

I have great pleasure in assuring you of the lively personal interest that I take in the just and equitable solution of all questions, and in renewing to you, &c.

The following is the Proclamation, to which allusion is made in the preceding despatch, and without date:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF HONOLULU.

A misunderstanding connected with the non-execution of a Treaty having existed, for some time, between France and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned, Rear Admiral de Tromelin, came to Honolulu in the hope of settling it amicably and pacifically. With this view, he sought an interview with the King in Council, offering to hear their reasons and discuss the question, with them, in a conciliatory spirit. The advisers of the King, against whose arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct, the Representatives of the great Powers, France, United Kingdom, and the United States, had already protested in a collective address, on the 13 Dec. 1848, thereby binding their respective governments; refused to grant the conference demanded. It became therefore a part of the duty of the undersigned to forward to them an ultimatum which they have also rejected. In consequence thereof, the Fort of Honolulu has been dismantled by the French forces, now in the harbour, but the Hawaiian flag still waves and will continue to wave over it. The undersigned, who neither aims at an occupation nor a Protectorate, for France, will hasten to withdraw with the forces under his command, the moment his just reclamations are attended to. In the mean time, it is his fixed resolve to respect, alike the interests of all Foreigners, no matter what their creed or country. As far as commerce is concerned, the convention signed in 1839 by Captain Laplace will form the basis of his relations with these Islands. According to this Treaty French merchandise of all kinds will be admitted at the uniform duty of 5 per cent.

LEGOARANT DE TROMELIN, Rear Admiral.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. For. Relations. Steam Corvette Gassendi, 27th August 1849, at 2 P. M.

Mr. the Minister, I have just received the answer with which you have honored me to-day, and by which you make known to me that the special Commissioners nominated by His Majesty King Kamehameha III. are Messrs. Gordon Hopkins, Esq., Chief Justice, and Mr. Charles Gordon Hopkins, Esq., for his Secretary.

I wish to make known to you that I fully agree to two such Commissioners, with whom I will treat alone and directly. Mr. the Consul Dillon will be present at the conference; he will have there a consulting voice, but not a deliberative one.

In consequence of your precited answer of to-day at mid-day, my letter written at the same hour becomes without an object. To-morrow, I will be on board the Gassendi, at 11 o'clock, precisely. Receive, Mr. the Minister, &c. &c.

H. H. M. Min. For. Relations, to Admiral de Tromelin. Delivered by the King's Commissioners to the Admiral, Aug. 28th, 1849.

Palace, 28th Aug. 1849, 9 A. M. Sir, I hope you will not consider it a discourtesy, in me, to thus acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches of yesterday, and express my sincere pleasure that you are fully satisfied with the selection that the King has made of Special Commissioners to confer with you this day.

I take the liberty of referring you to my Nos. 6, 7, and 8 to Mr. Consul Dillon; and I earnestly beg both you and him to infer no disrespect to either of you, personally, in my absence, as Minister of Foreign Relations, from those conferences with you, in consultation with M. Dillon, which I am fain to hope will be conducted in a spirit of equal justice, equity and respect, and will end in the restoration of that harmony and good understanding which we all surpass each other in desiring. Receive, &c. &c.

On Tuesday, the 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M. the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, accompanied by their honorary Secretary, repaired on board the war steamer "Gassendi," and after a conference of three hours, in which the Admiral stated that he did not charge the Hawaiian Government with any violation of the Treaty, but merely with placing a wrong interpretation upon its 6th article, relating to the duty to be laid upon brandy and other spirituous liquors of French origin, and in which the King's Commissioners stated their regret at the misunderstanding which had arisen in reference to the audience, which it was not the intention of the King to refuse, returned on shore, reported to His Majesty in Privy Council, asked and received further instructions, and after another conference of four hours, came on shore without having been able to come to a satisfactory arrangement. The minutes of what transpired at these conferences, taken down in short hand, will be added, in the Appendix, if copied out in time. Meanwhile, the following document, duly authenticated by both parties, is printed.

Points of disagreement in the Conference of 28th Aug. 1849, between Rear Admiral de Tromelin, and Gerrit P. Judd and Wm. L. Lee, the King's Special Commissioners. Admiral de Tromelin proposes to the Hawaiian Government to raise the duty on brandy to be agreed upon by the conference, naming as a fair duty eighty per cent. The Commissioners offer to refer the question of duty on brandy and other spirituous liquors to the arrangement of France and the King's Special Commissioner in France, the Hawaiian Government giving a satisfactory guarantee that they will abide by the decision resulting from the decision of France alone. It appears to me just to refer the question to the arrangement of France and the King's Special Commissioners cannot agree.

The Admiral answers that he is willing to refer to France the question of the duty on brandy, but to her alone, recognising no neutral power as an umpire. That if the government will give a guarantee in specie, say twenty thousand dollars, that all duty over the amount France may decide just, he will wait one year or sixteen months from this day, the Hawaiian Government agreeing, in case the duty is not fixed by France at the expiration of that time, to consider the duty of 80 per cent. as the lawful one from this date, and refund the difference between that per centage and the duty collected, with interest from the time of collection.

The King's Commissioners object to the limit of time, and to leaving the whole thing to the decision of France alone. They state their desire for some umpire upon questions which cannot be settled by France and the Special Commissioner, to be named by France and the Commissioner. The Admiral states that he cannot consent to the umpirage of a third Power, in any event whatever. But the Admiral adds that he will recommend a reference to some umpire, upon questions which France and the King's Special Commissioner cannot agree upon.

The Admiral further adds that he cannot proceed to discuss or arrange any of the other demands, unless the question relating to the duty on brandy and other spirituous liquors be first settled. G. P. Judd, Commissioners. W. L. Lee, do. Read and approved, as exact copy, LEGOARANT DE TROMELIN.

During these negotiations, the work of dismantling the Fort was progressing, and continued up to the 30th instant, a little past mid-day.

The Consul of France, to H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations. Steam Corvette "Gassendi," Port of Honolulu, Aug. 29, 1849, (received at 1/2 past 1, P. M., of the 30th.)

Mr. the Minister, I have the honor of advising you that I have this morning withdrawn the two guards which I had believed it my duty to leave, so long as it was permitted for me to hope for the re-establishment of the good relations which the Hawaiian Government, in my said house of "Beauregard," valley of Nuuanu, I shall hold in consequence, agreeably to the official notice transmitted under the date of the 25th of this month, the Hawaiian Government responsible for all the damages which may be done to the said house, and to the furniture which it contains, from the precipitated date. Please to receive, &c. &c.

The receipt of the above was acknowledged by Mr. Wylie, on the 30th, at half-past 2, P. M. From the Min. of Finance, to the Collector General. Palace, 29th Aug. 1849.

Sir, By command of the King in Privy Council, I hereby instruct you to grant certificates of ownership to any owner of cargo, or agent of any Hawaiian vessel, now seized and in the custody of Rear Admiral Tromelin.

This order is granted upon the promise of Rear Admiral Tromelin that upon such certificate being presented, the property on board Hawaiian vessels, seized by his orders, shall be released. Your obedient servant, &c. &c.

From the Collector General, to the Min. of Finance. Honolulu, Aug. 29, 1849.

Sir, Agreeably with your written instructions of this day, I gave Mr. Bartow a certificate of ownership of a quantity of molasses and other cargo on board the schooners Louisa and Martha, which he informs me he presented to Rear Admiral de Tromelin, with a request to be permitted to land the said property belonging to Dr. Wood, an American citizen, and that the Admiral refused to allow him to land the same. Most respectfully, &c. &c.

H. H. M. Min. For. Relations, to Admiral de Tromelin. Palace, Aug. 29, 1849, 1/2 to 12, Noon.

Sir, I am commanded by the King to request of you the extension of time till three o'clock, this day, for a final reply to your last proposals to His Majesty's Commissioners. You may depend upon a final reply by the hour named. I renew the assurance, &c. &c.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations. Steam Corvette, Gassendi, Aug. 29, 1849, at mid-day, (received at 1/2 past 1, P. M.)

Mr. the Minister, I have this instant received the letter in which you request of me, in the name of the King, a prolongation of the delay until three o'clock in the afternoon, to-day, to make known to me the definitive answer of the Hawaiian Government to my proposals to the Commissioners of His Majesty.

I am pleased to grant this new delay, which I only grant with the view of exhausting the means of conciliation, so that if I be brought to employ force, I may say that I only did so after having tried all other means of good accord. Receive, Mr. the Minister, &c. &c.

H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations, to Admiral de Tromelin. Palace, Aug. 29, 1849, at 1/2 past 2, P. M.

Sir, I am directed by the King and Council, to pass to you, officially, in the most respectful manner, copies of the Resolutions fully sanctioned by the King and Council, for your acceptance, and to state His Majesty's belief that after this solemn offer all just occasion for war, or even reprisals, is completely removed, and the honor of France and your own fully covered, under the law of nations.

Hopeing that you will take this view, I renew, &c. &c.

The following are the Resolutions of the King and Privy Council, alluded to in Mr. Wylie's preceding note:

Resolved, That the King and Government duly appreciate the disposition of Rear Admiral de Tromelin to settle the existing difficulties with His Majesty's Commissioners sent on board the "Gassendi." And that while the King and Council earnestly repeat their determination to adhere to the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, as it may be interpreted by the joint parties to its formation, until it be modified or superseded by a new treaty to which France shall consent, they deplore the necessity under which the Admiral considers himself placed of pressing the King and Government to an immediate decision in regard to the sense to be given to the 6th article, and they hereby empower the Minister of Foreign Relations to make to the Admiral the following propositions:

FIRST. That all pending difficulties be referred to the decision of the Government of France in concert with the King's special plenipotentiary; and, in case of non-agreement upon any point to the final award of any friendly Power, to be named by France herself; the Hawaiian Government pledging the King's faith, and the guarantee of some friendly power to abide by and carry out all the provisions of such decision and award.

SECONDLY. That if the Admiral agree to this, a contract to the above effect be drawn up and signed by him and the King's Commissioners. THIRDLY. That having made these proposals, the King of the Hawaiian Islands solemnly declares that he has done all in his power and all that is under the law of Nations, and all existing engagements with France, can be justly required of him as necessary to satisfy the honor of France and of the Admiral; and that after this offer, securing and guaranteeing the most ample reparation upon all points, as France herself, or the umpire of her own choice, may pronounce just, the King believes that all just cause for war or even reprisals, under the law of Nations, is entirely removed.

(Signed.) KAMEHAMEHA, [L. S.] KEONI ANA, By the King and the Premier. R. C. WYLLIE, Min. For. Relations.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations. (Translation corrected by Admiral de Tromelin.) "La Poursuivante," 30th Aug. 1849.

Mr. the Minister, In answer to the communication with which you have honored me to-day, and by which are terminated the conferences at which the useless Commissioners nominated by the King Kamehameha III. came to assist, I affirm to you herewith a definitive declaration, according to which it only remains to me to give an account to the Government of the French Republic of my measures, and of the obstinacy of your Government.

As you will see in the note annexed, the schism "Kamehameha" only will be seized, and the owners of other vessels provisionally detained, and you herewith to the really culpable, the responsibility and the punishment of acts, to the accomplishment of which, neither foreign commerce, nor Hawaiian individuals have contributed. I express to you, here, Mr. the Minister, the regret which I experience in seeing, contrary to my hopes, the question that divides us so painfully resolved, to the discontent of both parties, and I renew, here, the assurance, &c. &c.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations. (Translation corrected by Admiral de Tromelin.) "La Poursuivante," 30th Aug. 1849.

The undersigned, Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the French Republic.

The Admiral had restricted the time to 12 noon, precisely. As the French despatches had to be translated, and forwarded into Hawaiian, the time left for translation was very short.

public, in the Pacific Ocean, has received, yesterday at three o'clock, the resolution of the Hawaiian Government taken in Council and signed by the hand of King Kamehameha III., and relative to the differences which exist on the subject of the interpretation and execution of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846.

The propositions made by the Hawaiian Government not being acceptable, for the reason that it persists in wishing to submit France to the arbitration of a third power, which previously, in analogous circumstances, it has not persisted in such a pretension towards England, the undersigned, agreeably to the orders of the French Government, notifies to the Hawaiian Government, that counting from this day, the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, at mid-day, the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, not being loyally executed by it, is declared null and void, and that, from this day, the two nations, French and Hawaiian, return, respectively, under the empire of the Convention concluded the 12th and 17th July, 1839, between Capt. Laplace and King Kamehameha III.

And, considering that in consequence of the erroneous interpretation that the Hawaiian Government persists in giving to the treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, it has exercised against the citizens and the commerce of France, exactions which have been protested against, to no effect, by competent official parties, and because it persists in the same courses, the undersigned, by way of reprisals and in order to have some guarantee of indemnity and reparation of damages occasioned to France, notifies here to the Hawaiian Government that he will cause to be seized and captured all the properties of this government, which shall fall into his power, respecting always the property of private individuals, because the undersigned does not wish to make Hawaiian subjects responsible for the faults of the counsellors of their King.

It is for this reason that he confines himself, to-day, to disarm the Fort at Honolulu, and to seize, definitively, the schooner "Kamehameha," the only one of the vessels actually under the command of the Hawaiian Government.

The undersigned declares this government responsible, (solidairement) and personally, for all damages which may be occasioned to French citizens present in the Hawaiian Archipelago, whether in their persons or their property; and he reserves besides to the French Government to pursue, by the means which it shall judge proper, the complete reparation of all their grievances.

H. H. M. Min. For. Relations, to H. B. M's. Consul General. Foreign Office, Aug. 25, 1849, passed at 2, P. M. (Separate and urgent.)

Sir, The King, my master, commands me to convey to you for your information and for that of your government, as a joint party to the solemn engagement of the 25th Nov., 1843, and to the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, the enclosed copies of the peremptory demands made on the 22d instant by the Admiral and Consul of France, and of the replies to the same, which I have sent by His Majesty's Commissioner, in order to ensure endangering the lives and properties of British subjects, which His Majesty will protect so long as His Sovereign Authority and the empire of his laws are respected. When that period ceases, His Majesty's power to protect will cease also, and it will be for you as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, to act as you may consider to be necessary.

It may be of importance to you to know that by command of the King, I addressed on the 22d instant, to the James Munroe, a request in His Majesty's name, through His Commissioner in London, for the friendly mediation of the British Government with that of France, in regard to all demands made, or that may be made upon this Government by the Consul and Admiral of the French Republic; and to obtain this favor, the King commands me to request your good offices.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant. R. C. WYLLIE. Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M's. Consul General. N. B.—In case the mediation of the British Government should be objected to, or should be declined by them, a similar note with a similar intent is now passed to the Consul of the United States. The King engages to ratify and abide by the award of the British Government, or of the President of the United States, acting either solely or jointly, on all points, in which the French Government and the French Commissioner, James Jackson Jarves, Esq., are concerned.

A similar letter was addressed to Joel Turfill, Esq., Consul of the United States, with the same enclosures. H. H. M. Min. For. Relations, to Admiral de Tromelin. Foreign Office, Aug. 31, 1849, 1/2 past 11, A. M.

Sir, I am directed to apprise you that notwithstanding official notifications, by Mr. Consul Dillon, under dates 25th and 29th inst., proposing to throw upon this Government the responsibility of the safeguard, from the former date, of his house and furniture in Nuuanu valley, and Chancery, in Honolulu, or without offering either inventory, or survey, or appraisal, or even the keys, it has just been made known to the King in Council, that M. Dillon, personally, and through his agents, has re-entered upon and resumed possession of both of the premises above mentioned.

I have, however, authorized, fully by the King and Council, to declare to you that so far as His Majesty's now crippled means will allow, the persons and properties of every French citizen, and all French vessels and citizens arriving at any of his ports, will remain just as safe, and be as carefully protected as they were before the REPRISALS that you have resorted to, and as the persons and properties of the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations now are. I renew the assurance, &c. &c.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. Foreign Relations. "La Poursuivante," Aug. 31, 1849, 1/2 past 3, P. M.

Mr. the Minister, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of three despatches which you have addressed me to-day, and of the enclosed enclosures which they contained. As the question now stands, I consider it useless to re-enter here and hereafter in a discussion the results of which can never replace us in our respective situations where we were before these last affairs. To the French Government alone it belongs now to discuss and to decide. I renew here, &c. &c.

H. B. M's. Consul General, to H. H. M. Min. For. Rel. H. B. M. Majesty's Consul General; Honolulu, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th instant, in which, by order of the King, you enclosed to me, for my information, and that of the British Government as a joint party to the declaration signed in London the 25th of Nov., 1843, and to the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, copies of the peremptory demands made on the 22d inst. by the Rear Admiral and Consul of France, and of the reply to the same by His Majesty's command.

You, at the same time, inform me that the Hawaiian Commissioner in London had been instructed to solicit the friendly mediation of the British Government with that of France, in regard to all demands made, or that may be made upon this Government by the Admiral and Consul of the French Republic; and that in case the British Government should be objected to or declined, a note has been passed to the Consul of the United States with a view to obtain a similar friendly mediation of the American Government; and, ultimately, that the King engaged to ratify and abide by the award of the British Government, or of the President of the United States, acting either solely or jointly, on all points that may not be agreed upon between the French Government and the Hawaiian

A Special Commissioner now on his way to Paris.

In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of the King and his Government, that having received a notification from Admiral de Tromelin, dated the 23d inst., that it was his intention to resort to coercive measures unless he obtained a satisfactory answer to his demands, the precise nature of which I was already aware of, I considered it, under all the existing circumstances, expedient and proper in my reply, to manifest the view I entertained as to the course usually adopted in the event of any infraction of a Treaty, namely, that the resident Consul, or diplomatic agent, of the party aggrieved first protesting, and if that was not enough, he then protested against the evil complained of, referring the question to his government for their determination.

Actuated by a sincere desire to co-operate all in my power to bring the points in dispute to a peaceable termination, I, as the British Representative here, offered to guarantee, if required, the execution by this Government of the decision which might be come to in Paris.

Detachments of French armed seamen having, however, taken and possessed of the Fort and Government offices of Honolulu, I have considered it further my duty to protest, and I have this day formally protested, to the French Admiral against the occupation of the Fort and Government offices by the forces under his command, as a violation of the Mutual Agreement of the 29th Nov. 1843, by which the British and French Governments respectively, pledged themselves never to take possession, either directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the Territory of the Sandwich Islands.

I have, moreover, addressed, and forwarded with the protest, a letter to Admiral de Tromelin in which I have given at some length, the view I have been constrained to take with respect to his hostile proceedings, and to the nature of his demands, especially of those which relate upon the seizure of the schooner "Kamehameha," to 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the adoption of the French language in business intercourse between the Custom House and other Hawaiian Government offices and French citizens; and I cannot persuade myself that the view which I have thus taken and conveyed in a friendly manner to Admiral de Tromelin, will fail to have some weight in conducing to an amicable termination of the existing differences.

With assurances of high consideration, &c. The Consul of the U. S., to H. H. M. Min. For. Relations. United States Consulate, Honolulu, Aug. 25, 1849.

Sir, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch, bearing even date herewith, enclosing copies of the peremptory demands, made on the 22d inst., by the Admiral and the Consul of France, and of the replies to the same, and informing me that you had, by command of the King, addressed, in latter times, a request in His Majesty's name, through His Special Commissioner, Jas. Jackson Jarves, Esq., for the friendly mediation of His Excellency the President of the United States with the Government of France, in regard to all demands, made, or that may be made, upon this Government, by the Consul and Admiral of the French Republic, and to obtain this favor, the King commands you to request my good offices.

You also inform me that a similar note had been addressed by you, to H. B. M's. Consul General soliciting the mediation of England, stating that the King engages to ratify and abide by the award of the President of the United States, or of the British Government, acting solely, or jointly, on all points that may not be agreed upon between the French Government and the King's Special Commissioner. You may assure His Majesty the King, that I will cheerfully do this in my power, to aid in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, and for that purpose, shall lose no time in sending to the President of the United States a copy of your despatch, accompanied with such remarks as I may deem necessary.

I received a letter from Rear Admiral Legoarrant de Tromelin, on the 24th instant, bearing date the 23d, in which he states that "the Hawaiian Government, especially, in latter times, violated the treaty concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands, in a manner which required a prompt and complete reparation, which divers acts, of which some French citizens have been the victims, render still indispensable."

And the Admiral advised me among other things, that unless the Hawaiian Government should comply with the demands made upon it, in concert with the Consul of France, on the 22d o'clock, P. M., this day, that force would be used. Believing, in relation to the violation of the treaty, and knowing that the use of force for the purpose, and in the manner indicated by him, would greatly injure American Commerce in the Pacific Ocean, I expressed in decided terms in my answer to the Admiral's letter, bearing date the 24th inst., my opinion, that neither the letter nor the spirit of the treaty, had been violated by the Hawaiian Government, and I protested against the enforcing of the demands in the manner indicated by the Admiral.

I shall lose no time in making the President of the United States fully acquainted with the course I have taken in relation to the proceedings of the Admiral and the Consul of France. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY, KAMEHAMEHA III., KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, GIVEN TO THE UNDERSIGNED ON THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, 1849, AND READ TO HIMSELF, AND TO THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM REAR ADMIRAL LEGOARANT DE TROMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS, AND OF HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL, JAMES JACKSON JARVES, ESQ., IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:—

By ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY, KAMEHAMEHA III., KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, GIVEN TO THE UNDERSIGNED ON THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, 1849, AND READ TO HIMSELF, AND TO THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM REAR ADMIRAL LEGOARANT DE TROMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS, AND OF HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL, JAMES JACKSON JARVES, ESQ., IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:—

BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY, KAMEHAMEHA III., KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, GIVEN TO THE UNDERSIGNED ON THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, 1849, AND READ TO HIMSELF, AND TO THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM REAR ADMIRAL LEGOARANT DE TROMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS, AND OF HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL, JAMES JACKSON JARVES, ESQ., IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:—

posting up in the streets of His Majesty's Capital, on the morning of Sunday, the 26th of August, 1849, a Proclamation, in contempt of His Majesty's law, and Royal Authority, pretending to cancel the said Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, and to revive the Convention of Laplace, which never was a Treaty.

In the afternoon of this day, Mr. the Consul of France, is charged to fill the same intention, in concert with Mr. the French Consul, to whom you will be pleased to send all the letters and communications to my address. I have equally the honor of informing you that I have caused to be withdrawn from my house all the furniture and effects representing a value of \$4,000, and that my house, in the said valley above mentioned, under the responsibility of the Hawaiian Government, remains to be vacated, &c. &c.

H. H. M. Min. For. Relations, to M. Dillon, (received at 12, noon.) Palace, Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1849, at 1/2 past 12, noon. Sir, I had the honor to receive, at 12 noon, during the day of the 30th inst., your letter of the 29th, and to be pleased to see that you were so well pleased to be without any feeling of discontent, on my part, the receipt of the three resolutions of that body, upon all the points contained in your said note.

And assuring you that the strict orders of the King, and the measures which I have taken, will be sufficient to ensure the most exact of all the military precautions, of all French citizens present at Honolulu, and to prevent any disturbance, I have pleasure in renewing the assurance, &c. &c.

The following are the Resolutions referred to in the preceding note: Resolved, That the Minister of Foreign Relations, be instructed to reply to M. Dillon's letter of the 29th inst. 1. That the Commissioner of the United States, who will be recalled as authorized to cooperate with the Hawaiian Government in relation to the commercial interests of France. 2. That all French citizens, who are engaged in the Hawaiian Islands, be charged with watching over the commercial interests of France, in this Kingdom, either by themselves, or by their agents, and to be held responsible for the same. 3. That this government will abide by the decision of the arbitrator named to M. Dillon, in relation to the property he has voluntarily abandoned.

Passed 4th Sept. 1849. THE POLYNESIAN, HONOLULU, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8. In giving an account of the late transactions, a publication of the official correspondence seems absolutely necessary, that the public may be apprised of their exact nature. This is due to His Majesty's Government, the more particularly as the case is one of those where right has had to submit to might, and in the most perfect spirit of non-resistance to stand up in the face of the world and boldly assert its inalienable rights however disastrous the consequences, while its property was being destroyed, and the sovereignty of His Majesty, guaranteed by France herself, was being trampled under foot by a military force, armed against a belligerent opponent.

One of the first principles of the laws of nations, is, that independent States are on a perfect equality in the matter of sovereignty. Its language is, "Power or weakness does not in this respect produce any difference." This fact should never be lost sight of, when reading the official account, and the demands made by the French Admiral upon the government of these islands. France, by the law of nations has no right to demand of this Kingdom a jot or tittle more than she would have a right to demand of the most powerful Kingdom upon the face of the earth.

In this light how do the ten specific demands appear? Would France have made them of any of the great powers of the earth, or would France have allowed any of those powers to have made such demands of her? Never, for an instant. That France has no just cause of complaint against the Hawaiian government, is perfectly apparent to any one who will take the trouble to read the joint recognition of Hawaiian Independence by England and France, the Treaty of 1846, ratified under the broad seal and signature of the King of the French, and the official correspondence which we publish this day. No violation of Treaty is charged—none could be charged, for none has taken place.

The whole thing in few words is just this, and nothing more. A difference existed in regard to the interpretation of the 6th article of the Treaty of 1846; this difference could not be reconciled by the arguments of either party, and to compel the Hawaiian Government to adopt the French interpretation, military possession was taken of a portion of His Majesty's Kingdom, and reprisals were resorted to. Possession was taken of the Foreign, Treasury, Custom House, and other Offices of the government; the public property in the Fort was destroyed; the guns spiked, mutilated and rendered useless; the magazines broken open, and their contents thrown into the sea; His Majesty's Yacht seized seven private vessels detained, and the business of the town thrown into confusion by which the interests of foreign commerce suffered. And all this, not the least shadow of resistance was offered. His Majesty's Government, conscious of having RIGHT and JUSTICE on its side, could not, in conscience, swerve from maintaining its position, let the consequences be what they might. In this determination they were sustained by the entire voice of the nation, and by the generous sympathy and approval of the entire foreign community.

We had designed to take up, specifically, the points of difference between the two parties, and give an analysis of them, but we have not room to do so. The publication of the official documents, in full, will put the data for correct conclusions within the power of all our readers, and those documents we most earnestly refer to. That a deep and undesired injury has been inflicted upon this weak and unoffending nation, we are sure the judgment of the whole civilized world will sustain as declaring; and to the tribunal, and the justice of the Republic of France we confidently trust the issue.

Although exceedingly limited for room, we cannot allow our paper to be issued this week without stating a fact, from which the world will draw its own inference. On account of the presence of His Majesty to the island of Hawaii, the obsequies of the lady of His Highness, the Premier, (who had died after His Majesty's departure) had been deferred until his return to Honolulu, which a vessel had been despatched before the French Admiral arrived. His Majesty returned on the evening of Friday, the 18th of August, and the funeral was fixed for the 24th; official notice was given, by command of the Foreign Office, to all official residents of this fact. Notwithstanding this, the ultimatum of the French Admiral was sent in on the 23rd, and hostilities were threatened to commence by that time!

For reasons, obvious to all who know our office is in one of the buildings which the French Admiral thought it necessary to guard by a sentinel, fully armed, we were unable to issue our paper on the 1st inst. To make for that deficiency, we propose to send to our subscribers of the Polyneesian a copy of our pamphlet now going through the press, containing all the official and other documents relating to the late transactions here. We hope to put it out during the coming week.

Mr. the Minister, I received yesterday at one o'clock, P. M. your letter with which you honored me, that day, and with those two letters, you, against the acts done by my orders, have submitted by me, to the satisfaction of the French Government, to the suppression of the French Commissioner, and the assurance of my high consideration, &c. &c.

Admiral de Tromelin, to H. H. M. Min. For. Relations. Mr. the Minister, I received yesterday at one o'clock, P. M. your letter with which you honored me, that day, and with those two letters, you, against the acts done by my orders, have submitted by me, to the satisfaction of the French Government, to the suppression of the French Commissioner, and the assurance of my high consideration, &c. &c.

