

# The Polynesian.

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No. 21.

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HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**CANTON HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully  
notify the public generally, that  
he has taken the above well known  
keeping a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. The house is  
entirely new, having been recently rebuilt, on an  
enlarged scale, with extensive accommodations for  
lodgers, boarders, &c.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**  
VICTOR CHANCELEREL would  
respectfully inform his friends and the  
public, that he has taken the above  
well known stand, where he will be  
happy, at all times, to wait upon those who may  
favor him with their patronage.

**MAINE HOTEL.**  
DROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully  
notify their friends and the public generally,  
that they have taken the above named establish-  
ment, where they will be happy to receive the calls  
of those who may favor them with their patronage.

**HAWAIIAN HOTEL.**  
JOHN J. HALSTEAD would  
respectfully inform Masters of vessels  
and Strangers visiting Lahaina,  
that he has opened the above-named  
Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Canal sts.

**COOPERAGE.**  
THE subscriber would inform his former  
patrons and the public, that he still continues  
business at the old stand, next door to Williams &  
Co's, where he will be happy to receive orders in  
reference to the most reasonable terms.

**S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS of American and European  
Goods, will keep constantly on hand a general  
assortment of Merchandise adapted to the markets  
of Oregon, California and the Hawaiian Islands.

**HENRY S. SWINTON,**  
AUCTIONEER and General Commission  
Agent, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaiian Islands,  
has constantly on hand and for sale, a general as-  
sortment of Hawaiian Produce, adapted to the  
wants of whalers visiting these islands for recruits;  
which will be supplied on reasonable terms for  
Cash or Bills of Exchange on England, France or  
the United States.

**BENJAMIN PITMAN,**  
DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY,  
General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce,  
Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, constantly on hand  
and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise  
required by whalers touching at these islands for  
recruits.

**EVERETT & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand  
an assortment of English, French and American  
Goods, suitable for Oregon, California and the  
Islands. Also a general assortment of Ship Chan-  
dlery and Provisions, required by whalers touch-  
ing, which will be sold at low prices for cash or Bills  
of Exchange. \* 16

**HAWAIIAN PRODUCE.**  
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by  
the subscriber, a general assortment of Hawa-  
ian Produce, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Mo-  
lasses, Salt, Manaki Kapa, Pulu or Moss, Goat  
Stems, Lime, Limestone, Coral Building Stone,  
Sausage, &c.  
Inquire at the Government Store House.  
PAUL MANIHL

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
THE spacious House and ad-  
jacent offices belonging to Mr. Dudoit,  
late of the Consulate of  
France, entry to be had from the 9th of  
February, 1849. For terms apply to Jules Dudoit,  
Esq., care of R. C. Wyllie, Esq., Rosebank.

**TO BE Sold or Let.**  
For Sale or Let for a term of  
years, the large and commodious Mansion  
lately occupied by Henry Skinner, Esquire, with  
every convenience for a large and general family.  
For terms, apply at the Polynesian office.  
Honolulu, April 14, 1849.—31

**BLANK BILLS OF LADING FOR**  
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**M. DILLON'S SECRETLY CIRCULATED  
PAMPHLET, AND MR. WYLLIE'S  
NOTES.**

(Continued from the Polynesian, No. 19, of the  
22nd, and No. 20, of the 29th September.)

M. Wyllie takes M. Dillon to task pretty  
frequently, in his famous Pamphlet, (see  
that veracious compilation passing, for  
having accused him of being in league with  
Consul General Miller to establish the prepon-  
derance of British influence in these islands,  
but he has failed, as yet, in exhibiting any  
document, official or private, under M. Dil-  
lon's hand, in which such an accusation is  
formally expressed. Even had M. Dillon  
done so, believing things to be as he re-  
presented them, he would have merely fulfilled  
a duty towards his own government, nor could  
Dr. Judd be blamed for receiving such a com-  
munication, he owing allegiance to the King  
alone whose interests and honor, and not the  
interests and honor of M. Wyllie, he is  
therefore bound to consult. (27)

M. Dillon believes that the only letter of  
his in which the Consul General of Her Britan-  
nic Majesty's name is mentioned, is the  
following of the 6th April, 1848, to M.  
Wyllie:—

"Is it, on the other hand, fair to hint that  
I either am influenced, now or must be influ-  
enced at some future period, by the antipa-  
thies and tendencies of a certain political  
agent (General Miller). Modesty, well  
understood, does not, I am sure, preclude  
me from thinking, and even from saying, that,  
neither on the part of the personage in ques-  
tion, nor on that of any other individual in  
these islands, do I, or can I, admit an intel-  
lectual right to dictate to me, in matters of  
official duty or private predilections." (30)

How vastly things have changed since the  
above period, M. Wyllie, who could not  
then pronounce the name of the agent in  
question without launching forth, with an af-  
fected animosity which M. Dillon was long  
childish enough to take for serious, into a  
history of his delinquencies, political, moral,

How often has not M. Dillon found himself in the  
dilemma described by the Poet, when M. Wyllie, solicited his opinion,  
with a self-complacent look, in reference to some newly issued  
diplomatic paper of his:— (26)

"To laugh and weep, and goodness and grace;  
And to be shown, a little further on, how M. Wyllie con-  
sults the interests and honor of M. Judd." (29)

**MR. WYLLIE'S NOTES.**  
[27] Mr. Wyllie is glad to note particularly  
these words for the improvement of Dr. R. W.  
Wood, Mr. Judd, and others to whom the  
big idea was, condensingly, communicated. At  
last, it has evaporated like a child's soap bubble,  
leaving Mr. Wyllie to regret the needless trouble  
that he took, on the 9th June, 1848, (as re-  
corded in page 48 of the same book referred to in  
note no. 16.) in writing to the King's commis-  
sioner, in London, among other things, as fol-  
lows:—"At an official call, made me, on the 7th  
inst., by the American Commissioner, I took oc-  
casion to rectify the opinion of that gentleman  
in regard to the despatches of Lord Palmerston,  
of the 31st December, 1847, and to assure him,  
that no gibing, or jeering, or flaring-up, would  
ever succeed in inducing me to go against Eng-  
land and the Consul General, so long as nothing  
was attempted, contrary to the law of nations,  
to treaty, or to Hawaiian law—adding, that  
while that was my determination, I would most  
sternly oppose any attempt to obtain, for Eng-  
land, or for any British subject, one iota of favor  
greater than what is allowed to American and  
French citizens, or others. I consider any other  
course would be unworthy of myself and emi-  
nently dangerous to the King."

Supposing M. Dillon's present disclaimer to be  
sincere, Mr. Wyllie must have been greatly de-  
luded, on the 8th Sept., 1848, when he wrote to  
an American correspondent, in the United States,  
the letter (quoted in page 34 of his well-known  
copy book, no. 46.) in which the following is  
an exact extract:—"D. has continued, unregard-  
ingly, his intrigues with J., against me, urging  
that I am a paid agent of the British government  
—that I am, and ever have been, in league with  
Consul General Miller, to throw these islands  
into the hands of Great Britain, and that all the  
differences, between him and me, from beginning  
to end, have been a mere pretext, for England,  
the public. One thing is clear, either D. believes  
this in which case, he is a consummate ass, or he  
believes it not, in which case, after all he has  
said to J., and that man of easy belief, Dr. R.  
W. W.,—he is an accomplished villain. He does  
not conceal, except from me, the end to which  
he aspires. It is to get me turned out, through  
the joint efforts of the French and Americans,  
to place Judd in my stead.—Pay as Minister of  
Finance, and to make me, Bates, Attorney General  
also to be turned adrift, as too much of a friend  
of mine, and, consequently, of England!!!  
"Of course it has been my policy to pretend  
the most perfect ignorance of this PLOT—so  
worthy of a man, vaunting a 'policy' to be pro-  
duced on the honor top."  
But how far Mr. Wyllie was right, in that  
view, the reader will judge from the extracts  
given in the "famous pamphlet," referred to by  
M. Dillon, and from his still more famous letter  
to Mr. Judd, of the 11th Aug., 1848, the very  
existence of which was not known to Mr. Wyllie,  
till the 19th Dec., 1848.

Mr. Wyllie was very far from blaming Mr.  
Judd for receiving such a communication from  
M. Dillon. It is the touchstone of the latter's  
character.

[28] Mr. Wyllie concerted no despatches with  
M. Dillon, except those relating to the wine and  
ratification questions, all which, the reader will  
find printed along with Mr. Wyllie's Report to  
the Legislature, in 1848. M. Dillon's fertile  
imagination, therefore, again comes in to supply  
the desideratum, on which to hang his couplet,  
in the spirit of the poet described by the Poet:—

"In sold, per se, autophago."  
[29] And Mr. Wyllie, "a little further on,"  
will, very respectfully, return the compliment.

[30] M. Dillon cannot produce any letter of  
Mr. Wyllie's, referring to Consul General Mil-  
ler, in any such sense. "Justice well under-  
stood does not preclude." Mr. Wyllie from  
thinking, and even from saying, that whatever  
M. Dillon may think of his own intellectual su-  
periority, all impartial men will agree that, as  
persecuted by the Consul General Miller, it failed  
him, on the 13th Dec., 1848, when he made his  
separate address to the King; and, on the 22d  
of August, 1849, when he made his TEN CELE-  
BRATED DEMANDS.

The reader is not to understand that Mr. Wyllie means  
such railing, and offensive allusion, Mr. Wyllie  
scruples not to say that Mr. Robertson has left  
more friends in this community than M. Dillon  
himself.

etc.; expressing, at the same time, his fixed  
resolve never to have any social communica-  
tion with him; M. Wyllie, who then cautioned  
M. Dillon so often against the danger of being  
led astray, is now, as would appear from the  
amusing notes to his Pamphlet, become  
less mistrustful than of old, while M. Dillon,  
who was to have fallen into the trap, has be-  
come a famous setter of traps and layer of  
snarls, himself! (31)

M. Dillon learns, for the first time, from  
M. Wyllie, that Consul General Miller, even  
had his name been mentioned by M. Dillon,  
has nothing to complain of, in this respect,  
leaving done M. Dillon the honor to refer  
to him, in his separate address to the King of  
the 13th Dec., 1848, as a person who was  
propagating "mischievous rumours." (32)

M. Wyllie who appears to derive his infor-  
mation in this respect from an authentic  
source, states so at least, and, furthermore,  
informs M. Dillon that the same foreign agent  
has applied, officially, for a copy of the cor-  
respondence now pending between M. Wyllie  
and M. Dillon and been obligingly supplied  
with one, before the documents had been  
published or distributed to other parties. (33)

There are only two more points of M.  
Wyllie's Pamphlet which M. Dillon thinks it  
necessary to dwell on for the present.

The first is, note 52, page 342, where M.  
Judd is represented "as having, at sundry  
times, and on the 31st March, 1848, in par-  
ticular, apprized M. Wyllie of M. Dillon's  
secret endeavors to flatter him and to create  
distrust of M. Wyllie, as in league with the  
British Consul General against the King's  
independence." (34)

And page 341, where M. Wyllie expresses  
himself thus:—"And although you told M.  
Judd there was no compulsion of Patriotic  
impulse in the matter; that your ends were  
my ejection from and your own ingress to  
office, and that the demands you have sub-  
sequently got up were the penalty with which  
M. Judd was threatened, if he did not  
cooperate with you, expressly and inferen-  
tially, in that same letter." (35)

Now, although it is hard to know what a  
man who drops into an ambush that has  
been cunningly laid for him, may say, in his  
anxiety to get out, (36) and although M.  
Judd was arraigned, at the period in question,  
and is arraigned still, before an august tri-  
bunal, (37) appointed to enquire into his  
demerits and presided over by his simple  
minded and affectionate colleague, M. Wyllie,  
on the occasion of charges preferred against  
him by M. Robertson, recently a clerk in  
the Hawaiian Home Department, and a friend  
and countryman of M. Wyllie's, yet, is M.  
Dillon confident that M. Judd never ex-  
pressed himself as he is represented to have  
done in the above passages. (38)

In the first place, M. Judd, who is a man  
of strong common sense, never would have  
compromised himself by making an assertion,

[31] To the trade so marked, the reader, after  
referring to note no. 12, will attach what credit he  
pleases. M. Dillon has shown himself ready  
enough to go astray without being in the leading  
strings of any one. Mr. Wyllie's confidence in  
public men will always be measured by their  
acts, and not by their professions. It is from  
a respect to the former, and not to the latter,  
that the agent whom M. Dillon delights to refer  
to, merits Mr. Wyllie's confidence, and that M.  
Dillon has entirely forfeited it. To use his own  
metaphor, the trap which he secretly and in-  
dusively set for Mr. Wyllie and the agent alluded  
to, and in which he expected to catch them both,  
has caught himself, and closed forever on him  
and his diplomacy.

[32] If the cap fit M. Dillon, let him wear it  
—but Mr. Wyllie has no where made any such  
assertion.

[33] And M. Dillon, himself, did exactly the  
same, a few weeks later, after failing to obtain a  
copy privately, through the printers, which the  
Consul General did not attempt to do.

[34] Mr. W. can assure M. Dillon, that if ever  
he expected to make Mr. Judd, either his duped  
agent, or his ally, he was greatly mistaken. Surely,  
M. Dillon, must have overlooked the minutes of the  
Cabinet Council, of the 15th May, 1848, note  
48, at page 639 of the published official correspon-  
dence, and misunderstood note 52, at page  
342, which he refers to.

[35] The reader, after so many misquotations  
of M. Dillon's, will be little surprised to hear,  
that neither at page 341 nor at any other page,  
has Mr. Wyllie said any such thing. M. Dillon,  
apparently, refers to the 6th paragraph, at page  
361, where Mr. Wyllie (not Mr. Judd) tells M.  
Dillon, on the strength of his letter of the 11th  
August, 1848, to Mr. Judd, and of M. Dillon's  
own assurances to Mr. Judd, "that there was no  
compulsion of patriotic impulse in the matter—  
that your ends were my ejection from, and your  
own ingress to office, and that the demands that  
you have subsequently got up, were the penalty  
with which Mr. Judd was threatened, if he did  
not cooperate with you, in the advancement of  
the ends avowed, by you, expressly and inferen-  
tially, in that same letter."

Such were and are Mr. Wyllie's conscientious  
opinions, but he is always open to conviction,  
and if M. Dillon will only procure a joint cer-  
tificate, appended to that same letter, from those  
foreign representatives, whose suffrages, he  
warrant fully, such conclusions, Mr. Wyllie will  
retract them in the most public manner.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wyllie recommends M. Dil-  
lon, before he makes bad, worse, to inquire of  
Admiral de Tromelin, what Mr. Judd, very  
plainly, told him, at Hilo.

[36] Mr. Wyllie knows of no "ambuscade,"  
except that which M. Dillon, very cunningly,  
laid for Mr. Wyllie, and for William Miller,  
Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General, in which  
"ambuscade," (he M. Dillon) very worshipfully  
endeavored to ensnare Mr. Judd.

[37] In being arraigned before an "august  
tribunal," Mr. Judd only submitted to an ordeal,  
which Mr. Wyllie sought, previously, (as Mr.  
Judd well knows,) to draw down upon himself,  
as the most effectual means of unkenning M.  
Dillon and his secret changes, against Mr. Wyllie  
and the British Consul General.

In Mr. Judd's absence, Mr. Wyllie owes it to  
state the fact, that he was at a public trial,  
on the 23d of April, 1849, and that what M.  
Dillon asserts, to the contrary, is untrue.

[38] Overlooking, entirely, the bad taste of  
such railing, and offensive allusion, Mr. Wyllie  
scruples not to say that Mr. Robertson has left  
more friends in this community than M. Dillon  
himself.

so transparent in its falsehood, as that of M.  
Dillon having stated to him that he wished to  
succeed M. Wyllie. M. Dillon challenges  
M. Wyllie to produce a declaration to that  
effect, under M. Judd's own hand, or to submit  
to be branded, as M. Dillon now brands  
him, with the stigma of unprincipled calumnia-  
tor. (39)

[39] There is another fit addition to the gems  
of M. Dillon's eloquence. Between the brand  
and the skin of his own forehead, Mr. Wyllie  
would only suppose M. Dillon's celebrated  
letter of the 11th of August, 1848. The words  
"unprincipled calumniator" would mar neither  
the sense nor the spirit of that masterly com-  
position. Upon such a question, Mr. Wyllie prefers  
the evidence of M. Dillon's own handwriting.

M. Wyllie is well aware that, privately, M. Dil-  
lon sought to elicit a written denial from Mr. Judd,  
and that even at the conference of the 27th of  
August last, he artfully, but fruitlessly, sought  
to draw from him, a verbal denial to the same ef-  
fect, in presence of witnesses. Mr. Wyllie will  
not descend to imitate M. Dillon in that respect,  
and he has much pleasure in repeating of Mr.  
Judd, what he wrote, officially, to M. Dillon, on  
the 31st February, 1849, which was:—"In saying  
this much, I neither set as his defender, nor  
apologist, the act itself is disposed to look  
upon, more as one of praiseworthy zeal, than  
one meriting censure, by the King's government;  
and, I merely state what, in my view, placed  
Mr. Judd, as a gentleman, in conflict with Mr.  
Judd, as a minister of the crown, begging here  
to add, that, in regard to the aforesaid letter,"  
(See Dillon's letter to the King, of the 11th of August,  
1848.) "nothing can be said against his conduct,  
to you, in the former capacity, for that letter  
was brought to light, incidentally, and in a way  
which he neither could foresee nor prevent, as re-  
corded in my despatches to you, no. 65 of 21st  
and no. 67 of 27th December." (See page 220  
of official correspondence.)

(To be continued.)

H. B. M.'S CONSUL GENERAL  
FOR THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC,  
HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1849.

It is hereby notified that Consul General Miller has received a  
despatch from the Foreign Office, London, dated the 1st  
of last March, instructing him to take proper steps for causing  
to be made known within his Consular District, that "The  
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered a reward  
of £20,000 (twenty thousand pounds sterling) for such private  
ship or ships of any country as may, in the judgment of the  
Lords, render efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin,  
his ship, or their crews, and may contribute directly to ex-  
tricate them from the ice."

The following is a copy of a minute of the Lords Commis-  
sioners of the Admiralty transmitted on the occasion:—

ANNUALLY, 23d March, 1849.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the  
necessity of laying a supplementary estimate for the relief of  
the ice in the North Sea, which is now fitting for this purpose,  
under the table of the House.

Their Lordships having been apprized by the last letters re-  
ceived from Sir John Franklin, that it was his intention to  
direct the "Investigator" to land all the supplies, that she could  
spare, at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no fi-  
re-ship could be procured to sail leaving the "Enterprise"  
to be despatched to the North Sea, they have considered the  
highest naval authorities as to the probable consequence of this  
step.

Their Lordships are of the unanimous opinion of those most  
conversant with the Polar Seas, that such a separation of the  
ships under Sir James Ross, would be most perilous to the  
success of the Expedition, and would probably neutralize the  
entire object of the Expedition, if Sir J. Franklin's party were  
to be discovered at a time when the "Enterprise" had nearly  
exhausted her own stores. They have therefore determined  
upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships  
of the Expedition, under the North Star, for the ice, will be  
at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and  
as much farther as practicable, in the direction of Lancaster  
Sound, and to look out for the "Investigator" or her boats.

In the event of the "Investigator" not being fallen in with,  
the commander of the "North Star" will be directed to land the  
supplies at such points on the North side of Lancaster Sound,  
as may be most convenient, and to proceed to England, if no fi-  
re-ship can be procured to sail leaving the "Enterprise" to be  
despatched to the North Sea, and to look out for the "Investi-  
gator" or her boats.

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the commander of the "North Star" will be directed to land the  
supplies at such points on the North side of Lancaster Sound,  
as may be most convenient, and to proceed to England, if no fi-  
re-ship can be procured to sail leaving the "Enterprise" to be  
despatched to the North Sea, and to look out for the "Investi-  
gator" or her boats.

Their Lordships are of the unanimous opinion of those most  
conversant with the Polar Seas, that such a separation of the  
ships under Sir James Ross, would be most perilous to the  
success of the Expedition, and would probably neutralize the  
entire object of the Expedition, if Sir J. Franklin's party were  
to be discovered at a time when the "Enterprise" had nearly  
exhausted her own stores. They have therefore determined  
upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships  
of the Expedition, under the North Star, for the ice, will be  
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order of politics is over. The "hounds" are forced to keep their kennels. The new Alcalde, Col. Geary (our late Postmaster), who distinguished himself in Mexico, is a man to let "no dog bark," especially after being unanimously elected by the whole people in a time of cliques and parties and excitement.

But enough for this time, your penultimate predecessor, C. E. Hitchcock, Esq., came in the steamer, in fine health. No ladies in this importation, with an exception or two.

Yours in haste,

PANORAMA.

For the Polynesian.

Straws from the Gold Coast—No. 8. A Craft with three "alikes"—Life on San Francisco Bay—Land-lubber Sailors—Accommodation in a Sail Boat—New Fact for Entomologists—Mosquito Theory—Luxuries of Camp Life—Benefits of a tour in California—Sickness in spite of Brandy—Dandies at Gold Diggings—Prevalence of Disgust—Signs of the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY, August 25, 1849. Dear Mr. Editor:—You have had experience of sailing from island to island in the native schooners. So have I. And I am peculiarly reminded of old times, by finding myself on board one of the identical vessels whose accommodations I had made trial of, when cruising about his Majesty's dominions—the "Com. Shubrick"—and now rejoices in the title of "Manuelo del Fierro." She is now becalmed on the beautiful bay of San Francisco. In forty hours we have sailed about 15 miles, and when we shall accomplish the remaining 15 or 20 miles of the distance between Benicia and San Francisco, will depend very much on wind and tide. Sailing vessels are, frequently two or three days between the two places—a distance easily steamed in two hours.

The poetry of traveling is about as well exemplified in sailing vessels on this bay and the two rivers emptying into it, as on voyages between your sunny islands. The other day, it was my lot to sail from Benicia to the metropolis on board a fine brig, which had been about two weeks coming down from Sacramento City—100 miles above. The captain and mate, the only two persons on board who knew how to work the vessel, were looking blue and shivering with fever and ague, which they had brought from the pestiferous region above. The crew were all landmen—mostly passengers working their passage—a clever set of Yankes, and, in the main, from the Empire State. The cook was laid up with rheumatism, and his office was filled, for the time being, by an accommodating physician, a passenger, who dealt out medicine to the ailing, and food to the hungry, with no unskillful hand. Notwithstanding the green seaman'ship of most of the hands, all went on well enough till the afternoon of the second day—when under a stiff breeze, within four or five miles of San Francisco, I thought it time to doff my sea-ring and don a clean shirt and dress suit for going ashore. The knot of my cravat was but half tied, however, when a tumult took place on deck. The wind was whistling, and the aguey Captain was crying out as loud as his strength would let him—"What fool let go the jib halliards?" No body answered—but in a moment it turned out that the jib halliards had parted of their own accord. At the same time some green hand had mistaken an order of the Captain, and let go the fore-stay sheet, and in an instant, said sail was rent in twain, from top to bottom. Of course the brig came round, and would not mind her helm—and instantly the cable was rattling and the anchor went down in 10 fathoms water. Here we lay till next morning, to repair damages before we went into harbor.

Just before this, I had been up the Sacramento in a small boat—a clipper little sailer from New London. But on Suisun bay, where all the winds seem to be daily let loose from the care of Eolus, in a short choppy sea, she took special delight in ducking her bow under the waves, and wetting us all, thoroughly, from top to toe. Moreover, one night, all hands of us—14 noses, all told,—had to sleep on board, or try to sleep—for really the little, open boat was not large enough to accommodate half the number.

On such a craft, when nature inclines you to eat, you either content yourself with a cold "snack" on board, or go ashore, strike a fire, and cook to your liking, or rather, as you are able. Often, on the river, you must encounter myriads of mosquitoes, which render nugatory all attempts at sleeping or comfort. One fact in natural history may be of value to some curious entomologist:—With a large mosquito netting—meshes very fine—tucked close under my bedding, and rendered scrupulously insect tight, a few hours of night time would be amply sufficient to introduce hundreds of the tormentors within the enclosure of a couple of cubic feet immediately around my head—very much to my discomfort and dismay—and to their own repletion and contentment. Now, the puzzle was, how they got in? Not an orifice one-tenth the size of a grown mosquito was visible—and my philosophy could suggest no better theory than that the ephemerata had entered the meshes in the littleness of infancy and grown to maturity in their short night of banqueting on human flesh and blood!

Such are specimens of life on the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers. The experience of many is more various and replete with incidents than mine. But life in California is a wild and uncultivated life at best. Three-fourths of the denizens look on aboriginal as a perfect novelty, and sheets are a luxury not to be indulged in oftener than a few times a year. A rough woolen blanket, on the hard ground, or the soft side of a plank, with a stick, or stone, or saddle, or saddle bags for pillow, affords a bed more healthy, and, when use has rendered it natural, about as comfortable as the feather couches on which people enervate themselves at the east. In fact, it is no mean enjoyment to exchange a close, ill-ventilated dormitory for a night's rest in the open air—where you sooth yourself to rest by gazing upward at the beautiful stars in the clear, dark sky, and when you open your eyes at early dawn great first the beams of the morning star, as it rises from the crimson east. It would do many a fastidious dyspeptic good, and put life and manliness into many an effeminate lover of ease, to spend a five-month in the rough-and-tumble of California existence.

One learns that a thousand supposed necessities of life are only imaginary—that there is enjoyment in more than one pathway through the world—and if I mistake not, a man who has been through the school of California and studied his lesson thoroughly, will be prepared to enjoy the ordinary run of civilized life with greatly enhanced delight—having learnt to overlook as trifles a thousand little inconveniences and discomforts by which ordinary people are sorely annoyed and unnecessarily rendered unhappy.

Green peas are a great luxury, and so are cucumbers and green corn—but, if brisk exercise has given you a sharp appetite, a bit of beef roasted by a camp fire—or even a little salt pork, tickles the palate about as pleasantly and is much easier of digestion. Coffee, or tea with milk, is good—but the absence of the milk is not heavily felt when you are thirsty, and China ware is not thought of, if you have a capacious tin cup—while a draught of cool water taken directly by the lips from the gushing fountain, is more refreshing than any other beverage. Many people think brandy essential as an antidote to supposed bad water, and a preventive of disorders of the bowels. But they are out in this reckoning—for every body, almost, drinks brandy here, and everybody, almost, has diarrhoea or dysentery—at least, of those ill of these complaints, the large proportion of drinkers would rather be a recommendation of water than of liquor. Most people who never tried it would think it a great sacrifice to be deprived of the pleasure of taking meals from neat crockery—with silver forks, at a quiet social table, spread with snow white linen. But experience proves, that victuals taste well in the open air, taken from the pans, with nature's primitive forks, by a hungry company, seated, a la Turk, under the shade of an evergreen oak. At all events, this is the mode of life with which gold hunters become conversant, and their luxuries, like those of the Lacedaemonians, are quite simple in their character. Delicate fellows, brought up in their mother's pantries, with half a dozen servants to run when they want a sweet cookie, naturally get disgusted with mining. Their delicate fingers have never "got the hang" of tossing over a "flap-jack," or of roasting their own beef—much less of swinging a pick-axe, and prying out gold from his hiding places among the rocks. It is really laughable to see the ill-grace with which this species of the genus homo come down to the sober reality of "digging." Instead of kicking out huge bright lumps at every step, with the toes of their delicately polished, tight dress-boots, they find said boots, anon, all "burst up," and their fingers—minus the customary kid gloves—covered with sensitive blisters, long before the obstinate stones and gravel will yield them a glimpse of a single particle of the coveted metal. Somehow, everything goes wrong. Traders wont sell them food to eat, for nothing—their horses will get astray—the sun will shine insufferably hot—the gold will, strangely, keep out of sight, under the gravel—water for washing will be either too scarce or too plenty—chills and fever, or some other "ill that flesh is heir to," will insist on making their acquaintance—and impertinent people will stick their pick or shovel into the very hole they have tried to dig, and take out the treasure before them. Fancy has nothing to do with this general sketch. Three-fourths of all the new comers, after trying the mines, find Webster's quarto too lean for words to express their disappointment. No body writes now to have his friends come out. In fact, few have done it heretofore. Men have gone "gold mad,"—on their own hook. Sad to say, the fever was on the increase at home, the last of June. The only way to ease it will be to let it work itself off. Meanwhile, Providence is doubtless accomplishing some great design in sending such multitudes of hardy and enterprising men to these shores. Law, education, and religion come with them. In six months, no doubt, we shall be an independent and powerful state—no mean member of the great republic. Notwithstanding the loafers and blacklegs here, the state of manners and morals is far better than what people abroad seem to imagine. Activity on the part of the friends of sobriety and religion will make this land an instrument of good to the world. A great state bursting suddenly on the world, in such novel circumstances, cannot but animate philanthropists with fresh hope. While we watch with philosophical and Christian anxiety the rapid progress of events, let us not despair of the rising commonwealth, but look on it as a new and strong right arm stretched forth for the defence and diffusion of freedom, and the promulgation of the great principles of true Christianity.

Our breeze freshens and the schooner is nearing port—so, at present

Adieu,

PANORAMA.

different his life from that of those who pass their years in the carbonized atmosphere of crowded cities, and marts of commerce! Where the sorid passions are brought into the most active exercise, and the jostlings of the crowd leave man with but little time for reflection and enjoyment!

Success to the hardy mariners, we again repeat. Our best wishes are most cordially bestowed upon them; and we trust our thriving little town will afford them all the means necessary for rational enjoyment, recreation, recruiting, &c., and that when they weigh their anchors and leave for other parts, no worse purpose may be formed by them, than a resolve to "come again."

We shall endeavor to publish as full a report under our shipping head, as we are able to procure, not only of arrivals and departures, but of ships in port; and we should be greatly obliged to Captains of ships, if they would leave any data that would be interesting either here or abroad, at our office, for publication.

The following letter is published in the British Temperance Herald, No. 1, Vol. XIII, of January last:— SANDWICH ISLANDS. A MODEL KINGDOM.

The Rev. W. Wright, A.M., Secretary of the Model Parish, has been favored with a communication from His Majesty Kamehameha, at Honolulu, and the following note will doubtless be read with considerable interest:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, March 3, 1848. Sir:—The annexed note, in the handwriting of the King, orders me to thank you for your note of July, 1847, (received by the barque Vancouver, only on the 29th ult.) to state that he highly approves of the object of the projected Model Parish, and to beg your acceptance of the warrants so laudable an institution.

It yields me great pleasure to obey the King's command in the respect mentioned, and to add that Temperance is the cardinal point of the King's internal policy, and that His Majesty is at this moment endeavouring to persuade the great and philanthropic governments of Great Britain and France so to modify their treaties with this nation, as to allow him full scope to make his islands a Model Kingdom, in the very sense of your projected Model Parish.

With much personal respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Has good King Kamehameha III., the right to endeavor to make his Kingdom a Model Kingdom in the sense of the above letter? With Vattel, in our hand, we say—he has! That eminent publicist says:—"A nation, therefore, ought to prevent and carefully to avoid, whatever may hinder its perfection, and that of the state, or retard the progress either of the one or the other."

We may therefore conclude, as we have done above in regard to the preservation of a state, that a nation has a right to anything without which it cannot attain the perfection of the members of the state, or prevent and repel whatever is contrary to this double perfection" (see sec. 22 and 23, of chap. 2, book 1).

But, further, we maintain that Great Britain and France fully recognized that sacred right, in the benevolent considerations, which induced both Governments, voluntarily to concur in the following wording of the VI. Article of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846.

"French [or British] merchandise, or goods recognised as coming from the French [or the British] dominions, shall not be prohibited, nor shall they be subject to an import duty higher than five per cent., ad valorem. WINES, BRANDIES and other SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS are, however, excepted from this stipulation, and shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian Government may think fit to levy upon them, provided, always, that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles."

Thus both by the laws of nations, and the letter and spirit of a solemn Treaty, the King has a right, perfect and unquestionable, to seek the perfection of his subjects, by the promotion of temperance and its accompanying virtues.

Let us have no special domestic or foreign news to announce this week to our readers. Our islands are in a very quiet state, both physically and politically. No volcanic eruptions,—no outbreaks of the body politic,—all quiescent and thriving. The weather, for the few plantations that exist, is said to be favorable, and crops are doing well. Sugar is being made, and brings a good price. Goods of almost all kinds are abundant, and judging from the frequent auctions, there is little sale for them, except by forcing them off. Importers are wearing rather a serious look, and the prospect seems to be, that Honolulu promises to be the dernier resort for multitudes of cargoes that have come into the Pacific in search of a market. We anticipate great loss on goods this fall, on account of the market's being overstocked, and the demand exceedingly limited. The Hawaiians are a poor people, and their consumption of foreign productions is quite limited. So, let those who are thinking of shipping goods from California, or elsewhere, here, not be disappointed if they come to a bad market.

We confine our editorial remarks to a limited space, this week, in order to make room for our correspondents, who have our warmest thanks for their continual favors. We hope to receive more recent foreign news for our next by the September steamer to San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC NEWS.—This is the title of a new paper, to be published tri-weekly at San Francisco. We are much pleased with the tone and spirit of Nos. 1 and 3, and shall be glad to see additional numbers. For these we are indebted to Wm. Ladd, Esq. From an article entitled "Gold Mines," we clip the following:—"Upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, are at work about fifteen thousand men, and with the year ending next January, they will doubtless relieve the earth of little less than \$20,000,000, and this we consider a moderate estimate. "Upon the San Joaquin and its tributaries there are some twenty thousand men now at work, who will earn by January next some \$20,000,000. According to this calculation, this country will yield not less than \$40,000,000 annually."—[Friend.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

The policy pursued by M. Dillon, Consul of France at the Hawaiian Islands. His demands upon the King's Government, and the means by which he sought to enforce those demands.

[No. II.]

The following demands, which claim our notice in this article, were formally made upon the King's Government, by M. Dillon, through the intervention of the Admiral Legoignant de Tromelin, on the 22d of August, 1849.

1. "The complete and loyal adoption of the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, as it reads in the French text."

2. "The reduction to fifty per cent. ad valorem of the duty upon Brandies and spirituous liquors of French origin."

3. "The subjection of Catholic Schools to the direction of the Chief of the French Mission and to special inspectors, not Protestants, and a treatment rigorously equal granted to the two worshipers, and to their schools."

4. "The adoption of the French language in business intercourse (pour les rapports) between French citizens and the Hawaiian departments, 'administrations.'"

5. "The withdrawal of the exception with which French whalers are affected, which imports wines and spirits, and the abrogation of the regulation which obliges vessels laden with liquors to pay and support the custom-house officer placed on board to superintend the loading and unloading."

6. "The return of all the duties which the withdrawal of the regulations of which the withdrawal is demanded by the 5th paragraph immediately preceding."

7. "The return of the fine of twenty five dollars paid by the French ship 'General Teste,' besides an indemnity of sixty dollars for the time during which she was unjustly detained here."

8. "The insertion in the official organ of the Hawaiian Government of the punishment inflicted upon the scholars of the High School whose impious conduct gave occasion to the complaints of Mr. the Abbe Coulon."

9. "The removal of the Governor of Hawaii, who violated or allowed to be violated the domicile of Mr. the Abbe Marechal, or the order that that Governor make reparation to that Missionary, the one decision or the other to be inserted in the official journal."

10. "The payment to the French citizen proprietor of the Hotel of France of the damages committed in his house, by foreign sailors, against whom the Hawaiian administration has not taken any process."

The "image and superscription of Caesar," is too clearly impressed upon these several demands, and the despatch which accompanied them, to doubt for a moment their paternity.

That they are the offspring of M. Dillon's own inventive genius no one will question who is at all familiar with his conversation, or composition; and, we think, but few who read, will be able to comprehend them, unaided by the suggestions of the same subtle mind which gave them birth.

It is difficult to conceive how a man of M. Dillon's pretensions to literature and diplomacy should fail to see, or seeing, have the hardihood to put forth such a tissue of absurdity and contradiction as these demands mainly exhibit.—For an example, we take the first and second of the category. "The complete and loyal adoption of the treaty of the 26th March, 1846, as it reads in the French text." "The reduction to fifty per cent. ad valorem, of the duty upon Brandies and spirituous liquors of French origin."

There is involved in these two demands, a contradiction which neither M. Dillon, nor a host of logicians to aid him, can reconcile, and in making them he has placed the Hawaiian Government in a most anomalous position, as regards their fulfilment.

If the Government complies with the first demand, it becomes at once impossible for it to comply with the second, and if with the second, it must be equally at the expense of the first. A "complete and loyal (honest and faithful) adoption of the treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, as it reads in the French text," involves alike, all that the Hawaiian Government promised to accord to that of France, and all that France accorded to that of the Hawaiian Government, under that treaty.

The text of the sixth article of that treaty is as follows:—"Les marchandises Francaises ou reconues comme venant des possessions Francaises, ne pourront etre prohibees ou soumises a un droit d'entree plus eleve que celui de 5 pr. cent ad valorem. Les vins, eaux de vie et autres liqueurs spiritueuses sont exceptes et pourront etre soumis a tout droit equitable, dont le Gouvernement des Iles Sandwiches jugera convenable de les frapper, mais a condition que ce droit ne sera jamais assez eleve pour devenir un empement absolu a l'importation des dits articles." Literally as follows:

"The wares (merchandise) of France, which are authenticated as coming from the territory of France shall not be prohibited, nor subjected to an entrance duty higher than that of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors (of France of course) are excepted and shall be (not may be) subject to any just duty, which the Government of the Sandwich Islands shall judge expedient to affect them with, but on condition that this duty shall never be sufficiently high, to become an absolute impediment to the importation of the said articles. It requires but little penetration to discover the honest intention of the parties to the contract, contained in this article. For it is a contract complete in itself. His Majesty Kamehameha, accords to the King of the French for his subjects, the right to import into the Hawaiian Kingdom, without limit as to the quantity, all the ordinary articles of French commerce and merchandise, subject only to a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem. As an equivalent for this concession the King of the French accords to his Majesty Kamehameha, for the benefit of his subjects, the right to impose any amount of duty which his Government may judge expedient, upon the wines, brandy and other spirituous liquors of France, imported into the Hawaiian Islands, provided the duty so imposed, shall never be put so high, as absolutely to prevent the introduction of these articles.

So long therefore as the Hawaiian Government does not impose upon the wines, brandy and other spirituous liquors of France, a higher duty than she exacts for the same articles from other countries, she is guilty of no injustice towards France. Nor, until the duty imposed by this Government upon spirituous liquors, be-

comes so high, as to suspend entirely their importation, has France any legal or equitable right to demand its reduction. But to recur for a moment to the conflict between the first and second of Mr. Dillon's demands. It will be seen at a glance, that the reduction of the duty on wines, brandies, &c., to an amount, less than that which the Hawaiian Government, in its wisdom has judged fit to impose upon them, would be anything "but a complete and loyal (faithful) adoption of the treaty as it reads in the French text." Consequently, one or the other of these demands must fall to the ground. If the Hawaiian Government adopts completely and loyally the treaty of the 26th March, 1846, she will not allow France, or any other foreign state, to dictate the amount of duty which it is proper to impose upon spirituous liquors imported into the Kingdom; she will steadily and firmly maintain the right, in the language of that treaty, to impose any "just duty" upon these articles, which she may judge expedient or proper, short of an inhibition of their importation.

If the government maintains this course, we think that M. Dillon, must himself admit, that his first demand will have been fully complied with, in the refusal of his second. The third and fourth demands of M. Dillon are worthy of a passing remark, as they serve to show with some clearness, the motive power by which he has been impelled to make them. The third, in- uendo, charges the Hawaiian Government, with partiality in the administration of the Department of Public Instruction, and claims in short, the appointment of an additional Minister of Public Instruction, for the Catholic children of the Hawaiian Nation. This is clearly the substance of the demand. The charge of partiality we repeat, as being wholly at variance with the truth, as M. Dillon, as well as those, at whose instance he preferred it, well knew at the time.— And we now challenge M. Dillon, aided by all the data which the Catholic Bishop of these islands and his clergy can furnish him, to make good, to any unprejudiced mind, a single instance in which this government, through any of its departments since their organization, has sought to oppress the Catholics, or to "throw obstacles in the way of those French citizens, who are laboring to elevate the native population of these islands in a religious and intellectual point of view."

If he cannot do this, then he has made a demand upon this government without the slightest show of either reason or justice, and in which the Republic of France cannot consistently, with her avowed policy, sustain him. The fourth demand is equally without foundation. Indeed, it would seem from the whole of M. Dillon's official correspondence with the Hawaiian Government relative to the two subjects, that of the Custom's regulations, and the Catholic schools, that he had determined to make demands of some sort, and at some time or other on this government. That he was equally determined to have the two demands now under remark, in the category, and in case no real ground for such demands should exist, to provide some pretext for making them, by distorting facts, and asserting for facts, what had no existence, save in his own morbid fancy. Upon any other supposition it is impossible to account for the specious coloring which M. Dillon has seen proper to give to some of his representations. Of this, the following extract from his despatch of the 7th October, 1848 (see official correspondence, &c., page 17) will serve as an example. "Nothing prevents the officials of foreign extraction, who direct the affairs of these islands to avail themselves of the laws, which render the use of the English language obligatory, as new pretext, and expelling them again, for the crime of teaching in one or two of the wretched schools which the toleration of the dominant creed permits them to occupy, in a language forbidden by law."

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The 8th and 9th demands, are obviously the offspring of the same feeling of intolerant bigotry, which gave birth to the third. Neither the one nor the other is founded upon any right which France has to make them, nor upon any obligation this government is under to yield to them, either by the law of nations, or the treaty of the

26th of March, 1846. What can have been M. Dillon's motive in making the 8th demand, we are at a loss to conceive. It appears to be one or two thoughtless and inconsiderate pupils from the "high school," some time in the month of April last, went into the Catholic church in Honolulu, and without, perhaps, a moment's reflection upon the impropriety of an act, dipped their fingers in the bowl of wine, which in that church, usually stands near the tranche, and is denominated as "Holy Water" by the Catholics.

From the tenor of the Abbe Coulon's complaint to M. Dillon, (see official correspondence, page 315) we are led to conclude that the act did not witness the profanation of which he complains. "The faithfulness," says he, "which they [the boys] to be arrested and carried to the native judge, without any interference on our part." Here, then, appears to be the foundation of this extraordinary demand. Some "faithful natives," of the Catholic persuasion, were, fancied they saw, two of the pupils of the school, "profane the holy water" in the Catholic church, by dipping their fingers in it. They caused them to be arrested and carried before the native magistrate. For aught that appears to the contrary, the magistrate punished them according to the measure of their offence, against the law in such cases. If so, we perceive no good reason, why the Abbe Coulon should make their conduct subject of complaint to M. Dillon. M. 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His house being still open upon the night (Saturday) of the 14th of July, when all others of a similar character in the place were closed, from motives of prudence and good citizenship, was entered by some sixty or seventy seamen, belonging to H. B. M.'s Ship-of-war "Amphitrite," then lying in the harbor. They were supplied with liquor by some one connected with the establishment, until becoming somewhat excited, they broke a few lights of glass, vases, &c. This damage, we assert, was the result of the citizen Victor's own imprudence and contempt for the laws of the Kingdom. For, it is well known, according to the testimony of James Hays, petty officer of the "Amphitrite,"—to receive the sum of eight dollars as full compensation (see Official Correspondence with Admiral de Tromelin, appendix, pages 63 and 64). 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Dillon awaiting his return, to know the result—which, from the nature of the case, he could but have anticipated. We are further authorized by the same gentleman to assert, that the declarations attributed to him in the above despatch by M. Dillon, are without any foundation in truth. To make the intriguing of M. Dillon, in this affair, more fully apparent, we quote from the note which the citizen Victor made to address to him, dated 15th July, 1848—but written on the 17th, in the Consul's office, and perhaps by M. Dillon himself,—in which he says, "In the night of the 14th and 15th July, at 11 o'clock, about sixty sailors entered by force," &c., "and that next day I carried my complaint before the tribunal" (see cor. with Admiral de Tromelin, Appendix, page 61). To show the falsity of this last quotation, it is only necessary to inform the reader, that the "next day" of which Victor is made to speak, for no other purpose than to convey to the public, the idea that he lost no time in applying to the authorities, was the Sabbath, and, as is well known to all who reside upon these islands, no public business of any kind is attended to on that day. We assert, therefore, that the citizen Victor did not apply to the magistrate until Tuesday, the 17th, as above stated, and then, only at the instigation of M. Dillon. For what purpose, or leave the public to judge from the use which M. Dillon has seen fit to make of the result of such application. But, in order to show the use impropriety and unreasonableness of this demand, to say nothing of its injustice, we assert, upon the authority of the citizen Victor's own statement, that in 1844, he was banished from Tahiti, by the French authorities at that place, for disregarding a municipal regulation, as the keeper of a public house, and his property confiscated. That he applied to the French Government to redress, but as yet they have given him no redress. Add to all this, that the foreign residents of Honolulu were so indignant, who they learned that M. Dillon had made the affair of Victor Chancel, cause of demand on this Government, that without regard to national distinction, and unknown to the Government, they contributed the requisite amount, and promptly paid Victor's claim—and the reader will have some tolerably correct idea of the man for which, and the circumstances under which M. Dillon urged upon this Government his tenth and last demand. Such are M. Dillon's demands upon this feeble, non-resisting Government; and such as we have endeavored to show, the foundation for them—argued, too, under menace of the gun of two French vessels of war! Will the civilized world approve them? Will France—chivalric, magnanimous France? Republic

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France's whose banner has been thrown out upon the winds of Heaven, embossed with the three glorious motto - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity...

October 1st, 1849.

THE HONORABLE ACADEMY. - It is expected that the next term of Mr. Fuller's Academy will commence on Monday, the 15th inst.

MEMORANDA. - Capt Kempton, of the Wa. Koch, reports upon the authority of Capt Folger, of the Monticello, that the Emigrant of New Bedford, founded at sea about April 1st, in the vicinity of the French Rock, N. of New Zealand.

COMENDABLE COURTESY. - We are happy to record the fact that important assistance was rendered to the American Whaling Ship Tiger, Captain Brewster, by H. B. M.'s Ship Blossom.

Wreck of Richmond, and Report of Ships.

The Junior arrived 24th ult. bringing intelligence of the loss of the whaling ship Richmond, of Cold Spring, Vermont. She was full, wanting one whale, and went to sea on the 23rd inst.

MEMORANDUM OF GOODS. - EX. "WILHELMINE." FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD, at the Store occupied by C. S. BARTOW.

Stationery, Crockery, &c. Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Wafers; Copying paper, Looking Glasses with drawers;

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF HERDS. - The undersigned, trustees of lands sold, under contract to natives in Manuanu, and lands adjoining in the district of Waialua, Oahu.

FOR SALE! - THE A. 1. BARK "MARY." STEPHEN BAILEY, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

COUNTER SCALES. - JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Fairbanks' superior Counter Scales, weighing 62 lbs.

JUST RECEIVED! - 100 BBLs. super. Am. Flour, 50 BBLs. best quality Prime Pork, 20 do. Carried Apples, 20 do. Dried Apples.

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Spoken. - By ship Adeline, in Japan Sea, May 22nd ship India, N Bedford 10 months out, 4 whales this season, June 5, bark...

PORT OF LAHAINA. - Arrived. - Sept 18 - Am whaling brigantine, Deroll, New Bedford, 300 tons, 200 wh, 4,500 lbs bone.

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NOTICE. - THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Mercantile and Commission Business.

FOR SALE. - A SHIP'S FORE, MAIN and MIZEN MASTS. - ALSO - A BOWSPRIT, at the Government Store-House.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed an association in business under the firm of McLANE, GOWER & ADAMS.

New Goods! - NOW LANDING from American ship "TSAR," and for sale by the subscribers.

CRAB & SPALDING. - OFFER for sale on reasonable terms, the following assortment of MERCHANDISE.

DRY GOODS. - 12 cases Merrimac Prints, 1 case Cotton Flannel, 1 do. scarlet Flannel, 1 do. Krenelin, 1 do. Toweling, 6 cases assorted Clothing.

Stationery. - Assortment of Account Books, Memo. Books, Letter Paper, Foolscap, Bill Paper, sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Playing Cards, Ink.

Provisions, Groceries, &c. - 450 bbls. Pork, 200 do. Beef, 10 hds. Hams, 250 Eggs, 2 hds. Butter, 3 do. Cheese.

General Merchandise. - Sperm and whale Oil, Lard, Lard Oil, Olive Oil, Tobacco, Manila No. 3, and Principe Cigars.

MERCHANDISE FOR SALE BY J. J. CARANAVE. - FOR SALE, at very reasonable rates, the following assortment of MERCHANDISE.

DRY GOODS. - Gentlemen's and officers fine linen Shirts; Straw hats and Bonnets, bl'k Taffeta; Bl'k Satin for dresses, silk h'd's, under socks.

Liquors, Earthenware, &c. - Half hogheads Claret - 28 gals each; 1 white Claret - 28 gals each; Cases Claret, Absolut, Cognac, Guignold's.

Fancy Articles, &c. - Pictures and Engravings, writing Paper, Cigars; Looking Glasses with gilded frames, Lamps; Clocks, with marble and gilded frames.

NEW GOODS. - Ex. "Marin," from Valparaiso, and for sale by the undersigned.

CAKES FLOUR, Casks of Lard, barrels RUM, boxes Tobacco, casks Paint, bales Printed Cottons, do. Muslin, bl'ds. bottled Ale, do. Porter, bales Tawine, Carpets, Madeira Wine.

Parfumerie. - 3 Hair Cloth Sofas, 6 do. do. Reclining Chairs, 5 doz. Crickets, 20 doz. wood seat Chairs, 10 doz. cane seat do., 8 doz. Rocking Chairs, 1 doz. Nurse Chair.

Wooden Ware. - Painted Tubs & Pails, Hingham Buckets & Boxes, 100 pr. Ox Bows, 50 doz. Axe Handles, 100 Oars, White oak Car Spokes, 25 paneled Doors, 100 Window Sashes.

Also. - 20 cases 14, 16 & 18 oz. Copper, 9 do. " " Metal, 18 lbs 7-8, 1 I-8 inch Nails, 2 casks Lanterns, 25 pcs. Cotton Drill, 75,000 lb. Am. Lumber, 2 Ox Carts, 4 Hand do., 3 Wheelbarrows, 20,000 Bricks, 12 casks Coal, 100 Boots - 15 with masts, rigging, sails, &c. sep22. 194f. MAKEE, ANTHON & CO.

Commercial Hotel! - THE PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment would be glad to acquaint his friends and gentlemen visiting Honolulu, that having at the present time made preparations for the re-opening of his

BOARDING ROOM. - he is now fully prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month.

N. B. - Just received per ship "Amazon," a choice selection of old Port, Golden Sherry, Ales, etc. Also, per "Tsar," a large assortment of fresh Oysters, Clams and Lobsters, preserved in tins. Honolulu, sep22, 1849. 19. ST.

Balances and Scales. - JUST RECEIVED, per ship "TSAR," and for sale by the undersigned.

4 Fairbanks' Platform Balances, each 2000 lbs. 6 do do do do do 1200 do. 6 do do do do do 900 do. 24 Druggist Scales, Troy weight. 26 Even Balances, S. H WILLIAMS & CO. September 29. 204f.

NOTICE. - THE SUBSCRIBERS having been authorized by the Honorable Wm. L. Lee, Judge of Probate, to administer on the Estate of LOUIS GRAVIER, late deceased, all persons indebted, directly or indirectly, are required to make immediate payment, and all who have demands on said Estate, to present the same for settlement, without delay, to

HANA GRAVIER, STEPHEN REYNOLDS, JAMES AUSTIN. Honolulu, sep22, 1849. 19. ST.

LAST CALL!! - ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Firm of E. & H. GRIMES, are respectfully requested to make payment before the first day of October next, to the subscriber. All having demands to present them, after that date, J. R. Jasper, Esq., will be employed to collect from all delinquents. STEPHEN REYNOLDS, Agent for H. GRIMES, Liquidating Agent for said firm. sep22. 19. ST.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. - THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HANNA & OAKLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the old firm must be paid to MR. G. HAYMAN, and all debts contracted by said firm will be duly paid by him. G. HAYMAN, H. OAKLEY. Honolulu, sep22, 1849. 19. ST.

NOTICE. - G. HAYMAN would respectfully give notice that he will continue the

Boot & Shoemaking Business as formerly, at the old stand, the "Checked Building," where he will always be found prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored. sep22. 19. ST.

Just Received. - PER Ship "TSAR," from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers.

Hair cloth Sofas, Mahogany hair cloth Crickets, Cane Sofas, cane seat do. Hair cloth Rocking Chairs, wood & cane seat do, Wood and painted Nurse Chairs. sep22. 19. ST.

WOOD & FARKE. - Sep22. 19. ST.

HAWAIIAN THEATRE! - LESSEES - MESSRS. SEA & HOPKINS MR. J. S. TOWNSEND, STAGE AND ACTING MANAGER.

This (Saturday) Evening October 6, the Performances will commence with the highly interesting Drama entitled the "BRIDE OF LUDGATE"

COMIC SONG, MR. SERLE. To conclude with - for the first time in Honolulu - the laughable Farce entitled "CROCKERY'S MISFORTUNES"

Doors open at 6-1/2, performance to commence at 7-1/2 precisely. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Swan & Clifford's store, and at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. of this day. PRICE OF ADMISSION - Box, \$1.00; Pit, 50 Cents.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. - Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of Court, issued by WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of Kamahameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, complainant, against William Ladd, William Hooper, Peter A. Brinsmade, William Fair, John C. Munn, Stephen Reynolds, Edward H. Boardman, Robert W. Wood, and William Hooper, guardian of William C. Little, minor, defendants, for the sum of (\$20,988.00) twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars, and interest from the 19th day of Sept. A. D. 1848, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interests of Wm. Ladd, Wm. Hooper and Peter A. Brinsmade, aforesaid, to the following property:

"All that certain piece of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the village of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, bounded and described as follows: -

"Commencing at a point bearing south 10 1/2° east, 91 feet from the said point to land of or now occupied by E. & H. Grimes, thence by said land south 85° west, 212 feet to land bounded and described of Francisco de Paula Marin - thence by said land south 52° west, 60 feet to land in occupancy of the government of the Sandwich Islands - thence south 35° east, 28 feet - thence south 64° west 21 feet - thence south 38° east, 28 feet - thence south 54° west, 13 feet - thence south 28° east, 21 feet - thence south 48° west, 11 1/2 feet - thence south 42° east, 128 feet by land owned and occupied by the said Ladd & Co. and said E. & H. Grimes, to the point above first mentioned, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto, before lying, reserving a cart road through said land for the use of said E. & H. Grimes. - Also, one individual half of the wharf now owned by us, the said Ladd & Co., and the said E. & H. Grimes, being the same immediately in front of the above described premises and bounded on the northerly side by lands in occupancy of the S. I. government, and southerly by land occupied by Stephen Reynolds."

Unless the said decree, interests, costs of suit and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied. T. METCALF, Marshal. Sep. 29, 1849. - 4120

SHERIFF'S SALE. - IN VIRTUE of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued by John R. Jasper, Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, upon a judgment against E. A. Rockwell, defendant in execution, in favor of Jona Pickett, plaintiff in execution, for \$80, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the "Sandwich Islands News" office, on Fort street, the following property, viz: -

1 Printing Press, 4 Compositor's Stands, 2 fonts Wood Type, 1 Imposing Stone, with drawer and contents, a Bank, 1 Ink Table, 1 pair Cases, 10 Types, 1 Writing Table and Desk, 10 Type Cases, 1 Standing Galley.

Unless the said judgment, interest, costs of suit, and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied. WILLIAM SMITH, Deputy Sheriff. sep22. 19. 4t.

NOTICE. - DROPER application having been made to WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Mr. Kekuanooa, for letters of administration upon the estate of Moses Kekuanooa, of Honolulu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES, Clerk of the Superior Court. Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1849. - 3120

NOTICE. - DROPER application having been made to WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, by Mr. Kekuanooa and Joane II, their letters of administration may be granted upon the estate of Gideon Laanu of Waialua, on the Island of Oahu, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1849, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

HENRY RHODES, Clerk of the Superior Court. Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1849. - 3120

NOTICE. - THE undersigned having been duly appointed by Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administrator of the estate of William Pitt Lelaiehooka, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement to the undersigned, at his office in Honolulu, on or before the first day of January next. All applications and objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Administrator. Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1849. 20-4f.

Tin and Copper-smithing. - JAMES WHITTIT, would inform the public that he has opened the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Dennis, a few doors North of the NATIONAL HOUSE, where he will be found prepared to execute work in the above line with neatness and despatch. ROOFING attended to in all its various branches. Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1849. - 15-6m.

NOTICE. - FROM and after the first day of October next, all Hawaiian Coasting Vessels of 12 tons and upward burthen, will be charged wharfage, at the rate of two cents per diem per ton, for each and every day they may use or occupy any of the wharves belonging to the government in this port. JOSEPH M. UGHAN, Wharfinger. sep15. 1m18.

VACCINE! - NOW on hand a supply of fresh VACCINE VIRUS, which will be good only a few days. Persons who wish to be protected from the Small Pox had better apply immediately, at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Wood. GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D. aug. 11, 49.

FOR SALE OR RENT. - THE HOUSE in Nuuanu Valley, lately occupied by M. DILLON. Apply to MR. WIRT. sep22. 19. ST.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP! - 100 BARRELS MOLASSES; 30 do. Syrup, from the Plantations of S. I. Report, for sale by EVERETT & CO. sep22. 19. ST.

BEEF! BEEF! - THE following is a list of the prices charged for Beef in the Honolulu slaughter houses:

Loin, - - - - - 8 cts. per lb. " Steak, - - - - - 7 " " Round, - - - - - 8 " " Stewing Rib, - - - - - 7 " " Other caws, - - - - - 8 " " Neck, - - - - - 5 " " Shins, - - - - - 4 " " Shipping, - - - - - 6 " " Honolulu, August 4, 1849. - 12-4f.

DISSOLUTION. - THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and style of BUSH, MAKEE & CO., expired by limitation on the 30th June last. ALFRED W. BUSH, JAMES MAKEE, J. R. ANTHON. Lahaina, Aug. 16, 1849. - 14.9t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of ANTHON, BOLLES & CO., for the purpose of transacting the

Ship Chandlery & General Commission Business at the store formerly occupied

