

SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE

AND

JOURNAL of COMMERCE.

VOL. 1

HONOLULU, OAHU, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1836.

NO. 1.

POETRY.

FEMALE FAITH.

By Miss London.

She loved you when the sunny light
Or bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrows night,
And yet she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet—she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly step
The gayest of the gay,
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love, away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune smiles could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

Of such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast;
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in nights dark west:

That stays, because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore,
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.—Extracted from a letter, dated Malta, Jan. 29, 1834, and recently published in a late London paper.

A child named Carlo Francingo, died in Malta twenty-four years ago, then being about three years old, with a French woman and another boy, both of whom she said were her sons. She came in search of her husband, a Master of a trading vessel, from whom she was subsequently separated. She took up her residence in Malta, and kept a tolerably respectable school, and was enabled by that means to obtain a competency for herself and the two boys, and to pay for their education.—Carlo became a great proficient in languages, and at an early age understood Maltese, Italian, German, Spanish, French and English. He was engaged by Mr. R. here as a clerk, and being rather an able correspondent, became amanuensis for several of the Maltese merchants, not so highly gilded. Among them an old gentleman named Grech, about eight years ago, employed him to write a letter to Genoa, which, as Grech was too ill, Carlo signed, "Pro. I. Grech—Carlo Francingo." By some accident this letter fell into the hands of the Austrian ambassador, there, who seeing the signature, wrote to Malta to know how he came there. The government here made every inquiry, and communicated the replies to the ambassador, whose subsequent correspondence with our governor induced the Marchioness of Hastings, when her husband was governor, to offer him an appointment under government, which Carlo declined. A short time after Carlo received a letter from the bank at Munich, stating that £7,000 was paid in at his disposal.—Carlo drew \$6,000, and the bank failing afterwards, that was all he got of it. Such a variety of curious events induced him to ask his supposed mother who he was. She said she did not

know—he was not her son, but was put in her charge in Scotland, when only a few months old—the other boy was her own son. Sometime after this Carlo received a letter from a banker in Paris, stating that Gen. Kellerman was dead, and in his will had left him 50,000 francs, deposited in his banker's hands, to be at his disposal. After a few more months he received a letter from a lady in Scotland, stating that she was his sister, and that if he would meet her at Paris she would go there to see him. By the advice of his employer, Mr. R., he went; and, on the day of his arrival, a carriage drove to the door of the house he put up at, out of which stepped one of the chief bankers of Paris, who insisted on his making his house his home. He there met his sister, an elegant and accomplished lady, who had been accompanied from Scotland by an elderly lady from Caithness. She told Carlo that she did not know who they were, but that she herself was placed with the old lady when about three months old, with ample means to bring her up in the style she had done, and enough to support her so as, to move in society equally elegantly educated. Carlo accompanied his sister to England, and being of an eccentric turn and penurious he returned to his employment in Malta. Two years afterwards he received a letter from Coutts' bank stating that his sister was dead, and that £10,000 were deposited in their hands, arising out of a legacy left him by her. He was so much affected by the loss of his sister, that he would never afterwards sleep in a bed. Within the last six months he has received letters from Paris, Vienna, and different parts of Europe, announcing large sums being deposited in various banks for him.—At Vienna 100,000 francs, at Paris a person offered him £20,000 for his receipt in full for all amounts at his disposal in that city. On the 5th of this month he set sail hence for Marseilles with a friend, to endeavour to find out who he is. His habits are very eccentric. His employer could scarcely ever induce him to partake of dinner, at a regular meal with him. He generally took his dinner in a coach-house, and it consisted of a few hot potatoes, an onion or two, bread and Gazo cheese—its entire value 1d. His supposed mother and brother remain here, and reside at Civita Vecchia—the latter is being trained up as a priest. Carlo has provided amply for both of them. He carried his penuriousness with regard to himself so far, that at one time he made a pair of shoes; and thinking that act not the extent entirely to which he wished to carry his saving propensities, he made them too large, to allow for his growing, and as he observed, because they would not wear out so soon. He spent a great part of his time at churches, and ordinarily confessed once a week. His forehead and eyes are thought like Napoleon's, and some persons think he is a son of his, from that circumstance, and that Kellerman left him money, and that General Lauriston, one of Bonaparte's aids-de-camp, inquired for him when in Malta.

Wm. CORBETT.—It is said of this singular individual, that through all the various stages of a long life, he never knew what it was to have been in a state of intoxication.—*Am. Paper.*

Extract from the second Message of the President of the U States.

"Whilst, however, the government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French government in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorised to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6, herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the government of the United States, privately in what manner it could make explanations apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the 25,000,000. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to the government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the executive or the legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of papers, marked numbers 9, 10, and 11, shew an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this government, which for obvious reasons was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorised to make in the accustomed form would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people.—If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the executive as the passive organ of their communication. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that in all cases of importance the communications received or made by the executive should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the legislature can with propriety be invited by the President.—This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion should require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in ad-

dition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honour; a matter, in my judgement, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation."

We copy the following statistics of the New York fire from a late English paper.

"The New York papers contain the report of the committee appointed to examine into the extent of the recent fire. The number of houses consumed, was 674, and nearly 1000 mercantile firms have been burnt out. These employed from 2500 to 4000 clerks; independent of inferior persons. The property consumed is from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars; and the fire burnt over an area of fifty-two acres, destroying all within that compass, except three or four buildings.—Before this catastrophe, there were more than 25 Insurance Companies, with a capital of 8,170,000 dollars.—Fourteen of them are believed to be insolvent, and the total loss of the whole \$7,000,000; leaving only about 1,000,000 sound capital. The committee recommend several bills, for the assuaging of the consequences of this visitation."

HENRY PATY, & Co. have removed to the new Store, in the enclosure of Capt. John Meek, where they will remain, until the alterations of their Store are completed.—They offer for sale, their usual assortment of GOODS, on favourable terms, viz:—
PRINTS,
BRO. & WHITE COTTONS,
NANKINS & BLUE do.
HARD WARE,
SADDLERY WARE,
CROCKERY & GLASS, &c.
&c.—
J. 30

STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH.
Offers for sale at his store, a variety of Merchandise; consisting of
SHIP CHANDLERY
HARD WARE
HATS
BOOTS
BLANK BOOKS
STATIONARY
COPAL VARNISH
CROCKERY & GLASS
SPERM OIL
SHERRY WINE
AMERICAN SOAP,
And a variety of other articles.

Just received per ship Europa, an excellent assortment of Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies &c.—Superior fresh Salmon and Lobster Sauce, from London.

Gentlemen bound to sea will do well to call before selecting their "small stores."

Honolulu Oahu July 30, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET

THE PREMISES lately occupied by Wm. R. Warren—on liberal terms. Inquire of STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

Honolulu, July, 30, 1836.

CHAIN CABLE.

STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH—has for sale a superior Chain Cable suitable for a ship of 250, to 350 tons. Dimensions: 1. 1-4 in.—weight; 5527 lbs. It will be disposed of at a low rate.
July 30

"Oahu Charity School."—We attended the semi-annual examination of this school, the other day, and witnessed with pleasure the proficiency of the pupils. Some popular books, recently received from the United States, have been introduced, and though the children have not progressed far in them, yet, they evidently shew that a careful attention has been bestowed upon their studies. The girls exhibited samples of needlework which do them much credit.

After passing an examination in Reading Writing, Spelling, Geography & Arithmetic and also singing, the children were addressed by Stephen Reynolds Esq. and the Rev. John Drell; and the visitors departed highly pleased at the exercises,—at least, we can answer for one of them.

Sandwich Island Manufactures.—We cannot help praising some preserved articles, preserved in sugar, at the island of Kauai, which were presented us the other day; and in the same breath we must say that some Corned Beef, packed at the same island, which we saw on the table with the pressed oranges, was, as far as we could judge from appearances, (they are not apt to be deceitful, where beef is in the question,)—was likewise very superior.

So much for Sandwich Island Sweetmeats. We are certainly progressing, in civilization, and other good things.

The King is still at the Windward Islands, and by the last accounts, he and his retinue were in good health.

Honolulu looks more busy since the late arrivals; the necessary bustle attending the landing and shipping of the cargoes is quite reviving, after the unusual quiet of our dull season. It is to be expected that during the Fall, the Islands will be visited by a large number of ships, from various quarters, and that both merchants and mechanics will see no lack of occupation.

The improvements in Honolulu which have so much changed its aspect within a few years, are still going on, and new buildings showing themselves every day. The new stone house, next to the Pagoda belonging to the King is roofed and will apparently soon be completed.

Letter from the King.—We give a translation of a letter, from His Majesty Kanikeouli, in reply to our application to him for permission to work our press, and publish a newspaper in this place. The translation is literal, but its import is plain.

"To Stephen D. Mackintosh.

Honolulu Oahu.
I assent to the letter which you sent me. It affords me pleasure to see the works of other lands and things that are new. If I was there, I should very much desire to see. I have said to Kinaiu, make Printing Presses. My thought is ended. Love to you and Reynolds.

By King Kanikeouli."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We acknowledge the reception of "The Battle of the Pari," but are sorry that its length will prevent its insertion, and hope the writer will favour us with something in future, possessing as good

a share of merit which will not exceed our limits. Would not the writer be as much at home in prose, our poets corner is somewhat contracted.

C's communication is received, but but for reasons already explained it cannot appear.

We must apologise for being obliged to insert the interesting extracts from Original Letters of Mr. Douglas, on our outside page.

We understand that the publishing of the Kumu Hawaii must be delayed for a season for want of paper.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
The Pacific seems to attract the interest of our father-land;—witness a proposition in the Morning Chronicle of Feb. 13th.

"Good people are scarce," is a vulgar adage, that remains to be proved, but we are glad to see that there is a prospect of an importation of "good folks," this side of Cape Horn.

"Single Females, from 15 to 30 years of age, when approved by the Committee, will be allowed a free passage. Married Agriculturists and Mechanics, of steady character, will be conveyed in a ship, on very moderate terms, being in great demand in the above colony."

SELECTIONS.
The population of Rome is said to be 147,000.—There are in the city 54 churches, 34,850 families, 20 bishops, 1450 priests, 2000 monks and nuns, 1500 nuns. Paris and London are much larger, but the proportion of ecclesiastics is much less.

Among the ladies who patronise the Association to prevent omnibus drivers from flagging their horses, is a Mrs. Catherine Wallip.

The extinction of the monopoly of the East India Company, and the great increase in the exports of cotton and woollen manufactures to India, China, the Pacific, and the United States, is rapidly attracting capital from private sources to supply the place of this establishment. A mercantile association upon a very extensive scale has been formed for this purpose in the city.

One gentleman, a member of this firm, has, it is stated, proceeded to the United States, to arrange a system of banking and mercantile operations and to form connecting links with the Pacific, Calcutta and Canton. Eng. Pap.

Great Printing Establishment.—The royal printing office of Paris possesses the types of 56 Oriental alphabets, comprehending all the known characters of the languages of Asia, ancient as well as modern; and 16 alphabets of those European nations, who do not employ the Roman character.—Of these the royal press possesses 49 complete founts of various forms and sizes. All these together weigh at least 750,000 lbs. and as the types of an 8vo page weigh about 6 lbs. this establishment is able to compose simultaneously, 7512 8vo sheets, forming nearly 260 volumes, or 125,000 pages.

The number of presses employed enables it to throw off 278,000 sheets per day, or 556 reams of paper, equal to 9266 volumes in 8vo of 30 sheets each. The annual consumption of paper by the royal printing office is from 80 to 100,000 reams, or from 301 to 326 reams per working day. The number of workmen constantly employed is about 350.

Crimes Punishable with Death.—In the U. States there are nine crimes pun-

ishable with death. The first is treason, the second murder, the third rape; the fourth, arson; the fifth, burning a ship of war; of the U. S., the sixth, robbery of the mail—(this is not usually capital, but a second offence, or an attack upon the conductors of the mail with dangerous weapons, subjects the criminal to death, and the penalty has been in numerous instances inflicted)—the seventh, casting away ships with intent to deprive the owners, the eighth, rescuing a prisoner, while going to or during execution, and the ninth and last, is the crime of piracy.

MARRIED.
At Molokai July 12 by the Rev. Thus Conn, Mr. Edmund H. Rogers of Lakamalan to Miss Elizabeth M. Hitchcock, of Kalaupana.

DEATHS.
Died at sea May 4th, on board ship Roman of New Bedford Mass. Aletia Leblanc, seaman, belonged to Housatonic, N. Y.
In this town May 15th. Daniel T. Ahoon Esq. of Providence R. I. formerly of the firm of Pimban, French, & Co. Canton China.
In this town June 1st. Mr. John Smith, Mariner.

A prisoner at the Fort (charged with setting fire to whale ship Susan of Nantucket.) Robert Harris, a coloured man, from Petersburg Virginia.
In this town July 18th. John Powers a native of Ireland, aged about 65, who has been for 31 years a resident at Oahu.

PASSENGERS.
In Ship Europa, from China, Henry Skinner, Esq. Surgeon.
In Barque Derby, Sherman Peck, Esq. from Caliao.
In Ship Nereide.—Rev. Mr. Beaver, from London, a clergyman of the Church of England, chaplain to Hudson Bay Co. accompanied by his lady, he has since sailed in the Nereide, for Col. River.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF HONOLULU.
VESSELS IN PORT.
Barque Columbia.—H. B. Co. Capt. Darby.—bound to sea.
Ship Europa.—Capt. Winkworth, do.
Brig Griffin.—Capt. Little.
Brig Jos. Peabody.—Capt. Moore.

ARRIVED.
July 1st. Am. Ship Europa, Winkworth, 50 days from Canton.
14th. Am. Barque Derby, Felt, 35 days from Callao.
14th. Br. Barque Columbia, Darby, (Hudson Bay Company Ship.) 13 days from Columbia River.
15th. Br. Ship Nereide, Royal, (Hudson Bay Co. Ship.) 153 days from London.
21st. Am. Brig Griffin, Little, 25 days from Mazatlan.

July 20. Arrived Brig Jos. Peabody Moore, from N. W. Coast; touched at Sitka, Kigarny, Millbank Sound, Off St. Barbara June 27th.—Saw Brig Lorient at Kigarny, repairing.—Saw Brig Convoy, Bancroft, at Kigarny.—Saw at Millbank Sound Barque La Grange Snow, of Boston.—Brig Lama, Mc Neil, (H. B. Co.)—Off St. Barbara saw a large ship, showed American colours, may have been Sarah & Caroline, Steele, of Boston.—Jos. P. left Coast, July 15th.

SAILED.
July 21st. H. B. Co. Ship Nereide, Royal, for Col. River.
15th. Am. Barque Derby, Felt, for Manila.

At Molokai July 12 by the Rev. Thus Conn, Mr. Edmund H. Rogers of Lakamalan to Miss Elizabeth M. Hitchcock, of Kalaupana.

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In this town June 1st. Mr. John Smith, Mariner.

The Barque Columbia, (H. B. Co.) will sail on Sunday morning July 31st, for Columbia River, wind and weather permitting.

The Ship Europa, Winkworth, will depart the same day, for Norfolk Sound and elsewhere.

The Sch. Kamanele, (Honduras,) Capt Shaw, is momentarily expected from China.

A vessel is reported to have left New York some months since, bound to the Sandwich Islands direct.

Two Ships are expected to touch here from the Coast of Peru, shortly; and the Barque Falcon, from the Gulf of California, all bound towards Manila, China, &c.

Spoken by Ship Europa, Lat. 32 N. Lon. 174 E.—While Ship Enterprise of Natchuck, Winslow, Master, 17 mos. out 600 Bbls.—recently from New Zealand, and Navigators Islands. Enterprise reports Whale Ships generally, rather unsuccessful. Intelligence received from ship Enterprise, through Capt. Winkworth, of the Europa, of the total loss of ship Independence, Capt. Brayton, on an undiscovered reef, the crew escaped in the boats; no lives lost, as far as ascertained.

The situation of the reef is thus described by Capt. Winkworth. In a S. E. direction from Jarvis Island about 300 miles, and about 900 from Tahiti: between Lat. 3 and 5 South and Lon. 155 to 168 West. exact situation not certain.

Arrived at China.—Reported by Europa, Brig Dana, Carter, of Oahu, Sch. Kamanele (formerly Honduras), Shaw, of Oahu.

DEIRCE & BREWER have for sale for Cash, or approved notes, the following articles, viz:
Crockery & Glass ware—Hardware & Cutlery—Manila Hemp & Coir Rope—Marine & Twine—Boots, Shoes & Slippers—Paint Oil & Paints, assorted Litharge & Spirits Turpentine—Carpenters & Shipwrights Tools—Lamp Glass; Red & Yellow Ochre—Chairs—Island Tapes—Loaf Sugar in boxes—Starch, (blue & white).—Soy—Cider—Pepper—Arrow-Root—White wine Vinegar—Pitch, Rosin & Varnish.

Ship Chandery—Shoe, Floor, & Paint Brushes—Horn, & Shell Combs—Blank Books—Foolscap & Letter Paper—Ruled Invoice Paper—Calicos—Muslins—Bleached & Brown Cottons, from 24 to 37. incl.—German, & Irish Linens—Assorted Hosiery—Cotton Hdkts.—Silk Hdkts, of various colors.—Plain & figured Silks, ass'd colours—Blk & Crimson silk Velvets—Sewing Silk—Clothing off silk & cotton.—Broadcloths—Nankens—Blue Cottons—Mosquito Netting & Mosquito Nets—Barege Veils—Silk Braid—Bunting—Wick Yarn—Quality Binding—Webbing—Cotton & Linen Thread—Canvass—Heavy & Ravens Duck—Pearl Buttons—Ribbons—Tape—Corks—Marble Slabs—Metal Sauce & Bake Pans—Iron Pots, of a variety of sizes; Furnaces &c.—Palm Leaf Hats—Dutch Cheeses—Playing Cards—Looking Glasses—Saddles—Coffee—Cloves—Rifles—Powder & Shot—Blacking—Japan'd Lamps—Beads, of all kinds—Tin—Tin Pots—Wooden Tubs—Window Glass—Chain Ceilings—Handspikes—Shathing Copper & Nails—Rom—Gin—Wine—Cordials & Cigars—Seamens Clothing—Umbrellas, & Parasols—Satin Beaver Hats—Pine Plank—cast & Wro't Nails. July 30th.

SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE
And Journal of Commerce.
Published every Saturday. Terms Six Dollars per year, payable in advance. Advertisements, conspicuously inserted and on reasonable terms.

S. ISLAND GAZETTE. SATURDAY, JULY, 30, 1836.

In our Prospectus we have made known our design of commencing the publication of a Gazette at this place; and have alluded, briefly, to the intended plan of our paper—but, it seems appropriate that we say a few words to the public; now that we are about to introduce, to their acquaintance, our first number.

We are strangers to the duties of an editor, and feel a diffidence in attempting them; and we are aware that, to establish the first English newspaper, at the Sandwich Islands, is a labour of no ordinary occurrence; but we place so great a confidence in the forbearance of our friends, in criticising our first endeavours, and look with so much expectation through their encouragement, that we are not backward in promising our most strenuous exertions, to make the Gazette a useful and interesting journal. The appearance of our first number has been delayed by some opposing circumstances beyond our control, but we are now enabled to commence our pleasant task under the kind auspices of His Majesty, and the government of these Islands, who have become interested in the success of the Gazette, and have given their cordial approbation to our undertaking.

United States & France.—In the London Globe of Feb 9th. there is a Special Message, by the President of the United States, in relation to the controversy between that Country and France. This document is the one promised in the Presidents Message, at the opening of the Session of Congress, and contains allusions to the diplomatic correspondence between the Charge d'affaires of the United States, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. By the tone of these allusions we are given to understand that the views of France, in regard to the explanation due from the President, are of such a nature as to call forth from the Chief Magistrate a determined refusal to repeat or enlarge upon his former explanatory statements, and to induce him, furthermore, to recommend to the Legislature such measures as will place the Country in a proper state of defence, in the event of an increased misunderstanding.

We deduce the idea from the tone of this document before us, that the question between France and America is not yet settled,—and we may reasonably expect something more by the next arrivals.

We quote from this message, on our first page, the comments of the President upon the conduct of the French Charge d'affaires in Washington, concerning some communications offered to the Secretary of State, having a bearing upon the question of the French Claims. We extract this part of the Message for the purpose of showing how very necessary it is considered that diplomatic intercourse should be maintained in a legal and systematic form. Nothing can be effected between Government or their representatives, to be binding or effectual, in

matters of importance, except by written communication and record and this system seems most consistent, that we see no reason why it should not be an invariable rule in all cases of business, between organized governments and diplomatic agents. Without such a system—expressing any other gain its ends—and remonstrance fall to the ground. One grain of deliberation and decision, mingled with another grain of union, is worth a pound of rash opinion; or a hundred weight of wrath.

FOREIGN ITEMS.
England.—By files of English papers to Feb. 13th, politely loaned us, we see the announcement of the opening of Parliament on the 4th of February.

The King's speech at the opening of the session, alludes to the most prominent points of interest in the affairs of government; and by its tenor we infer that the Country is tranquil and prosperous—and, that its foreign relations exhibit a peaceful aspect. His Majesty expresses the strongest desire that the difficulties between the U. States & France, may be amicably settled, and likewise offers to mediate between the two countries.

Peru.—From Capt. Felt, of the Barque Derby, we are favoured with Lima papers of late date—They contain no news.—Capt. F. informs that quite once more restored to this distracted country, and business, it was expected, would soon revive.

Gen. Santa Cruz was expected in L. and great preparations were making for his reception.

Ohio.—It is rumoured that the election of President, which was to take place in July, (this month,) would cause an excitement—possibly a revolution, in the Country. We hope no serious obstacles, from political causes, will be thrown in the way of the hitherto flourishing Commerce of this state.

Mexico.—The London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 13th. contains a document addressed by the Mexican Government, through their ministerial agent to that of the United States, in which complaints are uttered against the combinations recently formed in the southern states of America, to assist the insurgents in Texas. This document contains another complaint on account of the capture and detention of the Correo de Mexico, a schooner of war, by an American merchantman the San Felipe.

We give an extract from an editorial article in the Chronicle.
"The latter case will probably resolve itself into a part of the former question. The San Felipe being an armed vessel, though sailing under an American register, must doubtless have been employed in conveying supplies to the insurgents of Texas, and a Mexican armed schooner fitted out to prevent 'entaband trading' on the coasts of that province, would be very likely to commit acts which the Texians would call 'piracy.'"

The real question, therefore which pervades the whole of the note, is the aid afforded by citizens of the United States to the attempt of the people of Texas, to establish for themselves national independence, and to resist the efforts making for their subjugation by

the Mexican Government. In this question it will be difficult for the Government of the United States to afford any effectual interposition. Supposing even that Congress were to pass an Act resembling our Foreign Enlistment Bill, it would be difficult to enforce its provisions throughout a thinly peopled and almost undefined frontier, such as separates Texas from the State of Louisiana; and the propensity of the American backwoodsmen to advance into new territories, and to drive before them the more feeble race of nominal possession of the soil, but not occupying a title of it, has never yet been, and probably never will be checked. The question, therefore, appears to us likely to be ultimately decided—not by diplomatic notes between the Governments of Mexico and Washington, but by the force of arms between the former Government and the inhabitants and adventurers now in possession of Texas.

By the politeness of Capt. W. C. Little, of the Brig Griffin, from Mazatlan, we are put in possession of the New York Albion of April 30. There are no news of importance from Europe. The French Question is settled.

We extract from an editorial in the "Albion" relating to Texas—

"The accounts since our last have been adverse to the Colonists, but they are, we are satisfied much exaggerated. The fate of Col. Fanning is not yet known, it is however pretty certain that he was at the last date left fighting, with great bravery, a superior force of Mexicans on the prairie. The utmost solicitude is felt for him and his gallant associates.

The conduct of Santa Anna is thus spoken of.
Santa Anna it would appear, spares neither age nor sex, and hence women and children fly from him as from a pestilence. Many have arrived at New Orleans in great distress. It is again reported that Mrs. Dickinson—almost the only person who, survived the assault on Texas, suffered the foulest pollution after the death of her husband, from the Mexican soldiery. This barbarous method of conducting the war has invested the Texian cause with a sympathy and sacredness unknown to it a few weeks ago, and one of the consequences is the large and respectable meeting which took place in this city on Tuesday last, a report of which will be found in another column. A motion for a direct acknowledgment of the independence of the country has been brought before Congress, and reinforcements are proceeding from the Western States, in great numbers. We are decidedly of opinion that the Texians will ultimately prevail.

Capt Little informs us, in addition to the above, that letters from the Atlantic coast of Mexico, received at Mazatlan, give an account of the total defeat of the Mexican army in Texas; and the capture of President Santa Anna and his principal officers, who were taken prisoners and shot!

Rumours were rife that the Mexican government intended sending more forces to conquer Texas, but it is considered doubtful if the country can ever be regained by its former masters. The meeting in favour of Texas, allu-

ded to by the editor of the "Albion," took place at Masonic Hall, New York, Tuesday April 26th. and after the cause of the Texians had been noticed in several addresses, and their wrongs set forth in glowing language, resolutions were passed in favour of this suffering country, and a committee of sixteen gentlemen appointed to solicit and receive donations for the relief of the inhabitants of Texas. We quote one of the resolutions.

"Resolved that the State of Texas having become severed from the confederation of Mexico by no act or fault of her own, and having been driven by unequivocal acts of tyranny, which evidently aimed at her political annihilation to defend herself by arms against the nation whose duty it was to protect her, has justly and righteously declared herself free, and sovereign, and independent, and that it is for the honour of a free and powerful nation like the United States, to be the first to take her by the hand, and acknowledge her independence."

Howe, the Etrick Shepherd, is dead. He expired on the 21st of Nov. at his residence, on the banks of Yarow. He was in his 59th or 60th year.
Canton Reg.

"MARCH OF INTELLECT."
Scene in the Police Office. [Enter constable with a master mechanic and his apprentice.]

Magistrate. Well, Mr. H.—your boy has entered a complaint against you for not using him well—how is it?

Mr. H. In what way, does he say I have misused him? I should like to know. This is something new to me.

Had not your Honour better question him?

Mag. Here boy—in what manner does your master ill use you?

Apprentice. (Ispeing) Vy, in my victuals, to be sure.

Mag. In your victuals, ha! why, what do you have to eat?

Apprentice. Vy, bread and butter, fish, potatoes and pork; tea, coffee, and such like.

Mag. Is not that good enough for you, you block-head? what do you want?

Apprentice. Vat do I want? Vy, beef-steak, cyfter saute, minthe pie, plum puddin', broiled chicken, currant jelly, and such like!

Mag. Why I'll put you in prison, you dog.

Apprentice. O, I dare thay!

Thus the poor fellow was dismissed, to be "starved to death" on bread and butter, and pork and potatoes! N. Y. P.

Dear Mr. Editor—Perhaps through the medium of your valuable paper, you can inform me,—when a man is not a man?—and, why an Umbrella is not a Horse?

We must look to our readers, for a solution of the above.—"Dye give it up!"

A CARD.
T. KEMBLE THOMAS JR. M. D.
Attends to the duties of his Profession at his Office, on the ground floor of the Pagoda. j39

NOTICE.
LETTERS deposited at the Compting Room of Stephen D. Mackintosh will be forwarded to the United States and Europe, as directed, by the first opportunity.

LETTERS FROM HAWAII.

We are under obligations to a lady resident of Honolulu, for some graphic sketches by Mr. D. Douglas, the gentleman who met his death while on a scientific tour at this group of islands, in the year 1834.

Extract of a Letter, from the late Mr. D. Douglas, dated Hawaii, Jan. 10th, 1834.

"It took me six days to reach the summit of Mauna Kea, but as I was working as I went, the time did not creep,—it flew—I wished my days weeks, and my weeks years. The path—if such it may be called,—from the sea, to the upper edge of the woody country, a space of six thousand five hundred feet elevation, and by the road, somewhat over thirty miles, is inex-pressibly bad: the numerous moun-tain torrents, came rolling in from over their banks, from the late rains, mud holes—small pools—lava ledges—cracks and fissures, with the thick brushwood entwined and bound to-gether by creeping plants—this was to me—among the few and short walks I have now had in various parts of the world for the last fifteen years—one of the very worst. The plants,—particu-larly the ferns, in this region" vie with each other in luxury of dress."

The middle region,—a space of four thousand feet,—of itself, is sublime and grand beyond all description; over this part are numerous hillocks or knolls, three hundred to a thousand feet from their bases, clothed with clumps of low trees, of three kinds, one the *Mamane*,—a beautiful tree, not unlike the Eng-lish laburnum, with whortle berries, raspberries, strawberries, and a beauti-ful green-sward. This portion is divid-ed by deep rills, which shew the di-rection of the out-lets of the lava, when in a state of fluidity. Beyond this, all is desolation, and all at once, we see no gradual disappearance of the verdure, no intermediate link, between the tropic, and arctic plants, which is gener-ally the case on great mountains; there is here a defined station, beyond which Flora maintains no influence,—not a blade of grass, not even a bit of moss on the blocks of lava, nothing to del-ight or rest the eye of the fatigued traveller, nothing to be seen but scor-ia and ashes.

The fourth region—the table land or platform, is a large space of several miles, bearing evidence of having been hove up from the bottom of the ocean; not in the shape of boiling lava, with an infinite of layers, shewing the different overflowings. But in mass, a spontaneous effort of nature; this consists of sand, boulders, gravel, &c. just like the dry channel of a great riv-er, but all bears the strongest evidence of having undergone the most intense calcination, and some, I conceive, at no very remote period. The last zone consists of nine peaks or lumps, en-tire craters, composed of ashes and scor-ia. On the culminant point of all, the whole of my instruments were fix-ed, and as the day was delightfully clear, I laboured throughout the whole of it, with pleasure and delight, if not with advantage to science. I fear Mauna Kea will be robbed of some its charms, for in vain can I, by any pro-cess, find it eighteen thousand feet, the height ascribed to it by early voyagers, and adopted by subsequent writers; it is a whit over thirteen thousand feet. Mauna Loa is considerably higher.

From this height, the day being ex-cceedingly clear,—the Islands of Maui, and Molokai, were visible, and I could discover the clouds hanging over Oahu but did not see the land. The whole of this island was visible, save that por-tion lying to the south of Mauna Loa, which could not be seen,—that moun-tain being of greater elevation.

Its horizon was well defined, and I saw the Sun emerge from the bosom of the ocean, the instant of his ap-proach, like a thread of gold. He seem-ed, as it were, bound to the horizon, for before his whole disc was disengaged, the upper limb was obscured in a fog, which his presence generated. The thermometer was then at 19 degrees, with a violent S. W. wind, an oppo-site point to the trade wind below; there was then but little snow; now the winter clothing is thick, and low down on the mountain, a seventh part of the whole height is white. The intense dryness was terrible, the skin is entirely off my face and hands, like a person affected with leprosy."

In an other letter dated at *Byron's Bay, Island of Hawaii; Jan. 19th.* Mr. Douglas speaks of the sensation produced by earthquakes, "our par-ent earth faithless to our steps!"—How prophetic was this phrase in the mouth of Mr. Douglas, who met his death by the caving in of a pit.

"Were the traveller allowed to ex-press the emotion he feels, on such a place on the earth's surface—cold must be his heart to the great opera-tions of nature, and still colder trust it be towards nature's God, by whose wisdom and power such wonderful works were called into existence, did he not behold such with deep humility & reverential awe—man feels himself on the verge of another world—such the death calmness of the scene—not nor-ganized being to be seen or heard, far removed from the din, the bustle, the joys and the cares of ordinary life,—augments the solemnity of the place, and impresses on his mind with double force the just idea of his own nothing-ness—an atom of creation, permitted to interrogate nature in her solitude—to contemplate her works in forms the most varied, mighty, and most obscure.

The kinder feelings of our nature are blunted by the falseness of friendship, but how are our feelings roused when we find our parent earth faithless to our steps! Of all sensations, those produ-ced by earthquakes, in countries agita-ted by volcanic fires, are the strongest man can feel."

We are promised further extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Dou-glas, and shall take delight in presenting them to our readers, in future numbers.

NOTICE.

JAMES ROBINSON, Shipwright; at the point, continues to repair ves-sels, and to attend to the other branches of his trade as usual.

All orders in his line of business thankfully received, and promptly exe-cuted. jy 30 tf

FLOUR, RICE, &c. &c.

E. GRIMES & CO. offer for sale, Super Flour; Good Manila Rice—in quanti-ties to suit purchasers.

Also—received by the late arrivals; an assortment of, China Silks; Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c. July 30 tf

NAVAL STORES &c.

JOS. ELLIOT & Co. at their estab-lishment at the Point, have on hand: PITCH—RESIN—PAINT BRUSH-ES—SCREWS—AMERICAN SOAP, &c. &c. which they offer for sale on fa-vourable terms. July 30. tf

LETTER PAPER!

FOR Sale, about 40 reams of LET-TER PAPER, of fair quality.—It will be sold low, to close a consign-ment, by S. A. CUSHING, at the Compting Room of STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH. tf ju 30

W. M. FRENCH, has for sale, in his *Ware Houses*, a very ex-tensive assortment of Merchandise, which he offers, at wholesale, and re-tail, on favourable terms:

SHIP CHANDLERY, Ship and Family STORES, &c. may be found among his Goods, in quantities to suit purchasers:

Having recently closed his Stock at Auction, his Goods are mostly of re-cent importation:—

- Among them may be named:
- 100,000 ft. Col. River boards & Plank,
 - 48,000 do. New Zealand do. do.
 - 10,000 do. Red Cedar Boards,
 - 3,000 gals. Kauai Molasses,
 - 10,000 lbs. do. Sugar,
 - 1,500 gal. Kukui Paint Oil.
 - 200 do. Sperm Oil.
 - 100 do. Spts. Turpentine.
 - 100 bbls. assor. Naval Stores,
 - 100 coils Hemp Cordage,
 - 115 do. Manila do.
 - 50 bolts Russia Canvass,
 - 60 do. Ravens Daek,
 - 150 ps. Blk. Silk Hdks.
 - 100 do. English Prints,
 - 10 bales American brown Cottons,
 - 5 do. do. White do.
 - 2 do. do. Checks,
 - 2,000 lbs. Coffee,
 - 5,000 do. Guayaquil Cocoa,
 - 500 bbls. Flour,
 - 200 boxes Soap,
 - 200 sides Sole Leather,
 - 300 cords Fire Wood,
 - 4 cases Sheathing Copper,
 - 200 doz. Cotton Flag Hdks.
 - 20 cases Blue Nankins,
 - 500 gals super Vinegar,
 - 1000 gals. W. I. Rum,
 - 800 do. Holland Gin,
 - 100 doz. assorted bottled Wines,
 - 100-bbls. S. Island Mess Beef,
 - &c. &c. &c.

July 30. tf

CALICOES, COTTONS &c.

THOMAS CUMMINS has for sale, at his establishment, a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods such as, Calicoes; White & Brown Cottons; Blue Cottons & Nankins; Crockery, Glass &c. &c. Soap, Nails &c. Iron Pots & Pans; and a great variety of other goods all for sale cheap for cash. July 30 tf

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

For sale by **BENJAMIN PITMAN**; at the corner opposite the store of Mess. Peirce & Brewer, a general assortment of groceries &c. with which he will supply Shipping, Public Houses, and Pri-vate Families in any quantities; on the best terms.—Now on hand; Vinegar pr. gal. or barrel. Mustard. *Super. Sand. Island.* [for export.] Soy, Pickles, &c. Sugars, Teas and Coffee. Butter & Lard; Molasses. Hats, Crockery, Dry Goods, &c.

Ship Stores of all descriptions furnish-ed at the shortest notice; and packed to order. July 30 tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK MAKER.

EDMUND BRIGHT, makes & re-pairs Saddles, Harness, Trunks, etc. etc. at his shop in the Pagoda; over the office of Dr. Thomas. Orders promptly attended to and faith-fully executed. July 30 tf

W. M. LIVINGSTON, Mason, Bricklayer & Plasterer; solicits a share of Public Patronage and prom-ises, on his part, to use his best exer-tions, in giving satisfaction to those who may employ him. tf ju 30

PROSPECTUS of the SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE, & Journal of Commerce.

It is proposed by the undersigned, to publish at Honolulu, Oahu, Sand-wich Islands, a newspaper under the above title; to be edited by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and to be devoted to the interests of Commerce, Navigation, and Agriculture, in the Pacific, and for the diffusion of information upon such topics as may be worthy of notice, by those, who in this quarter of the world, or at a distance from it, may feel inter-ested in its welfare.

That such an undertaking as is pro-posed, will be arduous and difficult of ac-complishment, needs not to be asserted; and it is equally self-evident that the ad-vantages of a public journal, at these Islands, will be seen and appreciated by all, who have intercourse with them.—By foreigners residing at these Islands the immediate convenience of a news- paper will undoubtedly be understood; and it is believed that as a medium of information to others abroad, this paper may prove acceptable.

Commerce, Agriculture, and Navi-gation, have already been quoted as the principal subjects to which this publi-cation will be devoted; but it is like-wise intended to include among its in-terests, any thing of news, amusement, and general utility, which may offer it-self from the sources which may be open to its publishers. The resources of the Sandwich Islands, in a commercial point of view, as well as their history, prospects, and peculiarities, will afford materials for much interesting mat-ter, while Shipping News, Foreign Intell-igence, Advertisements, etc. etc. will add to its usefulness.

The Gazette will be published every Saturday, at six dollars per year—pay-able on the reception of the third num-ber.

Communications for this paper to be sent to the "Oahu Printing Office," and to be addressed to the "Editor of the S. I. Gazette." Should any com-munications be received, which may be deemed inadmissible, they will be returned to the writer, upon application at the office.

Contributions, Advertisements, and Subscriptions, are respectfully solici-ted.

Stephen D. Mackintosh
Nelson Hall.

Honolulu, Oahu, July, 30, 1836.

A CARD.

LOUIS GRAYIER,
SAIL MAKER,
Honolulu, Oahu,
Sandwich Islands.

July 30 tf

"OAHU AUCTION ROOM"

STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH, continues to transact Auction business at the "Oa-hu Auction Room"; and solicits con-signments, to which he will devote his best attention. July 30 tf

SHRINE OF ADONIS!

W. M. JOHNSON,
"Cuts, curls, and shaves, with taste and care;
And to bald heads restores the hair"
Grateful for past favours—Johnson craves a continuation of patronage.
Gentlemen attended at their houses, at all hours and on short notice.
July 30 tf

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY executed, at the Office of the SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE.
Honolulu, July, 30, 1836.