

"All these" said she to the keeper, "had a mother, who looked upon their childhood, and blessed their innocence! Ah, how many infant feet softer than velvet to the touch, have been pressed to maternal lips, that now shuffle along these prison aisles!"—There spoke 'the mother:' and with her gentle words of pity, we take our leave of the State's prison and its unhappy inmates."

## THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

We are called upon to announce to our patrons that the Polynesian Press has been purchased, by order of His Majesty, for the use of the Government. This was effected in order that the Government might have the means of printing its laws, when in future enacted by the Legislature, and the variety of blanks necessary for the use of the different departments which will be organized by legislative action, so as to give them more method, and their transactions more uniformity. The Polynesian, too, which follows the ownership of the Press, will be, at once an authentic organ to the public, of the views and opinions of His Majesty's Government, on all those subjects which appear in the columns headed "by authority," and will enable the Government transactions to go to Europe and America, and there announce the policy of His Majesty's Government, so that the world can judge for itself of its capability to conduct its relations with Foreign nations. Also, in this way, persons wishing to emigrate hither, and become naturalized, or wishing to come here for temporary residence, will have such authentic information in regard to the advantages offered by the Hawaiian Government, as not to be taken by surprise when they arrive.

The Press will be conducted on the most liberal principles. Nothing invidious against other nations, or slanderous to the characters of the living, or the memory of the dead, will find admission into its columns, but the most respectful deference to all, shall characterize its editorial department, so long as the Government, or its members, are treated with like courtesy; and when otherwise, such refutation of gross charges, if any are made, shall be given as the nature of the case requires.

We trust that much information of a foreign and domestic nature, will be, from time to time, furnished to our readers, which will enhance the value of the Polynesian. Treaties will be published in its columns, whenever made with other Powers, or new modelled, and expositions of their objects, and true meaning, will be as often given. Diplomatic correspondence, also, interesting to the public, will find a place, whenever the Government deem it expedient and proper to give such correspondence publicity. Proceedings of the Legislature, when in session; decisions of the Supreme Court, and, as much as practicable, the local adjudications of the courts of the respective Islands: also, appointments, and Official laws, notices, and miscellaneous news.

Besides which, the columns of the Government organ will be open to the private communication of all persons residing in His Majesty's dominions, which if not levelled invidiously and directly against the Government, or any of its principal functionaries, will be admitted, and answered justly. Any objections respectfully urged against the political measures of the Government, will not, on that account, be considered inadmissible, or be repelled, but any such communications will receive insertion, and if just will be admitted to be so, and if otherwise their fallacy pointed out. Strict impartiality shall be observed towards the citizens and subjects of all nations,—none shall have a preference. As the Laws are intended to be uniform, and their execution impartial, so shall be the criticisms or encomiums, bestowed through the public voice.

We confidently hope, therefore, that the

public patronage will be rather increased than diminished, by reason of this change in the character of the Polynesian, and that all well disposed persons will contribute of their means in enabling the Government to support the paper, as well by subscribing liberally for it, as by advertising in its columns, all which will in future go to the public Treasury, for the purpose of defraying, in part, its expenses. We publish, in connection with this notice, a circular from the Treasury Board, announcing the future rates of charge for advertising, and also for job work, done at the Government press, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.

We cannot close this article without returning our individual thanks, as Editor of the Polynesian under its former private existence, for the generous patronage bestowed upon us. And now that the character of the paper has become altered, we are authorized to say to our late subscribers and patrons, that the Government, in taking upon itself the ownership of this establishment, will not expect to retain as subscribers and patrons, any whose names are on the late list who may desire to withdraw on that account,—while it trusts that few, if any, will see fit to do so, or to have occasion to regret the change. Any subscribers, however, who wish to withdraw within a reasonable time, can signify their intention at the office, and their advanced subscriptions will be refunded.

In regard to miscellaneous matter, the Polynesian will be governed by its former rules, and the Editor respectfully invites communications of a literary, scientific, or general character.

On Sunday last we noticed a handbill posted about the streets, which we think calls for strong animadversion. It was of a libellous nature, and calculated to disturb the peace of the community by a threat of personal violence. Moreover it was anonymous, which renders it the more difficult to detect the author. Without entering at all into the merits of the case involved, we consider this species of anonymous writing, to be highly detrimental to society. Who can feel safe if the reckless and unprincipled can in this manner with impunity assail reputation. It is a species of moral assassination originating from a revengful and grovelling disposition. The tree exudes its bad humors, and allows only the healthy sap to ascend. Society is bound to cast forth that which is corrupting. But to do this, it is not to follow the example pointed out by the anonymous author. The law gives redress. All friends to order will feel it due to themselves and to the reputation of the place, that justice should be meted to the violator of public decorum. Our town has acquired with strangers an unenviable notoriety. Private feuds and differences have been made subject of public conversation, which has resulted in keeping society in a state of feverish excitement. Such a state of things should not exist. A few examples of conviction and punishment will strengthen the bonds of good order, and will intimidate the unbridled in tongue and seared in conscience. The materials exist for giving a higher and more healthy tone to society, one which shall be moral and intellectual, refined and dignified; and we are confident that in our rapidly increasing circles, there are but few if any who do not see the necessity of a strong and united effort to effect this moral purification.

**CORRECTION.**—By our own carelessness, we made ourselves to say in the article in our last on wages, "12½ cents per diem,—paid in cash," it should have read "6½ cents per diem, equivalent to cash." But while the abominable curs are allowed to increase and multiply, and fill the midnight hours with their outrageous chorus of yells, howls,—barks squeaks and every other manner of vociferation peculiar to the canine race, no editor at least can expect long to retain his senses. The trials of the day can be borne;—biped assailants can be coaxed, flattered,

reasoned and fought off, but reason, gun-powder, stones, or arsenic seem all alike to be thrown away upon the quadrupeds. Now good, kind, gentle, obliging dog-owners, if dogs ye must keep, for the love ye bear to sound nights' rest, to suffering ears, muzzle them, strangle them, at all events do something to keep them quiet.

**BETHEL CHURCH.**—This building is again open for divine worship. It has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

**NOVEL PUNISHMENT.**—On Saturday last the Governor sent a company of prisoners through the streets escorted by a file of soldiers and attended by a crier, who called the attention of the populace, by asking of them if the conduct of the prisoners had been right. It appears that they had been apprehended for knocking out their teeth, tattooing themselves, and indulging in other practises of heathenism and the Gov. took this method of exposing their shame to their fellow countrymen, a punishment that will be quite as efficacious, we doubt not, as bodily chastisement.

**FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.**—An accident—lucky we—and a fourth of July one—really that reads as if we were still in the land of Yankeedom. But to the accident. A friend of ours had his arm badly burnt by a blue-light while engaged in illuminating in honor of the day, and it gives us the greatest satisfaction to state, that there is every prospect of the arm being in a condition to burn or be burnt again long before another 4th. comes round again.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—On the afternoon of the 4th., a young American was seen going down toward the sea-side. The last that was observed of him was near evening; he was near one of the wharves.—Since then he has not been found.

Visitors to the crater of Kilauea will be gratified to learn, that an enterprising Hawaiian has erected on the brink of the crater a comfortable thatched house. He also provides food; and in other ways, has added much to the comforts and convenience of travellers. He deserves to be well patronized.

**OFFICERS OF H. B. M. SHIP THALIA.**—The following is a list of the officers of this ship, now lying in our harbor:—

**Captain**—Charles Hope.  
**1st Lieutenant**—Montague Thomas.  
**2d** " James Thurnburn.  
**3d** " F. B. C. Seymour.  
**4th** " Roger Lucius Curtis.  
**5th** " W. T. Turner.  
**Master**—Henry Paul.  
**Chaplain**—Rev. John Moody.  
**Surgeon**—Richard Douglas.  
**Purser**—Walter Clatworthy.  
**Naval Instructor**—F. S. Needham.  
**Lieutenants Royal Marines**—A. D. L. Farrant; John Elliott.  
**Mates**—Thomas Cochran; B. E. Hawk; Couch.  
**2d Master**—Edward Youel.  
**Midshipmen**—A. Cochran; E. Alger; Charles Gibbons; Henry Christian; P Robinson.  
**Captain's Clerks**—John Wilson; G. A. Anderson.

On the 12th the Thalia exchanged salutes with the fort. The Thalia lies at the outer anchorage.

Admiral Thomas has given orders that for the present, no British war-ships shall enter the harbor of Papeite, which is the reason the frigate Thalia did not come to anchor there. We also understand that the Thalia sails for Valparaiso in a few days.

We learn that the Tahitians are encamped 2,000 strong, not far from Papeite, and threaten to re-commence hostilities if the French pass their boundary.

**RATE OF POSTAGE VIA MEXICO.**—Single letter, 50 cents; double do.—not more than ½ oz.—75 cents; double do.—¾ oz.—\$1.00; packages—per oz.—\$1.25.

It has been charged upon Com. J. Toup Nicholas, of H. B. M. Ship Vindictive, that he had advised Queen Pomare to adopt in the Royal Standard, the Crown of England, and that this was done through a desire to offer an insult to France. The Commodore vindicates himself fully from the charge in a letter to Admiral Du Petit Thouars, and refers to Com. Levand, Capt. Malet, St. George and others, for testimony to his uniform courtesy towards officers of the French Navy.—The following letter, announcing on the part of Pomare, the change in her flag, to the Provincial Government of Tahiti, was sent them about March 1st.—ult. :—

[COPY.]

"Her Majesty, the Queen Pomare, considering that in accordance with the usages of all Monarchical States, the particular and personal flag of the Sovereign should bear a mark of distinction to shew the difference between it and the national flag of the country, whereby to know when the sovereign is present. The Queen hereby signifies to the Provisional Government, that henceforward whenever Her Majesty may be in person either on shore or afloat, that her flag will bear a crown similar to that in the seal of her arms, which will signify that the Queen is then and there present.

(Signed) POMARE, Queen of Tahiti."

This emblem consisted of a small Crown, or Coronet, with five cocoa-nut leaves.

### CATALOGUE OF WORKS WHICH RELATE TO, OR TREAT OF, THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

This catalogue will be found incomplete—especially in works published on the continent of Europe—but it is the best to be derived from the sources at our disposal.

#### HISTORICAL.

*History of the Sandwich Island Mission.*—By Rev. Sheldon Dibble. 12mo. New York, 1839.

*History of the American Board of Foreign Missions.*—8vo. Worcester, 1840. Rev. S. Tracy.

*History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands.*—By James J. Jarves. 8vo Boston.—Tappan & Dennet—with plates and maps—1843.

*English Edition of same work.*—London—Edward Moxon—1843.

*History of the North West Coast of America.*—By Robert Greenhow. 8vo. Wiley & Putnam—New York. 1840.

*Ka Mooolelo, Hawaii, Lahainaluna, 1838.*  
*History of Polynesia.*—By Right Rev. M. Russell. 1vol., 12mo. Edinburgh—J. Harper and Brothers—New York, 1843.

*History of the Sandwich Islands.*—By Sheldon Dibble, Lahainaluna; Pres. of the Mission Seminary, 1843.

*The Sandwich Islands.*—Progress of Events since their discovery by Capt. Cook; Their Occupation by Lord George Paulet; Their Value and importance by Alexander Simpson, Esq., 8vo—pamphlet. London, Smith, Elder & Co. 1843.

#### VOYAGES.

*Anson's Voyage around the World.*—London, 1748.

*Third Voyage of Capt. James Cook, 3 vols.* 4to—plates. Admiralty edition. London, 1785.

*Portlock's and Dixon's Voyage, 1785 to 1788*—1 vol. quarto; London, 1789.

*Vancouver's Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World*—1790—1795—3vols.—4to—London, 1798.

*Broughton's Voyage of Discovery in the Dædalus*—1795—1798. London—4to—1804.

*Capt. John Meare's Voyages*—1787—1788 8vo. London, 1790.

*Manuscript Journal of the Voyage of the Brig Hope of Boston, commanded by Joseph Ingraham*—from 1790 to 1793; preserved in the Library of the Department of State, at Washington.

*Account of a Voyage in the Pacific, made in 1793, and 1794, by Capt. James Colnett,* London,—4to.

*Voyage de La Perouse au tour du Monde.*