinquency. That with their privileges, their obligations increase, and that they must quit themselves like men to be worthy of the former, or able to discharge the latter.

We again repeat that we rejoice, exceedingly, in the achievement recorded in the above resolutions; and tender our thanks to those who have fought the battle and gained the victory. They are worthy of all honor and praise, and who will deny it to them?

The following letter is published at the request of Mr. Ten Eyck. On the part of Mr. Wyllie, we have to assert that he emphatically disclaims the motives imputed to him. In using the words "the late Commissioner of the United States," there was no intention to have "a fling" at Mr. Ten Eyck. The view was simply this,—that after the address of Commodore Voorhees to the King, Mr. Eames was to be considered as virtually announced to His Majesty as the Commissioner of the United States.

OFFICE U. STATES COMMISSIONER,
Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1850.

MR. HALL, Sir:—In your editorial of Saturday last, encouraging your correspondent "Tartarus," in his discussions, you are pleased to publish a "draft of a Treaty with the United States, submitted to the consideration and acceptance of the Hon. A. TEN EYCK, Esq., late Commissioner of the United States, on the 13th of October, 1848." I will not say, that you, in publishing, or Mr. Wyllie, in furnishing for publication, the letter to me of the 13th October, 1848, with the draft of Treaty accompanying it, intended to deceive the public, by leaving them to infer that I was blamable for not having concluded a Treaty with this Government in 1848. Such, however, as you must see on reflection, is the natural inference to be drawn from your remarks, and the letter, and draft referred to. This inference is most unjust to me, as a person of the whole correspondence, which was passed between Mr. Wyllie and myself, on the subject of a Treaty between our two Governments, would, in my opinion, abundantly prove.

With the exception of the King's Cabinet and myself, there is no person residing here, I presume, that knows anything of the restrictions imposed upon me by the instructions of my own government, on the subject of my Treaty negotiations with this government, or of the efforts made by me, from time to time, to conclude a Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, or of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Wyllie and myself, in reference to the conclusion of such a Treaty. The public, therefore, being ignorant upon these points, it appears to me unfair to say the least, that one isolated letter of all our Treaty correspondence, and the only one too which would in the slightest degree authorize an unfavorable inference to me, should be published.

If Mr. Wyllie, or his government really desire to test the question of blame, for my failure to conclude a Treaty with the Sandwich Islands government, during the year 1848, he, or it, can easily do so, by ordering the *whole* correspondence, which passed between Mr. Wyllie and myself, on that subject, to be published.

Nothing that Mr. Wyllie can do, would gratify me more, than to have him place that whole correspondence, official, "private," and "confidential," before the public, omitting, or not, as he pleases, that portion of the same, which took place prior to the 31st of May, 1847. I invite him to this simple publication, without note or comment, satisfied, as I am, that a just and discerning public will, upon its perusal, exonerate me from any blame, for having failed to conclude a Treaty with the Sandwich Islands government.

In speaking of the VIth article of Mr. Wyllie's draft Treaty, before referred to, you remark, "we are further assured that it formed a part of the instructions of Mr. Shillaber, in September, 1848, to negotiate with Mr. Ten Eyck, and concert with Governor Mason." &c.

The inference, undesigned I trust, likely to be drawn from this remark, is erroneous. Mr. Shillaber had no instructions to "negotiate with Mr. Ten Eyck, and concert with Governor Mason." His commission from the King, copy of which is before me, upon this point, reads as follows. "I have entrusted him with special power and authority, to proceed to San Francisco, in Alta California, or wherever the Governor of that Territory may reside, and there with His Excellency, the Governor, a Provisional arrangement," &c., and also, if I was still in California, on Mr. Shillaber's arrival, the latter was "directed to concert with me," &c.

You will perceive, therefore, that you were wrong, in supposing that Mr. Shillaber was instructed to "negotiate with Mr. Ten Eyck and concert with Governor Mason." The instructions were precisely the reverse of this.

The fling at me,—late Commissioner of the United States,—and the unjust and "amiable" insinuations, contained in other articles of your paper of Saturday last, in reference to the Extra Honolulu Times, are duly appreciated, and will be properly cherished. They are, however, none the less unworthy your discrimination, or your position, as the "Editor and Director of the Government Press."

Will you do me the justice of publishing this letter in your paper of Saturday next?

With all due respect, I subscribe myself,

Your obt. servant,

A. TEN EYCK.

The difference here is more verbal than real. Any proposition to Governor Mason, by Mr. Shillaber, concerted with Mr. Ten Eyck, must of course have been negotiated with him, previous to his yielding to that concert.

GALE AT MAUI.—The S.W. gale experienced at this place three weeks since, appears to have been still more severe at Maui, than at this place. From a letter recently received from Wailuku, dated the 24th ult., we make the following extract:—"We had a terrible *kona* here on Friday last; 20 houses were blown down at this place, 25 at Waiehu, and a like proportion all around. It was said to be the strongest at Makawao ever known there, and has done much damage to the cane crops. The trees have been stripped, and look like winter."

Another correspondent, at Makawao, says:—"Last week it commenced, the wind blowing exceedingly strong, which did more damage to

sugar cane and buildings than any single *kona* we have known on the island. A great quantity of cane has been prostrated. In one field the cane was not only blown down, but was broken up of it into three pieces. In Kula and Hana, seven or eight school houses and some of the large and valuable, used occasionally as places of worship, were blown down and destroyed. Our meeting house being old and weak, was prostrated with the rest of them. The bones of the natives which were old, have disappeared. So strong a *kona* we have seldom had since our acquaintance at the islands."

LOOK OUT FOR SWINDLERS.—We have heard of several persons who have been defrauded of goods, recently, by natives who have presented forged orders for the same. One person lost over \$20 worth, and another \$100 in this way; and the practice was to be a growing one, as might be expected, were undetected and unpunished. An example of conviction and punishment, would have a salutary effect in checking the crime, and vigilance may lead to this result.

Original Correspondence.

Tour of the Islands.—No 12.

DEAR SIR:—With some regret we turned back to the crater, for, from the various descriptions we had read we expected to look on a large molten lake tossed too and fro by the restless billows of the ocean in a tempest. We saw our regret decreased at all when we were only two weeks later, that the Rev. J. P. Mason, in visiting it had found a new world several acres in extent, a little to the south of the dome.

They saw this lake under very favorable circumstances, stood close to it, and dipped the end of their poles into the fiery liquid. Unfortunately our condition was such that we could not return, though sorely tempted to do so. Our path again led us over the pahoehoe, the every crevice was filled up with grass and ferns. The rain poured down merrily and the water and mud became so deep as to slow our progress considerably. Still we pressed ward and an hour before sunset reached the top of our day's journey, wet enough, and covered with mud indeed, but happy in the thought of one more day's travel would end our wanderings on Hawaii.

Ola is a little hamlet containing some twelve native houses. From our own experience we should judge it rained more frequently here than even at Hilo, and on making inquiry in regard to the weather, a native woman told us "the sun was a stranger in Ola." What there was very fruitful, but the lava lies close to the surface, and until decomposed, stands greatly in the way of farming operations. We thought of starting long before day light, but the natives told us the road was too deep to travel in the dark as we found it to be on our way to the morrow. We put up at the head of a deacon in Mr. Coan's church, who prepared us a good supper and gave us an excellent bed to sleep on. Our object in going to this place rather than to a house built purposely for the accommodation of travelers, was this. We had been told, that some time ago a native, an enterprising man, had been in the practice of receiving those that came along to visit the volcano, and was gradually adding to the number of his comforts and the extent of his accommodations, when a wealthy foreigner stepped in, built and furnished the present house, of course making it a little more desirable than that of the native, and so broke up his establishment entirely, (for here as well as elsewhere, when power and wealth come in competition, the former must go to the wall) and left the new place without a rival—a fact which I believe parties visiting the volcano learn to their cost.

Early in the morning we roused out, as we had left, alas it was very little for such hungry company, and then started for Hilo on a ride. The road was indeed deep. At every step the mud and water covered our ankles, rose often very much higher, we found however when we reached it, which we greatly enjoyed. The rain commenced falling as we reached and continued to fall faster and faster till it reached the woods. After walking two or three miles we entered a forest of ferns. They were just high enough to close in our prospect, left us nothing to look at, but a strip of road ahead, thick clouds above, and the dripping ferns on either side. This was a weary ride, but came to an end at last, for, after walking miles we came to a hill, ascended it, and the forest was before us. Entering this, we found a fine road made of ferns laid crosswise in much the same manner as on the old corduroy roads in the Western States. These ferns their softness were very grateful to our feet, and on them we proceeded rapidly. The trees of this forest were tall and straight, of them sixty or seventy feet high, but small. We did not see any that seemed more than eight or ten inches in diameter. Upon them their flowering vines had found their way, and their gorgeous clusters, mingled elegantly with the leaves of their supporters, or hung graceful pendants from their boughs. Past the woods we again waded through mud, and forded many a pool that lay in our path, till at noon, when to our great joy we reached Hilo and received a generous welcome from our friends, from whom we had been separated thirty days. In that time we had walked miles, ridden twenty-five, and sailed fifty. Had visited five stations, enjoyed a noble hospitality at each. Had spent sixteen days with them, four Sabbaths with our friends, and traveled hard the other fourteen, to accomplish a distance which is frequently made on a road in as many hours.

At Hilo we were detained three weeks to our regret, though it gave us the better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the people there and taking to the utmost their kindness and hospitality. But not to tax you greatly this time, I will close and subscribe myself once more,

Yours, &c.,

For the Polynesian.

EDITOR POLYNESIAN.

minds; to the developing and strengthening of their intellectual faculties; helps to the increase of useful knowledge.

"That the soul be without knowledge it is not good," is the declaration of the wise man. We know who said "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Knowledge is power, is an advantage in the mouth of every body. It is respectability. The grossly ignorant man cannot respect himself. The voluntary ignorant one cannot secure respect from others. He may boast of noble birth, or he may be proud, the honest, most contemptible, as Carlyle truly says, of all pride, still it is true as the bible hath it, "A better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king."

In regard to the Hawaiians, it is a matter of gratitude to God that so many of them have acquired the elements of knowledge, have learned to read, so that they can search the scriptures of truth, and to write, so that they can communicate intelligibly with each other on the different islands. This is true of the common people. As great a portion of this class probably can read and write as any nation under the sun. It is a matter of gratitude also that so many of the rising generation have laid a good foundation for an education in the common schools and in the Seminaries which have been established and successfully taught during the last twenty-five years. It is a subject of devout thanksgiving that so many books have been printed in the language of Hawaii; that not only school books of various kinds have been put into the hands of children and youths, but that the entire bible has been circulated; that a work on moral philosophy; another on natural theology, a volume of sermons, and several other works. Indeed a Hawaiian may gather into his library some twenty-five volumes of books in his own language. Considering the short time since the language was reduced to writing, the number of valuable works that have been published, is quite respectable.

Still more helps are greatly needed to the development of native mind, to the increase of useful knowledge. The grammar of the Hawaiian language is yet to be written. So of nearly every thing pertaining to natural science. A meagre outline of history is all they have in this department. What are twenty-five volumes in an age of book making and book reading? There is a stagnation of the Hawaiian mind. It needs to be aroused. It demands aliment. It thirsts in many cases for knowledge. The light of history and the light of science must be poured upon the Hawaiian mind. Many must "run to and fro" till knowledge shall be so diffused that the people shall cherish a proper self-respect; shall value their time as a means of improvement; shall become an industrious and intelligent people.

Third, As a means of securing self-respect, the Hawaiians need the influence of being cast under God, upon their own resources so as to sustain their own literary, and religious institutions, and to labor also for the extension of the gospel throughout the world.

A man of honest independence not only secures the highest respect of others, but that which is far greater, that of himself. The poet has said with some truth, at least,

"An honest man is the noblest of God's creatures."

To secure a title to the appellation of an honest man, one must earn his maintenance by the labor of his hands or his mind; must pay his honest dues, whether in the shape of taxes to the government under which he lives, or in the form of purchases for his daily support; must send his children to school, and promptly and cheerfully pay their tuition; must attend on the means of grace, and contribute his share in sustaining the ministers of religious instruction. The man who does all this, other things being equal, cannot but respect himself.

How has it been hitherto at the islands, and what is the state of things at the present time in respect to honest independence? For a long season, the gospel was preached, schools taught, medicine administered, and much other labor performed gratuitously. This was of necessity. The nation was unchristianized, uncivilized, uneducated;—of course, could not begin to appreciate the value of instruction, either literary or religious. The pioneers of the mission and their successors labored with disinterested kindness for many years, hoping and confidently expecting better days—days in which the nation would appreciate their labors and sustain their own institutions.

Now look at the nation after a lapse of some twenty-eight years, and mark the progress of improvement. I need not repeat what I have said on this subject, and will only say, that there are in the common schools more than nineteen thousand pupils, besides some one hundred and fifty in the higher seminaries; and more than twenty-two thousand members, in regular standing, in our churches. May not the Hawaiian nation be in a situation to appreciate the value of christian instruction, and ought they not to assume an attitude of honest independence by sustaining their own religious institutions? I need not say that they do not do so. While I acknowledge with gratitude to God that they do considerable, it is still true that as churches the Hawaiians have by no means come up to the work as they ought to have done.

They need, greatly need to have the influence of being cast upon their own resources, in the performance of this work. I will not in this paper state the bible doctrine on this subject, a doctrine plainly understood and as philosophical as true. I merely urge the necessity to the people of sustaining their own institutions on the ground of securing self-respect. And I ask my fellow laborers, does not this necessity exist?—Are beggars likely to cherish the feeling of self-respect, especially if they are able bodied men and women, able to work and sustain themselves? Which of the men will most value the services of the teacher of his children, the medical attendant who watches over him during a season of sickness, or his religious teacher, he who cheerfully labors to remunerate them for their services, or he who refuses or neglects to do so? Which of these two men will stand erect in conscious dignity? Which of them will be industrious, frugal, will lay out himself to be something in the world? Which of them to any thing of the promises of the bible, will be the most respectable, prosperous man? Need I press the question? To my mind the case is a plain one. From a long acquaintance with the islands, with the people, their wants, resources and capabilities, I unhesitatingly give it as my opinion that the people, as a general thing, are abundantly able to sustain their institutions; that they would be enriched greatly by so doing; and that the influence of being cast under God, upon their own resources, would create a feeling of self-respect to which they are now comparatively strangers. Thine for the Hawaiian nation.

December, 1849.

From the London Atlas of August 19, 1849.

THE MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE AMELIA.—Some months ago our columns contained the details of a mutiny and horrible massacre which took place on the 31 of October last year, on board the Amelia, of Glasgow, while in the Pacific.

The vessel was going from Mexico to China, with about £200,000, in gold, when three Spanish seamen confederated to secure the valuable cargo. They succeeded in surprising and slaying the watch in the middle of the night, and afterwards they killed the mate, a Mr. Cooke, an English passenger, as they necessarily came up on the deck. The captain (Mr. McNally) was also murdered, being duped by the promise of being allowed to leave in the ship's boat, and take Mrs. Cooke and her servant with him. The crew consisted of two English lads and several native sailors of different nations. These three Spanish ruffians succeeded in securing, one by one, into submission, and having seized and distributed the gold, they next made free with the wine. Afterwards a Dutch seaman named Smith conspired with some of the crew to retake the ship, and in the dead of night the three mutineers were surprised in their sleep and killed, and the vessel was steered safely to Honolulu, one of the Pacific Islands.

After the mutineers had been got rid of, the money which had been distributed among the crew was all brought aft, and deposited in the cabin, a most curious instance of good faith and honesty among a set of men of different countries. Through the judicious arrangements of Mr. Miller, her Majesty's Consul-General for the Pacific Islands, residing at Honolulu, specie amounting to \$287,684 was safely landed, and taken charge of by him; a list was likewise taken of the effects of those who had been murdered; and, in fact, everything in the vessel was safely secured. Among the papers found on board the Amelia were three bills of lading, with corresponding letters of advice and instructions from the Messrs. Turner & Co., of Matalan; one for \$140,000, consigned to Messrs. Turner & Co., of Hong Kong, but for account and risk of Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co., of London; another for \$120,000 to Messrs. Turner & Co., of Hong Kong, in payment of a cargo previously ordered for shipment in the Amelia on her arrival in China. The third bill of lading was for \$1,379, in favor of Mr. J. A. Durran, of Macao; \$16,304 were landed, for which no bills of lading or other documents could be found. We have now the gratification to state that Jan Smith, of Rotterdam, whose conduct on this occasion is above all praise, has been presented with £1,000 by several of the insurance companies; and also with a valuable sextant, with the following inscription:—

Presented to Mr. J. Smith, of Rotterdam, by the Corporation of the Royal Exchange, the Corporation of the London, the Indemnity Mutual Marine, the Marine, and the Alliance companies of London, in testimony of their high estimation of Mr. Smith's services, and their especial appreciation of the fidelity and courage displayed by him in rescuing the ship, Amelia, of Glasgow, and her valuable cargo, out of the hands of mutineers during her voyage from Matalan in China, in the year 1848. London, Aug. 18, 1849.

It is to be hoped that some reward will also be given to the two English apprentices Garrison and Macdonald, who aided Smith not only in the recovery of the ship, but in working her into port.

From the Boston Traveller.

The commission appointed to try Dr. Judd had closed its sittings, but had not made its report. It was presumed that it would be in favor of Dr. Judd, who would stand stronger than ever with the King and chiefs.

M. Dillon, the French Consul has made himself obnoxious to both government and residents by an unprincipled intrigue to overturn the government and replace the present officers by men of his own selection. He had made himself unpopular with his own countrymen as with others, and charges had been forwarded to France which it was hoped would lead to his removal.

Mr. E. O. Hall, late of the American mission, has taken charge of the Polynesian newspaper. The American missionaries generally were leaving the mission and settling among the natives as curates, supported in part by their own exertions, and in part by the voluntary contributions of the parishes.

The U. S. ship Ohio, Capt. Stridling, was to remain six weeks at Hilo and Honolulu.

The Sandwich Islands News, the paper which has manifested such bitter hostility to the government and to the American missionaries, had been discontinued.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of July, says:— "Lady Franklin having addressed a memorial to the Emperor of Russia, in which she stated that there is some possibility that the expedition which sailed four years ago from England, for the discovery of the north-west passage, under the command of her husband, Sir John Franklin, and of which no intelligence had been received, had been thrown on the coasts of Siberia or Nova Zembla, his Imperial Majesty instantly resolved to fit out an expedition to make a strict search on these distant shores, and for this purpose the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg has been consulted as to the best course it would be expedient to adopt."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.
Dec. 29—Am ship John Dowling, Bache, fm San Francisco.
Jan. 2—Am ship Elvira, Rogers, from San Francisco.
4—Am whk bk Monmouth, Haber, from Christmas Island.

Cleared.
Dec. 29—Am ship Captain, Brachure, for Calcutta.
29—Chilian brig J. R. S., Schmidt, for Valparaiso.
Am ship Elizabeth Ellen, Truman, Hong Kong.
30—Danish Brig, Edin, for San Francisco.
Am ship Victoria, Boat, San Francisco, sailed fm Lahaina.
Hawaiian ship George, Hepler, for Valparaiso.
Jan. 1—Am ship Robt Bruce, Henderson, San Francisco.
Am ship Brothers, South, for San Francisco.
4—Am whk ship Wolga, Luce.

Shipping in Port, Jan. 5.
Propeller Massachusetts, S. R. Knox.

MERCHANT VESSELS.
Am ship Mariposa, Martin.
Haw. ship Chance, Vanhook.
Br. brig John Bull, Robinson.
Am ship Walcott, Carter.
Bremen ship, Allen, Hower.
Haw. ship Burgermeister, Jensen, Matineuse.
Tabitian ship Courrier de Paris, Butler.
Am ship Victoria, Ryan.
Am ship Henry, Roberts, for Oregon.
Haw. ship Three Brothers, Stewart, for Hong Kong.
Am ship John Perry, Do Fezat.
Br. brig Mary Anne, West, on the reef.
Br. brig Mary Anne, West, on the reef.

WHALERS.
Am whk ship Heroine, Wall; Warren, Evans; LeGrange, Dexter.

FOUND.
UPON THE WHARF near the Pilot's Office, four iron-bound casks, two of which are marked "One Sugar, and one Butter." I understand that these casks have been lying upon the wharf about two weeks. The owner can have his property, by calling at the Custom House where it is now stored, and paying charges.

CHAS. R. BISHOP.
Custom House, Honolulu, 1
January 4, 1850. 34-11

JUST RECEIVED!
NEW & FANCY GOODS!!

From Hamburg Direct!!!
The undersigned would respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Honolulu, and the Public generally, that in addition to his well assorted Stock, he has just received, from Hamburg direct,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY & FANCY GOODS!!
And which he now offers for Sale, at his Store in Honolulu, (within a few doors of the Maine Hotel and formerly occupied by Mr. I. Montgomery) at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber would particularly direct the attention of Purchasers to a few of the articles lately received, viz:—

LADIES' Embroidered Dresses,
" Ready made morning gowns,
" Superior silk scarfs,
" Kid gloves and artificial flowers,
" Fancy work tables and work boxes.

A VARIETY OF
Splendid black, blue, white and other colored Silks, red and black silk velvets, linen and silk handkerchiefs, black crapes, thread lace, sewing silks, bleached and unbleached calico, fancy prints and gingham, diaper toweling, figured wools and cotton table covers.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Gentlemen will please observe that the Subscriber has also on sale a choice lot of superior clothing, consisting of—Superfine frock and dress cloth coats, vests, pantaloons, first quality linen shirts, flannel shirting, boots, shoes, &c.

SUNDRIES.
Among sundry other articles, too numerous to mention, on sale at the Store of the undersigned, will be found a quantity of dried apples, several cases eau de cologne, a neat and beautiful mantle piece clock, a large assortment of black, green and white paints, crockeryware, fancy-wood portable writing desks, patent iron wool screwing machines, bake pans, wire dish covers, riding whips, accordeons, &c. &c.

—A L S O—
Several cases of the BEST LONDON PORTER and SHERRY CORDIAL, in bottles.

—JAN. 34-11—
ULRICH ALTING.

CRABB & SPALDING.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and recruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting this port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash or bills of exchange on the United States and Europe.

CHARLES BREWER,
Commission Merchant,
BOSTON, U. S.

Refer to
MAKKE, ANTHON & Co.
R. W. WOOD

DANIEL B. CLARK,
TAILOR.
Opposite the residence of Dr. Wood,
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Garments cut and made to order in the latest styles.
—JAN. 34-11—

40 BARRELS PORTER AND ALE, for sale by
H. HACKFELD.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.
San Francisco.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMPLETED
a large hall in the second story of the building recently erected by him on Washington street, and proposes to open it on the 20th inst., for the use of the Merchants of San Francisco and business men generally. Newspapers from all parts of the world will be kept on hand, and the shipping news collected daily. No effort or expense will be spared to gather such mercantile information and news of the day as the present wants of the business community demand. Half-yearly subscriptions received from residents. Trailing parties can subscribe by the week. Persons from the mines, visiting San Francisco, may also have access to the news from all quarters, and in addition, accommodations for writing letters will be furnished. Letter charges for the various mails will be kept at the office of the Exchange.
Dec. 29. —JAN. 34-11—
EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

CENSUS.
It being the duty of the undersigned to see that the census of the Islands is taken, he would respectfully request all foreigners to render such assistance in the work, as they conveniently can, to the agents who will go around on the first week in January.
Honolulu, Dec. 29, 1849. —JAN. 34-11—
R. ARMSTRONG.

To the Ladies of Honolulu.
MADAME E. MILET, FROM HAMBURG, Germany, begs to inform the Ladies of Honolulu, that she has commenced the business of MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, and is prepared to receive orders in the above business, in which she solicits a share of public patronage.

For address, apply to Mr. Alting. —JAN. 34-11—

HAWLEY, STERLING & CO.
Foot of Sacramento-Street, San Francisco Cal.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, keep constantly on hand and for sale, Clothing of every description, Hardware, &c. &c.
Dec. 29. —JAN. 34-11—

HAWAIIAN BOOKS.
COPIES OF THE HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION AND VOCABULARY, for sale at this office.
Dec. 29. —JAN. 34-11—

PLOWS! PLOWS!
For sale by
ANNEX & CO.
Also—Shovels, Spades, Chairs, and a general assortment of merchandise.
Also—A few bins, fresh BEANS, just received.
Dec. 22. —JAN. 34-11—

VACCINE!
NOW on hand a supply of fresh VACCINE VIRUS, which will be good only a few days. Persons who wish to be protected from the Small Pox had better apply immediately, at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Wood.
Aug. 11, 1849. —JAN. 34-11—
GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

R. S. BARKER,
Retail Dry Goods and Grocery Dealer,
On the corner directly opposite the residence of J. G. Munro.

Has constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Prints, Cottons, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices and right whale Oil; CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

Also Goshen Butter, Fine Table Salt, 1 barrel Pea of Ground Nuts, Mackerel.

N. B.—A large assortment of Children's Toys, for sale cheap. —JAN. 34-11—
J. 28. 6m11.

NOTICE.
FROM THIS DATE ALL STAMPS and STAMPED PAPER required by law in the transaction of business in this Kingdom, can be obtained at the Treasury Office, Honolulu House —JAN. 34-11—

NOTICE TO VESSELS.
OFFICERS, Crews, Laborers and Pilots furnished to Shipping, at short notice and on reasonable terms, by
GRISWOLD & PRATT,
San Francisco, Upper California
—JAN. 34-11—

HOLLOW WARE.
8 CASES ENAMELED WARE, consisting of Round Boilers, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Preserving Pans, Skillets, Griddles, Glue Pots, Frying Pans, &c., &c., received for Test, and for sale by
EVERETT & CO.
—JAN. 34-11—

SCHOONER AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, January 8th, at 12 o'clock, M. will be sold at Public Auction, the schooner, "CHANCE," of 30 tons register, as she now lies at the Custom House wharf. For further particulars, please apply at the Auction Room.
Terms at sale.
—JAN. 34-11—
E. W. THOMPSON, Auc'r.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship MARIPOSA, O. S. Martin, Master, will sail as above on or about the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to
MAKKE, ANTHON & CO.
—JAN. 34-11—

TO SAIL IN ABOUT TEN DAYS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid A 1 British clipper ship TEPEC, G. H. Luce, commander, 173 tons, is coppered and copper fastened, sails remarkably fast, has superior accommodations and room for a few tons of goods. For terms of freight or passage apply to
STARKEY, JANION & CO.
—JAN. 34-11—

The undersigned gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts which the crew of the brig Tepec may contract during the stay of said vessel in this port.
—JAN. 34-11—
G. H. LUCE, Commander.

THE SCHOONER MARY ANN.
JOHN SOUZA, Master, built at Kauai, 33 tons burthen, will hereafter be engaged in the coasting trade among these islands. The M. A. is new, a good sea boat and a fast sailer, has good accommodations for passengers, and good storage for freight. For further particulars enquire of
MANUEL PICO.
—JAN. 34-11—

SCHOONER FOR SALE.
THE A. N. O. 1. COPPERED and copper fastened Schooner CATHARINE, about 45 tons burthen, well found in sail and rigging. Said vessel is in good order, sails well, and carries a large cargo. She will be sold low to close a concern. For terms, apply to R. A. S. WOOD, or to the Captain on board.
Dec. 29. —JAN. 34-11—

Schooner For Sale.
THE superior well-built Schooner ANNE, 62 tons burthen, just arrived from California, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of
SAMSON & CO.
Honolulu, Dec. 30th.

TO LET.
THE TWO STORY DWELLING house, belonging to the trustees of the Oahu Charity School, and situated in the suburbs of Honolulu, on the road leading to Waikiki. For terms, apply to
R. ARMSTRONG, Minister of Pub. Instruction.
Dec. 29. —JAN. 34-11—

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE AND Premises belonging to Capt. Wm. Baele, lately occupied by Mrs. M. Holden, deceased. For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN & BACLE.
Dec. 29. 1849. —JAN. 34-11—

FOR SALE!
THE valuable Store on the wharf, lately occupied by W. H. PALMER, is eligible situated for business, and well worth the attention of parties desirous to purchase. For particulars apply to
STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Dec. 15. 31-11

For Sale or Let.
TO BE Sold or Let for a term of years, the large and commodious Mansion lately occupied by Henry Skinner, Esquire, with every convenience for a large and genteel family. For terms, apply at the Polynesian office.
Honolulu, April 14, 1849.—11

Professional Notice.
J. R. JASPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and SOLICITOR in Chancery, will practice in the several Courts of this Kingdom. He will give particular attention to the drawing of Legal instruments, such as deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, powers of attorney, wills, and to conveying in general.

He has removed his office to the rooms in the north end of the building occupied by Wm. French, Esq., as a store, where he may be consulted every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M., till 3 P. M. Entrance to office may be had through either of the large gates opening into the yard. Principal entrance through the gate immediately above the store of Messrs. Crabb & Spalding.
December, 8. 30-11

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having letters or packets directed to M. DILLON, late Consul for the Republic of France, are requested to forward the same to me. Also, having been left in charge of the Commercial Interests of France, all Masters and Seamen of merchant ships and whalerships belonging to the French Republic will apply to me for assistance in case of necessity.

Entrusted with the care of the Commercial Interests of the French Republic.
Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1849.—26-11

LIVERY STABLE!
F. MANINI would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE, on his premises, near the residence of Mr. I. Montgomery, where he intends to keep the best of SADDLE HORSES for ladies and gentlemen. Horses hired out by the day or week.
Oct 12 22-11

COFFEE.
12,000 LBS. MANILA COFFEE for sale by
EVERETT & CO.

Salt for Sale.
BY the subscriber at his place, MAPULOA, formerly owned by Mr. I. Montgomery,
SALT.
in quantities to suit purchasers.
—JAN. 34-11—
C. W. VINCENT.

PAPER HANGINGS.
1400 ROLLS PAPER HANGINGS, as above, sorted patterns, for sale by
EVERETT & CO.
—JAN. 34-11—

STORAGE.
IN THE LARGE COMMODOUS CELLAR under the house of Theo. Shillaber, Esq.
Apply to
EVERETT & CO.
—JAN. 34-11—

CAUTION.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner upon his estate at Puloa salt works, on pain of being proceeded against according to Law.
Nov. 10, 1849.—26-11
C. W. VINCENT.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE by the undersigned—a full assortment of Carpenter's Tools, consisting in part of—Plane, Joint, Sucker, Chisel, &c. &c. Also a set of nearly 2 acres, including a Garden in front, tastefully laid out, and a Grapery, both of which are stocked with an excellent selection of healthy young fruit trees. For further particulars apply to
STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Oct 27. —JAN. 34-11—

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE by the Undersigned—the following assortment of merchandise.

Hardware.
2 anchors and chains, 10 whale boats, Patent bullock trace chains, Swedes iron, axes, Adzes, carpenter's and cooper's tools, Table cutlery &c., chest, cupboard & padlocks, Cut, wrough, composition, scupper and spike nails,

Wood screws, assorted sizes, brass do, Britannia Japan and solar lamps, Tin plates and pots, hollow ware, a large ass't, Britannia cutting dishes, 200 cutlasses, Cigar cutters, &c., pocket knives, Sheath knives, family grind stones, faucet, Oil and molasses gates, various patterns.

Groceries.
Casks hams, tins picnic and water crackers, Kids mackerel, pine-apple and other cheese, Lard, crushed and brown sugar, sperm candles, Tobacco, various qualities, olive oil, tea, coffee, Cigars of various brands, Chile beans, flour, Prime and extra flour, prime and extra beef, Pickled and stewed oysters, &c. in tins, Fresh salmon; together with a large variety of preserves, in 1, 2 and 3 lb jars.

Assorted pickles and table sauces, table salt, Lardine mustard, 25 tons best Liverpool salt, Dried currants, 40 lbs best castile do, Farina, rice, spices of various kinds, Ground rice, split peas, raisins, &c.

Dry Goods.
400 prs blankets, 2 cases towelling, linen, Bleached drilling, blue do, denims, ticking, Nankins, 36 inch black travis, duck, Pongee, Madras, and Spitalfield hdk's, Fancy calico shirts, gent's morning dress do, Canvas, duck, denim, white cotton, Brown drilling, and fancy plaid pants, Monkey jackets, pant do, reefing do, thick pants, Lamb wool shirts and drawers, Extra heavy gaiter frocks, do light, Wool stockings and socks, regatta under shirts, Brown linen coats, hosiery, assorted.

Paints, Oils, Cordage, Canvas, &c.
Boiled linseed oil in jars, keros and on draught; Turpentine; verdigris; ground vermilion, 100 lbs white lead; 30 black paint; 40 green; Bright varnish; 50 boxes, assorted window glass; Cane and hemp cordage, ass'd sizes; Pitch; coal tar; asphaltum; white lead; Putty; Palm; books and printers; mauls; Marlin spikes; cutting falls; head spades; Mining knives; iron; lances; iron poles; Boat timbers & knees; bairers; dippers; scrapers; Bung borers; paints and varnish, White wash brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Crockery & Glassware.
Dinner sets; tea do; plates; ass'd sizes; Blue napkins; yellow do; bake dishes; mugs; Cups and saucers; glass lamps, ass'd patterns, Cut, plain and pressed tumblers; ass' goblets; Wine glasses; basins and ewers; castors; Chambers, &c. &c.

China and Fancy Goods.
Chinese work boxes; writing desks; tea caddies; Cigar boxes; heavy Canton crape shawls; Camphor trunks and chests; walking sticks, Umbrellas, single and double; Fejee axes; bits; Headstresses; spears; shells and other curiosities; Looking glasses, plain and cold, extra width; Bamboo settees.

A. B. HOWE.
Boots and Shoes; Gents' Gaiter Shoes; Pump; Heavy Brogans; Sailors' Heel'd Pumps.
Nov. 24-28-11

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED direct from Liverpool per Barque "DANIEL GRANT," and on sale by the undersigned.

Hardware.
Enamelled basins, sailors' pots and cans, Lamps, ass'd puddings, cutlery, Bowls and sheath knives, ass'd locks, Percussion caps, quart measures, land chains, Perforated, single and double, and gun, Double and single shot belts and pouches, Rifles, Carbines, pistols, (revolving and holster,) Blunderbusses, air guns, sword sticks, cutlasses, Drabes and stocks, lamb wool worsted, Kid, thread and thibet gloves, silk, brown cotton, Berlin and merino hose & half hose, (ass'd col's) White and blue striped woolen and cotton under shirts,

Bobbin net, pants, ass'd carpetings, ponchos, Blankets, cotton blankets, denims, Turkey red Plaids for ladies' cloaks, Turkey red cambrics, Yellow and white printed cottons, ass'd braces, Chambers, assorted colors, clothing, assorted superior quality, Mole skin, cordery and velvet trousers, Belts, &c. &c.

Liquors and Groceries.
Champagne, brandy, —Rizott's—port wine, Blended gin, ass'd porters, claret, &c. &c. pms, Sauces and pickles, mustard, butter, currants, Tongues, sperm candles, bbis. of stewed, pickled and fresh oysters.

25 tons English white salt, ass'd earthenware, and patent water purifiers, raisins, pipes, &c.
STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Nov. 17, 1849. 27-11

NEW GOODS.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, the balance of the cargo ex American ship, "CHANCE," consisting in part of—

White and gray cotton hosiery, Blouses, Groceries, assorted kinds, assorted pantaloons, Flushing calico, patent cordage, French calf skins, English iron bars, assorted, Swedes iron, bars and rods, as 1 sizes, English iron bolts, painted mugs, &c. chambers, Two dinner sets, blue edged dishes, Ewers and basins, assorted colors, spit cups, Pint and half pint bowls, ass'd colors, napkins, Olive oil, Tenerife wine, Madras handkerchiefs, Flannel, cotton thread, cotton carpeting.

Writing, additry, sole and upper leather, Split leather, 1 case medicine, tar, pitch, Room, bright varnish, coal tar, blis Japan, Cigars, assorted, tobacco, glue, paste blacking, Steel pens, wafers, lead pencils, bees wax, Lamp wicks, night lamps, iron nails, and iron, Comp. nails and spikes, hardware, ass'd, Carolina horse, shoe thread, cast steel, fly pans, Toilette glasses, pocket do, friction rollers, Gunstone cranks, shoemakers' findings, vices, Anvils, rivets, hooks and thumbnails, pots, Window weights, tea kettles, spoons, ewers, Spiders, &c. shovels, spades, garden hoses, Railroad lanterns, deck

