

the charge was denied, it was paid; but this did not satisfy; 300 dollars in cash was demanded, and, because two French vessels of war with many troops on board insisted upon it, it was paid, the Missionary having lent 100 dollars to make up the sum.

HUAHINE. The alleged offences at Huahine were several,—the having sent into banishment three persons, (but who had the reputation of being friendly to the French, and one of whom had hoisted the French flag,)—the imprisonment of one Harris, an American, who had been appointed French pilot, for grossly insulting the Queen of the Island at a public meeting,—the not holding friendly intercourse with the French ships,—not trading with them, nor allowing them wood and water. The latter charge was denied, the other matters very justly vindicated. Capt. Bonnard, on his arrival about the middle of January, insisted on 600 dollars as a fine for these things, and that an Italian, named Riccardi, should be received as Deputy French Governor. Against all this the Queen ARIPIAIA, and her chiefs protested; but Lieut. Scott, of the steamer Salamander, the only British vessel we believe in the groupe, (who at great risk had gone from Tahiti to Huahine in a boat 14 feet long with only a single native attendant,) advised the Queen to comply, under protest. She agreed, but had not the dollars. And although Lieut. Scott, on his return to Tahiti, generously advanced the sum, it could not be conveyed to Huahine in time. For even some hours before the time appointed for the assembling of the chiefs to agree to submit, the vessels were moved into a situation convenient for attacking the fortress at Maiva. On seeing this movement, the Queen, chiefs and people, left their settlement at Fare Harbor and retired to Maiva. Bonnard then landed 400 men and burnt down the village, destroying every thing except the Chapel and Mr. Barff's house, and three or four more. Most of the white men joined the natives; but one (Harris) who had been appointed pilot by the French, was sent on shore, with a boat's crew from the Uranie, to seize the boat belonging to the former pilot. Whilst in the act of doing so, a white man advanced from the bush and shot Harris dead. This was on Saturday, Jan. 17th. The next day the troops from the Uranie marched round the beach to meet those from the steamer.—Fighting had already commenced, and continued the whole of the next day. ARIPIAIA, now more than 60 years old, led on her people and fought bravely. Twenty white men placed themselves in a pass and kept the whole French force at bay for four hours; they were at length surrounded but succeeded in cutting their way through, leaving three of their number dead. The French were completely repulsed and discomfited. They acknowledged they had 25 killed and upwards of 40 wounded. The natives say that the French killed and wounded were upwards of 200, while they had only 4 killed. The truth perhaps is somewhere between the two. A great quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the natives. The latter kept in the rocks and bushes, and took sure aim, while the French knew not where to fire, and were incapable with their arms and incumbrances of scaling the heights. The French retired to their ships, after burying their dead, and sent up the wounded to Tahiti.

It was a melancholy sight to see them landed.—Five died on the passage, and five more on landing, and there had been some deaths since.

We most sincerely deplore all this, as all our brethren to the eastward do; for all have earnestly entreated the natives not to fight, but to adopt other means for securing their rights.

We also tender our sincere sympathy to our brethren on the groupe, and their families, and pray for the Divine sympathy and protection on their behalf, and that ere long the Lord may graciously interpose and restore peace to the islands, and prosperity to their labors; not however being able altogether to suppress our fears with regard to their ability to continue those labors.

And we implore the renewal of all peaceful efforts on the part of our friends to put a stop to these deplorable proceedings. Let them remember that this can only be done by reiterated effort.

Capt. Hammond, of the Salamander, has protested against this violation of the agreement entered into between the Admiral and Governor, and has sent despatches to the Admiral.

The police laws at Tahiti are becoming increasingly strict. A sentinel is stationed on One tree hill to prevent any one passing without a special permit, (natives without any burden excepted.) The names of all the native householders at Papeete have been registered, and forbidden to go to the camps on pain of losing their all; and not to receive additions to their families without a permit. The permits of Messrs. Barff and Thompson to visit Papeete camp had been renewed for three months; the former being allowed (on account of inability to travel quick) to go on Saturday, and return on Monday; the latter to go and return on the Sabbath.

In justice to the French, we publish extracts translated from the letter alluded to by Capt. Bonnet in his communication to us of Aug. 11. The letter itself is too long for our columns, but what we give from it will serve to show the French view of the case. We are assured that the invasion of Huahine was not undertaken with a view to establish the protectorate there, but to resent injuries and insults alleged to have been given Frenchmen.

A little of the leaven of Penn's policy practiced by the great powers towards the feeble folk of the South Seas would we doubt not, be more efficacious in convincing them of the superiority of the whiteman and preserving harmony than the opened batteries of a dozen war ships or the assault of as many armies. But unfortunately, kindness and forbearance are not always considered consistent with a nation's honor.

We extract from the letter in relation to the causes of the attack on Huahine as follows. It would seem from this letter that the French considered in effect the protectorate established over Huahine. But they or any

other nation deceive themselves in the character of Polynesians if they suppose that they prefer foreign rule in any shape to their own domestic government.

TAHITI, 12th July, 1846.

SIR,—According to the wish which you have expressed, I hasten to send some details upon the events which have transpired at Huahine after the passage of the English Admiral, and of which the newspaper called the "Friend," of Honolulu, of the 15th April last, doubtless incorrectly informed, gives altogether an inaccurate account.

To throw some light upon the circumstances which brought about these events, I am necessarily obliged to give you an insight into the political state of this island before the departure of the English ship Collingwood.

The protectorate government, although the flag had been humbled in consequence of foreign intrigues indeed existed no less at Huahine; a delegate from the governor took direction of the foreign affairs there, a tribunal composed of Europeans exercised jurisdiction over the foreign residents, and was a guarantee for them against the arbitrary course of native justice, as yet altogether in its infancy, and always partial, to say nothing more, towards Europeans. All this had been established without the slightest opposition on the part of the local authorities, and their acceptance of the government of the protectorate could not be attributed to fear. France, until these late events, had no force in the leeward islands; a steamship, the "Phaeton," and a merchant vessel, freighted by the French government, have for a length of time been the only French ships of war which the inhabitants have seen, it was therefore because they understood all the advantages which would revert to them, that the natives made no opposition to the establishment of these institutions amongst them. In proof that they were well convinced of these advantages, the greater part of their transactions with Europeans, which were of any importance, and to which they wished to give authenticity, they caused to be passed before and registered by the French justice of the peace.

Such was the state of the island of Huahine. The slightest act of hostility had never been committed on the part of the French against the natives of this island.

There existed a law which, although not written down, (every one who has resided for any time in the Archipelago knows how and by whom laws enacted in the native assemblies are made and recorded,) this law, though not recorded, nevertheless existed as a law, it was given forth in a public assembly, presided over by Ari Paia herself, held on the 12th February, 1845; it was forbidden under penalty of transporting, to have any communication with the French, and to sell anything to their ships. This law never had been put in force, but it was, early this year, with the utmost rigor; the coasters, which until then had sailed under French colors, were obliged to hide them under penalty of being arrested.

Could the French government tolerate such a state of things without expostulation? I leave you to judge.

Captain Bonnard repaired to Huahine, on board of the Phaeton, with the intention of regulating in a friendly manner all existing difficulties between the native authorities and the French government.—During 24 hours he sought for an assembly of the chiefs, without being able to obtain it, and was obliged to return with the frigate; the ultimatum in the Friend was then communicated.

Captain Bonnard, on his return to the frigate "Uranie," accompanied by the "Phaeton," renewed his endeavors to form an assembly of the chiefs to discuss the disputed points, and to spare the effusion of blood; the whole population besought it, Ari-Paia herself consented to it, but afterwards she formally refused to go to the assembly, and likewise forbade any communication with the French.

It is said, in the reports, that the French Governor in giving orders to attack Huahine, failed in the convention entered into with Admiral Seymour, to leave everything in statu quo, until the question of the leeward Islands should be settled in Europe. I am ignorant to what extent this assertion may be well-founded, but according to the spirit of the report, I am led to believe that it is at least exaggerated. Nevertheless had the Governor entered into such an engagement, he has not failed in his word. Nothing in the ultimatum relates to the Protectorate, and surely if the Governor promised to respect the statu quo, which I repeat that I am not aware of, he could not engage to tolerate the insults caused by the authorities of Huahine to the French nation, in the person of their superior officers, without requiring reparation.

The blood which has been shed upon this unfortunate Island cannot fall back upon the French authorities, who have done all in their power to prevent its effusion.

As to the two letters inferred in the said newspaper, I will limit myself to saying that it is a sad thing for the Friend, that I do not know and that consequently I am not at liberty to suspect its good faith, that I am ignorant of the source they were derived. I will however observe that those letters which represent French officers as faithless and lawless savages, and the natives of the Archipelago as a summary of every virtue, those letters I say, do not contain a single word of truth; and unfortunately the natives themselves have just given the cruel lie to their panegyrists. After the conclusion of peace, and the departure of the Frigate, they violated it by demolishing or burning up the houses of the foreign residents, and took possession of the goods which they contained.

It is doubtless deplorable that such scenes should happen to afflict humanity.

France has nothing to reproach herself with, she exerted her moderation and forbearance beyond, perhaps, what her dignity required.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

[Signed.] A. R.  
To CAPT. BONNET,  
of the French Ship "Leon."

We have received an official document from the Consul of France announcing the raising of the blockade of Raiatea, signed by Governor Bruat.

H. B. M. Ship Grampus exchanged salutes with the Fort at 12 M., to-day.

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—This Report should have appeared in regular series in our paper, but as its length with the enclosures would have occupied two of our numbers, to the exclusion of other matter, it has been printed with those of the other ministers in pamphlet form and can be had at our office next week. It contains a summary of the diplomatic history of the nation for the past year, and it cannot fail of being read with interest by the community generally.

A SNAKE.—Snakes have been considered as much strangers here as in Ireland, but a friend of ours saw one in Nuuanu Valley on Thursday morning. It was about a foot long, of a greenish color, and crossed the path, taking refuge in a stone wall. A straggler probably from some ship.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wm. Beckle, of Waimea, Hawaii, on Thursday last, in riding a young colt through the streets of this town was thrown over him and struck his head upon a stone with such violence as at first to leave little hope of his recovery. He is since we learn doing better.

PLYMOUTH TIMES, ENGLAND.—We have received a request to exchange with the "Plymouth Times" England, which we shall be happy to comply with. Our numbers will be forwarded by every opportunity.

HYDROPATHY.—The public in general are not aware that an excellent opportunity to indulge in this healthy practice is now offered in Nuuanu valley. Attendance capital, charges moderate.

The murderers, Ahulika and Kaomali were hung yesterday, pursuant to their sentence, at 12 o'clock, M., over the fort gate, in the presence of a vast concourse of people.

THE POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 8. Bk. Laureus, Eldridge, Sag Harbor, 12 months out, 500 whale.  
Aug. 13. Ville de Rennes, Bellot, Havre, 10 mos. 325 wh.  
Aug. 14. Nautic, Slate, Sag Harbor, full, for the U. States in a few days.  
Aug. 14. H. B. M.'s Frigate Grampus, 50 guns, Capt. Martin C. B. from England, 4 whales, 12, Bonulus, Mystic, 2 whales, 13, bark Eugene, Stonington, 2 whales.  
Aug. 15. Bk. Penbrooke, Lax, N. London 500 w. this season.

SAILLED.

Aug. 12. Ava Bark Angela, Vunuey for Maui.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED

August 4. the bark American, Eastham, New Bedford, 20 months out, 200 bls. sperm, 800 whale, 20 whale this season, spoke June 2, ship Neptune, New Bedford, 1 whale; 5th, Hope-well, Warren, nothing this season; 7, Gen. Scott 300 bls; 7, Mariner, Nantucket, 1 whale; 12, Albright, New Bedford, 1 whale; 16, Chas Phelps, Stonington, 1 whale; 24, Herald, Fairhaven, 1 whale; 25, Montezuma, 4 whales; 26, French ship Jacques, Laftie, 1 whale; July 4 ship Massachusetts, Nantucket, 1 whale; 7, bark Globe, Mystic, 1 whale; 13, ship Harrison, New Bedford, 4 whales; 15, Bonulus, Mystic, 2 whales; 13, bark Eugene, Stonington, 2 whales.

August 5, ship Nautic, Slate, Sag Harbor, 26 mos. out, 3,000 bls whale, 1,100 bls this season, spoke April 12, Huron, Wood-ruff, Sag Harbor, 500 this season; June 7, Wiscasset, Payne, Sag Harbor, 1100; 7, Merriamck, Destan, New London, 500; 8, Martin, Drake, Sag Harbor, 600; 8, Ajax, Havre, 1 whale; 11, Isaac Walton, Luch, New London, 2,600 in all; 16, Neva, Isaac, Greenport, 600 this season; 18, Italy, Weld, Sag Harbor, 400; 20, American, Crowell, New Bedford, 5 whales; 20, Helmsport, Manwaring, Mystic, 2 whales; 23, Canton, Taber, New Bedford, 1100 in all; 23, Albany, Avery, Mystic, 2 whales; this season; 30, Mentor, Sweet, New London, 1500 in all; July 1, Java, St. John, N. B., 300 sperm, and 500 whale in all; 4, Mayflower, Gifford, New Bedford, 1500 in all; 7, Science, Wood, New Bedford, 2500 in all; 7, George Washington, Holt, New London, 1600 this season; 8, Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, 5 whales; 8, Alcega, Halsey, Sag Harbor, 8 whales.

August 6, bark Penbrooke, Lax, New London, 14 months out, 200 sperm, 300 whale, 500 this season.

August 6, ship Dromo, Steele, New London, 25 months out, 500 sperm, 1700 whale, 160 s. and 500 w. this season, spoke June 15, Mary & Susan, Hubbard, Stonington, 7 whales; 26, India, Miller, New London, 6 whales; July 1, Liverpool, Duld, 2 whales; 3, Globe, Daggett, New Bedford, 3 whales; 5, Sabina, Vail, Sag Harbor, 3 whales; 5, Ontario 2nd, Green, Sag Harbor, 5 whales; 5, Gileon Howland, Mayhew, New Bedford, 6 whales.

August 6.—Bark Eugenie, Pendleton, Stonington, 25 months out, 500 sperm, 1150 whale, 150 whale this season.

August 7.—Ship Barth, Gosnell, Mosher, New Bedford, 24 months out, 150 sperm, 2700 whale, 1600 this season.

August 7.—Ship Chili, Rickerson, N. B. }  
" 7.—Fenelon, Taber, N. B. } not reported.  
" 7.—Corea, Hempstead, N. B. }

Aug. 7. Bk Pioneer, Woolverton, New Bedford, 21 months out, 70 sperm 1500 whale.

Aug. 7. Bk Concordia, Loper, Sag Harbor, 12 months out 70 sperm 260 whale.

Aug. 8. Elizabeth, Tobey, New Bedford, 24 months out, 550 sperm, 1900 whale.

Aug. 11. Charles Phelps, Pendleton, Stonington, 160 whale.  
Aug. 13. Niger, Gray, New Bedford, 1000 sperm, 1500 wh. Vessels spoken by the "Laureus," latter part of May, Tenados, New London, 1 whale; and Eugene, Stonington, 1 whale; last of June, Gov. Truap, 4 whales; Vinyard, 4 whales; brig Johannes, Hobart Town, 2 whales, sunk 4 whales.

Vessels spoken by the "Baltic," Frink, May 3rd, Levant of Sag Harbor, no oil this season; May 27, South Boston, Fairhaven, no oil this season; June 5th, Enterprise, N. B., 2 whales; June 17th, French ship Argo, 6 whales; July 3rd, Commodore Preble, Lynn, 8 mos., 800 whale, 6 whales this season on Kamschatka; July 10, French ship Jonas, 12 whales, and wanted two more to complete cargo. Some days after Washington, Sag Harbor, 12 mos., 700 whale; July 13, Sabina, blowing hard, could not ascertain amount of oil. July 27, Dromo, bound to Maui, 2500 whale, 550 sperm. And heard from George Washington of New London, 12 mos., 1800 whale; Ides of New London, 3200 whale; 1st of May, heard from Jefferson, New London, no oil this season, but had killed and sunk 5 whales and 2 had gone off spouting blood in a thick fog; Atlantic of New London, 1000 whale; Montezuma, no oil this season; Mentor, New London, 3 whales in April; Connecticut, New London, 2 whales in July; Fenelon, New London, 3 whales this season.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Shop Bills,  
Catalogues, Bills of Exchange,  
Circulars, Bills of Lading,  
Handbills, Consular Blanks,  
Bill Heads, Blank Deeds,  
BUSINESS, VISITING AND ADDRESS CARDS  
Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

FRENCH HOTEL,  
BY  
PETER LEQUEVAL,  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken this well known establishment, which is now open for the accommodation of all who may favor him with a call. His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Individuals and pic nic parties will be supplied with dinners or other refreshments at the shortest notice. Persons from a distance visiting Honolulu will be furnished with good beds and airy sleeping apartments.  
Aug. 15—3w\*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of JONES & MAKEE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the said firm are requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned.  
ELI JONES,  
JAMES MAKEE.  
Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of MAKEE & ANTHON as Merchants and Ship Chandlers at the old stand of Jones & Makee, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.  
JAMES MAKEE,  
J. A. ANTHON.  
Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1846—1f.

LUMBER, SOAP &c.,

FOR sale by the subscribers, the following merchandise:  
70,000 ft. California Cedar and Pine Lumber, assorted,  
80,000 Shingles, 58 boxes California Soap,  
4 doz. iron Shovels, 3 doz. Grain do.,  
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 19 boxes Codfish,  
1 bag Pepper, 8 boxes fig paste, 20 doz. Cologne,  
22 boxes Olives, 10 do. Capers, 2 bls Walnuts,  
1 bbl. Almonds, 2 bales Shirting Stripes,  
2 bales Brown Jeans,  
300 lbs. white, brown and black Linen Thread,  
60 do. blue and white cotton Thread,  
30 bls whale Oil, 6 drums Mackerel,  
60 do. Molasses and Syrup,  
40 boxes Souchong Tea,  
20,000 Cuba (Sixes) Cigars, 200 Gyaquil Hats,  
200 Palm Leaf Hats, 2000 Goat Skins,  
100 lbs. Sewing and Roping Twine.

Boots and Shoes.

Gent's fine French Boots; Goat Skin do.; Button Gaiter do.; Men and Boys' Goat Skin Downju-Shoes; Prunella do.; Velvet Slippers; Patent Leather and French Pumps.  
Ladies' Gaiter Boots; spring heel Slippers; purple and bronze do.; black Satin do.; green Morocco Ties and walking Shoes.  
Misses' and children's Shoes of all descriptions.  
Jy 25 tf RICKER & JOHNSON.

LUMBER AND DRY GOODS.

FOR sale by E. & H. Grimes, upon reasonable terms,  
40,000 ft. 1 inch Boards, 20,000 ft. 1-2 and 2 inch Plank,  
20 cases 4-4 blue Cottons, 20 do. Shoes & Boots,  
4 crates Bowls & Plates, 30 gent's riding Saddles,  
10,000 1-2 inch Boards, 100 ash Oars,  
20 boxes Tea, 6 coils Whale Line,  
50 whale Licks & Lances, 70 bls. Pitch, 50 tons Crackers.  
allf.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership at Honolulu and Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm of J. B. McCLURG & CO.  
JAMES B. McCLURG,  
ALEXANDER G. ABELL,  
HENRY CHEVER.  
HONOLULU, 1st July, 1846.

J. B. McCLURG & CO.,

DEALERS IN  
Ship Chandlery, Merchandise and Produce,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, & HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
LAHAINA, MAUI.

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of merchandise usually required by whale ships and other vessels arriving at either of the above named ports; in Honolulu at the stand near the principal wharf, formerly occupied by Ladd & Co.; in Lahaina, at the stand of the Consul, formerly occupied by Milo Calkin.

\* WANTED.—Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France, for which money will be advanced on the most liberal terms. jy 4 f.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his office from his late residence at Kanaana, to the Government House, Honolulu Hale, where from and after Monday the 10th inst. he will be happy to receive the calls of persons desiring to do business in any of the particulars assigned to his Department.  
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN RICORD, Att'y Gen'l.  
Honolulu, 8th August, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE  
AT THIS OFFICE,  
STATUTE LAWS OF THIS KINGDOM,  
in English and Hawaiian. English \$5.00,  
Hawaiian, \$1.00.

CHAIN CABLES.—One 1 1/4 inch, one 1 3/8 inch, ninety fathoms each, for sale by jy 18 f E. & H. GRIMES.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at this Office.