

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY AUTHORITY.

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

Imports.

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

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

Latest Dates.

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

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

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



1844.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

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

SAILED.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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