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## NOTES

From the Friend.

**On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.**

(Concluded from No. XII., page 116.)

92. PRESENTS TO THE MISSIONARIES.—There are those who affect to believe that the Missionaries receive much in presents from the natives, in the profit arising from their lands and flocks. To such, it may be answered, that the minutes before me abundantly prove that beyond small presents in token of personal regard, every Missionary has to account minutely for all these gifts, benefactions and profits, not as benefits accruing to him personally, but as charges against his own annual allowance, in strict accordance with the following resolution of the Missionaries themselves.

Resolved, That whatever amount of property, or whatever advantages for worldly gain may be placed at our disposal, we shall not feel at liberty to accumulate wealth for ourselves, but shall strictly adhere to the sentiment that those who accumulate wealth for themselves, and do not honor the Lord with their substance, live in violation of the commands of Christ, expose their own souls to death, and deprive the dying heathen of the bread of life.

There is no instance that the Missionaries ever in any one case, deviated from that Evangelical regulation, or that they have ever applied to the King, chiefs or people, for any thing but help to build churches, meeting and school houses, and for pastors and teachers to enable them to preach and diffuse the blessings of the gospel, and of a christian education.

It can hardly be called an exception, to confess that in consideration of all these advantages, freely bestowed on their part, they did resolve "that the Government should free them from all taxation," when coupled with the following resolution,—"notwithstanding that should the Government persist after a full explanation of our views upon this subject, to lay taxes on this Mission, rather than offend or rebel against the rulers, we will, like Christ, pay the taxes imposed upon us, while we remain in the land."

With this resolution the Missionaries have continued most quietly to comply, while I must not omit here to state that all lands held by them, whether by gift or lease, are considered to be the property of the Mission and not of individuals, and so in like manner with the avails of herds, hire of oxen, &c. while to increase these beyond a limited number is particularly forbidden.

93. But there are others, who unable to deny all this, go round on the opposite tack, and blame the Missionaries for a too great spirituality in the abstraction of themselves and of the natives from all worldly pursuits and improvements.

Here also the tongue of detraction will be found at war with the facts as they stand recorded in the minutes.

On the 31st of July 1835, the Missionaries opened an establishment at Wailuku, on the north side of Maui, for the education of native girls, and their training in spinning, knitting and weaving. Washing, braiding, ironing, sewing, feeding the silk worms, &c., were afterwards attempted. In 1836, the 2d class of six, had manufactured 169 yards of cloth; two pieces of more than 20 yards each had been made under Miss Brown's inspection, in families, and another piece was ready for the loom. In 1838, the number that had been instructed under Miss Brown, was 24, all of whom had acquired a tolerable knowledge of spinning and knitting, and 5 were tolerable weavers, and in March a new class of 20 was admitted. In 1839, the pupils had increased to 52, who had made considerable improvement in their studies, and also in the arts above mentioned. Of the pupils, 18 were members of the church.

From the commencement, about 600 yards of cloth had been made, and every thing was going on most prosperously, when to the great misfortune of the establishment, on account of ill health, it became necessary to remove Miss Brown to Kalaupapa.

Miss Ogden was appointed to assist in the female seminary at Wailuku, and her labors have been directed with success to the training of the pupils to habits of order, industry and cleanliness; also to the improvement of their minds in knowledge, by which they have been elevated in character, and many of them fitted for stations of usefulness.

94. AT WAIALU, on the N. W. side of Oahu, the Missionaries established a school, wherein natural theology, civil and sacred geography, mental and written arithmetic were taught, in combination with the improvement of the natives in manual labor, habits of industry, regularity, economy and cleanliness. The Government favored the institution by a valuable grant of land. About 5 hours daily, were devoted to labor. In 1842 and 1843, the avails of that labor supported the school, and there was every prospect of its success, till the death of its teacher, Mr. Locke, since which it has been discontinued.

95. AT WAIOLO, on Kauai, Mr. Johnson has a select school, with about 60 boys receiving education in combination with exercises in manual labor.

96. AT KAILUA, Island of Hawaii, Governor Adams in 1839, seeing these successful operations, attempted to introduce manufactures amongst the natives in that district. Several families had become proficient in spinning, 4 young men had become good weavers, and 12 pieces, 400 yards of plain and twilled cotton had been manufactured.

97. At the Mission Seminary, endeavors were made to establish a class to instruct the natives in the principles of correct living and of medical science, and Dr. Judd was requested to deliver an annual course of lectures on anatomy and other branches of the medical profession.

98. At the last general meeting of council, I find that the Missionaries concurred in the following resolution, "that we deem it important that Government be urged to establish and support a National Institution, whose main object it shall be to teach agriculture in connection with the sciences."

99. It has also been charged against the American Missionaries here, that they have indelicately wormed themselves into the confidence of the King and chiefs, in order to exercise an influence favorable only to themselves and to the U. States.

Here also, I find only bold and unscrupulous assertion, without even a shadow of truth.

What is the character of this supposed pernicious and selfish intervention that these Missionaries have attempted to exercise? Let the impartial world judge from the following resolutions recorded at page 24 and 28 of the minutes for so far back as 1838.

1st. Resolved, That though the system of government in the Sandwich Islands has, since the commencement of the reign of Kamehameha, been greatly improved through the influence of Christianity and the introduction of written and printed laws, and the salutary agency of Christian chiefs has proved a great blessing to the people, still, the system is so very imperfect for the management of the affairs of a civilized and virtuous nation, as to render it of great importance, that correct views of the rights and duties of rulers and subjects and of the principles of jurisprudence and political economy, should be held up before the king and the members of the national council.

2nd. Resolved, That it is the duty of Missionaries to teach the doctrine that rulers should be just, ruin the fear of God, seeking the best good of their nation demanding no more of subjects as such, than the various ends of the government may justly require; and if church members among them violate the commands of God, they should be admonished with the same faithfulness and tenderness as their dependants.

3rd. Resolved, That rulers in power are so by the providence of God, and in an important sense by the will or consent of the people, and ought not to resign or shrink from the cares and responsibilities of their offices therefore teachers of religion ought carefully to guard the subjects against contempt for the authority of their rulers, or any evasion or resistance of government orders, unless they plainly set at defiance the commands of God.

4th. Resolved, That the resources of the nation are at its own disposal for its defence, improvement and perfection, and subjects ought to be taught to feel that a portion of their time and services, their property and earnings may rightfully be required by the sovereign or national council, for the support of government, in all its branches and departments, and that it is a Christian duty to render honor, obedience, fear, custom and tribute to whom they are due, as taught in the 13th of Romans, and that the sin of disloyalty which tends to confusion, anarchy and ruin, deserves reproof as really and as promptly as that of injustice on the part of rulers or any other violation of the commands of God.

5th. Resolved, That while rulers should be allowed to do what they will with their own, or with what they have a right to demand, we ought to encourage the security of the right of subjects also to do what they will with their own, provided they render to Cesar his due.

6th. Resolved, That rulers ought to be prompted to direct their efforts to the promotion of general intelligence and virtue as a grand means of removing the existing evils of the system, gradually defining and limiting by equitable laws the rights and duties of all classes, that thus by improving rather than revolutionizing the government, its administration may become more abundantly salutary, and the hereditary rulers receive no detriment but corresponding advantage.

7th. Resolved, That to remove the improvidence and imbecility of the people, and promote the industry, wealth and happiness of the nation, it is the duty of the mission to urge mainly the motives to loyalty, patriotism, social kindness and general benevolence; but while on the one hand he should not condemn their artifice, wants, ancient or modern, because they depend on fancy, or a taste not refined; he should on the other endeavor to encourage and multiply such as will enlist their energies, call forth ingenuity, enterprise and patient industry, and give scope for enlarged plans of profitable exertion, which, if well directed, would clothe the population in beautiful cottons, fine linen and silk, and their arable fields with rich and various productions suited to the climate; would adorn the land with numerous comfortable, substantial habitations, made pleasant by elegant furniture, cabinets and libraries; with permanent and well endowed school houses and seminaries; large, commodious and durable churches, and their seas and harbors with ships owned by natives, sufficient to export to other countries annually the surplus products of their soil, which may at no very distant period amount to millions.

Resolved, That we deem it proper for members of this mission, to devote a portion of their time to instructing the natives into the best method of cultivating their lands, and of raising flocks and herds, and of turning the various products of the country to the best advantage, for the maintenance of their families, the support of government and of schools, and the institutions of the gospel, and its ministers, at home and abroad.

Is there any thing selfish or exclusively American in these resolutions—any thing anti monarchical, anti social or anti commercial—any thing opposed to the freedom and beneficence of the gospel, or that a good christian, philanthropist or political economist could condemn, as applied to a people in the circumstances in which the Hawaiians then were and still are?

Verily, in my opinion, these resolutions ought to be printed in letters of gold and hung up in the house of Wolffe as a beacon to guide their legislation for the welfare of the natives and of all the inhabitants of these Islands.

100. The appointment of the Rev. Mr. William Richards, in 1838, for the purpose of acting as a teacher to the chiefs, has also been put forward as a proof that the Missionaries wished to control the Government for their own ends.

Before dismissing the subject of contributions, I ought also to state that the large native stone church of Honolulu, since the first stone was laid, on the 18th September 1838, up to 1843, had cost about \$50,000, all of which had been paid except \$120.

Upon the whole it may be stated that the natives have made a fair beginning in contributing towards the expenses of their own religious instruction; but hitherto, it has only been a beginning, and much greater and more systematic efforts are wanting before the Missionaries can exist on these Islands without the benefactions of their fellow citizens in the U. S.

Nothing is easier than to make that assertion, but it is one which would only be made by those who arrogate to themselves a credibility beyond the fact and beyond the question of mankind.

That the appointment of Mr. Richards had no other object than the benefit of the chiefs and people, through the enlightenment of a christian education, will be best seen by the following extracts respecting it, found at page 28 and 29 of the minutes for 1838.

"Resolved, That whereas a letter has been received from the King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, requesting Mr. Richards to become their teacher, we approve the choice made by the King and Chiefs, and leave it entirely with Mr. Richards to accept or reject the appointment, as may seem to him to be duty."

Resolved, That in case Mr. Richards accepts the above appointment, Mr. Tinker be requested to supply his place, and act as Seaman's Preacher."

\* Mr. Richards reported the result of an interview with the chiefs on the subject of a teacher, in which

\* Suppose 100,000 acres in the Sandwich Islands, or 25,000 on each of the four principal Islands, would, if well cultivated to cane, produce 3,000 lbs. a year per acre, this product alone at 5 cents per lb. would be \$15,000,000.

they confirmed their choice of him to act towards them in that capacity; and he signified his acceptance of their choice, to act for one year, with the express understanding that he be at liberty to decline acting on public occasions, and going to Oahu to act as interpreter in national affairs, except as any other missionary might be called upon to act in the case."

101. The appointment by the Mission, at the request of the chiefs, of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, to educate and rear up the young chiefs, has also been represented as a measure having no higher object than the selfish policy of priestcraft. If after the notice I have taken of their school in my note 37, published in the Friend of 1st August, any thing further be wanted in proof of the excellent objects which they had in view, and of the admirable manner in which they pursue those objects, let sceptics visit their institution.

To give the last blow to old Pagan superstitions, place Christianity on a footing of permanent predominance, and give a powerful impulse to general knowledge, improvement and civilization, the Missionaries could not have devised a more effectual remedy than the education and moral training of the present and future rulers of the natives.

102. Another appointment has been matter of great, and I fear, wild misrepresentation; I mean that of Dr. Gerrit P. Judd. This gentleman was originally attached to the Missionary body in a professional capacity. From the minutes it appears that he took a very active interest in the management of all their concerns, and regularly attended as a member of the general councils, till that of 1843. In 1842, the Dr. was prevailed upon to accept an appointment under the government, and give up his connection with the Mission. It is therefore not true that the Missionaries put him forward as an agent, of their own, to help Mr. Richards in dominating over the King and people, for the benefit of the Missionaries themselves, and of the American residents. It was natural to expect that the chiefs, as their education advanced under the care of Mr. Richards, would see the necessity of improving their administration, especially in what concerned foreign residents, and that they would seek for some one who could interpret for them and preserve a record of their transactions and decisions. Dr. Judd had frequently before made himself useful as a voluntary assistant; they knew him to be well acquainted with the native language and character, and to be diligent in business, his reputation was high with those who knew him best, and it was very natural that their choice should fall upon him.

I find the following resolution of the Missionaries respecting his resignation, at page 32 of the minutes of 1842.

### ABSTRACT OF NATIVE PROTESTANTS, BELONGING TO THE CHURCHES PLANTED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Year.	Total number from the beginning, admitted to church on examination.	Total number of these from the beginning, deceased.	Total number of deaths during last year.	Total number of children from the beginning baptised.	Total number of baptisms during the last year.	Total number of church members, or communicants, in regular standing.	Total marriages during the last year.	Average congregation on the sabbath.
1837	1,259		33	721	239	1,049	1,082	
1838	2,825				2,422	3,341	1,259	7,700
1839	16,587	181			1,751	15,915	1,143	21,450
1840	21,379	801	520	5,988	1,751	18,451	1,221	15,100
1841	22,846	1,485	654	7,721	943	16,903	1,314	18,050
1842	25,434	2,080	646	8,904	1,050	19,210	924	17,950
1843	30,605	2,871	847	9,923	1,694	23,804	994	15,450
1844	31,409	3,856	893	10,405	934	22,652	1,314	17,525

The difference between the total number of admissions, and that of regular church members is because of those admitted, some are suspended, some excommunicated, and some die, all of whom are deducted from the number registered as of regular standing in the churches.

The following Table of schools for the last four years is also worthy of attention, although it will be seen by the notes that it is not perfect.

### ABSTRACT OF NATIVE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Readers.	Writers.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
1841	357	505	18,034	5,514	961	3,546	789
1842	395	438	15,228	5,326	2,254	5,448	1,489
1843	202	246	8,827	3,926	1,339	3,560	1,195
1844	346	294	12,678	6,569	2,290	6,014	1,936

No return from Kailua, Kealahou, Kau, and other Schools. Many returns appear wanting from Maui, Oahu, and Kauai.

According to the last report, there was in Hawaii, 165 schools; in Maui, 81; in Oahu, 62; and in Kauai, 38.

At the Missionary Seminary at Lahainalua, and at Hilo, natives are educated with a view to act as school teachers, and at Wailuku, in March last, 100 teachers met in convention to discuss matters connected with school interests and memorialize the Government. The want of a proper provision for native teachers, greatly retards the progress of education.

From the above table it is clear that neither the spiritual nor secular instruction of the natives has been neglected by the Missionaries. The proportion of natives that they have brought within the pale of christianity, induced to attend church, and instructed in a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is stupendous, when compared with the ignorance in which they found them, and the apathy and prejudices which they had to overcome.

May I ask in what part of the world can Protestantism point to so proud and complete a triumph?

104. But the Missionaries have not only conferred upon the natives a knowledge of letters, but provided them with useful books on which to exercise that knowledge, with profit to themselves. It would greatly exceed my limits to enumerate all the useful works that have emanated from their well conducted and constantly employed printing department, but I will quote a few to show the general scope of their pious endeavors. The holy scriptures in the old and new testaments, have been translated into the native tongue and extensively distributed. Hymns with and without notes, and a scripture catechism have been prepared.

And amongst the works to be found in the Hawaiian tongue, are the following: Worcester's Sacred Geography, Universal Geography, Geographical Questions, Scripture Chronology and History, Animals of the Earth, with a chart, History of Beasts, Hawaiian History, Church History, Mathematics, embracing Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation; Colburn's Algebra, Anatomy, Wayland's Moral Philosophy, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, Tract on Astronomy, Maps of Universal Geography.

"That as Dr. Judd has resigned his connection with the Mission, we therefore express to him our high estimation of his past services, and affectionately request him to cooperate with us in furthering all the grand objects of the Mission, so far as he can consistently with his new engagements."

That resolution goes far to prove that the King made a judicious selection at the time; in his new functions the Dr. seems to have given great satisfaction, for during the British commission the King appointed him to represent his person at the board, and has subsequently elevated him to the high and confidential office of his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There therefore never was any thing in the appointment of Dr. Judd nor can I learn that there ever was any thing in his conduct that could justify the report that he was the mere tool of the Missionaries, put forward for his notorious anti English feeling, to keep down British interests.

In the whole minutes of the Missionaries before me, namely, those for the last eight years, there is not one sentence that breathes a want of charity, or an antipathy to any part of the family of Adam; to suppose that the Missionaries cherished an anti British feeling, is to calumniate them greatly; and I think I may say the same of Dr. Judd himself, for unless I have been greatly misled, he it was whose advice, under the demands made upon the King previous to the provisional cession, decided His Majesty to throw himself and his sovereignty upon the justice and generosity of the Queen of Great Britain.

The view of Dr. Judd, I believe, was supported by some of the leading American Missionaries, and as it is well known that a very numerous party wished the King to declare himself under the joint protection of America and France, it is not to be believed that either the Missionaries or Dr. Judd entertained the hostility to England of which they have been accused.

The result has proved that Dr. Judd on that great occasion, gave sound advice to the King, founded on a just appreciation of the policy of the British Government.

Under a justifiable fear for the safety of the Protestant faith planted in these Islands, it was natural for the Missionaries to prefer a Protestant to a Catholic domination.

103. Having thus replied to the most serious charges that have been preferred against the Missionaries, I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the success of their spiritual labors.

This will be best shewn by the following abstract of native Protestants which I have carefully prepared from the minutes of the last eight years.

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From the above table it is clear that neither the spiritual nor secular instruction of the natives has been neglected by the Missionaries. The proportion of natives that they have brought within the pale of christianity, induced to attend church, and instructed in a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is stupendous, when compared with the ignorance in which they found them, and the apathy and prejudices which they had to overcome.

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Practical evils in the Sandwich Island churches. What are the grand obstacles to the success of the gospel in these Islands?

What traits of character are most important in a Missionary to the heathen? On Infanticide in the Sandwich Islands. Colonization and Abolition compared. Causes of decrease in native population. Remedy for the evils of an unruly tongue.

Essays on the ancient government, religion, manners and customs, arts and medical practice of the natives.

Domestic Economy.

Best method of dealing with offending members in Christian churches.

How to remedy the peculiar evils that threaten the Hawaiian people.

Influence of Slavery on piety.

Marriage of believers with unbelievers.

Abridgement of Keith on the Prophecies, in native.

Evidence of Christianity, native.

Maternal Duties, do.

Are married Missionaries the more useful?

Influence of heathenish habits on the character of Hawaiian christians.

How should the popular feelings of a particular community modify the practice of christians in regard to social intercourse—for example, may a christian attend balls in Paris, who would not in Boston?

106. SMALL POX.—The best means of their prevention and cure have not escaped the care of the Missionaries. Eight very sensible resolutions upon these subjects, are found in the minutes of 1839. During that year, they resolved "to forestall the ravages of the Small Pox, by encouraging vaccination throughout the Islands."

107. Vaccination is a matter of the highest public importance, worthy of the philanthropy of the Missionaries and of the immediate attention of Government. Small Pox is a disease peculiarly fatal to the Indian race in all countries, and if introduced here, there is no saying how fearfully it would reduce the population in a few months. Latterly the epidemic has been prevailing in San Blas, Mazatlan, and other parts of the coast of Mexico, and as the present quarantine laws are nearly impracticable in these Islands, it is the duty of the Government to place their subjects as soon as possible in a position not to fear the contagion of a disease so much to be dreaded.

An office for vaccination ought to be opened, with the least possible delay in all the sea ports of the Islands, and at all the Missionary stations, and some means should be devised to oblige the natives to have themselves and their children vaccinated. Perhaps a small fine on all parents who cannot produce a certificate of vaccination, would answer the purpose.

108. In 1836, the Missionaries out of their own funds, appropriated \$2800 for school houses, and \$1500 for teachers. In 1837, their grants for schools were \$1900, and for teachers \$1165, with \$100 more for a school house at Kapaa, on Kauai, and \$20 for a teacher. But as the support of churches, schools, and teachers, on a scale embracing the whole Islands, was altogether beyond their own very limited means, during the same year they resolved,—"That no civil enactments should be requested to secure a support for the Missionary, except for the purposes of protection, but that the King and Chiefs, head men and Hakuainas be encouraged to aid in constructing public buildings, and sustaining charitable or evangelical institutions or schools among the people, both by grants and donations from their own property, by direct labors or appropriations from what they would have a right to demand for private and public use, were no such objects before them, and by affording facilities and encouragements to the people to build schools, pay their teachers and contribute something, annually at least for the support of their pastor."

In 1838, they passed the following resolution—"That chiefs, headmen, parents and others be encouraged to contribute the means of supporting their teachers, directly independently of the funds of the Mission." It was also resolved that the natives should be encouraged to contribute to the purchase of the medicines required by them. During the same year, they passed a resolution, to attempt to supply the funds wanting by the diminution of their own personal expenses, so as to be able to relieve the wants of the board in the support of the various public departments of their beneficent system. It appears that in the same year, they had an interview with the King, Kinau, Aulea, Hoapili and other chiefs, to induce them to exert their power in assisting to "build up the Redeemer's kingdom," but without much success beyond professions of willingness to contribute if they had the means.

111. Upon the present state of religion in the Islands I find the following in the minutes of the general meeting held during part of May and June last.

"The changes which have occurred in the political affairs of the nation, during the past year, have seriously affected the state of religion at nearly all the stations. Some of the churches have suffered more than others, especially those which are nearest the centre of operations. Those more remote have suffered in consequence of the defection of members, the removal of many to the metropolis, and a spirit of worldliness which has pervaded the churches generally.

There has been no seasons of special interest in the churches. There have however been indications of the influences of the spirit at some of the stations.

As a general thing, no advance has been made by the Catholics the past year, in respect to numbers. Waimea, Kohala, Kealahou on Hawaii, and Koloa on Kauai, are the only stations where the Papists are reported as having been particularly active, and as making any advances."

It will not create surprise that the political changes of 1843 should have affected generally the religious feelings and practices of the natives. Political movements strongly agitating the public mind, whether arising from internal convulsions, or invasion from without, affect religion, to a great extent, in all nations. It was so in France during the revolution; it is so now in Spain and Portugal; it is so in Tahiti, and it could not fail to be so here, although in a less degree, from the absence of all violence and blood-shed, in the great changes to which the Missionaries refer.

112. BRITISH COMMISSION.—The cession of these Islands by His Majesty Kamehameha III, and the Premier Kekaulohi, on the 25th February 1843, to the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,—the restoration of the Islands to their native sovereign, on the 31st of July, 1843, by Rear Admiral Thomas, and the declaration of Great Britain and France, dated 28th Nov. 1843, acknowledging these Islands as an independent state, and mutually engaging never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form of any part of the territory of which they are composed, are three events all happening within the space of 276 days, which will form in all time coming, three of the most remarkable and important epochs in the history of these Islands.

Considering the nature and character of the charges against the government, which led to the cession of the Islands, it was but natural that a certain degree of odium should attach to the chief actor, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, at the time, and for some months afterwards. This to the honor of the government and people, appears to have almost wholly subsided. A proper distinction is now drawn between the acts of an executive officer, and the representations which are supposed to have influenced those acts.

During the 156 days that he formed part of the government of these Islands, I have never heard that any one preferred a charge against his Lordship of partiality, peculation, or extortion; on the contrary, I have heard many speak in terms laudatory of his obvious anxiety to act impartially and justly upon all occasions.

Up to the 11th May, Mr. Judd represented the person of the King at the board, sometimes assenting and sometimes dissenting from the measures of the commissioners. On that day, he withdrew under the protests which were published in the Friend of 31st July, 1843.

The chief points on which Mr. Judd appears to have

disagreed with the commissioners were those affecting the cases of *Dockum of the British whale ship "James Stewart,"* of *Greenway's estate,* and the circular to governor's of the 27th April 1843, forbidding them, thereafter to imprison any male or female for the crime of fornication, unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares, contrary to an existing law of the Islands, and the issue of licenses to auctioneers in Honolulu, contrary to the law of the King and chiefs enacted at Lahaina, on the 8th April 1843, which allowed only two licensed auctioneers for Honolulu, under a tax of \$500 each, per annum.

Mr. Judd seems to have taken up the ground that such acts of the commissioners were contrary to the 3d article of the provisional cession, which was as follows—"that the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing council of the King and chiefs, (after being communicated to the commission) should be in full force so far as natives are concerned, and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission, in matters between foreigners resident on these Islands."

I will not enter upon an examination of the question whether Mr. Judd was right or wrong, but in justice to a noble countryman, perhaps never to be seen again on these Islands, I will offer some remarks upon the circular interfering with the existing law against fornication.

That circular was published in the Friend of 31st July 1843, and was as follows:—

Office of the British Commission for the Government of the Sand. Islands, April 27, 1843.

SIR,—In consequence of its having reached the ears of the British Commissioners, from undoubted authority that women confined in the Fort for fornication have been let out, at night in the streets, and on board whale ships in harbor, for the purpose of raising the amounts of their fines by farther fornication, I am directed to inform you that by order of the Commissioners no male or female is to be imprisoned for the above crime unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares: but all cases of rape and adultery are to be punished as hitherto when complained of by the parties concerned.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant,  
H. SEA, Secretary.

KANOA, Acting Governor, Honolulu.

If the existing law was so abused, as represented in the above circular, I apprehend no objection can be raised to the alteration ordered on the score of morality. Nothing could exceed the immorality and wickedness of making the penalty of the law against fornication subservient to the obtaining of women to commit the very crime with a profit to those who imprisoned them. But I have not been able to ascertain that the abuses complained of, had any systematic existence at the Fort, either tolerated or made a profit of by the government authorities. On the other hand, all the respectable residents with whom I have talked upon the subject, concur in stating that the effects of the relaxation of the law were in truth most pernicious to public morals, and continued to be so till after the 31st of July, when the law recovered its former force.

That Lord George Paulet conscientiously believed in the abuses as stated in the circular, I have not the least doubt, and it is by the sincerity of that belief and not by the effects of the remedial measures that he adopted, that we are to judge of his Lordship's moral intention. Because open and shameless prostitution followed the knowledge of his circular, it is not to be inferred that his Lordship foresaw or intended that result. The Bishop of Exeter himself might have fallen into the same mistake, for in his speech in the House of Lords on the 15th of June last, on the second reading of a bill for the suppression of brothels, he remarked "that he did not consider prostitution as a matter for legislative punishment. The punishment of prostitution he held to be a thing impossible; and why was it impossible? He had no notion that the wisdom of man could devise a punishment that should inflict so much of suffering and of degradation as prostitution itself. He held prostitution itself to be a punishment, an awful punishment which the God of mercy had devised in order to terrify innocent females from falling into those tremendous evils which he had appointed as the punishment of the violation of chastity. To attempt to punish prostitution, would, in his mind, be as wild a scheme as if the guilty city of the plague had issued a law against the violent storm of brimstone and hail that destroyed it, or as if the Israelites in the wilderness had prepared to pass a law against the destroying angel."

From these sentiments, it is evident that if the Right Rev. Prelate had been one of the British Commissioners of the Sandwich Islands, he would have fallen into the same mistake with Lord George Paulet, and both from the same cause, viz—ignorance of the peculiar habits and ideas of a people with whom prostitution may bring disease, but scarcely any other suffering or degradation.

One other remark, I will venture to make upon the administration of Lord George. It has been said that he was lavish in the expenditure of the public money. In considering this charge, it is necessary to bear in mind that the then recent acts of the naval forces of a great Catholic power, were understood as emanating from the orders of their government, and likely to be followed up by others, extending perhaps to these Islands, and uprooting the Christian faith as it had been planted here by Protestant Missionaries. It could not be expected that Lord George could certainly know whether these acts of aggression were authorized or not authorized by that great Catholic power and he may have thought it necessary as holder of these Islands ceded to him, by Kamehameha III, for the Queen of Great Britain, not to invite aggression by weakness, but place himself in a position to ward off any interference with his duty and the trust he held for both sovereigns. If he took that view of his position, the expenses of raising a small military force in the Islands, are not so reprehensible as to some they may appear.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1844.

An opposition being natural to a liberal government, it follows then that one, if it does not already exist, will speedily arise in this kingdom. The friends of the government, therefore, should make themselves acquainted with its character, the forms which it may assume, its strength and influence, its designs, present bearing and final results upon the well being of society. To do this thoroughly, the materials of which it is likely to be composed should be investigated in its incipency. It is neither well to repose in self-imagined security, nor to manifest an overdue anxiety or caution. In the former case, too much latitude would be given to sinister schemes, for no community is with-

out its Catilines or Borgias, and in the latter it would betray a weakness which would stimulate attack, or raise suspicions of the ability or integrity of those who hold the reins of state. But while we use the term opposition as applicable to those who differ in their views from the government, or who, from whatever motive, oppose particular measures or its general policy, we do not wish to be understood as employing it in an invidious sense. Far from it. We have already expressed a favorable opinion of a well-conducted opposition, and we are not of those who can look upon a difference of opinion in but one light; that of condemnation. There is much that is inestimable in policy and knowledge to be derived, not un-

seldom, from the arguments of adversaries: the more, especially, if they should be men of virtue and wisdom. Politics are fast becoming here, at least on one part, a system; developing certain well-defined principles of action. It is inevitable, therefore, but that sides will be assumed. Even those who are intimate in other points, will be divided in politics, but this, as in religious creeds, should not and need not sever the bonds of friendship. A diversity of opinion on matters which divide the greatest and best minds, argues no lack of wisdom or good intentions on either side. We have already had occasion to differ from those with whom we have enjoyed years of social confidence; whom we have known but to esteem; from whose attainments we have added much to our own, and whose high sense of honor coupled with amenity of manner, adds a two-fold tie to the strong sympathies of tried friendship. Simply, to say that it is unpleasant to differ from such characters, but faintly expresses the idea. It is trying to the soul. Those fine spun cords which blend kindred spirits into almost one nature, are strained to a painful tension; but much should be mutually endured before they are allowed to snap. Such however is the infirmity of human-nature that alienation, like the chill frost which sometimes covers the fields and nips alike the growing plant and opened flower, even before the summer's sun has yielded to the cool breezes of autumn, too often spreads its congealing influence over the most generous natures. A consummation of this nature is to be deplored and if possible avoided. When a separation however becomes unavoidable, from a wide and honest difference of opinions resulting from new and distinct relations, which cannot be reconciled with old associations but by a concession on either side of principle, it should rather be placed to the credit of human nature, that it possesses so much of the sternness of virtue, as to prefer estrangement, and even enmity, to friendship preserved by the sacrifice of duty. And, although it may be found that there are natures to whom the bitterness of strife is daily food and drink, there are others, who, while they firmly and consistently sustain their respective situations in life, allow not political discussion to lessen personal respect.

There are some, indeed, who seem incapable of appreciating the nobler sentiments of life; who,

"Content to feed, with pleasures unrefined,  
The luke-warm passions of a lowly mind,"

grovel in the back-lanes and choked paths of existence, gratified with the stir they themselves create amongst dust and rubbish. With them, argument becomes personality, and difference dissension. Unable to define that nice line which separates public measures and principles from the sacred cloisters of private life, they fail in appreciating the self-imposed restraints of others.

In penning these remarks, it is far from our purpose to cast particular reproach upon the community in which we live. It is as free, perhaps, from such dispositions as any other. We certainly find in it, kind spirits and generous natures. But as in every public body, none will assert that those of opposite traits are not to be found. As the time is rapidly approaching, when our society, both socially and politically, will be moulding itself into distinct elements with fixed lines of demarkation, it becomes a mat-

ter of interest to the philosophic observer or political inquirer, to watch its progress, and note its transmutations. That which older communities have undergone remains for us to undergo. These changes are founded upon principles of human action as immutable as the laws of the physical world. A proper appreciation of them will enable the attentive observer, in selecting the wheat, to reject the chaff. Above all, the more reason and reflection are allowed to enlighten the way, the more harmonious will be their action, and the less the jarring notes of passion be heard. Causes for difference of opinion doubtless exist, but as yet we see none of sufficient moment to disturb the friendly intercourse of circles that have long dwelt in unison.

We shall take occasion, hereafter, to return to the subject alluded to in the commencement of this article, to which these observations are intended to be merely preliminary.

It is needless for us at this date, to again reiterate our sense of the obligations which not only the inhabitants of this kingdom, but readers at large are under to H. B. M. Pro-Consul, R. C. Wyllie, Esq., for the example he has set in defining and illustrating the statistics of these islands. His Notes as published in the Friend, are both instructive and friendly. They are composed in that spirit which seeks not only to diffuse knowledge for its own sake, but with a manifest regard for the true interests of those of whom he treats. Critical inquiry and kindness of disposition are their leading characteristics. A few errors have been inadvertently admitted, as might be expected in researches embracing so wide a range of topics and with so imperfect and crude materials as were at his disposition. Some of his inferences will admit of discussion, and perhaps a diversity of opinion may exist in a few other points. But truthfulness is every where apparent. In dedicating them to His Majesty, their author has done justice to his own laudable labors and paid the King a tribute of respect which will not fail to be fully appreciated. Having for their object the welfare of this kingdom, and coming from so credible a witness and disinterested an observer, they cannot but be productive of what their author so earnestly desires—the public good. They afford also excellent data on which to base future statistical research. There being a contrariety of opinion as to the real prosperity of the kingdom, figures will demonstrate beyond cavil, the relative annual progress of the population, the several departments of domestic industry and all other circumstances connected with the growth of the nation. Statistics have also a higher purpose. They afford ground for important moral deduction in many vexed questions. They serve equally to assert the wisdom or prove the default of any dubious policy; consequently both legislators and their constituents can find in them invaluable lessons of political wisdom.

In the Notes for the Friend Extra of the 18th. inst., Mr. Wyllie has performed an important service to the American mission.—They have too long been silent to the multifarious charges, which vindictive passion and wilful ignorance have industriously circulated in regard to them. An irreproachable deportment and the casual development of facts have been gradually though slowly proving the falsity of these detractions.—The more their works and policy have been made known to the world, the more useful their labors and the more disinterested their motives have been found to be. The propriety of this suffering in silence may perhaps be questioned, even as to its ultimate results upon the holy labors to which they have dedicated themselves. But if there be error, it is on the side of patient endurance, resulting from too rigid an interpretation of the text, which proclaims, "let nothing be done through strife or vain-glory;" mingled, it may be possible, with that spirit, which would "suffer fools gladly, seeing ye

yourselves are wise." Whatever question there may have been for a public exposition of those acts and policy on their own part, it has now become unnecessary by the candid, ample and irrefutable manner in which Mr. Wyllie has handled the subject. Facts are made to tell their story of simple, honest truth. If doubt on these topics should continue to exist, they must find their homes only in minds whose natural food is detraction and skepticism.

The remarks in regard to Lord George Paulet will not, we presume, be received with a unanimity of opinion. We are pleased to see the defence Mr. Wyllie has made of his Lordship, but we see no reason for excusing him on the score of being misled by the representations of others. An executive officer, not acting under direct commands, in whatever light the case may be made to appear to him, in action, assumes the responsibility. He becomes the active agent, and to him his own government and others look. Peculiar circumstances may be urged in extenuation, as they have been in this case. But will they operate as an effective excuse? We think not. If they were permitted so to do, a wide door to abuse would be opened. Responsibility would rest no where. The best motives are often pleaded in palliation of the most unjust and cruel deeds. Advice, inducements or temptations preferred by others cannot be considerations sufficient for exemption from the responsibility of official acts. They may have some moral weight in estimating the true amount of turpitude, but the law must look to the action itself. Men are required to restrain their passions, not only in their outward manifestations, but to avoid temptation. It has never been denied but that Lord George deliberately shut his ears to all evidence contrary to his apparent inclinations or pre-conceived prejudices. It equally is admitted that he acted according to the representations of others. But on whom rests the responsibility of deliberately and contemptuously rejecting to hear anything, whatever, which might modify his views, or pacify his anger? We agree with Mr. Wyllie that in consideration of the circumstances attending the cession, "it was but natural that a certain degree of odium should attach itself to the chief actor, the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet," but we differ materially from him as to the extent of its duration. We most sincerely believe, that whatever was the amount at that time, the same will cleave to him so long as his name is identified with the Hawaiian Islands. Indeed so far are we from considering the representations which led to his deeds as an extenuation of his offence, we view it as an aggravation. It is no compliment to the education or talents of a British nobleman, one who may yet sit in the House of Lords, educated with the highest advantages of his native country, and at all times by rank and wealth enabled to command the most refined society, to associate with men whose learning and wisdom are monuments of intellectual triumph to England, the more especially when holding an important command which at all times calls for the exercise of good judgement and reflection, to suppose him capable of being led away by the machinations of unprincipled advisers or lawless partisans. If we yield to this conclusion we are led to the dilemma of either supposing him totally unfit for his trust or actuated by sympathies in common with those who would lure him into evil actions. We are apprehensive also that both this government and people will in one respect, from a regard to truth, be obliged to disclaim the honor which Mr. Wyllie would put upon them. They both view the acts and actors in that semi-tragedy at the present time in the same light as at any previous period.—Facts produce conviction. Opinion formed upon a solid basis cannot be lightly set aside. There is however, so far as we are acquainted with the parties, no acrimony mingled with the judgement. They would have Lord George receive as mild a verdict, upon a full knowledge of all the facts, as the world

will allow. But they must be true to themselves, and not justify a deed, which if they should so attempt, by any wrong appreciation of the truth, that "charity covereth a multitude of faults," their enemies and friends would both alike cry out, shame!—A nation possessing no sense of national wrong, no national sensitiveness, no self respect, is unworthy of national independence. She is a mark for every one to hiss at—to hoot—to wag their heads at as they go by. Far from this it here. Natives love their country. Naturalised subjects proudly aver the same, and come what will, the country will not fall through any want of patriotism on their part.

Mr. Wyllie it would appear, has in his charitable desire to shield a noble countryman from too harsh a judgement, been led to misapprehend the sense of the nation. The spirit which actuates them is forbearance, and trust in the righteousness of their cause the ultimate complete justice of England. But this confidence in the honor of his country should not be misinterpreted. It denotes no exculpation in the national mind of the conduct of an unauthorised agent. Neither should the feelings of respect and affection with which the memory of Admiral Thomas is regarded be supposed to blot out the more silent, but none the less deep remembrance of his predecessor. The wide distinction between the two will never be effaced.

The remarks upon the alteration of the law respecting lewd women are very apposite.—But any further discussion of events so recent as those of the Paulet interregnum, is at the present period inexpedient.

It is to many a matter of regret that the successors of the Reformers, in their zeal for correcting the abuses of the Romish church, in some instances reformed too far. It was difficult no doubt to define the line of distinction, in every instance, between an abuse and the laudable motive or venerable custom from which it had originated.—But whatever opinion may be entertained of the numerous festivals set forth by the papal authority, there would seem to be a manifest propriety in celebrating, by mingled religious rites and joyful social gatherings, the advent of our common Savior. It is of but small moment to urge that the precise day of his birth is unknown. Sufficient it is, that on the best attainable evidence, one is set apart by the universal Christian world, as the day to commemorate. Whatever difference of creeds, however distinct the path each sect treads in its progress after truth, here is the common road from which they all branch; the one broad way, ample to sustain the footsteps of a world. The dissent from the celebration of this jubilee is comparatively small, but we would have none on an occasion in which all are so equally interested. It would be a bond of union and peace to the Christian world, and on one day at least, all of every race and tongue would bow the knee, and lift the voice in adoration to the same Divinity and for the same manifestation of "peace on earth and good will to men."

Public worship on one day in seven, is indispensable, to bring before man a proper view of his momentous responsibilities. Confined simply to this, it operates upon the mind as an entire uniformity of hours and diet upon the body. This may conduce to general health, but tends also to insipidity and stagnation. The human system requires excitements of various natures to bring into play all its latent energies. Fasting and feasting have their important bodily purposes, as varying the routine and restraining the energy of an otherwise too apathetic life. So with certain seasons designed by the Church to diversify the regularity of sabbath worship, and bring to the minds of men, even amid the times of their busy worldly action, the claims of their Redeemer. Seasons like these have a great tendency to prevent religion from degenerating into a set, periodical frame of mind, very appropriate for the particular day, but quite foreign to the active relations

of life. Even those churches that decline the acknowledgement of any of the festivals which have been commemorated from the times of the Apostles down, and are now alike venerable by age, and dear by association, set apart other times for fasting or thanksgiving, or for stimulating what is technically called "revivals." They feel the need and imitate the example, though without regularity, or the authority of antiquity, or the intent to perpetuate the memory of any important event bearing upon the eternal interests of mankind, to commend it. But whatever may be the views of our various readers, we most cordially wish them a "merry Christmas."

By a late paper we perceive that the Laws of Scotland have the following provision for trials of rape and similar crimes, by the particulars of which the public mind is liable to be shocked or corrupted. The trials are with closed doors. Both the public and press are excluded. The only persons allowed to be present are the judge, counsel, parties and jury. The oath taken by the jurymen is a most solemn one—as follows:—"In the name of Almighty God, and as you 15 jurymen shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, you shall the truth say, and no truth conceal, in as far as you shall have to pass upon this issue."

On Christmas the places of business of the foreign merchants were generally closed, and their occupants engaged in the customary amusements of the day. In the evening, the lady of the French Consul gave a large and very agreeable entertainment, at which were present "tout le monde."

The English steam-frigate Salamander, will probably be here in a few weeks.—Consul General Miller, who, we are happy to learn, is in good health, may not be expected for several months.

The brig Julia brings 100 tons of Coal to the English Consul, for the use of the steam vessels attached to the British Pacific Squadron.

The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1844, has a long and interesting article upon the French establishments and policy, of late years, in the Pacific. It comments also upon the course of the American missionaries in this kingdom.

The Julia, from Tahiti, which arrived on Saturday last, brought despatches fm. Queen Pomare to His Majesty. Martial law still prevails at that island, although, so far as we can learn, all is quiet, awaiting the arrival of the Admiral and Commissioner.—By the Inez, we shall probably receive more particulars.

Mr. Wyllie's Notes, in the last Friend, are so excellent, that we must apologize to our home readers, for the insertion of a portion of them, by the courteous permission of the Editor of the Friend, in our columns, for the benefit of our more numerous foreign readers.

God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which, palaces and buildings are but gross handy works: And a man shall ever see, that when ages grow to civility and elegance men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.—Bacon.

To Correspondents.—G. M. R. has been received. The sentiment is good. When room allows, we will endeavor to oblige the author.

#### BY AUTHORITY.

It is impossible to form Juries when every man is permitted to attend or not as suits his pleasure, and every person who is summoned must attend or pay his fine. In cases of sickness it is necessary to send previous notice of the fact, and be excused by the Governor; otherwise, the plea of sickness will be of no avail. Persons who absent themselves by reason of extraordinary calls of business, will always be fined.

#### Imports.

Dec. 19—SYDNEY:—per *Falcon*—52 kegs Paint, 3 casks Preserved Meats, 19 casks Provisions, 6 bags Nails, 2 casks Spikes, 43 casks Ale and Porter, 1 tierce Bacon, 4 hds. Brandy, 140 cases Gin, 100 do. Cotton, 6300 Fire-Bricks, 5 tons Coal, 10 cases Wine, 22 kegs Black Paint, 1 Sideboard, 10 cases Cheese, etc.; to master.

Dec. 21—TAHITI:—per *Julia*—100 tons Coal; to H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul. Ale, Porter, Cheese, and Miscellaneous Mdze.; to G. Rhodes.

#### Latest Dates.

From London, Sept. 18; Paris, Sept. 17; United States—(New Orleans) Sept. 14; (New York) Sept. 15; (Boston) Sept. 14; Mexico—(San Blas) Nov. 19; Society Islands—(Tahiti) Nov. 23; China, Aug. 26.

**Married**—At Her Majesty's Consulate General, for the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, Otaheiti, 13th November, 1844, ANDREW S. HAMOND, Esq., commander of Her Majesty's Steam Frigate "Salamander," eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart. K. C. B., at Norton, Isle of Wight, to MARY ANN MILLER, second daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., County of Cambridge, and niece to General Miller, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

L'Océanie Française, from which we extract the above, further states, that all the Officers of the Salamander, the French authorities, the principal officers of the land and naval forces, the French and English ladies and the resident English, were invited, and assisted at the solemnity. At the request of Consul General Miller, Governor Bruat and his lady stood in place of father and mother, and gave away the bride. The nuptial benediction was pronounced by General Miller. A brilliant fete closed the evening. At the report of a cannon from the Salamander, that vessel was suddenly illuminated, and the Band of L'Uranie played—"God save the Queen." Speaking of the bride, the Editor says, she is young and pretty; to these advantages unites brilliant qualities; and has interested everybody by her manners and her "maintien."



1844.



#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

##### ARRIVED.

Dec. 20—Br. brig Julia, Robinson, Tahiti 28 dys. Left ship Inez, (arrived Nov. 20th) to sail for this port as soon as discharged. Mexican Sch. Julia, Leidersdorff, last from this port; put back in distress.

##### SAILED.

Dec. 20—Am. wh-ships Maine, Edwards; cruise: Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford; cruise, and home: Thames, cruise, &c.  
Dec. 22—Am. whale-ship Caroline, McKenzie; to cruise.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.—Arrived on the 20th inst., Mexican Sch. Julia, last from this port, (15 days) for Monterey, California. Put back dismantled. In lat. 29°, long. 158°, experienced a severe gale from N. W.: pitched away jib-boom, and with the send aft of the vessel, carried away mainmast in three pieces, sprung foremast in two places, and received much other damage in hull, rigging, sails, etc.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

**For Valparaiso.**  
THE French barque ADOLPHE, Captain Morvan, will sail for the above port, on or about the 1st. of January, 1845. For Freight (having about 80 tons spare room) or Passage, apply to  
PATY & CO.,  
Dec. 14. 3w Consignees.

**Money Wanted.**  
\$3,000 WANTED—for which marine interest will be allowed, and security given by Bottomry Bond upon the British Brig Euphemia, and the individual responsibility of the undersigned—and of the owners, who reside at Dundee, in Scotland. Apply to the undersigned, at J. STUPPLEBEE'S.  
J. S. NIGHTINGALE, Master.  
Honolulu, Dec. 14th, 1844. (1f)

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL THOMPSON, by book account, are hereby requested to make payment, on or before the thirty-first of this month. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be left in the hands of Government, for collection.  
Dec. 21. 2w

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

N. B.—Agency and Commission Business attended to, and Money advanced to Whale Ships for Drafts on the United States or England, on the most favorable terms.  
Dec. 26.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

To the Creditors and Debtors of the Estate of WILLIAM FRENCH and FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, late merchants, doing business jointly and severally in the Village of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, but now Assignors to the Court of Chancery of Oahu, for the benefit of their Creditors.

YOU will please to take notice that the undersigned has been legally appointed Agent of the said Court of Chancery, to collect all the joint and several debts due the said estate, whether jointly to the late firm of FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY or severally to the said WILLIAM FRENCH, or severally to the said FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY prior to the 4th day of September now current, and that you will save costs by promptly and voluntarily paying the same to him for the use of the court in liquidating the debts of said Estate.

You will also please to take further notice that the undersigned has been legally appointed Agent of said court of Chancery to be sued by you or any of you who have claims or demands of any nature or kind whatsoever either against the said late firm of FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, the said WILLIAM FRENCH or the said F. J. Greenway individually, claimed to be due on or before the said 4th day of September now current, and that the undersigned is from the day of the date of this notice ready, willing and anxious to receive your demands and liquidate the same either amicably or by suit at law as the circumstances of each case may justify him. Your demands if any, are required by order No. 5 of the said court of chancery to be presented to the undersigned within the space of six calendar months from the date hereof, or you will in default of such presentation and of suit, if need be, within that time, be forever barred in the courts of the Hawaiian Islands, of all right to sue for and recover your demands. The court has engaged to pay you whatever sums are legally recovered against the undersigned, or amicably admitted to be due from said Estate by him.

JOHN RICORD, Agent of the Court.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, } 21 September, 1844.

Oleto Hoolaha,

Aku i na mea i aieia aku a i na mea i aieia mai e ka waiwai o WILLIAM FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, ua hana iho nei i ke kalepa, pakahi a huiia ma ke kulanakauhale o Honolulu, Mokupuni Oahu, ko Hawaii Pae Aina, aka, i keia wa lilo ko laua Waiwai i ka Ahahookolokolo hooponopono waiwai Oahu e pono ai na mea a laua e aie aku ai.

ME ka oluolu oukou e ike ai na kohoia ka mea i kauia ka inoa malalo nei, mamuli o ke kanawai i Luna o ua Ahahookolokolo hooponopono waiwai la, e ohi mai i na aie o ua Waiwai la pakahi a huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY i huiia, ina paha ua aieia mai o ua WILLIAM FRENCH pakahi, ina paha ua aieia mai o FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY pakahi, ma nua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a e ike hoi oukou i ko oukou pakele i ka uku o ke kanawai ke hele pakele mai oukou me ka oluolu a e uku mai ia'u a kaa, e hiki ai ka ahahookolokolo ke hooponopono i na aie a ua Waiwai la i aie aku ai.

Me ka oluolu hoi oukou e ike ai na kohoia ka mea i kauia ka inoa malalo nei, mamuli o ke kanawai i Luna o ua Ahahookolokolo hooponopono la, e hookolokoloia mai au e oukou e ka poe a FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY huiia i aie aku ai a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH kaawale, o kela aie a o keia aie i hannia ma nua aku o ka la 4 o Sepatemaba nei, a mai ka la o ke kakau ana i keia olelo ua makaukau ka mea inoa malalo nei, ua oluolu, a ua makemake loa hoi e laweia mai i ko oukou aie a e hooponopono hoi me ka oluolu, a i ole, e hookolokolo ma ke kanawai e like me ke ano o ka hana ana. Ma ka olelo Helu 5 o ua ahahookolokolo la e laweia mai ko oukou aie a pau loa inua o ka mea inoa malalo nei, a maopopo, iwaena o na malama eono mai ka la aku o ke kakau ana i keia palapala, a i ole oukou e lawe mai, a e hooko-

lokolo paha iwaena pono o ia manawa alaila, pau ko oukou kuleana e hiki ai ke hoopii i na Ahahookolokolo o ko Hawaii Pae Aina e koi mai ai i ka uku no ko oukou aie, a mau loa aku. Ua olelo ka Ahahookolokolo e uku ia oukou i na uku i hooholoia ma ka hookolokolo ana, a ma ka hooponopono oluolu paha ua aieia e a'u ke ukua noloko o ua waiwai la.

JOHN RICORD.

Luna o ka Ahahookolokolo.

Kakauia ma Honolulu, Oahu, } Sepatemaba 21, 1844.

Avis.

Aux créanciers et débiteurs de la maison WILLIAM FRENCH et FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY négociants, faisant dernièrement des affaires soit conjointement, soit séparément, dans la ville de Honolulu, île Oahu, Archipel Hawaïi, et maintenant ayant fait cession de leurs biens à la cour de chancellerie de Oahu, en faveur de leurs créanciers.

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

Vous êtes également prévenus que le soussigné a été légalement nommé Agent de la dite cour de chancellerie à fin que tous et chacun d'entre vous ayant des titres à présenter ou des demandes de quelque nature qu'elles soient, contre la dite maison tenue précédemment soit au nom de FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY et du sus-dit WILLIAM FRENCH, soit au nom du dit FRANÇOIS JEAN GREENWAY, pour des sommes dues ou prétendues être dues antérieurement au dit jour, ou même au dit jour Jeme Septembre, vous puissiez vous adresser à lui, et que le soussigné est entièrement disposé à recevoir et à liquider vos demandes soit à l'amiable soit ensuivant les voies de la justice, selon que les circonstances le demanderont. Vos demandes, si vous en avez à faire, par Ordre No. 5 de la dite cour de chancellerie devront être présentées au soussigné dans l'espace de six mois (calendrier) à partir de la présente date et faute de cette présentation ou de toute procédure qui pourrait être nécessaire dans l'espace fixé ci-dessus, vous perdrez pour toujours le droit de poursuivre et de réclamer vos droits devant les tribunaux des îles Hawaïi. La cour s'engage à vous payer toutes les sommes légalement ou amiablement reconnues être dues par le soussigné sur les fonds de la sus-dite maison.

JEAN RICORD, Agent de la cour.

In Chancery—ORDER No. 6.

FRANCIS J. GREENWAY and WM. FRENCH es. 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 \$200, they are required to obtain special permission of this court before said sales shall be considered valid.
7th. The said receivers are hereby ordered to take possession of all the property of said estate, belonging now to this court, whether real or personal; all rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all moveable effects; make a schedule, and file the same with this court for its information, and the better to enable this court to guide their operations in disposing of said property, from time to time.

Done at Honolulu, this, 11th day of September, 1844. M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai—OLELO HELU 6.

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

E LIKE me ke noi ana mai o William Paty a me George Pelly a o William French, ka poe malama waiwai, i kohoia ma ka olelo helu 5 o keia hana. Nalaila, 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 i E. hoolunahua i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka

buke a me na olelo e ai, i kupono i ka oihana, i hana i na lakou, aole nae e oi aku kona uku i na hana i dala elima o ka makaluki, a me ko ka ai.

- 2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.
3. E kua makepono i ka waiwai a pau, aole nae e oi aku kekahi kuai ana, i na dala 300, ana i ka mana like ana o na mea elua o lakou, na 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 loa ia i lakou a hiki i ke tansani hookahi, alaila, uku mai oia i keia ahahookolokolo.
6. Ina i mana lakou e kuai i ka mea, e oi ana i na dala 300, alaila o ka ai mea 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 ku koke aku i na waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookolokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai pau, ina he waiwai pili i ke kino, i na hoolunahua, 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 na waiwai la i keia wa.

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

M. KEKUANAOA.

Fresh Beef.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of Messrs. W. FRENCH and F. J. GREENWAY, hereby give notice that they offer to supply ships and families with FRESH BEEF, at the Slaughter House on French's Wharf, under the direction of GEORGE BUSH, at the following prices, viz.:—to ships at 5 cents per lb., and to families at 6 cents per lb. Corned Beef can also be obtained on application as above. Oct. 5.

Salt

FOR SALE in any quantities, deliverable at Mauna lua, or Honolulu, at lower rates than has been offered heretofore. Apply to Honolulu, Oct. 19. J. R. von PFISTER.

For Sale.

PRINTED BILLS OF LADING for sale at this office. tf

Registry of Vessels.

OFFICIAL Report on the Registry of Vessels in the Hawaiian Islands. Printed by order of Government. Honolulu, 1844. Just issued, and for sale at this office. Price, 25 cents. n16

Important Correspondence.

TO be had at this Office, (price 50 cents,) copies of the "Correspondence between H. H. M. Secretary of State and the United States' Commissioner, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen." Government Press, Honolulu. n9

Charlton's Trial.

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

Salted Beef.

50 BBLs. superior Hawaii Salt Beef; 2000 lbs. Tallow; 600 lbs. Suet; for sale by the Receivers of the Estates of French & Greenway. Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1844. tf

Notice.

DOCTOR C. F. WINSLOW, from the United States, having established himself a permanent resident at Lahaina, (Maui,) offers his services to those persons who visit that port, in need of Medical or Surgical attendance. Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 30, 1844. 6m

Compositors Wanted.

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to ELI JONES, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands, to present the same without delay—as he is about leaving for the U. States. The business will in future be carried on under the firm of JONES & MAKEE, who solicit a share of public patronage. ELI JONES. JAMES MAKEE. Honolulu, Oct. 26.

C. W. VINCENT, HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER.

HAS on hand, for sale—2000 feet clear No. 1 H. A. pine 1 1/4 Plank; 6000 feet do. do. 1 inch; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Ligths of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 pannelled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do.

Receives and Jobs on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. Honolulu, November 2, 1844. tf

Auctions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANTON HOTEL.

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

BILLIARD ROOM and newly fitted BOWLING ALLEYS attached to the premises.

The services of superior Chinese Cooks and Waiters have been secured.

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

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

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the DRAPERING and TAILORING business, in all its branches; and, from their long experience in the business, pledge themselves to afford the most ample satisfaction to such of their former patrons, and others, as may be pleased to favor them with orders.

The utmost attention will be given to the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, in the cut of new garments.

Every variety of READY MADE CLOTHING, constantly on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable terms.

One or two good JOURNEYMEN can—by making early application—find constant employment, at their establishment, opposite the Seamen's Chapel. A. JENKINS. C. H. NICHOLSON.

Honolulu, Dec. 9, 1844. 3w

HALSTEAD & HOYT, CARPENTERS and CABINET-MAKERS, LAHAINA, MAUI.

THE above firm carry on CARPENTRY and CABINET-MAKING, in all their various branches, at the town of Lahaina. Having enjoyed a fair share of public patronage for the past, they solicit the same for the future; and assure their patrons, that no exertions shall be wanting on their part, to give complete satisfaction.

They also execute CARVING in wood, in all its various branches, and in the neatest style. Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 14. tf

Storage to be Let.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estate of William French and F. J. Greenway, offer to let certain Rooms, Sheds, and Yard room, in the premises lately owned by J. Dudoit, Esq., now owned by said Estate. tf Dec. 14.

Exchange on the United States.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of William French and F. J. Greenway, offer for sale Bills of Exchange on the United States, in various sums, amounting to \$1800. Enquire of Dec. 14. tf WILLIAM PATY.

RICHARD FORD,

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

ALBERT E. WILSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ASTORIA, MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

Offers his services for the sale of Merchandise, and purchase of the Produce of the country. Refer to—Messrs. C. BREWER & Co. (ag31 tf)

E. H. BOARDMAN, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER.

HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given. Honolulu, May 22. tf

THOMAS O. LARKIN, MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA. DEALER IN FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

WHALE-SHIPS supplied with PROVISIONS on the most reasonable terms of the port, for Bills on the United States, or for goods adapted to the market.

The Commerce of California is increasing; the Farmers preparing to furnish Provisions in more abundance; the Port Charges but Four Dollars for a whale-ship—that may not want to barter goods for provisions—and Thirty Dollars for those who may wish to; the Government, by decree of October 1844, having granted the privilege to captains of whale-ships to sell goods to a sufficient amount for their supplies, by paying duties on the goods actually sold.

Wood can be procured in Monterey. Wells are being built near the beach, with pipes to conduct water to the boats. The climate is mild; vessels never carry away a sick crew,—and can, in the autumnal months, in common season, obtain provisions and leave port in two weeks.—Letters can be sent—via Mazatlan—to the United States (at times) in from sixty to seventy days. n30 (1y)

TERMS OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$6 per annum, payable in advance; half year, \$3.50; quarter, \$2; single copies, 12 1/2 cents; 2 copies, 25 cents; 3 copies, 37 1/2 cents; 4 copies, 50 cents; 8 copies, \$1.

ADVERTISING.—A square, \$2 for first three insertions, 50 cents for each continuance; more than half a square, and less than a whole, \$1.50 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each continuance; half a square, or less, \$1 for first three insertions, 25 cents for each continuance.