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By Authority.

TREATY

Of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, and His Majesty Kamehameha IV, King of the Sandwich Islands.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY.

RELATIONS OF COMMERCE HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED, several years ago, between France and the Sandwich Islands, it has been considered useful to regulate these relations, to favor their development and to perpetuate their duration, by a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation founded on the common interests of the two States, and such as to secure the enjoyment, by their respective subjects, of equal and reciprocal advantages.

In conformity with this principle, and with this object, they have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Monsieur Louis Emile Perrin, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, his Consul and Commissioner near the Hawaiian Government; and His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, His Royal Highness the Prince Lot Kamehameha, General Commanding in Chief, his Minister of the Interior, Acting Minister of Finance, Member of his Privy Council and of the House of Nobles; and Robert Crichton Wyllie, Esquire, his Minister of Foreign Relations, his Secretary of State for War and the Navy, Member of his Privy Council and of the House of Nobles: Who, having communicated their respective powers, found in due form and order, have agreed to the following articles:

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his heirs and successors, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, his heirs and successors, on the other part, and between the subjects of the two States, without excepting persons or places.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the territories of the French empire, in Europe, and those of the Hawaiian Islands. Their respective subjects shall have entire liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes, in all the places, ports and rivers of the two States, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce.

They shall have liberty to trade from place to place, under the provisions of the laws, to discharge there, in all or in part, the cargoes by them imported from abroad, and, thereafter, to lay in their return cargoes; but they shall not have liberty there to discharge the merchandise which they shall have received from another port of the same State, or, in other words, to carry on the coasting trade, which remains exclusively reserved to the natives.

They shall have liberty, in their respective territories, to travel, or reside, trade, by wholesale or retail, as native subjects, to establish by themselves, wherever they may think it suitable for their interests, to hire and occupy the houses, stores and shops which may be necessary to them, to effect the transmission of goods and money and to receive consignments, to be admissible as bondsmen at the custom houses, after they shall have been established more than one year in their places of residence, within either of the two States, and after that the real estate which they may there possess shall afford a sufficient guaranty.

They shall be at entire liberty to conduct their business themselves, and especially to present in the custom houses their own declarations, or to be represented when they find it convenient, by a duly authorized agent, consignee or interpreter, without having, as foreigners, to pay any extra charge or pecuniary allowance. They shall have the right to buy and to sell of and to whom they please, without any monopoly, contract or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase, prejudicing or restricting in any manner whatever their liberty in this respect. They shall be equally free, in all their purchases as well as in all their sales, to fix the price of their goods, merchandise and objects of every kind, both imported and destined for exportation, so long as they comply with the laws and regulations of the country.

Finally, they shall not be subjected in any of the aforesaid cases, to other charges, taxes or imposts at the custom houses than those to which native subjects are subjected.

It is agreed that documents presented by French subjects in their own language shall be admitted in every case in which documents in the English language may be admitted, and the business to which the documents drawn up in said language may relate shall be dispatched with the same good faith and care; but whenever a translation is presented about the accuracy of which a difference may arise, the same shall be referred to the French Consul for his revision and certificate of approval.

Their respective subjects shall enjoy, in both States, a constant and complete protection for their persons and properties. They shall, consequently, have free and easy access to the tribunals of justice, in prosecution and defence of their rights, in every instance, and in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by the laws. They shall be at liberty to employ, in all circumstances, the advocates, solicitors or agents of every class that in all these respects, in fine, they shall enjoy, in all these respects, the same rights and privileges which are or may be granted to native subjects.

They shall, besides, be exempt from all personal service, whether in the army or the navy, in national guards or militia, as also from every war tax, forced loan, requisition or military service, whatever it may be, and, in every other case, they shall not be subjected, whether as regards their personal property or real estate, to other charges or imposts than those to which the natives themselves, or the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, without exception, shall be subjected.

Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy in all the possessions and colonies of France the same rights, privileges and the same liberty of commerce and navigation which are actually enjoyed or may be enjoyed by the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, the French inhabitants of the possessions and colonies of France shall enjoy, in all their extensions, the same rights, privileges, and the same liberty of commerce and navigation which, by this treaty, are accorded in the Hawaiian Islands to the French in regard to their commerce and navigation.

French subjects shall not be disturbed or troubled in any way in the Hawaiian Islands on account of religion; they shall enjoy, on the contrary, in the public or private exercise of their worship, entire liberty of conscience and all the guarantees, rights and protection now ensured or that may be hereafter ensured to native subjects and the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy, in France, in regard to religion, the same rights, guarantees, liberty and protection.

The subjects of the two countries shall be free to acquire and possess real estate, to dispose, as they may suit them, by sale, donation, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, of all the property which they may possess in the respective territories; also the subjects of either of the two States

may become heirs of property situated in the other, may succeed without hindrance to those of said properties which may devolve upon them even *ab intestato*, and dispose of them according to their pleasure; and the said heirs or legatees shall not be subjected to any charges of transfer or deduction, and shall not be bound to pay any expenses of succession or others higher than those which shall be borne, in like cases, by the natives themselves.

If (which God forbid!) the peace between the two contracting parties come to be broken, there shall be granted, on both sides, to the subjects of each of the two contracting parties, a term of one year to settle their affairs and to dispose of their property, and, moreover, a safe conduct shall be delivered to them to embark in such ports as they may voluntarily indicate.

All other establishments or Hawaiians having a fixed or permanent establishment in the respective States, for the exercise of any profession or occupation, whatever it may be, shall be allowed to preserve their establishments and to continue their profession, and they shall continue in the full and entire possession of their liberty and their property so long as they shall commit no offence against the laws of the country. Finally, their property or goods, of whatever nature they may be, shall not be subjected to any seizure or sequestration, nor to other charges and imposts than those exacted from natives.

Likewise the monies which may be due to them by private individuals, or which they may possess, in the public funds, in banks, in manufacturing and commercial companies, shall never be seized, sequestered or confiscated.

Likewise the monies which may be due to them by private individuals, or which they may possess, in the public funds, in banks, in manufacturing and commercial companies, shall never be seized, sequestered or confiscated.

French commerce in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian commerce in France, shall be treated in regard to custom house duties, both for importation and exportation, as that of the most favored foreign nation.

In any case the import duties imposed in France upon the products of the soil or of the industry of the Hawaiian Islands, and in those Islands upon the products of the soil or of the industry of France, shall not be other or higher than those to which the same products of the most favored nation are or may be subjected. The same shall be observed in regard to duties on exportation.

No prohibition or restriction of importation or exportation shall take place, in the reciprocal trade of the two countries, which shall not be equally extended to all other nations, and the formalities which may be required to authenticate the origin or the process of the goods respectively imported into either of the two States, shall be equally common to all other nations.

All the products of the soil and of the industry of either of the two countries, the importation of which is not expressly prohibited, shall pay in the ports of the other the same duties of importation, whether they be laden on board of French or Hawaiian vessels. Also, the products exported shall pay the same duties and enjoy the same franchises, allowances and drawbacks of duties which are or may be reserved to the exportation made in national vessels, excepting, however, from the foregoing reservation all special privileges and encouragements granted or to be granted in either of the two countries to their national fisheries.

The respective consuls and vice-consuls, as well as "chancery consuls," chancellors or secretaries attached to their mission, shall enjoy, in the two countries, the privileges generally allowed to their officers, such as the exemption from the bill of lading and from all direct contributions as well personal as on movables, or sumptuary, unless always they be subjects of the country, or that they become either proprietors or possessors of real estate, or, finally, that they engage in trade or commerce, whereby they will be subjected to the same taxes, charges, or imposts, as other private individuals. These agents shall enjoy, besides, all the other privileges, exemptions and immunities which may be granted in the places of their residence to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

Neither consuls, vice-consuls, nor their "chancery," chancellors or secretaries, provided they are not engaged in business of any sort, but exclusively confining themselves to the fulfilment of their public duties, shall be subjected to appear as witnesses before the tribunals. When the justice of the country shall have need to take any judicial action, on their part, it ought to require it of them *in writing*, or to proceed to their domicile to receive it *in writing*.

In case of the death, indisposition or absence of the consuls or vice-consuls, the chancellors or secretaries shall enjoy the perfect right of being admitted to manage, *ad interim*, the affairs of the consular establishment, without hindrance or obstacle on the part of the local authorities, which, on the contrary, shall give them, in that case, every aid and assistance; and they shall enjoy, during the period of their provisional management, all the rights, privileges and immunities stipulated in the present convention, in favor of consuls and vice-consuls.

To secure the execution of the paragraph which precedes, it is agreed that the chiefs of the consular offices, on their arrival in the country of their residence, shall send to the Government a list of the names of the persons attached to their mission, and if any changes should thereafter afterwards be made, they shall in like manner give notice of the same.

The archives and, in general, all the papers of the offices of the chancellors of the respective consulates, shall be inviolable, and, under no pretext, in any case whatever, shall they be seized or examined by the local authorities.

The respective consuls shall be free to establish consular agents or vice-consuls in the different towns, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction, where the good of the service, confided to them, shall require it; it being well understood that they shall first obtain the approval and the *exequatur* of the territorial government.

If these agents may be indiscriminately chosen from among the subjects of the two countries, as well as from among foreigners, and shall be furnished with a commission delivered by the consul who shall have named them and under whose orders they may be placed. They shall enjoy, besides the same privileges and immunities stipulated for by the XVIII Article of the present convention, subject to the exceptions mentioned in the first paragraph of the said article.

The respective consuls, on the death of their fellow countrymen deceased without having made wills, or designated any testamentary executors, shall have power:

1. To seize a *paris*, whether officially or at the request of the parties interested, upon the movable effects and the papers of the deceased, giving, beforehand, notice of that operation to the competent local authorities, who may there attend, and who, also, if they think proper, may cross, with their seals, those which shall have been affixed by the consuls, and then these double seals shall not be removed except in concert.

2. Also to draw up, in the presence of the competent authorities of the country if they think it to be their duty to present themselves on the spot, the inventory of the estate.

3. To cause proceedings to take place, according to the usages of the country for the sale of the movable goods belonging to the estate; in fine, to administer or liquidate, personally or to name, under their responsibility, an agent to administer and liquidate the said estate, without any interference by the local authorities, in these new operations.

But the said consuls shall be bound to cause to be announced the death of the deceased, in one of the gazettes which may be published within the

compass of their jurisdiction; and they shall not have power to make a delivery of the estate, or of its proceeds, to the lawful heirs, or to their mortuaries, except after having paid all the debts which the deceased may have contracted in the country, or until one year shall have transpired from the date of the death, without any reclamation having been presented against the estate.

Everything that concerns the police of the port, the lading and discharging of vessels, the safety of merchandise, property and goods, the subjects of the two countries shall be respectively subject to the laws and statutes of the territory. Nevertheless, the respective consuls shall be exclusively charged with the internal order on board of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall also take cognizance of all the crimes, misdemeanors and other matters of difference, in relation to said internal order, which may supervene between the master, the officers, and the crew, provided the contending parties be exclusively French or Hawaiian subjects, and the local authorities shall not be allowed therein to interfere, unless by the approval or consent of the consuls, or in cases where the public peace and tranquility are disturbed and endangered.

The respective consuls shall have power to cause to be arrested and returned, whether on board or to the shore, any persons, for any offence, especially forming part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, bearing any other title than that of passengers, who shall have deserted from the said vessels. For this purpose they shall apply, in writing, to the competent local authorities, and they shall prove by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, or of the roll of the crew, or, if the vessel shall have departed, by copy of the said document, duly certified by them, that the man whom they reclaim made part of the said crew.

When this application is so justified, the return is not to be refused. Besides, every aid and assistance shall be given to them for this purpose, a warrant and arrest of the said deserters, who shall even be detained and guarded in the prisons of the country, on the request and at the expense of the consuls, and till those agents shall find an opportunity to send them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the period of three months, counting from the day of arrest, the deserters shall be placed at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is, moreover, formally agreed that every other concession or facility tending to express a portion which one of the two contracting parties may have granted, or may hereafter grant, to another State, shall be equally granted, in full right, by the other contracting party, in the same manner as if that concession or facility had been expressly stipulated in the present treaty.

In all cases where there shall be no objection by any of the owners, freighters, insurers, or their respective agents, either in the port of departure or of arrival, the injury in which the vessels of the two countries may have experienced at sea, while on their voyage to the respective ports, the repairs of such injuries shall be regulated by the consuls of their respective nations.

All the operations relative to the salvage of French vessels shipwrecked or stranded upon the coasts of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be directed by the consuls of France, and, reciprocally, the Hawaiian consuls shall direct the operations relative to the salvage of the vessels of their nation shipwrecked or stranded on the coasts of France.

The local authorities shall only interfere, in the two countries, to preserve order, to secure the interests of the sailors, if they do not belong to the shipwrecked crew, and to carry into effect the regulations to be observed for the entry and the exportation of the merchandise saved. In the absence of, and until the arrival of the consul or vice-consul, the local authorities shall, moreover, take all necessary measures for the protection of individuals, and the preservation of goods shipwrecked.

The goods saved shall not be subject to any custom house duties, and they shall be cleared for internal consumption.

The charges of salvage and other necessary expenses, in the two countries, shall not be greater or heavier than those which may be paid in like cases, by national vessels.

It is formally agreed between the two contracting parties, that besides the preceding stipulations, the diplomatic and consular agents, the subjects of every class, the ships, the cargoes and the merchandise of either of the two States, shall enjoy in full right, in the other, the franchises, privileges and immunities of every kind, granted to, or which may be hereafter granted in favor of the most favored nation, and this, gratuitously, if the concession be gratuitous, or with the same compensation, if the concession be conditional.

It is specially stipulated that the postal arrangements concluded, in Honolulu, on the 24th of November, 1853, and which regulate the exchange of correspondences between the Society Islands and the Hawaiian archipelago, and reciprocally, shall be maintained, and that the two contracting parties reserve to themselves only the right of modifying the details thereof, in the proportion and measure that hereafter necessity may point out.

The present treaty shall be in force for ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and it, in one year, before the expiration of this term, either one or the other of the two contracting parties announce by an official declaration its intention that it shall cease to have effect, the said treaty will remain still obligatory during one year, and so onwards until the expiration of the twelve months which shall follow the official declaration in question, at whatever time it may be made.

It is well understood that in case this declaration come to be made by one or other of the contracting parties, the provisions of the treaty, relative to trade and navigation, and contained in the articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 24, shall be alone considered as having ceased and expired, but that, in regard to the other articles, the said treaty shall remain, nevertheless, partially obligatory, and cannot be modified except by a mutual agreement between the two contracting parties.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at Honolulu, within the term of ten months or sooner, if possible, and it shall not go into effect until after twelve months from the date of said exchange.

In faith of which the before named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed their respective seals.

Done at Honolulu this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1857.

(Signed) (Signed) (Signed)
EM. PERRIN, L. KAMEHAMEHA, R. C. WYLLIE.
[Seal] [Seal] [Seal]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.
(Ad referendum)

Whereas, it is intended that a literal construction of the foregoing treaty would abrogate the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, by which the retail traffic in liquors is confined to Honolulu; it is hereby declared, with a view to the expression of the true meaning and intention of the negotiators, that

the right of municipal regulation in regard to such trade, on the part of the Government of said kingdom, is hereby recognized.

And whereas, the Third Article of said treaty is founded on the preference given by law to the English language over the French language in the Custom House, it is agreed that France will cease to claim the privilege established by that article as soon as such legal preference is abolished by the Hawaiian Government.

It is understood that the exemption accorded to consuls in the 17th Article of the foregoing treaty is to extend only to their appearance in courts of justice as witnesses, and not to their liability as parties, in conformity with the existing law of nations.

And it is further understood and agreed that the power of administration upon intestate estates given to consuls by the foregoing treaty, shall only extend to consuls not engaged in business, and shall not be construed to preclude the right of the local tribunals to decide all questions of testacy or intestacy, and to entertain all appeals relating to such administration from parties considering themselves aggrieved by the decision of the consul or his authorized agent.

And it is further declared and agreed that the 14th Article in the aforesaid treaty shall be understood in the sense that all vessels recognized as French vessels by the law of France shall be considered as French vessels in the ports of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and all Hawaiian vessels recognized as such by the Hawaiian laws shall be considered as Hawaiian vessels in the ports of France and her possessions.

Honolulu, 4th September, 1858.
(Signed) (Signed) (Signed)
EM. PERRIN, L. KAMEHAMEHA, R. C. WYLLIE.
[Seal] [Seal] [Seal]

RESOLUTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.
WHEREAS, the Additional Article to the treaty between His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, concluded on the 29th of October, 1857, proposed by His Majesty the King and His Cabinet to the Plenipotentiary of France, has been accepted by said Plenipotentiary *ad referendum*;

And whereas, the said Additional Article obviates many of the objections which have hitherto prevented this Council from advising His Majesty the King to ratify said treaty;

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Council do advise, in the discharge of its duty under the Constitution, to respectfully advise His Majesty the King to ratify the treaty signed at Honolulu by His Plenipotentiaries, and by the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the 29th of October, 1857, subject, however, expressly to the provisions and stipulations contained in said Additional Article, to stand as an integral part of said treaty, which said Additional Article is in the words and figures following, to wit:

(See the "ADDITIONAL ARTICLE" above.)
A true copy of a Resolution passed in the Privy Council on Thursday, September 24, 1858.

CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS,
Secretary pro tem.

WEDNESDAY, 8th September, 1858. Present: H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, M. Em. Perrin, M. R. C. Wyllie, M. C. de Vaigny.

The session was opened at 11 A. M.
The French Plenipotentiary opened the conference by stating that on the morning of the 30th of August, Mr. Wyllie had requested certain explanations required by the objections of the Privy Council upon several points of the Treaty negotiated and signed at Honolulu, October 29, 1857, and ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of the French the 30th of March, 1858, to all which Mr. Perrin had specifically responded, to the full extent of his powers and instructions.

These questions and answers are annexed to the present protocol, marked Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. Perrin added that on the 31st of the same month, Monsieur the Minister of Foreign Affairs had made officially known to him the advice of the Privy Council to His Majesty King Kamehameha IV to refuse his ratification (see document No. 3) and the proposal made in the name of the Hawaiian Government of an Additional Article to the Treaty above mentioned, so framed as to remove the objections of the said Council.

On the 2d instant Mr. Perrin officially admitted the proposal made, and accepted the said article *ad referendum* (See document No. 4).

In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Wyllie officially communicated to Mr. Perrin the terms of a new Resolution of the Privy Council advising King Kamehameha IV, in view of the acceptance by the French Plenipotentiary of the Additional Article annexed to said Resolution, to give a conditional ratification to the Treaty above mentioned. (See document No. 5.)

On the following day, the 3d September, Mr. Perrin, while officially acknowledging receipt of the note of the day before, which had just reached him, refused to accept the Resolution which had been made known to him, and reported that in consideration of the Additional Article *ad referendum*, he had always asked a ratification full and unqualified.

On the evening of the same day the King of the Hawaiian Islands had sent to the Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty, by the hands of his Minister of Finance, Mr. Gregg, a written message inviting him to call at the Palace next day in the morning.

During that interview of several hours, explanations, as frank and honorable as complete, were exchanged between His Majesty and the French Plenipotentiary; the King himself recapitulated the substance of the objections of an amicable transaction which Mr. Perrin did not hesitate to accept, in order to give a new proof of his good desire to contribute by every means to the tranquillization of the conflicting feelings which had been raised. The said document in all its force, on both sides, and honorably and respectfully reproduced, and is word for word as follows:

It is agreed and distinct understood by the said signed Plenipotentiaries, that the ratification of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, now being exchanged with that of the Emperor of the French, in full and unqualified, upon all the points and articles, contained in the Treaty concluded on the 29th of October, 1857, not embodied in the Additional Article prepared by the Hawaiian Plenipotentiaries and accepted by the Plenipotentiary of France, *ad referendum*; and it is further understood and agreed that the King of the Hawaiian Islands reserves his rights of ultimate ratification upon all those points contained in the aforesaid proposed Additional Article. Honolulu, 4th Sept., 1858.

It is in this situation and in faith of this agreement that the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have successively affixed their signatures and seals:

1st. To six copies of the Additional Article agreed upon, viz: two in French, two in Hawaiian, two in English, the latter as a translation. (See documents Nos. 6, 7 and 8.)

2d. To three copies of the solution above mentioned given by the King himself, on the 4th inst., to the difficulties raised by the Resolution adopted by the Privy Council on the 2d instant. (See document No. 5.)

Plenipotentiaries proceeded to compare the three new texts of the treaty of 29th October, 1857, concluded by the Hawaiian Government, in French, in Hawaiian and in English, the latter being a translation, and having found them to correspond

exactly with the originals, the exchange of the ratifications of King Kamehameha IV, to the three texts above mentioned, for the French text ratified by the Emperor of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded in Honolulu on the 29th of October, 1857, between their said Majesties, was immediately effected.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries then declared that if the 29th Article of the Treaty above mentioned stipulated that the said Convention would remain in force during ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of ratifications, the 27th Article of the same compact, after a subsequent discussion, decided nevertheless that in conformity with the 7th Article of the Treaty concluded between the said King and the Hawaiian Islands, on the 19th October, 1846, the Treaty, the ratifications of which are now exchanged, shall not go into effect until twelve months elapse after the date of the said exchange; and that it is only counting from the last term, that is to say after the date of the exchange, that the period of ten years stipulated for in Article 29th will commence to run.

Finally, the undersigned agreed to fix upon tomorrow as the day for the publication of the Treaty of 29th October, 1857 in the official journal, the *Polytechnique*.

The meeting closed at 12 noon, and the Plenipotentiaries adjourned *ad idem*.

(Signed) (Signed) (Signed)
EM. PERRIN, L. KAMEHAMEHA, R. C. WYLLIE.
[Seal] [Seal] [Seal]

HOUSES, LANDS, & C.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
THAT COMMODIOUS AND CAPACIOUS STORE AND PREMISES in the Eastern corner of King and Maunaloa Streets, built by a lease for five years, subject to the rate of \$9 per month. Apply to 1-104 JOHN MONTGOMERY.

For Sale or to Let.
SEVERAL ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS AND HOUSE LOTS, situated on different parts of Maunaloa Street, Honolulu. Terms very moderate. For information, etc., apply to 11-11 JOHN MONTGOMERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT!
THE CORNER STORE ON THE CORNER OF Merchant and Kamehameha streets, occupied by M. K. Jones. Possession given on the 1st of August next. The premises are 30 by 50 feet, and will be enclosed if desired, and the house part in good order. If sold the terms will be made easy. Enquire of Honolulu, July 26th, 1858. ASHIE R. BATES.

For Sale, or to Let for the Season, with the Furniture!
THE TWO-STORY HOUSE SITUATED ON KING ST., below the M. H. Hotel. It contains 13 rooms, well furnished, with Cook-House, Pantry, Store-Room, &c. For particulars, apply at the "POLY" HOME.

TO LET!
A THREE ROOMED COTTAGE, SITUATED on the corner of Richard and Merchant streets. For particulars, enquire on the residence of A. A. HOLSTER.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CARRIAGE HORSE.
Enquire of 1-17 A. DOLSTER.

To Lease.
STORE LOTS ON FULTON STREET, BETWEEN KING and D streets. Enquire of A. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Office Plantation for Sale!
THE CELEBRATED TIGOR COFFEE Plantation, at Hamole, Kona, is offered for sale. The land of the plantation comprises upwards of 1000 Acres, and has upon it 50,000 Coffee Trees. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of Sugar Cane. The estate is fully equipped, and will be sold by Free Sample 1/10. For full particulars and terms of sale, enquire of 2-11 B. W. FIELD.

To Let or Lease.
A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED for a small family, about one mile from town, in a pleasant locality. Apply to 1-17 JOHN MONTGOMERY.

For Sale or Lease.
THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS REPAIR SHED ON Alameda street, near Hotel street, in Honolulu, lately occupied by E. Hoffmann 2d. Enquire of MELCHERS & CO., or 101 - 53, MARKET STREET.

PLEASANT VALLEY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLIED FOR SOON, THAT pleasant Cottage, situated in Nuuanu Valley, and occupied by Capt. J. G. Cole, opposite the residence of Dr. G. P. and C.

This cottage was built two years since, of the best materials, and finished in excellent style, and contains the Parlor—14 ft by 16 ft. Two bed rooms—14 ft by 12 ft. One bed room—14 ft by 12 ft. One bed room—14 ft by 12 ft.

Dining room, pantry, kitchen, servants' rooms, stable and carriage house, and an abundant supply of good water. The lot contains 1/2 acre, and is well adapted for the cultivation of Sugar Cane, and can be cultivated at any time upon application to Capt. Collins, and for particular, apply to A. P. EVERETT, 5-17.

For Sale or Lease.
THE AMERICAN HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF KING and Maunaloa Streets, held in fee by Equit of MELCHERS & CO., or 101 - 53, MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE AND PREMISES OCCUPIED BY the subscriber, on the corner of Merchant and Alakes Sts. Possession given immediately. Title, fee simple. 4-17 G. M. ROBERTSON.

TO LET.
THE DELEGABLE PREMISES, a King Street, lately occupied by Williams & Jones. For particulars apply at the office of C. C. HARRIS, 47-17. Or to the premises to GEO. WILLIAMS.

CHAMBERS, TWO IN SCITE.
NO. 10, LEEDS & COMPANY'S, N. N. CANAL ST. Rent for every two months, \$20 per month, payable in advance. Apply to GEORGE W. H. LEE, 2-17.

To Let.
FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE ON 1/10th of the net income of the LOT OF LAND, situated on Wilkes Place, containing 2 1/2 Acres, with 1/2 acre of Sugar Cane, and belonging to Mr. Joseph Henry, Kona. For terms and other particulars, apply by letter addressed to MR. JOSEPH HENRY, KONA, or by letter to the publisher of this paper, Honolulu, 4-17.

ROOMS TO LET—FOR \$1 PER WEEK APPLY TO MR. J. H. HARRIS, 8, JOHNSON HOUSE CORNER.

TO LET—SLEEPING ROOMS. ENQUIRE OF MR. H. HARRIS, Garden street.

To be Sold or Let.
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE IN Nuuanu Valley, about 1/2 mile from town. Terms moderate. Apply to W. L. GREEN, 5-17.

To Let.
THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE situated in the Valley of Nuuanu, about one mile from town, lately occupied by the Hon. David L. Young. The above premises is built with brick and stone, and is very well furnished with conveniences for a family. Also, in view of the above, a very pleasant cottage, with a large lot in a high and airy position, and several acres of pasture and building land, and several acres of land, apply to 10 - 53, MARKET STREET.

To Let.
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