

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.]

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 50.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Memorandum of Goods

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

Carpenter's Adzes, Shell Augurs, Brad Awns, blue and white Basins and soap drawers to match, green Baize, Earthen ware Slop Basins—sugar and milk, brass Bedsteads with moscheto curtains complete, Day & Martin's liquid and paste Blacking, blue Stone for linen, Wine bottles, Wellington and Hessian light Boots, India rubber and cotton braces bolts for doors, snaffle and double rein bridles, brushes—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, wh-wash, and horse; buttons—mother of pearl, shirt, patent metal, and white horn; imitation wax candles, plated candlesticks and shades for do., cloth foraging caps—plain and with gold lace bands—of all sizes; handsome dressing cases, cut glass salt cellars, all sizes; table cloths, oil cloths for rooms, ladies' superfine cloths, table cloths and table covers, superfine dress and frock coats—latest fashion, silk and cotton frock coats, brass cocks—ass'd sizes, combs—dressing, etc. etc. etc.; best velvet wine corks; blue cottons, prints, regattas, and bleached and unbleached long cloths, fine book and printed muslins and Estoppelas, India rubber caps, sets of block-tin dish covers, sets of dinner and tea crockery, plated and lacquered liquor and crust stands, decanters—plain and cut quart and pint; bleached diaper for toweling, fine white dimity, linen drill—white and brown, pieces blue and white flannel—superfine and second quality, blk silk ferrets for shoe ties; hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files, sailors' Guernsey frocks and duck, copper and brass gauze for safes, wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns, toilet glasses, spike and assorted gimblets, window glass, gridirons—large and small, ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton, and kid gloves; socket gouges, twilled cotton dressing gowns, percussion caps, finest cannister powder, kegs gunpowder (28 lbs. each), Handkerchiefs—silk and cotton, for neck and pocket, hasps and staples, black and white beaver hats (latest fashion), hinges—iron and brass, ladies and gentlemen's silk hose, do. do. cotton hose—all sizes, bleached huckabuck—for table cloths; blue cloth, pea, and superfine cloth jackets; flat, bolt and hoop iron, smoothing irons; plane irons—double and single—all sizes, earthen ware jugs, wrought iron tea kettles and cast iron pots, double and single blade pocket knives; table knives and forks, first quality; gold lace, for caps; lace, for ladies' dresses; Irish linen, Dutch ovens; locks—pad, brass case, door, desk, cupboard, etc.; nails, of all sizes, wrought and cut; rivets, needles, sauce pans; Osnaburghs, for bagging; oval and round tin pans, in nests of 4 each; frying pans, large and small; silk parasols, best English perfumery, clay pipes, mixed and diamond pins, sailors' hook tin pots; earthen ware, tea and Britania metal tea and coffee pots, of very handsome patterns; fancy quilting, black hair ribbon, best English hog-skin saddles; saws—cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon; fine and common scissors, cork and wood screws; silk serge, for coat linings; shovels and spades, plated spurs; duck sheeting, for trousers and light shirts; men's and boy's white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel; shoes—ladies' and gentlemen's light summer, boys, youths, girls and infants, men's strong bound; gentlemen's common Morocco slippers, portable sofas; soap—yellow, mottled, and best shaving; steel yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs.; white tape, ass'd sizes; thread, silk, and cotton, of all colors and qualities; bed ticking; tin, different sizes; Negro Head tobacco; trousers—summer, sailors' duck, cloth and white drill; plain and cut-glass tumblers, earthen ware soup tureens, iron wheels for trucks, summer vests, brass wire; very superior Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines; pine-apple cheeses; best Durham mustard, in bottles; best Carolina rice; Hodson's best pale ale, in casks and bottles; pickles, and mushroom and anchovy sauce.

STATIONERY.

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

NAVAL STORES.

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

New Goods—per "Montreal."

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

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

New Goods.

JUST received, per "Nepaul," "Bull," and "Hannah," and for sale, on liberal terms, by PATY & CO.:

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

Honolulu, March 12, 1845.

POETRY.

From (U. S.) New Monthly Magazine.

THE POLKA,

OR THE BOHEMIAN GIRL TO HER LOVER.—A NATIONAL BALLAD.

The following description of the far-famed "Polka Dance" has recently been given to the world by the celebrated Frederika Bremer, the Edgeworth and Austin of Sweden, in a work entitled "Strife and Peace," of which a translation has appeared from the pen of a kindred writer, the accomplished Mary Howitt. This dance, which is equally popular in Bohemia, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, &c. "is," says Miss Bremer, "highly characteristic; it paints the northern inhabitants highest joy in life; it is the Berselker gladness in the dance. Supported upon the arm of the woman, the man throws himself high in the air; then catches her in his arms, and swings round with her in wild circles; then they separate, then they unite again, and whirl again round, as it were in superabundance of life and delight. The measure is determined, bold, and full of life. It is a *dance-intoxication*, in which people for the moment release themselves from every care, every burden and oppression of existence!"

Dear youth, from the forest and mountain,
Oh, come, 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!
Like the waves of the Elbe madly bounding,
Let not the dark Wodnyk affright,
The Mandoline long has been sounding,
Like Vilas we'll dance through the night!
Dear youth, from the forest and mountain,
Oh, come, 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

With the Garnets you gave to adorn me,
Those gems in our Giant's Glen found,
That our Burgrave himself should not scorn me,
By my gold-hearted mother I'm crown'd!
There's life in my feet and my arms, love!
There's fire in my heart and my soul!
I pant for the Polka's wild charms, love,
Which each sorrow of life can control!
Then come from the forest and mountain,
Oh, come, 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

Like wine, that glad dance will inspire me,
With transport 'twill thrill every vein—
Did I dance through the night, 'twould not tire me—
I would dance it at morning again!
What rapture, when heart to heart joining—
In thine eyes, love, as onwards we go,
All its magical circles entwining,
I must gaze, or I giddy should grow!
Then come from the forest and mountain,
Oh, come, 'neath the wild cherry tree!
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, Love, dance the Polka with me!

SELECTED.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

A grave figure, with a pair of mysterious spectacles on his nose and a pen behind his ear, was seated at a desk, in the corner of a metropolitan office. The apartment was fitted up with a counter, and furnished with an oaken cabinet and a chair or two, in simple and business-like style. Around the walls were stuck advertisements of articles lost, or articles wanted, or articles to be disposed of; in one or another of which classes were comprehended nearly all the conveniences, or otherwise, that the imagination of man has contrived. The interior of the room was thrown into shadow, partly by the tall edifices that rose on the opposite side of the street, and partly by the immense show-bills of blue and crimson paper, that were expanded over each of the three windows. Undisturbed by the tramp of feet, the rattle of wheels, the hum of voices, the shout of the city-crier, the scream of the news-boys, and other tokens of the multitudinous life that surged along in front of the office, the figure at the desk pored diligently over a folio volume, of ledger-like size and aspect. He looked like the spirit of a record—the soul of his own great volume—made visible in mortal shape.

But scarcely an instant elapsed without the appearance at the door of some individual from the busy population whose vicinity was manifested by so much buzz, and clatter, and outcry. Now, it was a thriving mechanic, in quest of a tenement that should come within his moderate means of rent; now, a ruddy Irish girl from the banks of Killarney, wandering from kitchen to kitchen of our land, while her heart still hung in the peat-smoke of her native cottage; now, a single gentleman, looking out for economical board; and now—for this establishment offered an epitome of worldly pursuits—it was a faded beauty inquiring for

her lost bloom; or Peter Schlemihl for his lost shadow; or an author, of ten years' standing, for his vanished reputation; or a moody man for yesterday's sunshine.

At the next lifting of the latch there entered a person with his hat awry upon his head, his clothes perversely ill-suited to his form, his eyes staring in directions opposite to their intelligence, and a certain odd unsuitableness pervading his whole figure.—Wherever he might chance to be, whether in palace or cottage, church or market, on land or sea, or even at his own fireside, he must have worn the characteristic expression of a man out of his right place.

"This," inquired he putting his question in the form of an assertion, "this is the Central Intelligence Office?"

"Even so," answered the figure at the desk, turning another leaf of his volume; he then looked the applicant in the face, and said briefly—"Your business?"

"I want," said the latter, with tremulous earnestness, "a place!"

"A place!—and of what nature?" asked the Intelligencer. "There are many vacant, or soon to be so, some of which will probably suit, since they range from that of a footman up to a seat at the council-board, or in the cabinet, on a throne, or a presidential chair."

The stranger stood pondering before the desk, with an unquiet dissatisfied air—a dull, vague pain of heart, expressed by a slight contortion of brow—earnestness of glance, that asked and expected, yet continually wavered, as if distrusting. In short he evidently wanted, not in a physical or intellectual sense, but with an urgent moral necessity that is the hardest of all things to satisfy, since it knows not its own object.

"Ah you mistake me!" said he at length, with a gesture of nervous impatience. "Either of the places you mention, indeed, might answer my purpose—or, more probably, none of them. I want my place!—my own place!—my true place in the world!—my proper sphere!—my thing to do, which nature intended me to perform when she fashioned me thus awry, and which I have vainly sought, all my lifetime! Whether it be a footman's duty, or an king's is of little consequence, so it be naturally mine. Can you help me here?"

"I will enter your application," answered the Intelligencer, at the same time writing a few lines in his volume. "But to undertake such a business, I tell you frankly, is quite apart from the ground covered by my official duties. Ask for something specific, and it may doubtless be negotiated for you, on your compliance with the conditions. But were I to go further, I should have the whole population of the city upon my shoulders; since far the greater proportion of them are, more or less, in your predicament."

The applicant sank into a fit of despondency, and passed out of the door without again lifting his eyes; and, if he died of the disappointment, he was probably buried in the wrong tomb; inasmuch as the fatality of such people never deserts them, and, whether alive or dead, they are invariably out of place.

Almost immediately, another foot was heard on the threshold. A youth entered hastily, and threw a glance around the office to ascertain whether the man of intelligence was alone. He then approached close to the desk, blushed like a maiden, and seemed at a loss how to broach his business.

"You come upon an affair of the heart," said the official personage, looking into him through his mysterious spectacles. "State it in as few words as may be."

"You are right," replied the youth. "I have a heart to dispose of."

"You seek an exchange?" said the Intelligencer. "Foolish youth, why not be contented with your own?"

"Because," exclaimed the young man, losing his embarrassment in a passionate glow,—"because my heart burns me with an intolerable fire; it tortures me all day long with yearnings for I know not what, and feverish throbbings, and the pangs of a vague sorrow; and it awakens me in the night-time with a quake, when there is nothing to be feared! I cannot endure it any longer. It were wiser to throw away such a heart, even if it brings me nothing in return!"

"Oh, very well," said the man of office, making an entry in his volume. "Your affair will be easily transacted. This species of brokerage makes no inconsiderable part of my business; and there is always a large assortment of the article to select from.—

Here, if I mistake not, comes a pretty fair sample."

Even as he spoke, the door was gently and slowly thrust ajar, affording a glimpse of the slender figure of a young girl, who, as she timidly entered, seemed to bring the light and cheerfulness of the outer atmosphere into the somewhat gloomy apartment. We know not her errand there; nor can we reveal whether the young man gave up his heart into her custody. If so, the arrangement was neither better nor worse than in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, where the parallel sensibilities of a similar age, importunate affections, and the easy satisfaction of characters not deeply conscious of themselves, supply the place of any profounder sympathy.

Not always, however, was the agency of the passions and affections an office of so little trouble. It happened—rarely, indeed, in proportion to the cases that came under an ordinary rule, but still it did happen—that a heart was occasionally brought hither, of such exquisite material, so delicately attuned, and so curiously wrought, that no other heart could be found to match it. It might almost be considered a misfortune, in a worldly point of view, to be the possessor of such a diamond of the purest water; since in any reasonable probability, it could only be exchanged for an ordinary pebble, or a bit of cunningly manufactured glass, or, at least, for a jewel of native richness, but ill-set, or with some fatal flaw, or an early vein running through its central lustre. To choose another figure, it is said that hearts which have their well-spring in the infinite, and contain inexhaustible sympathies, should ever be doomed to pour themselves into shallow vessels, and thus lavish their rich affections on the ground. Strange, that the finer and deeper nature, whether in man or woman, while possessed of every other delicate instinct, should so often lack that most invaluable one, of preserving itself from contamination with what is of a baser kind! Sometimes, it is true, the spiritual fountain is kept pure by a wisdom within itself, and sparkles into the light of heaven, without a stain from the earthy strata through which it has gushed upward. And sometimes, even here on earth, the pure mingles with the pure, and the inexhaustible is recompensed with the infinite. But these miracles, though he should claim the credit of them, are far beyond the scope of such a superficial agency in human affairs, as the figure in the mysterious spectacles.

Again the door was opened, admitting the bustle of the city with a fresher reverberation into the Intelligence Office. Now entered a man of wo-begone and downcast look; it was such an aspect as if he had lost the very soul out of his body, and had traversed all the world over, scorching in the dust of the highways, and along the shady footpaths, and beneath the leaves of the forest, and among the sands of the sea-shore, in hopes to recover it again. He had bent an anxious glance along the pavement of the street, as he came hitherward; he looked, also, in the angle of the door-step, and upon the floor of the room; and, finally, coming up to the Man of Intelligence, he gazed through the inscrutable spectacles which the latter wore, as if the lost treasure might be hidden within his eyes.

"I have lost—" he began; and then he paused.

"Yes," said the Intelligencer, "I see that you have lost—but what?"

"I have lost a precious jewel," replied the unfortunate person, "the like of which is not to be found among any prince's treasures. While I possessed it, the contemplation of it was my sole and sufficient happiness. No price should have purchased it of me; but it has fallen from my bosom, where I wore it, in my careless wanderings about the city."

After causing the stranger to describe the marks of his lost jewel, the Intelligencer opened a drawer of the oaken cabinet, which has been mentioned as forming a part of the furniture of the room. Here were deposited whatever articles had been picked up in the streets, until the right owner should reclaim them. It was a strange and heterogeneous collection. Not the least remarkable part of it, was a great number of wedding-rings, each one of which had been riveted upon the finger with holy vows, and all the mystic potency that the most solemn rites could attain, but had, nevertheless, proved too slippery for the wearer's vigilance. The gold

of some was worn thin, betokening the attrition of years of wedlock; others, glittering from the jeweller's shop, must have been lost within the honey-moon. There were ivory tablets, the leaves scribbled over with sentiments that had been the deepest truths of the writer's earlier years, but which were now quite obliterated from his memory. So scrupulously were articles preserved in this depository, that not even withered flowers were rejected; white roses, and blush roses, and moss-roses, fit emblems of virgin purity and shamefacedness, which had been lost or flung away, and trampled into the pollution of the streets; locks of hair—the golden, and the glossy dark—the long tresses of woman and the crisp curls of man—signified that lovers were now and then so heedless of the faith entrusted to them, as to drop its symbol from the treasure-place of the bosom. Many of these things were imbued with perfumes; and perhaps a sweet scent had departed from the lives of their former possessors, ever since they had so wilfully or negligently lost them. Here were gold pencil-cases, little ruby hearts with golden arrows through them, bosom-pins, pieces of coin, and small articles of every description, comprising nearly all that have been lost, since a long while ago. Most of them, doubtless, had a history and a meaning, if there were time to search it out and room to tell it. Whoever has missed anything valuable, whether out of his heart, mind, or pocket, would do well to make inquiry at the Central Intelligence Office.

And, in the corner of one of the drawers of the oaken cabinet, after considerable research, was found a great pearl, looking like the soul of celestial purity, congealed and polished.

"There is my jewel! my very pearl!" cried the stranger, almost beside himself with rapture. "It is mine! Give it me—this moment!—or I shall perish!"

"I perceive," said the Man of Intelligence examining it more closely, "that this is the Pearl of Great Price."

"The very same," answered the stranger. "Judge, then, of my misery at losing it out of my bosom! Restore it to me! I must not live without it an instant longer."

"Pardon me," rejoined the Intelligencer, calmly. "You asked what is beyond my duty. This pearl, as you well know, is held upon a peculiar tenure; and having once let it escape from your keeping, you have no greater claim to it—nay, not so great—as any other person. I cannot give it back."

Nor could the entreaties of the miserable man—who saw before his eyes the jewel of his life, without the power to reclaim it—soften the heart of this stern being, impassive to human sympathy, though exercising such an apparent influence over human fortunes. Finally, the loser of the inestimable pearl clutched his hands among his hair, and ran madly forth into the world, which was affrighted at his desperate looks. There passed him on the door-step a fashionable young gentleman, whose business was to inquire for a damask rose-bud, the gift of his lady-love, which he had lost out of his buttonhole within an hour after receiving it. So various were the errands of those who visited this Central Office where all human wishes seemed to be made known, and so far as destiny would allow, negotiated to their fulfillment.

(Remainder in our next.)

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

When Cook first trod these shores, heathenism had attained its grand climacteric.—Broken into disjointed and hostile bands, oppressed alike by priest and warrior, the populace looked forward to the return of their deified Lono, who was to re-possess and regenerate the land. He came, but not in the guise their feeble imaginations had depicted. To their astonishment and rage he smote the altars and desecrated the sanctuaries of their idols. They worshipped Cook as a divinity, and slew him as an enemy. But the dagger that pierced him gave a death wound to their own horrid ritual. Lono upon Lono came. The true Lono was Commerce. One island after another sunk before the energy and foreign weapons of Kamehameha, and he, the friend of commerce from the first, soon found himself master of the group. But as we have on another occasion and in another form traced in full the changes wrought by this agent, and likewise those of its successor, we shall at this time but very briefly allude to their results, and pass on to the third agent, which

is now perfecting and consolidating their labors, securing both the corner and raising the topmost stone of the monument of civilization.

Commerce found these islanders warriors, and turned them to traders; from cruel bigots it changed them to contumacious infidels.—In Kamehameha the 1st. perished the grand high-priest of heathenism, apostate even himself in his last hours.

Next upon the scene appeared Religion, to heal the ghastly wounds made by the unsparing knife of its predecessor, who in amputating the gangrened limbs, barely left life in the trunk itself. The faith which fed the five thousand in the mountains of Galilee, and caused the lame of Judea to walk and the blind to see, wrought equal wonders here. A nation was born to Christendom. Commerce itself owned its genial influence, and within one score of years the traders and infidels became Christians. The missionary had now done his work so far as the conversion of the nation was concerned.—He had labored faithfully, diligently, successfully. But yet another laborer was wanted. In naming him it is very far from our intention to disparage the preceding agents. Each was necessary for the other, and the two for the third. But they were confined to their appropriate spheres, and when they have felt themselves obliged to wander from them, their work has partaken of the imperfection which necessarily accrues to whatever is attempted to be done without a proper professional knowledge of all the principles and points involved.—Good works do not necessarily flow from good intentions; zeal there may be to overflowing, but the true helmsman, reason, be wanting.

The nation had now become commercial and Christian, but it was without rules to regulate its intercourse with foreign powers, and to reconcile the conflicting interests within. True it had the broad principles of Christianity to guide it, and they were manifested in ameliorated institutions, purer manners and customs, but more particularly by the disposition to go aright, without knowing the precise path. It was in the position of a man placed within a beautiful garden, full of shady walks and pleasant seats. He is told that he has a right to be there, and others have also, and each has his separate boundaries, beyond which he cannot pass, without committing trespass. Where all is so equally beautiful, he is content with his own position, if he can but determine it. But the walks all run into each other; he has no plan of demarkation to guide him; his very disposition to respect the rights of others cramps him on one side, and leads him beyond on the other. He knows the broad rule and the principle upon which it is founded, but lacks the knowledge which alone can secure him in his own rights and prevent others from invading them.—Thus it was here until Law entered upon the stage of action. We use the term in its most enlarged sense, as derived from divinely created government and as the manifestation of the wisdom of jurists of all ages and countries, freed from its merely local applications. In this view, the principles of law, like those of Christianity, of which they are the essence in an earthly dress, are of universal application. The moral law which was introduced by the missionary, establishes the general principles of duty from man to God and from man to man. The jurist defines it in its relation to the external affairs of men, applies it, equalizes it, and makes it that rule which all men must respect, equally with the laws of physical nature, or suffer a penalty. It is true that were human nature incorrupt, the simple commandment—fear God and love thy neighbor—were an all-sufficient code. But mankind are very far removed from that condition; and it is highly expedient, not only for the preservation of peace and the execution of justice, but for the harmonious intercourse of mankind and their individual and national prosperity, that the rules which are to regulate

them in all their interminglings of whatever character, should be lucidly defined and universally known and acknowledged. Without this, it is clearly impossible for either commerce to advance beyond its barbarous stages, or for Christianity to have its full and perfect work. Therefore law is essential to their respective well-being, for without it confusion would arise and society retrograde. Like Commerce and Christianity it too must have its laborers skilled in all its intricacies, versed in all varieties, true to its real purposes. It then became the foster-parent of the other two; it protects them, and in return receives filial support.

In other numbers we shall proceed to show what law has already accomplished, and what remains to be done.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES!—On the 13th of last month, H. M.'s Sch. Palua left this place for Hanalei, Kauai, having on board besides the crew 13 passengers, viz.—Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham and two children, and Mr. Popplewell, of New Zealand; Mr. Bernard, a Frenchman by birth, then a Hawaiian subject, and owner of an extensive coffee plantation at Hanalei; and 12 boys, who with the above named passengers were on their way to his (Mr. B.'s) plantation, where they were to have been employed by him. At noon on the 19th the schooner had arrived to within a few miles of Anahola, a village on the north-east side of Kauai. The watch had just been changed and the sails hoisted well home, when a heavy squall was seen approaching, accompanied with severe thunder and lightning. Orders were given to let the halliards go by the run, which were done, but the hoops of the main-sail became entangled with some iron bands around the main-mast, and would not slip down. At the same instant, the Captain ordered the helm put down, but the helmsman probably not comprehending the order, put it up. The order being repeated, he obeyed. This brought the vessel broadside to the squall, and before she could come to, she capsized and filled. Some of the boys and crew who were below, contrived after several failures by which they were well nigh strangled with the quantity of water swallowed, by diving through the water to get out at the hatches. One however was killed, and Mrs. Higginbotham and children being in the cabin were immediately drowned. The vessel's boat was fast to the deck, but there were two skiffs which had got loose and gone overboard. One of these was stove. The captain ordered two of his men to swim and get the other, and to aid the foreigners, Messrs. Bernard, Higginbotham and Popplewell, who were standing on the windward bulwark, to get ashore. The skiff was brought along-side, bottom-up, and these persons clung to it and pushed for shore. Mr. H. however soon left it, and swam back towards the vessel, it is supposed to look after his family. All this occurred in a few minutes, and by the time the crew and boys had time to clear themselves of the wreck she entirely disappeared. The Captain and one other man got ashore by the assistance of an empty tar-barrel. The crew and boys struck out direct for the shore, and arrived in about two hours. The skiff by which Mr. Bernard and Mr. Popplewell supported themselves assisted by the two natives ordered for that purpose by the Captain, got along more slowly. Mr. Popplewell being an old man soon gave out and sunk. Mr. Bernard, having been enfeebled by a long illness, felt his strength fast leaving him, and said to the natives he could not hold out much longer. He had already swallowed considerable water. They had arrived quite near the shore when he sank. Immediately after a small canoe was observed approaching them, and by the time it got along side one of the two natives was so far exhausted as to be unable to assist himself. He with his companion were taken into the canoe, which thus overloaded, soon sunk and left them again in the water. But by this time several natives from shore had swam off, and

they got them to land, when by means of fire and food their strength was soon restored.

These facts are taken from the testimony given by the survivors before the authorities of Hanalei, upon an inquiry into the causes of the casualty.

The Palua was 25 years old, and valued at \$3,000. She had a cargo of \$4,000 on board for the plantation and residents at Kauai. Search has been made for the spot where she sank, but without success.

We have arrivals this week from the Oregon, California and Tahiti, but they bring no news of moment. The settlers at the Oregon were preparing to adopt a constitution and also to discuss the question of independence of the United States. They assert their jurisdiction as far as 54° north.

In California all was quiet. There had been abundant rains about St Francisco and the prospects of the farmers were good.

At Tahiti the natives still continue under arms within their lines and the French within theirs. Provisions were scarce at Papeete and every thing wears a gloomy aspect of uncertainty.

The Steiglitz has brought here 27 Canadian sympathizers from Hobart town who have been recently pardoned by the English government. The U. S. Acting Vice Commercial agent not feeling himself authorised to do any thing for the relief of his distressed countrymen, they will remain here, providing as they best can, for themselves, until opportunities offer for their return to the U. States. We understand there are about 40 more remaining in N. S. Wales, pardoned and awaiting passages home. The correspondence which is given below places the conduct of Capt. Young towards his unfortunate passengers in a very creditable light, and speaks well for their orderly deportment.

HONOLULU, April 23, 1845.

Sir,—I arrived here in the ship Steiglitz, under my command, having on board twenty-seven passengers, whom I brought from Hobart Town. They are Americans who were taken prisoners and transported as having been concerned in the Canadian troubles, but have recently been pardoned by the British government.

They are desirous of returning to the United States, and I have given them a passage to this port, whence I am bound on a whaling cruise to the N. W. coast.

My object in addressing you, is to request for them, and in their name, permission to remain here until they can have an opportunity of getting passage to the U. S. which will undoubtedly offer by whale ships in the course of a few months. Some of them will go with me to the N. W. coast, perhaps ten, which will be as many as I can accommodate on board. They are, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging during the three months that I have had them on board my ship, men of quiet and orderly habits, and I shall touch at this port on my return home, which will be in a few months from this time. I will engage to take with me all those who will not have left here before my arrival.

I shall feel much obliged by an early attention to this request, as my ship is nearly ready to proceed on her voyage.

With respect, I remain,

Your Excellency's most ob't servant

SELAH YOUNG.

His Excellency, ROBERT C. WYLLIE, }
H. M. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. }

Foreign Office, 29th. April, 1845.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to inform you that His Majesty's government having taken into consideration what you say and engage to perform, on behalf of the twenty-seven passengers whom you have brought to this port, have agreed to grant to such of them as you may leave behind, or as may not be able immediately to find passages by other ships, permission to remain until they find an opportunity to proceed to their homes in the United States.

In doing so, His Majesty's government give a proof to the government of the United States of their consideration for these citizens of the Union, who have been so long absent, and who are returning to their relatives and friends, under the clemency of Her Britannic Majesty.

Your kindness to these men is highly creditable to you, and I feel confident that by their good conduct, on shore, they will prove themselves worthy of the character you have given them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) R. C. WYLLIE.

Captain SELAH YOUNG, }
Com. Ship Steiglitz, Honolulu. }

List of the Passengers per ship Steiglitz, S. Young master, from Hobart Town.

Daniel D. Heustis, John Thomas, Daniel House, Chauncey Shelden, Nathan Whitney, John Gilm, Henry Barnum (U. C.), John Swansberry, James Fero (U. C.), Nelson Greggs, Jerre Greggs, Orrin Smith, Joseph Thompson, Eleazer Stevens, Elon Fellows, Edward Wilson and wife, John Cronkite, Leonard Delano, Henry Brown, Samuel Snow, Bemus Woodbury, Robert Marsh, Alvin Sweet, Ira Polley, John Grant (U. C.), Luther Darby, Gideon Goodbridge. Of the above, Joseph Thompson, James

D. Fero, and Leonard Delano, have shipped on board of the Samuel Robinson; Alvin B. Sweet, on board ship Meteor; John Gilman, Nelson Griggs, Jerry Griggs, Henry H. Barnum, John Swansbury, Ira Polley, Bemis Woodbury, on board ship Steiglitz.

KA ELELE, the HAWAIIAN MESSENGER, edited by Rev. R. ARMSTRONG. The second number of this useful paper has made its appearance, and gives a good earnest by the variety and interest of its articles and its full freight of political and general news, of the intention of the editor to make it a genuine Hawaiian newspaper. If it continues to be conducted in this manner it will open new sources of knowledge and information to the indigenous population, and be the means of giving them an insight into their own political affairs, and those of other countries. The following list of articles comprised within the present number will best show the diligence of the editor and the general scope of the paper. Besides several communications from natives, on general topics, it has a summary of the political relations of the country with the United States and England, comprising a brief account of the difficulties arising from the Wiley case, the charges of the U. S. Commissioner, the Charlton land case, the report of H. M.'s Commissioner upon the case of H. M.'s late Secretary of State, the recent changes in the cabinet, the letter of condolence from American citizens to His Majesty, appointment of new nobles, obituary of Haalilio, a memoir of Kapiolani, beside the local and general news of the day. The paper is highly deserving the patronage of the friends of the nation.

GREAT SIZE AND LONGEVITY OF TREES.—We learn from a late number of the North American Review, that there are cypresses in Mexico, whose ages vary from 2390 to 4024 years, at the minimum estimate of scientific calculation; at the maximum, from 3430 to 5124 years, or almost coeval with the creation. These calculations are based upon inspection of the layers of the wood as compared with the known age and relative growth of smaller trees of the same species. The girth of the Cypress of Montezuma is 45 feet. That of the giant Cypress of Santa Maria del Thule, the Nestor of the race, is near the base one hundred and twenty-two feet, or forty feet in diameter. Its height is not given, but the tree as yet shows no signs of decay.

The Pinus Douglasi attains an altitude of from 200 to 300 feet: one specimen measured by Lewis and Clarke gave 313.

ROBBERY.—On the night of the 29th ult., the house of Mr. Cady, Carpenter, was entered, and robbed of \$23 in cash.

Complaints have reached us in regard to peddling of goods from whale ships about the streets of Lahaina to the serious detriment of the business of the licensed tradesmen. It is said that musters are given to natives who hawk them about and in that manner dispose of a considerable quantity. We also hear that much liquor is secretly sold, and that Lahaina without a License, is much worse off than if there were a licensed grog-shop, which would put a stop to the unlawful and irresponsible vending of alcoholic drinks. If these things are so, measures should be taken to put a stop to both practices, and to do justice to the regular shop-keepers. But, as it not uncommonly happens, that reports of such nature arise from very trivial and isolated circumstances, we should be glad to hear more definitely upon the subject from those who are in a situation to know the actual state of the case.

KNOWLEDGE OF MEN.—Weakness and faults are best known from enemies, virtue and abilities from friends, customs and times from servants, conceits and opinions from familiar friends. General fame is light, and the opinions conceived by superiors or equals are deceitful. But the soundest disclosing and expounding of men is, by their natures and ends; wherein the weakest sort of men are best interpreted by their natures, and the wisest by their ends.—Bacon.

BY AUTHORITY. BEFORE THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU. FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

CHARLES H. NICHOLSON vs. JOHN WILEY.

CASE OF ACCOUNT BETWEEN PARTNERS.—The firm having been dissolved by mutual consent, Wiley had agreed to purchase of Nicholson his undivided half of all the partnership property, including the choses in action, book debts and other available assets of the firm, for which he was to pay Nicholson in a specified time. The action was brought to recover the purchase money of Wiley. The items of demand were made out from memory of the books and other vouchers in the possession of Wiley, and proved to be correct by the evidence of a clerk employed by the parties at the time of the dissolution. The books—the highest evidence—were in the defendant's custody, and could not be produced by the plaintiff.

The Attorney General, by direction of the Governor, read the following charge:—

Gentlemen.—The question before you is plain.—It is one of simple account between partners. The partnership was dissolved by consent, and the books were suffered by Nicholson to remain in the possession of Wiley. Whatever may have been the motives of the dissolution does not matter. It has taken place; and now Nicholson, not having the books, sues Wiley in whose possession they are, for a balance alleged to be due him, which he has proven by a witness who had the books in charge. Wiley denies it verbally, but has not proved his denial, which if it was a valid one, he might undoubtedly have proved from the vouchers in his custody. If he declines to produce them, it is a legal admission on his part that the books would not show a better conclusion in his favor. The testimony of one witness is sufficient in law. It will be for you to say how much the plaintiff is entitled to, if anything. Consider besides in your verdict who is to be charged with the costs.

The non-notification of the defendant to be present at the drawing of the jury, should have been taken advantage of by him when the jury were empanelled, when the court would have considered how far it disqualified the jury. He was requested to make any objections he might have to them, and he waived all such objections. It is now too late, and the jury are not the judges of their own qualifications. The Court decides that the jury are qualified.

VERDICT.—We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of C. H. Nicholson vs. John Wiley, give as our verdict,—That, (no evidence having been produced by the defendant of the incorrectness of the account rendered by the plaintiff vs. him, and the jury having no evidence or proof in their possession to doubt its being due to the plaintiff to enable them to offset it,) the defendant, John Wiley, do pay the amount of Two Thousand and Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-One Cents, as set forth in said account. The costs of Court to be paid by the Defendant.

CHARLES BREWER, CONELIUS HOYER, F. W. THOMPSON, JOHN LADD, WM. BAKER jr., ROBT G. DAVIS, James Makee, GEORGE H. BUSH, AND. AULD, L. C. GRAY, JAS. AUSTIN, THOS. B. RENDOLS.

Honolulu, April 25, 1845.

Sales at Auction.

SHERIFF'S SALE, KOLOA, KAUAI, Feb. 28.—The unexpired Lease of Ladd & Co.'s Sugar Plantation, \$3,600.

Imports.

April 28—COLUMBIA RIVER and CALIFORNIA, per Cowlitz—15 tierces Pork, 1 cask Barley, 1 do. Peas, 2 do. Oats, 6389 Hides; to Pelly & Allan.

Passengers.

Per Cowlitz—Mr. R. Binie, Mr. W. Sinclair, 3 New Zealanders, and J. Todd (sick seaman sent by U. S. Consul at California.)



1845.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

April 24—Am. whale-ship Gov. Troup, Jenney, New Bedford 9 months—last from Huano, Society Islands—320 whale, 90 sperm.

April 27—Am. wh.-ship Steiglitz, Young, Bridgeport, 8 months—last from Hobart Town, N. S. W. via Tahiti—200 whale, 80 sperm, 4 heads bone.

April 28—Hon. Hudson's Bay Co. brq. Cowlitz, Heath, Columbia River and California—35 days from St. Francisco.

April 29—Am. whale-ships Formosa, Briggs, New Bedford 5 1-2 months—100 sp.; Meteor, Lister, New London 7 months; 250 whale, 100 sperm.—[Off and on—both sailed on the 30th.]

May 2—Am. whale-ship Euphrates, Upham—last from Maui—larboard bow stove, having been in contact with another vessel, at Maui.

SAILED.

April 27—Am. ship Montreal, Snow, Kamschatka; Am. whale-ship Bingham, Eldridge, Mystic; cruise

The wind has been in shore, during the week, with considerable rain. On Friday it freshened, leaving the ships Steiglitz and Gov. Troup, which were anchored outside close to the reef, in a somewhat hazardous position. H. B. M.'s ship Talbot sent a boat's crew to the assistance of each, in case they were compelled to get under weigh. The Steiglitz dragged into 4 fathoms, slipped her chains and came inside at 11 o'clock—the wind blowing fresh, and a heavy sea running.

AT WAIMEA, KAUAI, April 15—Am. whale-ship James Monroe, Harding, Fairhaven 11 months, 300 bbls. sperm oil, anchored on the 13th of April, last from Indian Ocean. Spoke the ship Envoy, Fisher, 15 days from Tahiti, who reported a bloody action between the French and Tahitians, on the 10th of March; but which by later arrivals hence, it is ascertained to be incorrect. Our dates from Tahiti are to the 24th March, and up to that time all was quiet.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.—Am. whale-ship Averick, Reynard, of New Bedford, 6 months out, 500 bbls. of oil, was lost March 5th ult., at Raiatea. She dragged on to the reef in a blow, bilged, fell over and sunk. The wreck was purchased for \$2000, by Capt. Hunter, an Englishman, resident at Tahiti, who has since raised her, and will make a handsome thing by the operation, as she is a good ship.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Notice.

PURSUANT to a judgment rendered on the 25th of April, 1845, against JOHN WILEY, by the verdict of a jury, in favor of Charles H. Nicholson, plaintiff, for the sum of \$2,055 21, and the sum of \$100 costs of suit, I shall sell at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th day of May, 1845, the property of said John Wiley, consisting in:— 1st. The premises of John Wiley, opposite the Seamen's Chapel. 2d. The contents of John Wiley's shop and house, consisting of:—

A large table, a smaller do., a writing desk, a brass lamp, a clock, two glass cases, gloves, clothes, brushes, small and large silk ribbons, German silver tea and table spoons, white lace, combs, pocket knives, razors, smelling bottles, necklaces, sewing needles, thread and thimbles, penknives, cards, buttons, pencil cases, remnants of duck, white, brown and printed cottons, whole pieces of do., scissors, waistcoats, black silk handkerchiefs, colored silk handkerchiefs, braces, whole pieces white cotton, 1 remnant of grass cloth, 1 do. of Denmark satin, 1 do. of silk serge; red wollen shirts, pieces of white, brown and blue cotton; cotton handkerchiefs, 50 boxes of segars, sheath knives, spoke shaves, locks, saws, canton Flannel shirts, bed ticking, half boots, bar and California soap, 1 Panama hat, cotton wick yarn, plains, tobacco, cider, lamps, and sundry other articles.

FR. FUNK, Acting High Sheriff.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the judgment creditors of JOHN BERNARD, deceased, Resolved,—That we view the death of said Bernard as a complete annulment of the terms upon which our extension to him 17th April, 1845, was given.

And Resolved,—That the Sheriff of Oahu be and he is hereby directed to enforce the Execution in his hands, upon a judgment confessed in our joint favor, by said Bernard, under which his property is now held under levy by said Sheriff. Notice of sale to be given for ninety days from this date.

Dated Honolulu, April 28th, 1845. (Signed) G. RHODES.

Attorney for the assignees of estate of E. Rowley of Sydney E. & H. GRIMES, C. BREWER & CO., HENRY SKINNER & CO JOHN VOSS.

By John Ricord, JAMES ROBINSON & CO. GEO. T. ALLAN, STEPHEN REYNOLDS, PATEY & CO. PETER H. HATCH.

Removal.

THE undersigned beg leave to notify their patrons, and the public generally, that they have removed their CABINET-MAKING and TURNING establishment, from the house lately occupied in concert with JOHN VOSS, to the premises belonging to Mr. JOSE NADAL; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

C. LAFRENZ & CO. Honolulu, May 3, 1845.

Notice.

FREDERICK E. BINNS, BARBER and HAIR DRESSER, (next door to Mr. BOARDMAN, Watchmaker,) would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he is now ready to afford them a delightful shave, and to dress their hair in scientific style.—He will endeavor to please all who may honor him with a call. 3w May 3

For Sale.

AT THIS OFFICE—back numbers of the Polynesian, price 12 1-2 cents each; Correspondence between H. H. M.'s Secretary of State and the U. S. Commissioner, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen, price 50 cents; An Award upon the meaning of Lord Aberdeen's Letter of Sept. 12, 1843, in the controversy with Richard Charlton, claiming certain lands in Honolulu—by John Ricord, price 50 cents; Report of the Case of James Gray, an American citizen, Plaintiff in Appeal, vs. The Hawaiian Government, price 50 cents; Report of the Case of George Pelly vs. Richard Charlton, for slander, price 25 cents; In Admiralty—Foreclosure of the Hypothecation on the British Brig Euphemia, price 25 cents; Official Report on the Existing Hawaiian Harbor Laws, price 25 cents; Official Report on the Registry of Vessels in the Hawaiian Islands, price 25 cents; Average Adjustment in the case of Am. Brigantine Lafayette, price 25 cents; Hawaiian Vocabulary, price \$1.25. 1f May 2

NOTICE.—The Rev. LORRIN ANDREWS, Seamen's Chaplain, Lahaina, Maui, has consented to act as Agent for the Polynesian, for that Island. Any orders for subscriptions, insertions of advertisements, etc. he will attend to; and also have for sale, upon the same terms as at our office, single copies of the paper, and the State pamphlets as issued at the Government Press. 3w

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general COMMISSION and AUCTION business, at this place, under the firm of G. RHODES & CO. (Signed) G. RHODES, (Signed) J. R. von PFISTER. Honolulu, May 1, 1845. 1f

Auctions.

THE undersigned have taken the store formerly occupied by H. S. Swinton, and have fitted it up expressly for an Auction room, where they solicit consignments from their friends and the public. Every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

Out-door sales will be attended to on reasonable terms.

Cash advanced on consignments. G. RHODES & CO. Honolulu, May 1, 1845. 1f

For Sale.

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms:—

1 case Umbrellas, 18 doz. superior quality Hook Wine (Marcehoumer), English Long-Cloths, Cloth Caps, Nankin Pants; Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong, Tea; China Shoes.

G. RHODES & CO. Honolulu, May 1, 1845. 1f

Polynesian Agency.

LAHAINA, MAUI.—REV. LORRIN ANDREWS, Agent for Maui, has constantly on hand, and for sale—back numbers of the Polynesian (Government paper) price 12 1-2 cts. per No. Also, the following pamphlets:—Official Report on the Harbor Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, price 25 cents; Official Report on the Registry of Vessels at the Hawaiian Islands, price 25 cents; Average Adjustment in the case of American Brigantine Lafayette, price 25 cents; Correspondence between H. H. M.'s Secretary of State and the U. S. Commissioner, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen, price 50 cents; An Award upon the meaning of Lord Aberdeen's Letter Sept. 12, 1843, in the controversy with Richard Charlton, claiming certain lands in Honolulu—by John Ricord, H. H. M.'s Attorney General, price 50 cents; Report of the case of James Gray, an American citizen, plaintiff in appeal vs. Hawaiian Government, price 50 cents. In Admiralty—Foreclosure of the Hypothecation on the British Brig Euphemia, price 25 cents. Also, shortly—bound vols. of The Polynesian, vol. 1st., 2nd series, price \$6.50. Lahaina, Maui, May 2, 1845. 1f

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

For Sale.

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

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. 1f

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. 1f Dec. 14.

Bullock Hides.

ABOUT 200 superior Bullock HIDES, for sale by the Receivers of the Estate of French & Greenway. 1f M1

Notice to Subscribers.

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

WRIGHT & FIELD, PAINTERS, GILDERS & GLAZIERS.

Will execute with neatness and despatch, HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Honolulu, April 12. 1f

C. W. VINCENT, HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER.

HAS on hand, for sale—6000 feet clear No. 1 1 inch pine Plank; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 panelled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do. Building and Joining on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. Honolulu, November 2, 1844. 1f

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

By order of His Majesty. G. P. JUDD, Sec'y of State for Foreign Affairs.

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

KAHU O KE KAKAU OLELO NO KO NA AINA E Honolulu, Oahu, 20 Januani, 1845.

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

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

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

No ke kauoha ana mai o ka moi. G. P. JUDD, Kakaulelo no ko na aina e.

In Chancery—ORDER No. 10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai. HELU 10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. KEKUANAOA.

To the Debtors of William French and Francis John Greenway.

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

JOHN RICORD,

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

In the matter of the Estate of WM. FRENCH a me FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY.

O na mea aie aku ai o ua French me Greenway, no ka mea, i ole e ukuia mai alaila hoopii lakou ma ke kanawai e koi ai ka uku ana mai o na aie a pau.

JOHN RICORD,

Luna hooponopono aie no ka waiwai o French & Greenway. Honolulu, 29 Maraki, 1845.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands against, the Estate of His Excellency J. A. KUKAINI, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for settlement.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. JOHN H. G. P. JUDD.

O na mea aie aku a me na mea aie mai a pau i ka waiwai hoailona o ka Mea Hanohano J. A. KUKAINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou ia maua e hooponopono. JOHN H. G. P. JUDD. Honolulu, Dek. 28, 1844. (tf)

For Sale,

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

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

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 ct.

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

In Chancery—ORDER No. 6.

FRANCIS J. GREENWAY and WM. FRENCH vs. their creditors.

PURSUANT to the prayer of William Paty, George Pelly and William French, receivers appointed by Order No. 5, in this cause,

It is hereby ordered that said receivers shall have the following powers, without special application to this court.

1st. To employ a clerk to keep the books &c., necessary in the management of the trust reposed in them, whose salary shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, besides the expense of his board.

2d. To choose for themselves a chairman out of their number.

3d. To dispose to the best advantage of any property of said estate, not exceeding at any time in value \$300, when two of them shall be of opinion that such sale will be advantageous to said estate.

4th. It shall be their duty to keep a faithful record of all their transactions as receivers, and make report of the same to this court, on the day of the final decree, or sooner if required.

5th. William Paty, one of said receivers, is appointed hereby, to be their treasurer of all monies received by them for property of said estate sold, until it shall amount in his hands to one thousand dollars, when the same shall be paid over by him to this court.

6th. In all cases where the sales intended by them shall be likely to exceed \$300, they are required to obtain special permission of this court before said sales shall be considered valid.

7th. The said receivers are hereby ordered to take possession of all the property of said estate, belonging now to this court, whether real or personal; all rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all moveable effects; make a schedule, and file the same with this court for its information, and the better to enable this court to guide their operations in disposing of said property, from time to time.

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

epft

M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai—

OLELO HELU 6.

FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH, ke 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. Nolaila; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i ua poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookokolo

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

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.

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

4. E kakau pono lakou i ka lakou hana a pau loa no ka malama waiwai ana, a e hoike mai i keia ahahookokolo ma ka la e hooponopono 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 lakou a hiki i ke tausani hookahi, alaila, aku mai oia i keia ahahookokolo.

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

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e hiki koke aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookokolo i keia wa, ina he waiwai pan, ina he waiwai pili i ke kino, i na hoolimalima, i na loa ana i me na puka a pau loa, a me na waiwai lewa.

E kakau pono i keia mau mea, a e waiho mai iloko o keia ahahookokolo e maopopo ai, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookokolo ke lana a me ke kuai aku i na waiwai la i kela wa a i keia wa.

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

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

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

WHALE-SHIPS supplied with PROVISIONS on the most reasonable terms at the port, for Bills on the United States, or for bills 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. (n80 1y)

TERMS OF THE POLYNESIAN.

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

ADVERTISING.—A square, \$2 for first three insertions, 50 cents for each continuance; more than half a square, and less than a whole, \$1.50 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each continuance; half a square, or less, \$1 for first three insertions, 25 cents for each continuance.—By the year—more than half, and not exceeding a whole column, \$60. Lesser amounts at proportionate rates, as agreed upon.