

that the passports and certificates of citizenship holden by the several members of the missions are deserving of respect, and that their validity will be vindicated, if wantonly violated.

In case of hostility being extended through the ground, I know not that other or better "protection can be promised to the life and protection of the Missionaries of the American board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, residing in places remote from Honolulu and other islands," than an unimpaired testimony of their citizenship, under the broad seal of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) P. A. BRINSMADE.

The pamphlets sent us contain, 1st. An article of 47 pages, octavo, by Samuel N. Castle, containing a full account of the visit of *L'Artemise*, with the documents, except such as appeared in a previous article by Mr. Jarves, with a discussion of several points of interest in and connected with the proceedings. 2d. The article by Mr. Jarves. 3rd. Correspondence, &c., during the visit of the United States East India squadron.

The last article comes to us in a separate pamphlet, from which we copy the following:

"We the undersigned officers of the United States East India squadron having upon our arrival at this place, heard various rumors in relation and derogatory to, the American mission at these islands, feel it to be due, not only to the missionaries themselves, but to the cause of truth and justice, that the most unqualified testimony should be given in the case; and do therefore order one thousand copies of the annexed article and correspondence to be printed for gratuitous distribution, as being the most effectual mode of settling this agitated question in the minds of an intelligent and liberal public.

"Being most decidedly of opinion that the persons composing the Protestant mission of these islands are American citizens, and as such, entitled to the protection which our Government has never withheld; and with unwavering confidence in the justice which has ever characterized it, we rest assured that any insult offered this unoffending class will be promptly redressed.

"It is readily admitted that there may be in the operation of this, as in all other systems in which fallible man has any agency, some objectionable peculiarities; still, as a system, it is deemed comparatively unexceptionable, and

believed to have been pursued in strict accordance with the professed principles of the Society which it represents; and it would seem that the salutary influence exerted by the mission on the native population, ought to commend it to the confidence and kind feelings of all interested in the dissemination of good principles:

George A. Magruder, *Lieutenant*.

Andrew H. Foot, *Lieutenant*.

John W. Turk, *Lieutenant*.

Thomas Turner, *Lieutenant*.

James S. Palmer, *Lieutenant*.

Edward R. Thomson, *Lieutenant*.

Augustus H. Kilty, *Lieutenant*.

George B. Minor, *Lieutenant*.

John Haslett, *Surgeon of the Fleet*.

John A. Lockwood, *Surgeon*.

Dangerfield Fauntleroy, *Purser*.

Fitch W. Taylor, *Chaplain*.

Robert B. Pegram, *Master*.

Joseph Beale, *Assistant Surgeon*.

J. Henshaw Belcher, *Prof. Math's*.

Alex. G. Pendleton, *Prof. Math's*.

Honolulu, Oahu, Nov. 1st, 1859."

The "article" referred to above is that by Mr. Jarves. The correspondence consists of various letters by the missionaries, Commodore Read, the U. S. Consul, and the King. The impression made at the islands by the visit of the squadron seems to have been very happy, although the missionaries still feel deeply the necessity of a more direct interference of our government to vindicate and protect their rights, and especially to remonstrate against the principle of the *right of the strongest*, acted on by Captain Laplace, and by means of which he forced a passage to the islands for Popish priests and French brandy.

In consequence of the accusations brought by Laplace against the missionaries, Mr. Brinsmade addressed to the King a letter of inquiry on the subject.

The letter of King Kamehameha III., in reply relative to the conduct of the government and of the missionaries, is highly characteristic. He says:—

"When the American missionaries arrived in this country, we permitted them to remain in this kingdom, because they asked it, &c."

"When the priests of the Romish religion landed at these islands they did not first make known to us their desire to dwell on the islands and also their business. They landed in the country secretly."

And, he testifies, that the Sandwich Islands government were *not* influenced by the Ameri-