

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 12.]

POETRY.

For the Polynesian.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR."

When through this life thy path shines bright,
No clouds of sorrow round thee lower,
When thy fair pleasures have no blight,
And swiftly flies each passing hour,—
Remember *Him* who gave thee life,
And makes thy days with pleasures rife.

When in the hour of victory won,
Thy heart, with joy and pride, beats high,
And homeward, when thy task is done,
Thou goest without tear or sigh,—
Remember what Almighty Power,
Sustained thee in that trying hour.

When low before God's holy throne,
Thy vows and prayers ascend on high,
Or, in thy closet, when alone
Thy heart is open to his eye,
Remember him who sees thee there,
And listens to thy humble prayer.

And when in sickness or in woe,
In time of trouble, pain and grief,
Thy heart is sunk, thy spirits low,
And naught to thee can give relief,—
Remember, *He* this grief hath given,
Better to fit thy soul for Heaven.

And while thou sojournest below,
In every scene thou passest through,
Whether heart-sick with pain and woe,
Or gay, as grief thou never knew,
Remember *Him* who orders all,
And see'st e'en a sparrow fall.

Then, in that hour of deep distress
When all around to thee is dark,
And thou from all earth's loveliness
And all thou holdest dear must part,
Then—creature of mortality—
Then shall thy God remember thee!

M*****

COMMUNICATED.

MEXICO.

Report on its Finances under the Spanish Government, since its independence, and prospects of their improvement under the Presidency of His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; with calculations of the Public Debt—Foreign and Domestic—Average of Estimates, Revenue and Expenditure; to which are added Tables illustrative of its Commercial, Manufacturing, and prohibitive policy, and Remarks on Colonization;—the whole intended for the information of Merchants, Emigrants, and the holders of Mexican Bonds.

By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

(Continued.)

But, as the custom-houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico have long been placed upon a better footing, it would be wrong to apply the same rule to them; and in guessing by approximation, at the amount of yearly contraband, I think it fair to take only the medium of the sums above given, which is \$4,413,323 for yearly contraband, and 11,033,320, for what the yearly average revenue of the maritime custom-houses ought to have been, supposing that no contraband had existed.

An average revenue of \$11,033,320, in place of the \$6,619,996 that appear to have been collected, would have left the nation a difference of \$4,413,324, a sum enabling her to pay 5 per cent yearly on \$88,266,480, if her debt amounted to so much. If Mexico, therefore, does not follow the example of Chile, it is not because her means are relatively worse than those of Chile, before Don Manuel Rengifo arose to create order out of chaos.

The sum of \$4,413,324 may be an over-estimate of the average yearly amount of contraband, in this country, but I cannot look upon \$11,033,320 as an over-estimate of what yearly revenue it might derive from its maritime Custom houses. And in this, I am borne out by the high authority of Don Antonio Garay. On this subject, in his "memoria," already so often referred to, he observes in relation to these custom houses:—"There is no exaggeration in asserting that these offices, if properly organized, on a

prudent calculation, may produce more than the government requires: taking
Vera Cruz at \$8,000,000
Tampico and Matamoros 4,000,000
Alvarado, Campeche, Sisal, Isla del Carmen, Tabasco, Soto la Marina, &c. } 1,000,000
The custom houses on the Pacific } 2,000,000
In all \$15,000,000

yearly, more or less, while all the expenses of the administration, without meanness, may be covered with \$12,000,000, reckoning upon the existence of merely what is always considered necessary, though with the existing burden of its chiefs, officers, rewards, retiring allowances, pensions, superannuations, and other disbursements of this class."

This is a most important admission coming from such a quarter, and so far as regards the revenue which may be raised in this country, agrees with a calculation founded upon its population and natural wealth which I made at page 9th of certain observations on colonization, which under date of 19th ult., (before I had seen Mr. Garay's memoria) I had the honor of making to His Excellency Don Jose Maria Bocanegra, the present minister of Foreign and Internal Relations. These observations are sent herewith, and will be afterwards referred to.

As a subject intimately connected with the finances of the country, I have now to touch upon the production of its mines, and the yearly coinage, since its independence.

Baron Humboldt states that the whole of the Gold and Silver produced from 1760 to 1803, was in value \$1,353,452,020*. This for 43 years that elapsed between the two dates, gives a yearly average of \$31,475,627, which does not accord with the proportion of \$23,000,000, which he assigns to Mexico, out of the \$43,500,000, allotted to all South America, taken together, as the whole annual production of their mines, at the beginning of this century.

Nor does it agree with the calculations by M. St. Clair Dupont, in his work on the production of the precious metals in Mexico, of this year published in Paris. He publishes a table giving the amount of the coinage from 1733 to 1840 inclusive, according to which, the following results appear, viz.—

	Silver.	Gold.	Total Value.
Add for 1841,	\$1,335,932,506	65,557,603	1,401,490,109
" " 1842, total for silver and gold,	12,731,747	751,053	13,482,805
And we attain a total of			\$1,428,982,628

As the amount of the coinage from 1733, being 109 years, and thus yielding a yearly average of \$13,109,932, or of 12,990,751—including 1733, and taking for an average the 110 years, which I find ought to be done.

M. Dupont divides his table into the following epochs, viz.—

	Silver.	Gold.	Average.
1—68 yrs—1733 to 1800	\$11,659,469	628,297	15,317,766
2—10 " 1801 to 1810	21,562,436	1,102,186	23,664,622
3—30 " 1811 to 1840	9,589,444	533,777	10,423,221
4—1 " 1841	12,731,747	751,053	13,482,805
5—1 " 1842 of which I add the amt'			13,979,714

Of course the coinage does not represent the total production, for Bullion is exported in bars, under license, and by contraband, without license, and there is an accumulation of bars and ingots in the country, by parties who acquire wealth and hoard it in these species. It is therefore impossible to arrive at the exact amount of production. M. Dupont attempts to give some idea of it, by calculating the amount of clandestine extractions, and takes as an illustration the year 1841. He calculates that to the \$13,482,805 in silver and gold coined that year, he may fairly add \$4,507,205 for bars of gold and silver exported by the ports of the Pacific, which would give for the total production of that year \$17,990,010; and he thinks that a fair proportion, to add to the \$312,846,713 coined during the 30 years, from 1811 to 1840; but he would not make the same addition to the coinages of the 1st and 2d epochs before mentioned, considering that under the Spanish regime such clandestine exports were seldom made.

Applying M. Dupont's rule, founded on his calculation for 1841, we have to add to the \$312,846,713 coined during the 30 years above mentioned, \$104,582,412, which makes the whole 30 years' production 417,429,125, giving a yearly average of 13,914,304, in place of the \$10,423,221, put down above for the third of M. Dupont's epochs.

*See Table, page 239; Vol. 4th; French Edition of 1811.

From the whole it is evident, that though the average yearly production, since the revolution, has fallen off greatly, compared with that of the 10 previous years, viz.—from 1801 to 1810—the years of greatest mining prosperity; yet that it approximates, if it does not exceed, the average production of the 68 years from 1733 to 1800, and that it is now yearly increasing.

M. Dupont estimates the exports of the precious metals, yearly, as follows, viz.:

Vera Cruz,	\$3,500,000
Tampico,	6,500,000
Matamoros, and other ports of the Mexican gulf,	1,000,000
The different ports in Pacific,	7,000,000

Total, \$18,000,000

Of which, he considers, \$13,000,000 are shipped to England and her possessions; 1,000,000 to China, and the ports of South America; and 4,000,000 to the United States, France, Germany, Spain, &c. I believe he considerably overrates the average amount of export by Tampico, and greatly that of export by the Pacific ports, which has very rarely amounted to 5 millions yearly. There is therefore every reason to believe that the proportion of the precious metals which remains in the country, and is added yearly to the circulation, has of late exceeded the rate of one million a year, which was the ratio of augmentation taken by Humboldt, from 1766 to 1791.

The monopoly of Tobacco exists as it did under the Spanish Government, but the amount of profit arising from it, has been gradually falling off since 1810, and is now nearly null. The monopoly ought either to be enforced rigidly, for the purpose of revenue, or abandoned entirely, for the encouragement of Agriculture. All around Compostela, in the department of Jalisco, a Tobacco is produced inferior only to the very best descriptions of Havana. It is produced of good quality in other places, and I have no doubt that by declaring the culture free, in a few years, the quality would be greatly improved, and Tobacco would become an article of Export.

The exports of Tobacco alone in the United States, during the four years prior to 1842, amounted to the following sums, viz.,

1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
\$7,392,029.	\$9,832,943.	\$9,583,957.	\$12,576,703.

Mexico possesses large quantities of land better adapted for the culture of Tobacco, than any in the United States, and the labour of her Indians at 3 rials per day, is much cheaper than slave labour in Virginia, where the price of the Negro, and the average yearly loss by death, have to be added to the expenses of his support. There is nothing, therefore to prevent the Mexican, were the monopoly done away with, and if he could be only brought to see his own interest, from competing with the North American and the Cuban, in the article of Tobacco.

What I have said will apply still more fully to Cotton, Sugar, Coffee and Indigo. During the years quoted the North Americans from Cotton alone, obtained in cash, the following amounts, viz.,—\$61,556,811—\$61,338,982—\$63,370,307—\$54,330,341. Thus it will be seen that the North Americans, by only two fruits of Agriculture, which are Tobacco and Cotton, produce yearly, more than three times the wealth of the average production of all the mines of Mexico, during the period of their greatest prosperity, which was from 1801 to 1810! But so prejudiced and ignorant are many of the Mexicans, even those who are lawyers and edit papers of repute, that you can hardly bring them to admit that the United States without mines, are by far richer than the Mexicans with mines, or that their industry should take any other course than that best adapted to keep their gold and silver within their own territory.

It is quite inexplicable how the Mexicans, who have always possessed a nearer and more ready intercourse with Europe and the United States, and who possess so many other greater natural advantages, should be so far behind their Southern brethren the Chilians, in all rational ideas of Political Economy, and of commercial policy.

PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION OF MEXICO. As no "memoria" has issued from the Treasury for 1842, it is impossible to give an exact idea of the finances of the country, or of its expenditure, during that year and the

three quarters of the present already transpired. But taking as an index of prosperity, the Custom houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico, from data before me, I find that their net products for 1842, exceeded those of the previous year, by \$1,107,793. And it is reasonable to suppose that in quarters more exposed and addicted to contraband, the increase may have been still greater, for, it has always been observed that while General Santa-Anna holds the helm of state here, the whiskered Bandit abandons his trade of robbing on the highways, and the smooth-faced, hypocritical Custom house employe, who with quill in hand, robs the national treasury of the dues he has sworn faithfully to collect, moderates greatly the extent of his depredations. This is a merit which cannot be refused to His Excellency, and it is one of no small value. I do not think that while the present system of duties and prohibitions prevails, it is possible for him—and he wields a power and influence never before known, in this country—wholly to extinguish contraband, but I believe under his administration, more, proportionally, of the duties will be collected than were ever collected before, and I cannot do his understanding the injustice of supposing that he will not soon perceive and abandon the fallacious and retrograde policy lately adopted, tending to obscure his glory, and sacrifice the credit and general interests of his country, to the interests of a class.

It will be seen by table (c.) before referred to, that though for 11 years the gross average of the maritime custom houses has been \$6,619,996, yet that their yearly products, comparing one year with another, have ranged from \$4,593,545, to \$9,051,758, and that during the 18 months from the 1st July 1837, to 31st December 1838, the whole net revenue was only \$4,258,411, the latter embracing the period when the Atlantic ports were blockaded by a French squadron.

Owing to these fluctuations, and the experience of the facility with which, in time of war, a naval power might deprive the nation of all the revenue it derives from its sea-board Custom houses, some of the ministers of Finance have recommended, and I believe the present policy of the government tends to the establishment of, a system of direct imposts or internal Custom houses, rendering the government independent of the revenue derived from Foreign commerce.

That there exists wealth in the country, sufficient to bear a direct taxation equal to the full amount of the necessary expenses of government, including the support of national credit, I fully believe. But what I do not believe is that it would be possible to collect these taxes however equally applied. Direct taxes are always odious, because they are palpably felt, whereas indirect imposts on articles of general consumption, becoming part of the price charged, are paid without the buyer being sensible of their amount.

While on this subject, I am naturally led to touch upon the present population of this Republic. That of each department, and of the whole country, will be found in Table No. 3. I consider that the whole population, at present, is rather over, than under 7,433,724 souls. That is nothing compared to the extent of the country, but still it places Mexico second only to the United States, on this continent, so far as the number of its inhabitants is an indication of power.

To form an idea of the intrinsic value of all the property of Mexico is not so easy. Yet, under the head of statement No. 4, will be found an estimate of \$6,000,000,000 for the whole value of property and industry; of \$300,000,000 for the value of the yearly production of that industry, in its three applications to Mining, Agriculture, and Handicrafts; and of \$15,000,000 of yearly revenue raised by a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the former, or 5 per cent on the latter.

A revenue of \$15,000,000, so or otherwise raised on Capital or its yearly production, and the production of Mexican Industry, would not prevent the accumulation of wealth, or materially affect the comforts of an industrious people, but it would meet with very great opposition, unless combined with the abolition of all other imposts.

General Santa-Anna, from his energy and prestige, might carry such a plan into effect, for he hesitated not to risk his popularity, in imposing a direct tax on property to the extent of \$2,500,000, to pay part of the claims of the United States, (thereby saving his country, perhaps, from the danger of an unequal war, at a most unpropitious period)

but no other man would have the same influence, nor meet with the same obedience.

(To be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:—

Sir,—Public attention has been called to the subject of Allegiance, which so far as concerns the meaning of the word, the duty, and the natural reasons which found the claim, I have endeavored to explain from books and from obvious deduction. We have also seen from the same sources, that all mankind, whether natives or domiciled persons, live under the obligation of obedience to some earthly Power, as under the force of an oath administered by the Almighty Ruler of the Universe.

The country of his birth claims the subject or the citizen, by ties of gratitude and affection—by the strong bonds of association and early prepossession. Archdean Paley asserts that "man is a bundle of habits;" and so we find it in reality. Persons and objects, manners and customs, scenes and scenery, diet and fashions, laws usages and customs, even climate, and peculiarities of thought, to which we become accustomed in early youth, cling to us with a tenacity that will yield to no efforts of mental discipline. Go where we may, these still follow, disparaging, in our estimation, whatever in the customs, laws, manners and usages, of other nations, appear in the least to conflict with that *summa ratio* which forms our own peculiar standard. We resist the least deviation, as an impropriety—the result of ignorance! and seek, wherever we go, to engraft, what early intuition has taught us to be the one only proper course of action.

History proclaims these dogmæ of the mind to have been productive of Revolutions in the internal policy of different nations, into which emigration has sown the seeds of innovation and political discord. Talent, and Ambition, are no less migratory than mere Industry, Enterprize, and quiet Subserviency; and where the talented and ambitious go, they use, for the purposes of faction and discontent, the simply industrious, enterprising, and quietly subservient, who only perceive the dissonance between laws and usages of their native country, and those of their domiciliation. To guard against this, if for no other purpose, all nations, and particularly the weak, find it equally safe and expedient, to insist upon the doctrine of the *non extra territorial* force of Municipal Laws, and the omnipotence of local sovereignty; which two doctrines enable each nation, without the fear of foreign interference, to curb within its own territories the rebellious emigrants from other nations.

Chancellor Kent, writing of exclusive sovereignty, says, 1 Vol., 21: "Nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration for their rights, whatever may be their relative dimensions, or strength, or however greatly they may differ in government, religion, or manners. This perfect equality, and entire independence of all distinct states, is a fundamental principle of public law. It is a necessary consequence of this equality, that each nation has a right to govern itself as it may think proper, and no one nation is entitled to dictate a form of government, or religion, or course of internal policy, to another. No state is entitled to take cognizance or notice of the domestic administration of another state; or of what passes within it as between the government and its own subjects."

Vattel, discoursing of the same subject, says, B. 2, C. 4, § 54: "It is a manifest consequence of the liberty and independence of nations, that all have a right to be governed as they think proper, and that none have the least authority to interfere in the government of another state. Of all the rights that can belong to a nation, sovereignty is, doubtless, the most precious, and that which others ought the most scrupulously to respect, if they would not do it an injury."

Boullenois says, *Prince Gen.*, 6; p. 4, "De droit étroit, toutes les lois, que fait un souverain, n'ont force et autorité que dans l'étendue de sa domination." Of strict right,

all the laws made by a sovereign, have no force or authority, except within the limits of his domains.

Rodenburg says, *de stat.*, Ch. 3, § 1, p. 7: "No sovereign has the right to give the law beyond his own dominions; and if he attempts it, he may be lawfully refused obedience; for wherever the foundation of laws fails, there their force and jurisdiction fail also."

Joseph Story, L. L. D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, and senior Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, in his Commentary on the Conflict of Laws, at page 21, says; "No state or nation can, by its laws, directly affect, or bind property out of its own territory, or bind persons not resident therein, whether they are natural born subjects, or others; for it would be wholly incompatible with the equality and exclusiveness of the sovereignty of all nations, that any one nation should be at liberty to regulate either persons or things not within its own country. It would be equivalent to a declaration, that the sovereignty over a territory was never exclusive in any nation, but only concurrent with that of all nations; that each could legislate for all, and none for itself; and that all might establish rules, which none were bound to obey. The absurd result of such a state of things need not be dwelt upon."

Mr. Chief Justice Parker, in the case of *Blanchard vs. Russell*, 13 *Mass. Rep.*, 4; recognized this doctrine in the following words: "That the laws of any state cannot by any inherent authority, be entitled to respect extra territorially, or beyond the jurisdiction of the state that enacts them, is the necessary result of the independence of distinct sovereignties."

The same doctrine is reasoned out with great ability, in the opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in the case of the *Bank of Augusta, vs. Earle*: 13 *Peters' R.*, 584 to 591.

And for further confirmation of the universally admitted doctrine that one independent nation is not bound to take notice of the laws, doctrines and notions, of another state, either in regard to its own subjects, or in regard to the subjects of that other state resident abroad, I would refer for the sake of brevity, to *Grotius de jure belli et pacis*, B. 1, C. 3, § 8. *Rutherford's Institutes*, B. 2, C. 9. *Story de Conflictu Legem*, p. 7, § 7, and pages 21, 24, 95, 232, where this is established beyond all possibility of cavil.

Since then, the doctrine is undisputed that each nation has exclusive sovereignty within its own dominions, and that the laws, and and peculiar doctrines, of no nation have any force abroad, it follows that when a subject or citizen, leaves his native country, he leaves behind him his native laws and doctrines, because he not only cannot take them with him, but if he could, they would have no binding force in the country to which he goes.

This necessarily shows the doctrine, no man can renounce his country—*nemo potest exuere patriam*—which is not a British doctrine, but one of much greater antiquity, and recognized alike by all nations, to be purely an aphorism not connected with practice, and if carried out, subversive of all sovereignty, an obstacle to commerce, and utter bar to all friendly intercourse. Nations would not be bound to suffer the ingress of foreigners, if they could not control and punish them. Small dominions, unable to throw off an excess of population, would become clogged, and famine and civil war, would be the inevitable result.

Vattel contends strongly for the impracticability of this doctrine, and that it is a mere sentiment, not a practical law, while he clearly affirms the country of one's domiciliation to be that to which he owes the most special allegiance: And Mr. Justice Story, in concluding a learned review of this doctrine, says:—"When, therefore, we speak of the right of a state to bind its own native subjects every where, we speak only of its own claim and exercise of sovereignty over them, when they return within its own territorial jurisdiction, and not of its right to compel or require obedience to such laws, on the part of other na-

tions, within their own territorial sovereignty. On the contrary, every nation has an exclusive right to regulate persons and things, within its own territory, according to its own sovereign will, and public polity."—*De Conflictu Legem* 23.

But, nations have true philoprogenitiveness; they love their offspring, and would fain protect them, even extra-territorially, by the presence of diplomatic, and consular agents, which, in the course of these numbers, will oblige me to glance slightly, at the nature and extent, of the powers delegated to those agents.

LIGAMEN.

Honolulu, 5th August, 1844.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

The 31st of July.

THE FESTIVITIES OF THE 31ST AND THE THREE FOLLOWING DAYS—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE HAWAIIAN FLAG BY ADMIRAL THOMAS.

The morning of the 31st. was ushered in by a salute of 21 guns from the battery on Punch-bowl hill. At 10 o'clock, His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, the Premier, the members of his Privy Council, the Governors of Oahu, Maui, and Kauai and the officers of his Government generally, under military escort, proceeded to the Stone Church, where the temperance festival was to be held. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and numerous banners, bearing pictures and mottoes significant of the cause in which they were raised. The massive walls re-echoed the marshal strains of the band, as the Royal party proceeded up the aisles to a platform in front of the pulpit, on which seats had been arranged for the high dignitaries. The troops filed into the church and occupied the slips, and the people generally followed after, so that the church was filled to overflowing.—Rev. Mr. Bishop opened the meeting by a short address. His Majesty then rose, and gave a very spirited and pertinent speech, which was listened to with great attention. He was followed by her Royal Highness the Premier, and by the Hon. Secretary of State G. P. Judd, His Excellency, Gov. Kekuanaoa, and the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, with music in the intervals. The procession then returned to Mauna Kilika in the same order that it had left. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags in honor of the day: the U. S. Ship Warren wore the Hawaiian flag at her fore, and at noon her commander courteously fired a salute of 21 guns.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the large new house erected at Beretania for the occasion, was filled by the guests invited to the Royal feast. The house was prettily though simply decorated. Three tables, each prepared for 86 persons, ran nearly its whole length. At the upper end was the table of His Majesty, arranged transversely to the others. The coup d'oeil of the whole, with their bright array of glasses, was pleasing; and the effect was much more gratifying when the whole company was assembled. About 100 of the foreign residents, among whom was a very handsome representation of their ladies, and the officers of the U. S. Ship Warren were present. Of the Hawaiians, 200 were present; the ladies were dressed in white, the gentlemen in full dress and the officers in uniform. Shortly before 4 o'clock, their Majesties, the King and Queen, Her Royal Highness, the Premier, and the members of the Privy Council, and the other high officers of the kingdom arrived, attended by the same military escort as in the morning. As soon as His Majesty was seated, the company took their seats according to the directions of the Master of Ceremonies for the occasion. On the right of His Majesty was the Premier and Mrs. G. P. Judd; on the left the Governess of Kauai. Opposite him sat the Queen, with Mr. Dudoit, Consul of France, and Wm. Hooper, Esq. American Consul, on her right. On her left, were R. C. Wyllie, Esq., H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul, and Capt. Hull of the U. S. Ship Warren. The

Hon. G. P. Judd occupied one end of the table, with the ladies of the American and French Consuls on either side of him; at the other end was H. M.'s Attorney General, J. Ricord, Esq., with the ladies of Gov. Young and Wm. Paty, Esq. The other guests at his Majesty's table, consisted of the High Chiefs, members of his Council, Executive Officers, J. F. B. Marshall and George Pelly, Esqs., representing the American and British residents. At the head of the middle table, was Gov. Kekuanaoa, the young chiefs being immediately next to him, and then the American Missionaries and their families, and the invited foreign guests.—The left hand table, at the head of which was A. Paki, was occupied by Hawaiian subjects; the one on the right hand—Gov. Young being at the head—by the Roman Catholic clergy, foreign guests and subjects indiscriminately.

The following regular toasts were given and drank standing.

1. *By the Premier.*—"His Majesty, Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands."—"God save the King," by the band—and 21 guns from Punch-bowl.

The three following, by the Hon. G. P. Judd—H. H. M.'s Secretary of State.

2. "His most Christian Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French."—Music and 21 guns.

3. "Her most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."—"God save the Queen"—and 21 guns.

4. "The President of the United States."—Hail Columbia—and 21 guns.

5. "Her Royal Highness, the Premier."—Grand March.

6. *By the Atty. Gen.*—"Her Majesty, Kalama, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands."

After which, Gov. KEKUANAOA propose—"The Health of Admiral Thomas,"—which was enthusiastically received, and to which H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul, R. C. WYLLIE, Esq.—in behalf of the gallant admiral, replied as nearly as we can remember, in the following terms:—

"In the absence of the British Consul General, and of any one else to speak for Admiral Thomas, it may not be out of place for me to state, that it will be highly pleasing to him, to know that he has not been forgotten on this occasion. I will take care to communicate to him that he has not been forgotten."

The Act of Restoration, commemorated on this day, will associate his name indelibly with the history of this young nation, in which, I can assure you, the Admiral takes the most lively interest.

It was a source of great gratification to him, after performing that act, to find that he had judged correctly of the just and liberal views of H. B. M.'s Government towards these Islands.

And I may add, that her Majesty, the Queen of England, and her government, only desire the prosperity and happiness of the Hawaiian people under the dynasty of King Kamehameha III., and his successors to the crown."

His Majesty left the tables between six and seven, and the company then broke up.—This feast and the succeeding ones were conducted entirely on temperance principles, no wines of any kind being used.—Much credit is due to F. W. Thompson, our worthy host of the Mansion House, who provided the dinners—for the punctuality, and good order, observed in all the arrangements, and we may add, for the merit of the cookery likewise.

SECOND DAY OF THE FESTIVAL, AUGUST 1ST.

Thursday morning, Aug. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.—a procession was formed of all the juvenile members of temperance societies to the number of one thousand eight hundred of all ages and both sexes. They were well dressed, and divided into companies bearing appropriate banners, marching in couples to the fort, where they were joined by Their Majesties, the King and Queen, Her Royal Highness the Premier, and the chief nobles and officers of the court and kingdom. Attended by the military, they marched to the stone church, which was crowded to excess, inside and out; doors, windows and every available space being occupied by the eager multitude; and a more pleasing sight than so many happy children, (with their gratified parents) zealous in the noble cause of temperance, and sustained both by the precept and example of the highest magnates of their country, was never witnessed at these Islands. The King and Premier both addressed the audience, and their remarks were received with fixed attention. It was remarked that his Majesty spoke with much spirit and feeling and with a very happy

effect. Mr. Li, of his Majesty's Privy Council, then spoke, and commanded the attention of all present by his grace and eloquence. Mr. Li is an orator by nature, and to native vigor of expression, adds the charm of polished and commanding action. We are sure, that none who understood the Hawaiian language, could fail of deriving great pleasure and profit from his remarks; and those who were unacquainted with it, scarcely less of the former from his peculiarly impressive manner. The address referred to the great and glorious change brought about by the adherence to the tee-total principle by the chiefs and people generally, and the striking contrast between the former periods of wild mis-rule and intemperance, and the bright days of order and prosperity that are now dawning upon the kingdom. All spoke with feeling, because it was a subject that came home to their hearts—bitter and sweet experience, both were theirs—the former, past—the latter, present. Dr. Winslow addressed the audience also, in some appropriate remarks and bestowed a high compliment upon the government and people, and also upon G. P. Judd, Esq., for the zeal and success with which he had labored in their cause. But want of space compels us to be brief. A temperance glee was sung by the young chiefs, accompanied by one of them on the piano, which afforded great satisfaction to their royal auditors. Rev. Mr. Armstrong asked the children if they were going to continue to keep the pledge. The thousands rose en masse, and made the lofty roofing and ring again with their loud and enthusiastic "ae." The whole exercises were of the most interesting nature, and we are happy to add, gave great pleasure to the strangers present. The procession then returned to the fort, and there dispersed.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., a procession was again formed at the Fort, to march to the Feast which was given to the subjects of His Majesty, in the same house as the day before. His Majesty's household guards, in neat uniform—150 strong—headed the procession, commanded by Colonel Stephens; next came the band. Her Majesty, the Queen, supported by the King, and the Secretary of State. The Premier, attended by C. Kanaina and her pages, with *kahilis*. The Governor of Kauai, by Governor Young and Mr. Li; the other female chiefs, according to their rank, attended by officers of the government, (on their right, the Royal standard bearers and guards: outside of them, and on both sides, His Majesty's body guard) the governors, chiefs, and officers, generally, in full uniform, (the commanders of the soldiery, and the aids of Governor Kekuanaoa, on horseback,) and a long procession formed by those invited, (black being the costume of the ladies,) and escorted, on either side, by double files of soldiers, in white uniforms. The procession marched through the principal streets, which were crowded by the concourse of spectators, to Beretania, where the guests were seated at the feast, in nearly the same order as the day before. The first toast was

By Her Royal Highness, the Premier:—"His Hawaiian Majesty, Kamehameha III."—"God save the King", by the band;—21 guns, and 21 cheers.

The second toast was

By the Secretary of State:—"Her Royal Highness, the Premier." Music, and loud applause.

The third toast was

By the Attorney General:—"Her Majesty, Kalamana, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands." Music, and shouts of applause.

Great good humor prevailed, and toasts followed in quick succession.

His Majesty gave:—"The prospective King, Queen, Premier, and Rulers, of the Kingdom",—which was received with loud cheers—three times three.

"The Hon. Secretary of State,"—"The Officers of the Government,"—"The absent Envoys, Messrs. Haalilio and Richards,"—and many other toasts, were drunk with great applause, and called forth several short, but spirited addresses.

"The Memory of Kamehameha, the Great,"—standing, and in silence.

After remaining two hours at the table,

His Majesty arose, the procession was re-formed, and returned to the Fort, where the King was received with loud cheers by his subjects; after which the troops were dismissed, and the company dispersed.

THIRD DAY, AUGUST 2D.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the guests re-assembled at Mauna Kilika, and formed in nearly the same order of procession as the day before; being this day joined by the ladies of His Majesty's naturalized subjects—Executive officers—to whom places were courteously assigned, immediately succeeding their Majesties. On this day, no order prescribed the dresses of the ladies, and they consulted their own fancies. The display was rich, and, in contrast with the uniforms of the soldiery, pleasing, and highly creditable to their tastes. The entertainment went off with great spirit, and the utmost good humor prevailed. After the regular toasts to their Majesties, the King and Queen, to the Premier, and high officers of State, were given, others rapidly followed, succeeded by short and pithy addresses, which occasioned great applause. On this occasion, the Hon. G. P. JUDD, Governor YOUNG, Mr. LI, J. RICORD, Esq., and Mr. J. F. B. MARSHALL, spoke: the latter gentleman alluded, with great feeling, to the high commission with which he had been entrusted by His Majesty, the past year, and the respect with which the Envoys of His Majesty, had been received abroad; and concluded with the following sentiment:—

"A speedy return, and hearty welcome to Mess. Haalilio and Richards."

The dinner was prolonged for several hours, and the house illuminated. In the evening, four veterans of the father of his present Majesty, were introduced, who having seated themselves before the King and Queen, and Premier, after the old Hawaiian custom, with their calabash drums between their legs, commenced a mele, accompanying their song with rapid, and very skilful, manipulations upon their drums, and gesticulations expressive of the sentiment of their song, which was commemorative of the deeds of his warrior father, and in praise of himself and the Premier. These men are almost the only ones remaining who understand the chanting of their ancient mele after this manner, and one of them, from nineteen years disuse, failed before the conclusion. Liholiho, in his reign, kept them constantly about his person, but the taste for their exercises, seems to have almost altogether declined, as but little interest was manifested, by the guests generally, in the performance. It was interesting, however, as a relic of the past, and from its analogy to a custom of the Celtic tribes of Europe, in their era of barbarism. The pleasures of the evening were not confined to the walls of the banqueting house; a numerous crowd was assembled outside, diverted by the music of the band.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. a salute was fired from Punch-bowl, with very grand effect—pieces, long 32 and 40, and a heavy cloud rested over the hill, and when the guns belched forth their thunder in quick succession, lighting up the hill by their flashes, and shaking the houses beneath with their heavy reverberations, it required no lively imagination to fancy that the old crater had awakened from its slumber of ages, and was about to pour a fiery flood upon the town beneath.

Soon after, the troops were re-formed, and His Majesty and the court proceeded to the house of the young chiefs, where the company were very agreeably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, the teachers of the Royal children; and by the princes and princesses themselves, by their performances on the piano, and social music, both of which was highly creditable to themselves, and gratifying to their parents. The Royal party next proceeded to the mansion of the Hon. Secretary of State. The band assembled in front of the house, playing lively dancing tunes, while the officers of the troops formed them-

selves into groups and danced with great vigor and animation.

The effect by torch-light was peculiarly striking: all, at intervals waving their swords on high, and joined by the soldiers, giving utterance to deafening cheers, which were borne in the stillness of the night, far and wide.

After experiencing the hospitality of the lady of the Secretary of State, the procession re-formed and marched at quick step towards his Majesty's residence. The cheering in their progress through the streets was loud and enthusiastic. At 10 o'clock the company took leave of their Majesties.

On Saturday, Aug. 3—Gov. KEKUANAOA gave a rural feast at the vilage of Waikiki, to his Majesty and court. A rustic arbor, with flags over head, was prepared under the beautiful grove of Ko trees. The table was 100 feet long, well laid out, and accommodated 81 guests. The feast was cooked altogether in the Hawaiian style, and consisted of 17 different dishes, some of which were excellent.

The festivities of the week of the 31st. are past. The anniversary of the Restoration of the kingdom to its legitimate authorities afforded a fit occasion for a national jubilee. It was not simply the restitution of power wrongfully seized, to its lawful ownership, that gave occasion for so prominent expressions of public joy,—for that was but a simple act of justice; but it was the moral effect of the deed—the voluntary relinquishment of a coveted possession by a power whose dominions nearly encircle the earth, and needed but this kingdom to complete the chain of military possessions from one hemisphere to another;—it was this abandonment of political covetousness, which has added honor to the great kingdom on the one hand, and security to the weak on the other. It is a lesson which, supported by so eminent authority, will not be lost on the future destinies of the world. It has elevated this kingdom into the constellation of powers. Weak in military strength, but strong in virtue,—for it has passed unscathed through severe trials, and issued from the contest doubly armed in the rectitude of its conduct and motives. It is then the birth-day of its independence,—the day on which the charter of its national existence was acknowledged by the nation that unwittingly had given it over to spoil. That people must indeed be dead to sentiments of self-respect who feel no thrill of patriotic emotion at the deeds which made them freemen. It is true that in this instance no armed resistance met the invader,—the soil drank no blood,—but the triumph is therefore the brighter. The will was abroad, and the vengeance of the people was stirred deep, and the cry to be led to the assault strong. But their rulers foresaw the folly of warfare, and with a moral courage which is the rarest and brightest of all, repressed the ardor of their people, and awaited in dignified patience the day when their confidence sustained by their confidence in her Queen, and the spirit of her councils; and the event justified their endurance. If we award the meed of moral grandeur to the Roman Senators that amid the sack of Rome by Brennus, calmly awaited their fate in their robes of office, scarcely less is due to the rulers of this country, who amidst obloquy, indignity, and injustice, triumphed over their passions and gained their cause—not by violence, but by the strength of right. Celebrations like the past, keep alive the remembrance of these deeds of worth, and the memories of those who figured in them will descend as the most valued of inheritances, to their children.—For ourself we felt it an honor to participate in the celebration of so noble a triumph, and we still feel it an honor to be enlisted in the ranks of a nation that has so honorably commenced its existence. As a native of the United States of America, we look to that country as the noblest and best the world has as yet seen; and we conceive that no foreign title or emoluments afford greater dignity or more privileges, than that of being

a citizen of the Great Republic. With such views no considerations exist which would have induced us to change our native country for any other, except, as in this instance, where the difference in political power in the two is as wide as the ocean that rolls between them; and we were impelled so to do by the consideration that our services, however humble they may be, yet given in sincerity and earnestness, may be of assistance in strengthening this government and in spreading civilization among the people.—In effecting this, we are best promoting the interests of mankind,—for we are aiding in establishing and spreading those principles which have raised the present high powers of the earth to honor and greatness. We leave the result to justify the act.

Other reflections result from this celebration. Could the shade of the founder of the present dynasty—the consolidator of the kingdom—the warrior king whose deeds in arms were equalled only by his foresight in council—have arisen from the tomb, would he not have looked with pride upon the rapid strides of the civilization, the germs of which he introduced. Would he have recognized in the richly and fashionably dressed females of the country, who crowded the processions, escorted by husbands, brothers, or fathers, or friends in rich uniforms, or in the orderly habiliments of civil life, the contemporaries of himself? Still greater would have been his surprise at that spectacle—the most interesting of all—the church crowded by thousands of youth, and headed by their king, engaged in celebrating and spreading the cause of temperance, of which he alone, had been the advocate in his day.

Such celebrations are beneficial in many ways, beside keeping alive a patriotic spirit among the people. They strengthen the government, and consolidate union among its members. They encourage display in dress,—and the pomp and circumstance thrown around them are so many aids to civilization. They necessarily create a rivalry in appearing to best advantage, among all classes,—make them ambitious for the honors of government,—introduce etiquette, which originates refinement of manners,—in short, by elevating the rulers in the eyes of the world, elevate the nation. In a domestic point of view they serve valuable purposes,—by bringing thousands together for one common and laudable object, promotive of harmony and social intercourse.—The attractions of music and show elevate the taste, and create a disposition for still more finished displays. Not the slightest danger may be apprehended to this nation of sinking into Sybaritic luxury; the danger lies in the other extreme: it is to raise them from their lowness,—to bring them up from the degradation of mind and habits in which heathenism left them. To give them an impetus, no more powerful *lex, et opus* can wear fine clothes, and wallow in the dirt; they cannot bring to well-spread tables the habits of swine; neither can they long continue to prefer the gross amusements of barbarism, when the greater blandishments of civilization are offered them. Therefore we do humbly conceive that this show has its use, as a promoter of a better order of things. When this nation has developed its resources to the extent of the wealth of the children of Israel in the days of Solomon, and its sovereign has grown old in sensual pleasures, and all have become sunk in luxury, and idolatry and corruption have spread themselves everywhere, then will the words of the preacher be felt in all their original force,—"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity": but until that time approaches, with respectful deference to the reverend gentleman who selected that text for his discourse before His Majesty and Court, on Sunday last, we are of the opinion that greater good would result from the proper application of the text,—"Fear God. Honor the King."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, have just received, per barque Brothers, from London, and offer for sale, the following articles, viz:—

Sundries.

Shell Augers—Brad Awis—blue and white Earthen Ware—Basins with soap drawers to match—Earthen Ware, Slop, Sugar, and Milk Basins—brass Bedsteads, with Moscheto Curtains and Hair Mattresses complete—Day & Martin's best liquid and paste Blacking—Wine Bottles—Wellington and Hessian Light Boots—India Rubber and Cotton Braces—Bolts for doors—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, whitewash and horse Brushes—Mother of pearl, shirt, patent, metal, white horn and gilt buttons—imitation wax Candles—plated and brass Candlesticks and Shades—cloth foraging Caps, plain and with gold lace bands, of all sizes—handsome dressing cases—cut glass salt cellars—pairing and mortice chisels—oil cloths for rooms—ladies' superfine cloths—damask table cloths and napkins—frock coats—brass cocks (ass'd sizes)—combs—dressing, &c. &c.—best velvet wine corks—cottons, prints, regattas and bleached long cloths—fine book and printed muslins—India rubber capes—sets of block tin dish covers—sets of dinner and tea crockery, &c.—sets of China—plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stand—decanters, plain and cut, quart and pint—bleached diaper, for table linen—linen drill, white and brown—pieces blue and white flannel, superfine and second quality—black silk ferrets—hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files—sailor's Guernsey and duck frocks—copper, brass, and silk gauze, for moscheto curtains and safes—wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns—toilet glasses of finest plate glass—spike and assorted gimblets—window glass—gridirons, large and small—silk, cotton, and kid gloves—Socket gouges—twilled cotton dressing gowns, shawl patterns—percussion caps—gunflints—kegs gunpowder, of 28 lbs each—handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, for neck and pocket—Haps and staples—black and white beaver hats, latest fashion—hinges, iron and brass—ladies and gentlemen's silk hose—bleached Huckabuck, for towels—blue cloth pea and superfine cloth jackets—flat, bolt and hoop iron—smoothing irons—plane irons, double and single, of all sizes—earthen water jugs—iron, wrought tea-kettles and cast iron pots—double and single blade pocket knives—also, table knives and forks of first quality—handsome table-lamps, lace for ladies' dresses—Irish linen—locks, pad, brass case door, desk, cupboard, &c.—nails of all sizes, wro't and cut—needles—oval and round tin pans, in nests of 4 each—frying-pans, large and small—silk parasols and umbrellas, of a new pattern—clay pipes—mixed and diamond pins: light ploughs, with numerous spare irons to each: sailor's hook tin pots: earthen ware: tea and Britannia metal tea and coffee-pots, of very handsome patterns: earthen ware chambers, blue and white: fancy quilting, for vests or bed covers: black hair ribbon: saws, cross-cut, hano, pit and tenon: ladies' scissors: cork and wood screws: silk serge, of all colors, for coat linings: shovels and spades: duck sheeting, for light sails and trousers: shirts, men and boys' white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel: shoes, ladies and gentlemen's light summer, boys', youth's, girls', infants—and men's strong bound: gentlemen's common and Morocco slippers: brass portable sofas: soap—yellow, mottled, curd and best shaving: steel-yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs: thread—silk and cotton, of all colors and qualities: Tin, different sizes: Negro Head tobacco: Trousers—summer, sailors' duck and cloth: plain and cut-glass tumblers: earthen ware soup tureens: iron wheels for trucks: summer vests: brass wire: coffee: mustard: Carolina rice.

Stationery.

Superfine foolscap: books, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires: 8vo memorandum books: black and red ink-powder: glass cone inkstands: penknives, of very superior quality: slate-pencils: Perry's superior steel pens: broad, middling and narrow office tape: boxes wafers.

Naval Stores.

Anchor for vessels of 60 to 75, 100 to 150, and 350 tons: double and single blocks of all sizes: paint brushes: patent chain cables, complete: bolts patent canvass, No. 1 to No. 8: sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz: nails for do: copper rods and spike nails: sail-needles: boat-nails and pump-tacks: paints, pitch, and best Stockholm tar: iron pumps, complete: whale-line and rope and rigging of all dimensions: ratline: deep-sea and hand-lead lines: spirits turpentine: black varnish: seaming and roping twine: linseed oil: rosin.

Columbia country PRODUCE.

PINE SPARS, of all sizes. LUMBER—comprising Plank, Boards, and Rafters. A variety of other articles not enumerated. June 1. tf

NOTICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, September 1, 1843. } The firm of PIERCE & BREWER was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, having expired by limitation; the affairs of the late concern will be settled by Mr. Charles Brewer, at these Islands, or Mr. Henry A. Pierce, in Boston, Mass., United States of America.

The business will be continued by Messrs. Charles Brewer, J. F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, under the firm of C. Brewer & Co., commencing on this date. HENRY A. PIERCE, CHARLES BREWER. May 22. tf

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The American low-decked brigantine LAFAYETTE, two years old, strongly built; coppered, put in thorough order within six months—has a full inventory, two suits of sails, heavy chains and anchors, newly spayed, and is in fine order for any voyage. Her burthen is one hundred and fifty tons, has a poop cabin and a small after one below. She can carry below deck two hundred tons weight and measurement, besides a deck-load of lumber, cattle, molasses, etc., and is admirably adapted for the Columbia River or Coast trade. For further particulars inquire of C. BREWER & CO., or May 22. tf J. J. JARVES.

NEW GOODS.

E. & H. GRIMES, have received, by late arrival, via from United States, England, Sydney and Valparaiso, the following articles, viz:

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and white Cotton; do do Drill, French Prints, Calicoes, bro Linen; fig'd bleached Russia Sheetings; satin striped Cambrics; cotton Hdks; do Shawls; Turkey red and Scotch plaid Hdks; de Laines; whit and cold Cambrics; Eng. long Cloth; Taylor's spool Cotton; Lisle Edgings; Alpine; Gambroon; white linen Drill; Turkey red Prints; fancy and striped Shirts; printed red and white Flannel; Ladies' and Gent's cotton Gloves and Hosiery; cotton Laces; coarse and fine linen Thread; bro and white grass Cloth; Nankeen; linen and cotton Jackets, Pants and Vests; white cotton Thread; Drilling; 700 China Fans; fine white grass Cloth; 4 pcs superfine blue Broadcloth.

Silk Goods.

Black, blue and pink silv' col'd sewing Silk; do do do Satin, ladies' Hdks, silk Lace, Bandanas, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Shawls, 3 camel's hair Shawls.

Crockery.

Soup Tureens, soup and shallow Plates, Cups and Saucers, yellow stone Bowls, pudding Dishes, Pitchers, Tea-Pots, Mugs, large and small Dishes, Batter Boats, sugar bowls, creamers, covered dishes.

Glass Ware.

Cut and plain wine and champagne glasses, dishes, tumblers, decanters.

Hard Ware.

125 kegs cut nails (ass'd), 10 doz. shingling hatchets, 4 dozen axes, 10 dozen screw-waugers, 15 dozen files (ass'd), 2 dozen carpenter's adzes, fry pans, sauce pans, 1-2 dozen carpenter's axes, iron pots, gridirons, sad irons, stryp irons, corkscrews, curry-combs, mane combs, screws ass'd, post augers, harness buckles, door latches, padlocks, 50 door locks, dog chains, chuzels, carpenter's compasses, dividers, rules, percussion caps, bridle bits, spurs, 200 heavy hoes, 1000 lbs cast steel, 5000 lbs hoop iron, 5000 " German" hooks and eyes, 50 M needles 1st and 2d quality, pins, scissors, tin pots, pans and tea pots, 120 sh of iron, patent balances.

Paints, Oil, etc.

300 gals linseed oil, 100 gals spirits of turpentine, 200 qr kegs white lead (English and American, lampblack, verdigris, black paint.

Provisions.

2000 lbs bread: 40 bbls salt, mess, and prime beef; 35 bbls salt, mess, and prime pork: 10 bbls Flour.

Boots and Shoes. Thick Clothing.

Blue and red woolen shirts, white flannel drawers, blue cloth jackets; monkey, pen, reef, and blue cloth dress jackets; woolen trousers, woolen socks, Guernsey frocks, mittens.

Naval Stores.

10 bbls pitch, 9 do tar, 4 do rosin.

Lumber.

50 M. American pine, 20 M. California shingles, 42 M. Koa do, 150 Koa bedposts, 10 M. Koa boards and joice, 6 M. California pine, 3 M. California pitch pine.

Sundry Merchandise.

50 bbls Sandwich Islands syrup, 60 bbls beans, 20 cords fire wood, Manila and Russia rope (ass'd), 40 chests tea, lacquered ware, 1 bale bottling corks, corn, camphor trunks and chests, ink, quills and paper, 100 hand-spikes, 1 case sardines; 20 dozen jams, jellies, and bottled fruits (ass'd); 3000 lbs Rio coffee, 1000 lbs St. Domingo do, 500 lbs Sandwich Island do, 5000 lbs Manila do, 6000 lbs double and treble refined loaf sugar, 70 New-York city cured hams (10 lbs each), 5 boxes glass, 1000 brooms, blocks (ass'd), 72 calf skins, gib hanks, rifle powder, 40 sides sole leather, 50 bags shot (ass'd), 150 pine apple cheeses, 3 bbls dried apples, 6 Goshen cheeses (in tin cases), 100 demijohns, 100 hales wicking, 12 dozen chairs, 50 ox bows, 5 dozen cane seat chairs, 200 lbs sewing twine, 1 bale sarsaparilla, 10 dozen lemon syrup, 1000 kapa, 10 bags fine Liverpool salt, 2 casks black pepper, 3 bbls Epsom salts, 4 dozen cayenne pepper, ginger, cassia, allspice, 4 dozen sarsaparilla syrup, 10 dozen old sherry, 3 dozen mead syrup, 12 dozen old port, 1 wagon harness, 50 rolls mosquito netting, 300 cotton umbrellas, 50 rolls China matting, 2 cases 18 English saddles and 36 bridles, 100 boxes No. 1 soap, seidlitz powders, 50 lbs old Castile soap, 10 boxes salt water soap, 6 boxes tobacco, 200 bbls salt, 3000 goat skins, 4 bathing tubs, 200 bbls, empty casks, 15 bbls slush, 46 pieces raven's duck, 10 bbls sperm oil, 3 bbls turtle oil, sperm candles, 100 walking canes, 40 M. corks, 8 pipes Manilla rice, 6 pipes American rice, China preserves, magnesia, soda and acid, 400 bags sugar. The above will be sold for cash, or barter.

Wanted.

Bills on the United States, England, and France. May 22. tf

Wanted.

3000 POUNDS Sterling, in British Government Bills, for which cash will be Paid, at the rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar, if applied for soon, by C. BREWER & CO. May 2.

For Sale.

THE fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened Swedish Brig BULL, 170 tons burthen, N. Wrengen master.—For terms, apply to the master on board, or to LADD & CO. July 13.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED, and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods,—viz:— 4 cases fine calf Boots; 5 do. pegged do.; 19 bbls. Pine Apple; 32 cases Cordials; 54 jars Preserved Ginger; 11,000 lbs. Bread; 60 gr. clay Pipes; 47 doz. Batson's Brown Stout; 20 prs. Ox Bows; 1 bale Sarsaparilla; 10 cane seat Settees; 4 doz. do. do. Chairs; 6 China Tea Sets; 2 prs. Green Shades; 3 prs. Glass Candlesticks, with cut shades; 2000 Scotch plaid Hdks.; 20 lbs. assorted Sewing Silk; 300 lbs. brown, black, and white Linen Thread; 50 bbl. Oil Casks; 50 bbl. clean do.; 200 ps. black Hat Ribbon; 6 ps. black Crape; 4 do. buff do. July 6.

For Sale.

A Boston built four wheeled BUGGY, lined with a drab-colored cassimere. Also, a harness. Inquire of J. J. JARVES. May 22. tf

For Sale, or to be Let.

A well-built two-story Stone HOUSE, suitable for a store beneath, and dwelling above; with a cellar and convenient out-houses. These premises are most favorably situated for business, being on the beach in Lahaina, Maui. For further particulars, apply to J. R. von PFISTER. Honolulu, July 13. tf

For Sale.

TWO neat wooden COTTAGES in the valley of Nuanu, about two miles from the town of Honolulu. For terms, apply to C. BREWER & CO. May 22.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE, by C. BREWER & CO., the following articles—at reduced prices,—viz:— Heavy Russia Canvass, Twine do, Light Raven's Duck, Sail Twine, Grindstones, Loaf Sugar in boxes, Butter in kegs, pine apple Cheeses, best Codfish—in 25 lb. boxes, Hams, Claret Wine, Hock Wine, composition Nails, Rivets, marble top centre Tables, Windlass Bedsteads, Friction Matches, large gilt Looking Glasses, whalemen's Oars, Alcohol, 1 Ox-Cart, 2 Handcarts, Stoughton's Bitters, Rose Water, Paint Oil, 1 glazier's Diamond, ground Ginger, Druggists' Labels, Tapioca, Spices, Glass Lamps.—Also,—1 Boston Chaise and Harness.

The above articles were received per "Congaree", from Boston, and will be sold low to close a consignment. tf July 20.

HARDEN & CO.,

NO. 8, COURT-STREET, BOSTON, U. S. AMERICA. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN EXPRESS, GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS AND OFFICES.—

Messrs. Harden & Co., Liverpool; Maclean, Maris & Co., 3 Abchurch Lane, London; Emerson & Co., Paris and Havre; Samuel Haught, Esq., American Consul—Antwerp; Messrs. Gisborne & Co., Bombay, India; J. B. Sazerac & Co., Havana, Cuba; J. G. Woodward, New Orleans, La.; Alexander Black, Charleston, S. C.; Johnson & Callan, Washington, D. C.; Virgil & Howard, Montreal, Canada; Bailey & Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thompson & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Harden & Co., 3 Wall Street, New-York; J. & J. G. Woodward, St John, N. B.; Harden & Co., 8 Court Street, Boston; Walker & Co., Concord, N. H.; Winslow & Co., Portland and Bangor, Me.; Forbes & Godfrey, Portsmouth and Newburyport; A. W. Godfrey, Halifax, N. S.; B. W. Wheeler, Providence, R. I.; Adrian Low, Salem, Mass.

Messrs. HARDEN & Co.'s arrangements are such, that they can forward by EXPRESS CARS AND STEAM SHIPS,—Specie, Bank Notes, Packages, Parcels and Merchandise, of all descriptions, to any part of Europe, United States, or Canada.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is given to the Purchase or sale of MERCHANDISE, of any and every description, either at home or abroad; to the transaction of Custom House business in Boston, New York, Liverpool,—London, and Havre; and to the general transaction of any and all kinds of Forwarding and Commission Business.

DRAFTS, NOTES, AND BILLS COLLECTED AS ABOVE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, furnished on St John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; or on any part of Europe.

FOREIGN POST OFFICE.—Letter Bags are kept at the Office in New-York and Boston, for all parts of the world, which are despatched regularly by the Royal Mail Steamers from Boston, the steamer Great Western and all the sailing packets from New York, the postage of which can be pre-paid to any part of the world.—Merchants and others who have correspondents on the continent of Europe, can, by making a small remittance to our Boston office, have their letters sent to the care of either our Liverpool or London Agents, who will pay the postage, and remit to the United States, as directed.

INDIA OVERLAND EXPRESS. Important.

Harden & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Waghorn & Co. (who run the great overland express,) to forward by them any and all kinds of Parcels and Packages to any part of Egypt, Red Sea, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China, or any part of the continent. May 18.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED per English Brig Laura Ann, Thomas, master, from Valparaiso, and for sale by C. BREWER & CO., the following articles, viz:

13 cases Prints—new styles—assorted: 3 do. Indianas: 1 case Broadcloth: 2 cases blue Drills: 58 boxes Claret Wine: 20 bales 3-4 brown Cottons: 2 hds. Hams: 34 jars Linseed Oil: 5000 lbs. bar Iron: 93 bags Flour—superfine: 1 bale Bunting—assorted colors: 15 doz. Chest Locks: 10 boxes Loaf Sugar: 1250 lbs. White Lead: 1100 feet window Glass: 20 kegs Sherry Wine, first quality: 7 bbls do. June 15.

Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out a license for twelve months, commencing on the 1st inst., respectfully tenders his services as AUCTIONEER, and solicits a portion of the public patronage and support. G. RHODES. July 6, 1844. tf

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE, by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods, viz:—

132 doz. Madras Handkerchiefs: 5 pieces superfine blue Broadcloth: 80 prs. blue cloth Trousers: 10 do do do: 10 do do Jackets: 20,000 lbs. light brown Sugar: 3 bales Jeans: 3 do. brown Cotton: 5 nests Camphor Trunks: 5 do. Leather do.: (5 each) 2 bbls. Turtle Oil: 12 do. Whale do.: 30 doz. Champagne: 3 tons Sea-Coal: 100 doz. English Ale: 10 M. Manila Cigars, No. 3: 20 M. Havana do: 10 doz. silver steel Scissors: 2 doz. 4 bladed Penknives: 2 cases Stationery (ass'd): 4 cases gents. Brogans: 1 doz. China Rattan Chairs: 240 feet 10x12 Glass: 80 Window Sashes, 8x10 and 10x12: 10 bales Wicking: 10 bags Black Pepper: 50 cords Fire-Wood: 6 Panel Doors: 160 cases Claret (excellent quality): 40 do. Cordials; 96 Guayaquil Hats. tf June 29.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship William Ackers, from Liverpool, and for sale by the package, by C. BREWER & CO., a large and valuable assortment of goods,—viz:—

English Prints, Fancy do, Blue do, Arabians, Furnitures, Fancy Hdks., Regatta Stripes, Printed Muslins, do Velvet, Cotton Laces, Damasks, Satteens, Lastings, White Long Cloths, Super do do, Domestic, Linen Drills, Cotton do, Pant Stuifs, Platillas, Creas, India Ale, Strong do, Porter, Bricks, 90 crates EarthenWare—comprising dinner and tea ware—a large variety. July 20.

NOTICE.

"VESSELS APPROACHING HONOLULU, and desiring a PILOT, will set their national ensign and pilot signal, on which he will go off immediately."

The great number of ships coming in from Lahaina, and intending to lie off and on, or to come to anchor without employing a pilot, renders attention to the above requirement of the Harbor Laws necessary.

The undersigned will give prompt attendance on all vessels that require his services, but he wishes it to be understood that he will not go off without being signalized as required in the above quoted law, a compliance with which will be necessary to justify any future complaint against him for want of attention to duty. JOHN MEEK. Honolulu, June 15, 1844. 3m

NEW GOODS.

C. BREWER & CO. have just received, per brig "Globe", the following goods,—viz:—

20 cases assorted Prints, 3 do blue Sheetting, 3 do do, drills. 1 do. Striped Shirts. 7 do. English super Saddles and Bridles &c. 1 do. cotton Hoes. 2 do. super. Mulls and Muslins, 1 do. Silk Hdks., 2 do.—Spun Under-Shirts, 1 do. Persian thread, 4 do. Eng. Cambricks, (a.s'd). 1 do. rich stripe do. 1 do. Barnsley Sheetting, 1 do. Superior perfumery, 2 do.—Welsh Flannels, 2 do Cambrie Blues, 2 do. preserved Soups and meats, 26 do. India Ale. 15 do. Porter, 130 kegs white Lead. July 20.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, per brig Globe, from Boston, the following articles, now landing, and for sale—on reasonable terms—by E. & H. GRIMES.

42 dozen patent chest Locks (ass'd); 60 Pit-Saws (7 feet each); 24 cross-cut Saws; 5000 Sail Needles; 85,600 Sewing do.; 50 doz. Sheath Knives; 72 gro. silvered Suspender Buttons; 30 gro. Strap do do do; 124 C. S. pit-saw Files; 10 doz. Hunt's C. S. Axes; 50 kegs 4d cut Nails; 7500 lbs. Russia bar Iron; 750 lbs. buck shot; 60 doz. Plates (large size); 15 doz. Mullins; 3 1-2 doz. Bakers; 10 gro. H. Playing Cards; 6 Journals and 6 Ledgers; 216 lbs. Seine Twine; 1000 lbs. White Lead; 36 Gents. Riding Saddles; 20 gro. Fancy Vest Buttons; 73 gro. fancy coat do; 10 doz. Butcher Knives; 3 doz. Handsaws; 25 M. copper Tacks; 29 gro. steel Pens; 6 prs. ivory Carvers; 6 sets do Knives and Forks; 6 do do desert do; 24 doz. Scissors and 12 doz. Razors; 4 doz. pad and 2 doz. cupboard Locks; 6 spring Balances; 2 gro. nail Gimblets; 10 doz. German Harps; 12 doz. ship Scrapers; 1 doz. Waiters; 12 doz. Sauce Pans; 20 U. S. Muskets; 3 doz. Coffee Mills; 2 doz. Brass Wire Seines; 30 bundles Pins; 3 doz. Spades and 6 doz. Shovels (steel points) 465 lbs. Smith's Vices; 48 set brass-socket Castors; 200 boxes Hooks and Eyes; 6 doz. Axe Hatchets; 1 doz. broad do; 2 doz. shingling do; 5 doz. nail Hammers; 2 sets copper Measurers; 2 M. best Quills; 4 doz. C. S. mill saw Files (12 inch); 80 doz. (ass'd) do do; 4 doz. best Copal Varnish; 185 gals. bright do; 6 doz. brass Latches; 13 gro. Ivory coat Buttons; 67 gro. Matheman's do do; 110 bunches Beads; 618 lbs. Sad Irons; 12 Rifles; 57 cards pocket Knives (ass'd) 3 doz. Bridles; 6 cards Spoons; 3 doz. Martingales; 3 doz. plated Snaffles; 300 kip Brogans. July 20.

JOHN BALLOU, } Tailors. C. H. NICHOLSON, }

SHOP OVER THE STORE OF MR. E. C. WEBSTER. Honolulu, June 15. tf

E. H. BOARDMAN, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER, HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given. Honolulu, May 22. tf

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

N. B.—Agency and Commission Business attended to, and Money advanced to Whale Ships for Drafts on the United States or England, on the most favorable terms. May 22.

MANSION HOUSE, HONOLULU. J. O. CARTER, } Proprietors. F. W. THOMPSON, }

TAPPAN & DENNET, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, No. 114 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON, U. S.

CHARLES TAPPAN, } CHARLES F. DENNET, } Constantly on hand a general assortment of STANDARD WORKS, MISCELLANEOUS, CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATIONERY. May 22. tf

BOOK & JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$6 per annum, payable in advance; half year, \$3.50; quarter, \$2; single copies, 25 cents; six copies, \$1; three, 50 cts. ADVERTISING.—A square, \$2 for first three insertions, 50 cents for each continuance; more than half a square, and less than a whole, \$1.50 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each continuance; half a square, or less, \$1 for first three insertions, 25 cents for each continuance. TERMS OF YEARLY ADVERTISING favorable, and made known on application to the Editor. Marriages, Births, Notices, Cards, &c. inserted as advertisements, except when desired as matters of charity.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, ESQ., CONNECTED IN BUSINESS WITH MR. WILLIAM FRENCH, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES, DATED 7TH OF APRIL, 1840, AND AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT THEREOF UNDER DATE 15TH OF JUNE, 1840, SIGNED BY HIM, AND DULY ENTERED ON THE FIRST PAGE OF HIS WASTE BOOK OR JOURNAL, BEGINNING ON THAT DAY.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee have met with difficulties, delays and obstructions, in the preparation of this report, known to you all.

Your committee now present to you the result of their labors in the following documents:

First,—Notes made by them as they examined the minute books of the Assignees, letter books, books of accounts, letters, papers, &c., consisting of 287 pages, authenticated alternately by the initials R. C. W. and F. J., to which notes, marginal remarks have been affixed. Belonging to them, you will find separately, a general explanatory index of 101 pages, and an index of subjects for facility of reference.

Secondly,—Three series of documents or vouchers to which the notes refer, the first series being marked A to &, inclusive (Z being wanting,) the second series being marked AA to &&, and the third AAA to &&& & also two packets with running numbers, No. 1 to 24, inclusive, (no. 21 being wanting,) and one of documents enumerated at the end of the notes, No. 1 to 23, also inclusive.

Every voucher, besides its letter or number, bears a reference to the page of the notes where it is noticed.

Thirdly,—Copies of 180 of the principal accounts, made out from the books belonging to the estate, commencing with the latest balance made by Mr. Greenway previous to the 7th April, 1842, and carried onwards to the latest entry found in the books, adding to these accounts, credits, corresponding respectively with the sums received on each account by the British Commissioners, taken from an account found at the end of a small ledger, belonging to Mr. Greenway, of which account, a copy is here-to appended under No. 1.

Fourthly,—Copy of an *approximated exhibit* of Mr. French's position, with schedules A, B, C and D, and some explanatory notes, under his acknowledged liability, as partner of Mr. Greenway, as shown by the books and his own statements, (subject to corrections when Mr. Stephen Reynolds and William Ladd produce their accounts,) in the form in which they were made out for the information of this government, pursuant to an application made by Mr. French on the 3d. of June, under the sanction of H. B. M.'s Consul General, acting for Greenway, with the view of overcoming the difficulties arising from the refusal of Reynolds and Ladd to render accounts, and of eventually paying off in full, all just claims upon Mr. Greenway's estate, and Mr. French individually.

That exhibit showed a *minimum surplus* to Mr. French of \$50,000 and upwards in property belonging to him, and believed to be good and substantial, after payment, in full, of all known claims, certain and doubtful, either upon his separate estate, or his joint estate with Mr. Greenway, but requiring time, caution and good management in its realization, to which, under the circumstances, your committee think he can proffer a strong claim.

Fifthly,—A *general statement or abstract* of accounts of Mr. Greenway's ledger, showing how the accounts stood on the 7th of April, 1842, how they stand now, and the balances due to or from each account, subject to correction when Mr. Stephen Reynolds and William Ladd can be induced to render accounts, showing what monies they have paid to or received from each party. That general statement contains remarks referring to facts and explanations found in the notes, general index, &c.

From that general statement, it appears that the *debts* to Greenway, on the 7th of April, 1842, when he appointed Stephen Reynolds, Alexander Simpson, and Henry Skinner to be his assignees; and when they undertook the charge, as recorded by themselves under their signatures, at page 180 of Mr. Greenway's Journal,

Amounted to	\$266,933 13,
And the credit to leaving a balance in favor of Greenway, E. & O. E. of	263,150 87,
	\$ 3,782 26.
And it appears that the debits at present amount to	\$239,380 23,
and the credits leaving a balance against Greenway, E. & O. E. of	240,101 20,
	\$ 270 97.

It also appears that the accounts bearing

actively upon the estate, "*pro vel contra*," as per abstract herewith, under No. 2, may be stated as follows:

Debts	\$5,435 03,
Credits	47,280 86,
leaving a difference against the estate, E. & O. E. of	\$41,845 83,

subject to deductions as explained at foot of the abstract, for which Mr. French proposes to secure and provide to your fullest satisfaction. That superabundant means exist to do this is evident from the exhibit before referred to.

Sixthly,—Copy in volumes No. 1 and 2 of Mr. Greenway's merchandise account, extracted from the books beginning on 27th September, 1841, and ending on the 15th of December, 1842. This copy will be of great use in determining any question that may arise as to the true value of Mr. Greenway's stock on hand on the 7th of April, 1842, and of the prices at which the assignees afterwards sold off goods of the same description and quality.

Seventhly,—Copies of the 15 Auction sales, made by order of Mr. Greenway's assignees, taken from the book kept by them.

Your committee are constrained to state, that in their impartial and unbiassed opinion, a very great error, and one highly prejudicial to Greenway, French, and all their joint and several creditors, was made in the proceedings, arising out of the meeting of the 7th of April, 1842, in the continued endeavors to disjoin Mr. French from his partnership liability with Mr. Greenway, and to exact of, and sue him for, a balance due on an account between the parties, which His Excellency, the Governor of Oahu, refused to compel Mr. French to pay. That balance was "*forced*," on the second of April, 1842; Mr. Greenway acknowledged that it was incorrect, in his letter from Pearl River, of 23d April, 1843; Reynolds and Ladd sent unto Skinner and Simpson accounts, showing that it was incorrect; and respecting it, Mr. Greenway himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Wyllie, under date 24th June, last, expresses himself thus:—"*The account with Mr. French, dated 2d April, 1842, I would again fully impress upon your mind, is a forced account; the prices therein charged, either in Invoice account or otherwise, for goods, &c., have nothing to do with a proper settlement—there are items of debit and credit to be added: Mr. French's accounts, as a partner of mine, are required.*"

It is but fair to Mr. Reynolds, and to Mr. Skinner, to state that Mr. Alexander Simpson clearly avowed his having advised Mr. Greenway to the course intimated at the meeting of the 7th April, 1842, in an autograph letter addressed to Mr. French, on the 12th of that same month and year.†

If the view deliberately taken by your committee be correct, the less you interfere in the partnership Account between Mr. French and Mr. Greenway, and the more strictly you hold Mr. French to his acknowledgement of liability as *Senior Partner*, so much the better for the payment in full of all your just claims upon Mr. Greenway's estate, up to the unnecessary and extraordinary proceedings, which took place on the 7th April, 1842, and so much the more will you consult the rights and wishes, of the partners themselves.

The arrangement contemplated by Mr. French, with the government, as aforesaid, (of which Mr. French will give you explanations) is for the present suspended, by a question that has been started, relative to the custody of the money deposited in the name of the estate, with the British Commission, and now in H. B. M.'s Consulate General, until you agree to its distribution according to a schedule to be presented through Assignees, or Trustees, properly appointed by you.

It is for you to remove that suspension, either by following up your Resolution, passed at your last meeting of the 11th, ultimo, through the appointment of assignees, as above qualified, or by revoking that Resolution, and substituting another, providing that all monies shall be paid unto, and disbursed by, the government, or Court of Chancery, of this country, for the general benefit, so as fully to meet the condition declared by H. B. M. Consul General, at your meeting of the 4th March, last.

Unless you do so, H. B. M. Pro-Consul must hold the deposit, for your benefit, in the same condition in which the Consul General left it.

Your committee do not perceive that you have more than a choice of one or the other of those two alternatives, for as regards the assignees of Mr. Greenway, Mr. Skinner is alone left, and even were he inclined to do so, perhaps it might be illegal for him to exercise *solely* the powers originally confided

†That letter will be found amongst those received by the committee.
*A copy of Simpson's letter is recorded at page 10 of the Notes.

to three; and as regards those of Mr. French, he, himself, has suspended what powers they held from him, and, after your censure recorded in your Resolution of the 23d of May, it is not likely that you will, voluntarily, give them any powers, until by the rendition of their accounts, you can judge how far they acted up to the beneficial interest which you all held, according to Mr. French's intention, in the deed which he granted to them.

Your committee presume to believe that their long and arduous labors will render the final winding up of the estate an easy task, by whomsoever you may appoint for that purpose. No such powers were granted to them, and even if they had been offered, your committee would have declined to receive them. But, they have spared no effort, and no pains, to elucidate every important matter, up to that point at which a knowledge of the payments made by Reynolds and Ladd, became necessary to the exact ascertainment of each balance; at that point, the refusal of Reynolds and Ladd, stopped your committee, and, therefore, in the accounts now rendered, the balances are to be understood only as those apparent on the face of the books.

But this bar to the committee, assignees, properly and legally appointed, may easily remove, by issuing a public notice requiring all creditors to prove their claims afresh.

And such assignees, by referring to the notes to Schedule C, herein-before referred to, will find the principal accounts, which are believed to have been affected by payments, made by Reynolds and Ladd.

The notes to Schedules A and D, to the *approximated Exhibit*, and to the *General Statement*, already referred to, will also be useful to such assignees, and, in the meanwhile, are worthy of being consulted by you, before you make up your judgment of your prospects, under the arrangement contemplated by Mr. French.

Your committee have, in every instance, endeavored to confine themselves to facts, without hazarding opinions upon the characters of those facts, or of the actors. They are not aware of having reserved one single fact, favorable or unfavorable, to any man. The entries in Greenway's books, from the 1st January, 1842, to the 7th April, when several parties are supposed to have been cognizant of Greenway's intention to declare himself insolvent, would, in Great Britain or the United States, be severely scrutinized. Your committee did not think themselves called upon to adopt that odious course; they have contented themselves with making out the accounts in which these entries appear, and if you allow the parties to be paid, before you are satisfied as to the exact amount legally due to each, after a searching examination of those accounts, it will be your own fault.

Nothing can escape detection, if you take up each account with reference to the notes in the General statement, the *Index* of Subjects, and the *Notes* to which that index leads.

To have placed you in this position, is no small point gained, for all just and conscientious creditors.

If any one of you think that your committee have been too *minute* and *inquisitorial*, in their enquiries, they have only got to turn to the notes, where referred to in the *Index* of subjects, under the head of the *examination of Books*, and they will find reasons which, in the conscience of your committee, rendered it imperative on them, to pursue their enquiries in the very manner insisted upon by Mr. Greenway; desired by Mr. French; and professedly prayed for, by assignees, as well as creditors.

The facts elicited during that course of enquiry, your committee have only collected, arranged and recorded; no man ought to be judged, but by the facts which appear for or against him, and no one can complain of that mode of adjudication, unless his conscience, inwardly tell him he has reason to fear it.

Your committee must in duty impress upon your minds, this rather important truth, that many a man goes to law and is ruined from an imperfect knowledge of the merits of his case. One great good—if it be the only one—will result from the labors of your committee, in the saving of you all, from that error, if you only consult the mass of evidence now laying upon the table.

Your committee do most earnestly adjure all of you, whose claims are not clear and admitted balances of accounts, not to resort to law without making that consultation.

It is the interest of all such to make an equitable and fair compromise.

In what your committee have said of law, they do not mean to insinuate any thing against the petition to this government, made by Mr. French, as already mentioned. Under that petition, they apprehend the duties of assignees would be undertaken and performed by the government, with the gratuitous aid of its own legal adviser. Questions affecting Greenway's estate would thus revert to the position in which the decision of the

British Government left them. This Government would naturally be anxious to prove to the British government, to you, and to the world, that it was worthy of the confidence implied in that decision; its tribunals would decide according to the justice of each case; and it is for you to judge whether they or private assignees would be most liable to be carried away by passion and prejudice.

Recourse to a jury or arbitration could be had as much in one case as in the other.

Your committee, under the authority of your fourth resolution, unanimously passed at your meeting of the 23d. of May, have expended for the assistance of copyists in preparing the documents now submitted, Four Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Seventy-five Cents, up to the present date, as per vouchers No. 1 to 9 inclusive, which they submit herewith; and they have paid 37 1-2 cents to Mr. Diamond for binding.

Mr. French has supplied the stationery and afforded the use of his rooms without making any charge.

Your committee cannot conclude this report, without acknowledging their obligations to the following gentlemen, for the readiness with which they have furnished documents to facilitate the labors of your committee, viz.—His EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU, JULES DUDOIT, Esq., (CONSUL OF FRANCE) REV. ABBE MAIGRET, GODFREY RHODES, Esq., JOHN ROBSON, Esq., GEN. MILLER, (H. B. M.'s Consul General,) CHARLES BREWER, Esq., WM. PATY, Esq., and they must in justice add, on behalf of Mr. Greenway and of Mr. French, that, to the knowledge of your committee, they have withheld no document whatever.

Your committee regret that they cannot award the same praise to Mr. Stephen Reynolds and Mr. William Ladd.

Under the circumstances of this estate, perhaps without a parallel in the history of commerce,—your committee do not look forward to an unanimous approval of their report;—They fully expect the censure and criticism of some, but they unhesitatingly declare, that they have prosecuted their enquiries, from the 12 of April up to the present date, free from a bias or prejudice against any man,—free from interested motives, and free from any other desire than that of promoting justice and peace and mutual forgiveness among you all.

It would not be fair to conceal from you, that the investigation has ended in a conviction, that Mr. French stands before you fully vindicated, and cleared of all the imputations that were cast upon his honest intentions, that this is proved by the indisputable evidence of every written document found, from the 7th April, 1842, and that nothing appears against Mr. Greenway, but the facility with which he acted upon the advice of Mr. Alexander Simpson.

Gentlemen,—your committee, to the best of their ability, have now executed the commission which you were pleased to confide to them, on the 4th of April last, and they recommend to you all peace and compromise.

At Mr. French's house, August 3d. 1844.

(Signed,) ROBERT C. WYLLIE,
FRANCIS JOHNSON.

I sign this report, on account of having been named as one of the committee appointed by the creditors, and I approve of it,—though beyond certain verbal and written explanations, sent in to Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Johnson, I have not been well enough to render any assistance.

(Signed,) WILLIAM FRENCH.

The following document was read in connection with the report of the committee of enquiry:—

Approximated exhibit of Mr French's position, as shown by the books, and by his own statement, subject to corrections, when Reynolds and Ladd render accounts.

	Doubtful.	Certain.
Total assets belonging to joint estate with Greenway, as per Schedule A.	\$9,151 70	\$13,826 45
Total assets belonging to Wm. French's estate, as per Schedule B.	16,934 93	98,913 71
	\$26,086 63	\$112,740 16
	Uncertain.	Certain.
Total claims on Greenway's estate, as per Schedule C.	\$24,917 77	\$24,788 63
Total claims on French's estate, as per Schedule D.	3,398 97	\$12,065 75
	\$28,316 74	\$36,854 38

Total amount of assets, doubt. and certain, \$138,826 79
Total amount of claims, uncert. and certain, 65,171 12
Difference apparent in favor of the two estates now represented by Mr. French, \$73,655 67

Supposing that Reynolds and Ladd may have paid off \$9,000, as per note to schedule C,—and the \$1,669 59 difference between the nett proceeds and invoice cost of sugar as per note to same schedule, to be allowed, the surplus assets will be \$84,325 26.

Mr. French thinks that great allowances are to be made to him, for unnecessary sacrifices of his property, by forced auction sales, by the assignees of Mr. Greenway,

and sales made by Reynolds and Ladd, which sales were made without his authority, or the authority of his creditors, and in the face of indubitable proof held by both parties, that he was both able and willing to pay off every just debt, and that after doing so, there would remain to him a large surplus of property.

Whatever allowances may be so made, will still further increase the above surplus of property.

Mr. French believes that as much will be realized from the doubtful assets, as to balance what the uncertain claims may be reduced to—but supposing the former to produce nothing, and the whole of the latter to be pronounced good, after paying them, and all the certain claims off, he would still have a surplus of \$50,485 32. June 27, 1844.

(Prepared to show to H. B. M.'s Consul General, and to the Sandwich Island Government, by request of Mr. Wm. French.)

MINUTES

OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY, HELD AT MR. FRENCH'S HOUSE, AUGUST 3D, 1844.

Present—JULES DUDOIT, Esq.,
WILLIAM PATY, Esq.,
Rev. ABEL L. D. MAIGRET,
G. RHODES, Esq.,
STEPHEN REYNOLDS, Esq.,
WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq.,
Consul for United States.
WILLIAM FRENCH, Esq.,
Representing himself and the Estate.
ROBERT C. WYLLIE, Esq.,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esq.,
Committee of Enquiry.
Mr. JAMES AUSTIN,
Mr. ALEXANDER TALMAN,
Assistants to Com. of Enquiry.

Mr. Dudoit was appointed, unanimously, as Chairman.

Mr. G. Rhodes agreed to act as Honorary Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Wyllie, with the permission of the Chairman, read the following notice convening the meeting:—

"NOTICE.—The creditors of Mr. William French, and Mr. Francis John Greenway, are requested to attend here, at Mr. French's house, on Saturday next, the third day of August, at 10 o'clock, precisely, to receive the Report of the Committee of Enquiry, and certain proposals by Mr. French."
At Mr. French's House, 29 July, 1844."

Mr. Wyllie observed, he presumed that all present attended in the character mentioned in the notice. To this no reply was made.

Mr. Wyllie then read the Report of the Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. Johnson thereupon read Mr. French's statement, and sundry proposals made by him to the body of the creditors generally.

Mr. Wyllie then explained the nature and contents of the documents bearing on the joint Estate of Messrs. French and Greenway, for the business carried on under the name of Mr. Francis John Greenway; after which it was

1. *Resolved*,—That the Report of R. C. Wyllie, and F. Johnson, Esquires, the committee of Enquiry, appointed by us, be accepted as a satisfactory exposition of the liabilities and solvency of said Estate, and that the thanks of this meeting be rendered to those gentlemen, for the very thorough, and clear result of their gratuitous labors—notwithstanding the impediments thrown in the way of their investigations.

2. *Resolved*,—That this meeting entertain so much confidence in the integrity and good faith, of William French, Esq., sole responsible partner of said Estate, that we do place at his disposal, for our benefit, any sum of money now in deposit at H. B. M. Consulate, to be assigned by him to any person, or persons, for our benefit, hereby requesting H. B. M. Pro-Consul to make such disposition of the same as said French may indicate.

3. *Resolved*,—That the documents relating to the Estate of Messrs. French and Greenway, be suffered to remain, subject to the disposition of William French,—and, that the condensed Report of the late Committee of Enquiry, be published in the Polynesian newspaper, and distributed, after publication, to each of the creditors.

4. *Resolved*,—That, on written notice to Mr. French on the day previous, any creditor shall be allowed to have access to the Reports, Books and Papers, &c., prepared by the Committee of Enquiry, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 1 P. M.

5. *Resolved*,—That the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the creditors of Mr. F. J. Greenway and Mr. French, at H. B. M. Consulate General, on Thursday, the 11th July, 1844, viz.,—

"Resolved,—That H. B. M. Consul General having informed the meeting that he held certain monies, belonging to the creditors of Mr. F. J. Greenway, do request that he will be pleased to retain the same until a Schedule is made out of claimants entitled to dividends thereon,"—be, and is, hereby, re-

voked, as inconsistent with the resolutions now passed.

6. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman be requested to send, officially, a copy of these Resolutions to all creditors who have been prevented from attending, requesting their signatures to the same, with the value of their own claims, and the claims they represent.

7. *Resolved*,—That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman, officially, to Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., H. B. M. Pro-Consul.

8. *Resolved*,—That a letter, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be addressed to Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., and Francis Johnson, Esq., expressing the warmest thanks, and great obligations of the creditors of this Estate, to those gentlemen, for their long, arduous, and gratuitous labors, in the examination of its affairs.

9. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Jules Dudoit, Consul of France, for presiding on this occasion; to the Consul of the United States, for attending the meeting, at the request of Mr. French; and to Mr. G. Rhodes, for his services as Secretary.

10. *Resolved*,—That the minutes and Resolutions, of this meeting be published in the Polynesian newspaper.

Mr. Reynolds made some explanations, but remarked that he did not attend as a creditor.

(Signed)	PATY & CO.,	
	On Estate of F. J. Greenway,	\$ 253
	On do. of William French,	272
	L. D. MAIGRET, }	4,634 09
	H. H. PORTEL, }	
	L. D. MAIGRET,	
	For H. M. Portel and Le Conte,	652 43
	G. RHODES, for himself,	427
	do. for R. Brooks,	9,065 97
	do. for A. Simpson,	2,501 50
	J. DUDOIT,	10,343 89

(Signed) J. DUDOIT, Chairman.

Honolulu, Aug. 3, 1844.

By order of the Chairman.

(Signed) G. RHODES, Hon. Sec'y.

HONOLULU, Aug. 7, 1844.

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, creditors of the joint and several estates of Mr. WM. FRENCH and Mr. F. J. GREENWAY, take the liberty to address you, agreeably to a vote passed at our meeting on the 3d instant, to express, as far as we can find words sufficient, our deep sense of the obligations we are under to you for your invaluable labors in investigating the affairs of those estates.

We are fully aware, that in prosecuting your enquiries on this complicated and protracted business, the difficulties to be overcome were enormous, and the confusion would appear to many minds to be inextricable. But we have the pleasure to testify, that under your able management, these chaotic and troubled affairs have assumed a distinct and tangible appearance, and we confidently anticipate that the result of your labors will be as highly beneficial to the parties interested, by serving truth and justice, as they are creditable to yourselves as gentlemen and men of business, for the disinterestedness you have manifested, and the perseverance with which you have conducted your protracted but gratuitous labors.

Accept, gentlemen, our warmest thanks, and our individual assurances of respect and esteem, with which we have the honor to be, your most obedient, humble servants,

J. DUDOIT,
PATY & CO.,
L. D. MAIGRET,
G. RHODES.

R. C. WYLLIE, and } Esqrs.
F. JOHNSON, }

SELECTED.

Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," pays the following beautiful and merited tribute to the farming interests of the country, of which he was always the ardent and devoted friend:—

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God if he ever had any chosen people, whose breasts he has made the peculiar deposite for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape the mass of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of the cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who, not looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers.—Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares us fit tools for the danger of ambition. It is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a republic in vigor. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats the heart of its laws and constitution."

(BY AUTHORITY.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE }
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
Honolulu, Aug. 6, 1844. }

The undersigned is directed by His Majesty to inform the memorialists who have respectfully suggested to His Majesty some evils growing out of the present Auction system, and who respectfully point out what to them appears to be a remedy for those evils, that His Majesty has been pleased graciously to consider their Memorial, and to refer it to the proper Department of his Government, where the evils complained of, and the remedy proposed, will undergo thorough investigation. His Majesty is at all times solicitous to promote the well-being of all his subjects, and even to listen parentally to the suggestions and wishes of the foreign residents in his dominions, when they have sole or most intimate connection with the interests of those foreigners, and do not conflict with the interests of his subjects, or with the prerogatives of the Crown, or the private policy of his administration; and he will grant such requests as upon mature advisement appear to be for the permanent interests of his kingdom. His Majesty will order such proper amendments to all the subsisting laws to be laid before the Nobles, at their approaching session, as shall, in his opinion, seem best calculated to unite his subjects, to promote their happiness, and to methodize the duties of his officers in every Department.—The subject of the Memorial is but one of a number which will receive His Majesty's gracious consideration.

G. P. JUDD.

Latest Dates.

From London, March 12—Paris, March 10—United States, (New Orleans) April 26, (Boston) April 10—(New-York) April 11—Mazatlan, May 30—Society Islands (Tahiti) June 25.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



1844.



ARRIVED.

Aug. 4—Br. brig Clementine, Molteno; Maui.

SAILED.

Aug. 3—Br. barque Cacique, Eldred; China.
Aug. 8—U. S. ship Warren, Hull, California and Mexico.
Aug. 8—Am. whale-ship Magnolia, Simmons, for New Bedford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.—The HAWAIIAN TREASURY BOARD announce to the public generally, that in future the GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT located at Honolulu, will execute with neatness and despatch, any BOOK or JOB PRINTING required by private individuals, on the same terms as it has been done heretofore as a private establishment.

Also, that the Government, having purchased the POLYNESIAN NEWSPAPER, lately owned by J. J. JARVES, will in future furnish the same at the rates per annum that were demanded for it when a private periodical; and will admit all Advertisements at the accustomed prices of insertion.

By order of the Board. J. J. JARVES,
July 13, 1844. Director of Gov't Printing.

In Chancery.

JULES DUDOIT vs. HENRY S. SWINTON.
THE above named complainant, JULES DUDOIT, having presented a sworn petition praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to him by the above named defendant, upon the property in Honolulu called the "WORLD END," and upon other property situated in Nuuanu Valley, set forth in his petition. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear before me, at the Fort of Honolulu, on the 20th day of Aug. inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a decree of foreclosure should not be made, and the property mortgaged sold for the benefit of said Jules Dudoit.

Three copies of this notice are ordered to be posted in different parts of Honolulu, and two insertions of the same in the Polynesian newspaper,—for the benefit of all concerned.

Given under my hand at Chambers, this 7th day of August, 1844.
Aug. 10. M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Oihana hooponopono Kanawai.
JULES DUDOIT ke ia HENRY SWINTON.

NO KA MEA, ua hoopii mai ka mea hoopii a hooihiki no hoi, e noi ana mai no ka hoomalua ana o ka waiwai ma Honolulu, ua kapaia o "WORLD END," a o kekahi waiwai ma Nuuanu, e like me kana palapala hoopii, nolaila lohe oukou e na mea a pau, e hoakaka mai inua o ko'u alo ma ka Papu o Honolulu, ma ka la 20 o Augate nei, hora 10, o Kakahiaka, ina he kumu ko oukou, e hooole ai ka olelo e lilo mai ai, a e kukala ia'i no hoi ua waiwai la e pono ai o JULES DUDOIT.

E kaula i okolu palapala e like me keia ma ke Kulanakauhale o Honolulu, a elua pai ana ma ka Polynesian nupepa, i lohe na mea a pau.
Kaula ko'u lima, ma ko'u Hale, i keia la 7 o Augate, 1844.
(Signed) M. KEKUANAOA.

American Beef and Pork.
75 BBLs. Mess Beef; 30 do. Pork; for sale by C. BREWER & CO. Jly 26

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:—

- 2 Carpenter's Work Benches;
- 7 do. Wooden Horses;
- 1 Table; and several parts of a Bureau;
- A lot of Carpenter's Tools;

Levied upon by virtue of an execution issued by the Inferior Court of Honolulu, to meet the payment of judgment given by said Court, against WILLIAM CONNOR, with interest and costs.

Sale to take place on the premises of the said William Connor. R. M. BOYD,
Honolulu, Aug. 9th, 1844. High Sheriff.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE by E. & H. GRIMES,—on reasonable terms,—the following goods, viz:—

- 4 cases white Mosquito Netting, (China); 1 case blue do. do. do.; 3 cases black Silk Hdkfs.; 2 cases China Shoes (ass'd); 5 cases blue Cotton; 1 case Beeswax; 4 nests Camphor Chests; 9,000 lbs. Navy Bread (1st quality); 30 bbls. whale Oil; 5 iron Try Pots; 26 boxes manufactured Tobacco (16 hands to the pound); 5 tons Hoop Iron; 40 tons brown Sugar (1st quality); 50 cords Fire-Wood; 1 fluke Rope; 5 coils Whale Line; 50 Oars; 10 bbls. Genesee Flour; 3 bbls. powdered Sugar; 3 pipes French Claret (1st quality); 48 sets Ivory Knives and Forks (balance handles). Aug. 10.

For Boston.

THE coppered and copper-fastened Brig GLOBE, J. DOANE, will load for the above port. She is well calculated for carrying Oil.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master, on board, or to LADD & CO. Aug. 10.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and premises owned and formerly occupied by A. H. Fayerweather.—For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD C. WEBSTER. Aug. 10.

New Books.

RECEIVED by the Globe, and for sale at this Office, an invoice of New Books—comprising Frederika Bremer's Novels, Howitt's works, Sartor Resartus, Anecdotes of Napoleon, Marshall on the Federal Constitution, School and Children's Books, etc. etc. tf Aug. 3.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between JAMES NOWLIENS and SOLOMON D. BARROWS, was DISSOLVED on the 25th day of June ult., by mutual consent. All debts of the firm previous to the above date, will be paid by James Nowliens, who will in future conduct the business.

S. D. BARROWS,
M. F. NOWLIENS.

Honolulu, July 27, 1844. 3w

For Sale,

THE two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with SHOP adjoining, pleasantly situated, opposite the Mansion House, and now occupied by the subscriber. For terms, apply to ELI JONES. Honolulu, July 27. tf

Charlton's Trial.

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

Notice.

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

Maui, July 6, 1844. 6w

For Sale,

THE good Sch'r PILOT, 20 tons, in good condition, and well found. For terms, apply to LADD & CO. July 20.

Arrow Root.

30,000 LBS. superior Arrow Root, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. July 20.

For Sale,

ONE ROLL painted canvass Carpeting, containing 175 square yards. Apply to C. BREWER & CO. July 20. tf

To Printers.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find employment by applying at this Office. tf Jne 15

Valuable Books.

JUST opened, and for sale at this Office—3 invoices of BOOKS, comprising the following valuable works, at home prices:—

- Marshall's Life of Washington, 2 vols.; Walpole's Letters, 4 vols.; Murphy's Tacitus; Smith's Thucydides; Gillies's History of Greece; Mitford's complete Works; Frederick the Great, his Court and Times, in 4 vols.—Madame de Sveigne and her contemporaries; Shelly's Lives of Eminent French Writers, 2 vols.; Brougham's Miscellaneous Writings, 2 vols.; Romantic Biography of the age of Elizabeth, 2 vols.; Wellstead's City of the Caliphs, 2 vols.; The United Irishmen—Their Lives and Times—by Madden; Brougham's Celebrated Statesmen, 2 vols.; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.; Bulwer's Miscellanies; Cooper's Novels and Tales; Dickens (Boz) Works; Hawthorn's Tales; Tales of Shipwrecks; Daily Food (gilt); The District School; Lives of the Queens of England; Ferguson's History of Rome; The Arabian Nights (Sheep, gilt); Whetton's Right of Search; Kirby's History of Animals; Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology (with over 400 wood cuts); Buckland's Geology (with numerous maps and plates); The Porcelain Tower, or nine Stories of China (extra cloth, with plates); Scripture Geography; Peter Pilgrim; Rob of the Bowl; Family Records; Struener, or Mesmerism; Greyscler, a Romance; Robin Day; Lights, Shadows and Reflections of Whigs and Tories; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Shakspeare; &c. &c. &c. June 15.