

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1840.

Vol. 1.—No. 21.

COMMUNICATED.

Continued from page 78.

On the evening of the 28th, the wind hauled to the southward, blowing fresh through the night, and in the morning hauled back again so as to enable us to steer our course.

The breeze continued to freshen till it was necessary to take in sail, and moor the boats to our oars, which were tied together and cast overboard. We made all snug for the gale, which was rapidly increasing, and quietly awaited the issue. Indeed it was evident to us that the winds were about to be let loose in all their fury. The sun at mid-day withdrew from the scene of elemental strife. The storm-cloud moved rapidly on its course, as if already on errand of destruction. Night was fast approaching, clothed in the majesty of the tempest. The sea moaned dismally under its agitations, as wave after wave reared their heaving waters high above us, threatening to overwhelm us. Never will that trying scene be forgotten by those from whom even hope had fled—and I would have considered the man mad or a coward that would have at that moment dreamed of escape. Even the short ejaculation of "Lord save us," had ceased to be repeated. Every countenance was clothed with a wild unearthly gaze of utter hopelessness. It was an hour of living death. And when the long, low swell of the sea told that a calm had succeeded the storm. It was really difficult to realize that we had been saved, and were yet inhabitants of—Ocean.

Perhaps we over-rated our danger; in fact I am aware that we were easily excited owing to extreme debility, the necessary result of close confinement, constant watching, and more especially of short allowance of bread and water.

We were unable to move in the boat except with great caution, for fear of upsetting. The scorching rays of a tropical sun through the day, and the chills of the night air, together with the constant drenching from the spray which continually broke over us, all had the effect to unman us, as to strength or courage.

Jan. 2, we had calms and thunder squalls at intervals through the day, and at sun-set thought we saw land ahead. According to our latitude and longitude we supposed it to be Bolabola, one of the Society Islands, and hoped ere the setting of another sun to regard our sufferings as a scene that was past, a tale that had been told—but that tale was destined to be augmented by a series of events yet to transpire.

During the night we had a heavy thunder storm, the rain falling in such torrents as to employ one man to bail the boat, not forgetting to replenish our water keg. At day break the rain had ceased, but a strong s. e. wind set in, blowing almost a gale—no land in sight—very thick to windward—threatening another tempest. The boats having no keel would not hold on by the wind, and notwithstanding we were confident of being but a few miles to the leeward of the Islands, we were obliged to put away and steer for some more westerly group. We held a consultation, and thought best to shape our course for the Hervey Islands, but as a number of small uninhabited islands lay in our course, we agreed to touch at one

of them for the purpose of ascertaining the variation of the chronometer. We decided upon Lord Howe's Island, where we were to rejoin, should we part company in the night.

Thus far we had been steering by the wind, but now our course was altered so as to run before it—and we did run, or more properly fly. With two large boat sails, set wing and wing, and a cracking south-easter, with a heavy sea, we fairly bounded over the billows. Those who have witnessed the sports of the Sandwich Islands natives, in the surf, may judge of our speed when poised on the pitch of a heavy swell the boats would keep that position for near a minute, and rushing through the water with frightful rapidity, almost buried in the foam.

During the day saw a cocoa nut and an orange afloat, also passed within oars'-length of the trunk of a tree, proving that the land was to windward not far distant, but to reach it with the wind as it was and was likely to continue, was out of the question; so we quietly kept our course. At sunset the wind lulled down to a moderate breeze, which continued through the night and following day. Saw numerous flocks of birds, indicating land near. At sunset they all took their flight to the west, and we shaped our course by them, running till ten in the evening, when we took in sail and lay-to, fearing we might miss the island or run ashore in the night. At three o'clock in the morning heard breakers, and saw the land by moonlight about half a mile under our lee. Took our oars and pulled round under the lee of the land, which proved to be Lord Howe's Island.

This island is low and well wooded, but completely encircled by a coral reef. We compared our reckoning by the chronometer with the longitude of the island as laid down in the charts, and ascertained that we were within fifteen miles of Bolabola when we steered away for the westward.

Now our object was, if possible, to effect a landing and remain on the island till we had recovered from our weakness, and till a westerly wind would enable us to run for the Society Islands. But to plan is one thing, and to execute another, all the world over; so it proved in this case.

We pulled round the island in search of some nook or opening in the reef where we might land in safety. But the edict of the Great Architect of Nature, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," was equally applicable to us, as the proud waves on whose bosom we were tossed. To attempt to force a landing through the breakers would have been madness, as the heavy sea occasioned by the late gale, lashed the shore with a foam of fury, threatening instant destruction. Thick clusters of bananas and cocoa nuts hung suspended from the trees, only a few yards distant, as if in mockery of hunger, but all attempts to reach them proved fruitless—and we proceeded on our voyage.

The birds were very tame, and flew so near us that we knocked one of them down with an oar, which we cooked in the following manner; a bottle of varnish was poured into a tin basin and set in the bottom of the boat; this was set on fire, and another tin basin used for bailing the

boat was held over it, containing the Booby, for such was the bird. In this way we made a kind of broth which supplied us, eight men, for two days; and I never enjoyed a greater luxury.

January 6th, had heavy squalls and rough sea, making us extremely uncomfortable, as we had no shelter from the pitiless storms that beat upon us night and day. Our health was wonderfully preserved under all these circumstances.

A small piece of hard bread dipped in fresh water, and sometimes just for a change, dipped in salt water, was our only food, except occasionally a flying fish might drop exhausted into the boat, and share the same fate with the one before mentioned. It became a very common circumstance to pick up a fish, bite off a chew, and pass it around, sometimes before it had done kicking—just as a countryman would a quid of tobacco.

This may be considered a fish story, but I had been to the Sandwich Islands, and there learned that a raw fish or a "cooked dog," might be turned to good account, and even had I been ignorant of that fact, the stimulus of hunger would have given us the hint.

We continued our course till the midnight of the 7th, when judging by our reckoning that we were in the vicinity of land, we took in sail and lay till morning.

At daylight, had Hervey's Island lying under our lee, four miles distant. Made sail and run down the north side, and on rounding a point our attention was attracted by a white house built in the European style. Various were our conjectures concerning it. That it had been built by some foreigner was evident from its construction, which seemed to relieve us of the fear of falling into the hands of savages.

As we drew near we counted six small huts near the white building, but could discover no human being. We took in sail and drifted slowly down the shore, in order that they might see us if there were any inhabitants. After drifting in this manner till we found ourselves opposite the settlement we hove-to, and lay still just out side the breakers. Half an hour passed and no signs of any human being could be discovered. We began to fear that they had secreted themselves until we had effected a landing, when they would pounce upon us. But something must be done. One of our number prepared himself to swim to the shore and ascertain the facts, regardless of the danger and of our exhaustion. But while we were detaining him, all at once a party of natives came running round a point of land, having discovered us, and came down to the shore, beckoning us to run our boats through the surf and land; but as this was hazardous undertaking we declined. As soon as they perceived us to hesitate, they almost instantly disappeared in the bushes and as suddenly returned again bringing a canoe, which they launched and came off to us, bringing a supply of cocoa nuts, as a token of friendship. And if they judged of the pacific nature of our visit by the practical welcome which the presents received, they must entertained the most exalted opinion of us. They spoke the Tahitian language which one of our number was so fortunate as to understand in some small degree. From them we learned that ma-

ny years before, a canoe containing about twenty persons, in passing from Tahiti to Huahine, had been driven to sea in a gale, and, after many weeks of suffering, was cast ashore on this island. The last of that unfortunate company was now before us. He was an old man, probably seventy or eighty years of age, and stated that he was a boy when cast on this island, which at that time was uninhabited. They lived in peace and harmony, and had increased to the number of forty-five. A canoe of forty persons had left the island to cross over to a neighboring one about one degree west, and were lost at sea, leaving only five on the island, viz: one man and his wife, about middle aged, their two sons, and the veteran of Tahiti, the father of this little nation.

The island is low but well covered with cocoa nuts, and, like most of the small islands, is surrounded by an unbroken reef, making it difficult and sometimes impossible to land or embark. The only food on which the natives had subsisted was cocoa nuts, fish, and birds, having no fresh water, but an abundance of cocoa nut milk. A missionary from Tahiti had visited them (probably Mr. Williams) and told them of the true God; and by his instrumentality the white house which so astonished us, had been built for a chapel.

The natives went ashore in their canoe and brought off a large stone, which served as an anchor to our boats, and then taking Capt. B. into the canoe landed him together with the interpreter. Capt. B. attended prayers with them immediately on landing, at which they clapped their hands, saying, "Our teachers have come. We have prayed for teachers, and, lo, they have come!" After learning the impossibility of landing with the boats, we thought it best to run over to the island of Aitutaki, (Wytootuckee,) one degree westerly.

Finding us determined to leave them, the native set about husking cocoa nuts and roasting fish for us to take with us.

At sunset made sail and stood away for Aitutaki; run till two o'clock in the morning and hove-to. At daylight saw the land six miles distant, run down the north side till we found a channel through the reef large enough to admit a small schooner.

The reef being about a mile from the shore, enclosed a large lagoon which served as harbor. Through this we run with a fair wind till the boats grounded about fifty yards from the beach. The natives collected by hundreds and surrounded us in such a body as to make it impossible to get out of the boat without walking on their heads.

First one would jump into the boat and assume an air of authority, then another would drive him out and take his place, each party filling the air with shouts which were echoed by the whole multitude, in one grand chorus of (to us) unintelligible jargon, which would have put the builders of Babel to the blush, and would have been a caution to the whole system of modern mobocracy. To us it was indeed a caution to prepare for the issue of a contest which was fast ripening to a fight.

We knew not the cause of the dispute in violent agitation, but I, for one, began to fear for our safety, not knowing but we had escaped the sea, to fall by the hand

of savages. The contest grew hotter, till they proceeded to blows among themselves. When, with a shout and a rush, the boats were stripped, and I found myself hugged in the iron gripe of a native, and borne off to a clump of cocoa nut trees, where I was made to understand that I must sit still; which feat really required but little effort. Whether I was destined to become the plaything of my new master, or whether I was to be swallowed at a gulp by some hungry cannibal, was more than I could divine. One thing was certain, the savage must have been decidedly hungry that would have swallowed me in such a fix as I then was; but my fears were soon relieved by being joined by my comrades, accompanied by a foreigner, resident upon the islands. After learning our circumstances, he informed us that we were perfectly safe, that the quarrel on our landing originated between two chiefs, each of whom wished the honor of welcoming us on his own premises; and while they were disputing the point, their attendants, in their rude manner seized every thing they could get hold of, and that it was all out of kindness to us. That was an unkind cut. To be knocked down and robbed, merely out of kindness, was a stretch of benevolence equalled only by the stretch of countenance exhibited on its application, by us care-worn, wo-begone pilgrims.

After a few moments consultation, a native came running to us, and motioned us to follow him, which we did, to a house about a hundred yards back from the beach, where we found Capt. B. not having seen him after our boat capture. We learned from Mr. Conet, the foreigner, that there were two natives of Tahiti on the island acting as missionaries and teachers, and the man who had received us at his house was one of them. A good dinner was served up by our host, and such a dinner, fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables, and fruit stood a poor chance before an appetite seventeen days old. The natives commenced bringing in our things and in a few hours had returned them all, except a few trifles which were lost in the scuffle even the nails taken out of the broken boat were scrupulously returned.

They manifested great sorrow for the affray at our landing, and seemed anxious to repay us by kindness; indeed, their hospitality was unbounded. This island lies in Lat. 18° 56' south, and Long. 159° 45' west, is seven miles long and three broad, and contained about two thousand inhabitants. The highest point of land we supposed to be about five hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and covered with a heavy growth of timber to the very summit, and is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Yams, sweet potatoes, kalo, and other vegetables are cultivated.

Among their fruits are found the cocoa nut, bread fruit, lime, orange, citron, pine apple, papain, bananas, and plantain, which grow in great abundance throughout the island; affording the natives a subsistence almost without an effort. Pigs and fowls were plenty, also wild game, ducks, &c., and rats—grown grey in mischief—would march in battalions, performing their nocturnal evolutions to the tune of ten thousand mosquitoes, whose performances certainly displayed great taste. But the rats, "the cannibals," it was as if a treaty between Moses and the locusts of Egypt had been ratified; they would nibble first my nose, and when sneezed at, proceeding to extremities would nibble my toes; having no other amusement, I used to nibble my lips in a rage, and think of the tale of Wittington's cat. The natives had a superstitious dread of them, from the fact that they were formerly considered sacred, and were worshipped by them; consequently, they could not be persuaded to molest them, and we were considered guilty of sacrilege when-

ever we engaged in the sport of a rat hunt.

The schools taught by the natives were well attended, and it was a rare circumstance to meet a native that could not read and write; a portion of the Bible and a few school books had been translated into their language and distributed among them by missionaries from the Society Islands. And it was really wonderful to see the effect which the word of God, and their teachers had produced in so short a period. Ten years ago, said one of the chiefs to me, had you landed here as you now do, perhaps we should have put you all to death; we should have sacrificed you to our gods, and perhaps should have eaten you—but we now worship the God of heaven, and our teachers read the book of God informs us that it was wicked. Therefore you are safe among us, "you are our brothers," "live with us in peace." Oh! the blessings of the gospel, I would that all who cavil at the Bible, and oppose missionary enterprise among the heathen, might realize, as we did, the blessed results of missionary labor.

One of our officers, during the whole voyage previous to our wreck had cried loud and long, against the missionaries who were doing so much mischief in the Pacific. When we decided upon landing on Aitutaki, he was constrained to ask with a countenance which betrayed the anxiety of his mind, Are there missionaries at Aitutaki? Why? responded Capt. B. I have always heard you express yourself as decidedly opposed to all missionaries. Captain B. (was his answer) this is no time to jest, I am fearful of falling into the hands of savages. Now under similar circumstances, this would have been the sentiment of ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who have most to say and do, in opposition to what they term fanaticism, but what in reality is taming the savage and making safe the highway of commerce throughout the earth.

From Mr. Conet we learned that there was but little prospect of our being taken off the island for some months, as ships seldom visited it at this season of the year, but that at Raratonga an island two and a half degrees south, there were English missionaries, and it must be frequently visited by vessels. We thought best that one boat's crew should remain, and the other proceed on to Raratonga. Accordingly Capt. B. and myself with two others, prepared to embark. Mr. Conet proved to be a most precious villain. We had missed our charts, compass, bent sails, and many other little articles, of value to us; and of course supposed the natives had taken them, and requested Conet to make the fact known to the chiefs which he did. The chiefs sent immediately and searched Conet's house in the first place; showing to us that he had established a character. The things were found under his house, and restored to us. From this moment Conet determined on having revenge, and the diabolical plot which he laid for our destruction is a humiliating exhibition of the depravity of the human mind, and of the depth of guilt and crime in which a man may involve himself. He appeared even more friendly to us than usual, after this transaction; and we suspected nothing. When our boat's crew were about leaving the island for Raratonga, Capt. B. called on Conet to interpret for us to the chiefs, and desired him to say to them, that we felt ourselves under great obligations to them for the kindness manifested to us by themselves and all their people, and also to say that if Capt. B. should ever visit the Hervey Islands again, he would bring them presents.

Conet turned immediately round and said to the chiefs; these foreigners are very angry with you, for seizing them and their boats, when they landed on your island. They desire me to say to you that they are going for a ship of war to come and destroy you all; this is my thought to you chiefs, that you seize the persons and property of these foreigners, and keep them on your island, lest you are all destroyed. This harangue produced an excitement among them which led us to suspect that all was not right, but to come at the facts we could not, as Conet was the

only interpreter. The chiefs immediately seized a small vessel built by and belonging to Conet, and put twelve men on board, making us to understand that they were to accompany us over to Raratonga.

January 25. Embarked in company with the schooner and twelve natives, and landed on Raratonga Jan. 17th, where we met a kind reception from the missionaries and natives. The natives which accompanied us from Aitutaki in the schooner, called at once upon the missionaries and stated that they were sent by their chiefs as a deputation to them, to dissuade us from our supposed purpose of having their island destroyed. Judge of our utter astonishment on learning the fact. Had the Aitutakian chiefs been in any degree hostile, our lives would probably have paid the forfeit.

Thus ended our cruise of 19 days, having gone over a distance of fourteen hundred miles in a boat 23 feet long 5 feet broad and 2 feet deep. Raratonga lies in latitude 21° 21' south and Long. 160° 00' west, it is about ten miles long and five broad and contained about 7000 inhabitants, a great proportion of whom were children and attendant upon the schools taught by the missionaries, Rev. A. Buzacott and Rev. Charles Pitman, of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Buzacott threw open his doors to us and did all in his power to meet our wants. We remained in his family four weeks and shall not soon forget his hospitable board.

Feb. 15. The ship Charles Carroll, of Dorchester, Captain Weeks, came in for recruits and on learning our circumstances very kindly offered to take us to the Society Islands. Accordingly on the 19 of February we took leave of our kind benefactors, and on the fourth of March arrived at the island of Raiatea Society Islands.

There we learned that the mates boat that had parted with us on the second night out had arrived at Tahiti—the boats crew left at Aitutaki were taken off by the ship Mentor, of New London, Capt. Rice. The men left on Starbuck Island were taken off six months after we left them, by the May Flower, Capt. Chase. From Raiatea Capt. B. took passage to Tahiti, and thence to the U. States, I took passage in the Charles Carroll for the Sandwich Islands, where I arrived November 1st.

Thus, after passing through various scenes of danger, we were all rescued, and no lives lost. And it will be perceived that this simple narrative is remarkable only for the accidents that did not occur, and the sufferings that we did not experience which usually attend the disasters of ship wreck, and which in the common course of events, might be supposed to have fallen to our lot; indeed, the hand of Providence was distinctly visible in our complete triumph over our difficulties.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1840.

We have learned with considerable surprise and regret, that exception has been taken at some remarks which appeared in our journal of late, in regard to the conduct of the seamen of the American Squadron while ashore on liberty. It was certainly far from our design to express any reflection on their conduct in particular, and we are sorry that such an inference has been drawn. It has been repeatedly said, and it is a remark in which we fully coincide, that the seamen have conducted themselves with much more decorum, than could have been anticipated, considering their own fondness for frolic and excitement and the great temptations which every where surrounded them. A landsman's and a sailor's idea of enjoyment are essentially different, and we think there are few of the former who are disposed to judge the latter uncharitably, or to injure their character.

While from their peculiar circumstances we think that they should be allowed every indulgence which can be consistently granted, yet we hope that the time will arrive when they may be induced to make a better use of their time and money, than in patronising haunts of dissipation; when their thoughts will more frequently be directed towards their distant families, and by a judicious disposition of their periods of relaxation, health be secured and a more rational happiness enjoyed, and

that a hale and comfortable old age will be the reward of their arduous services while afloat.

One word more in regard to the obnoxious paragraph. We merely referred to the evils which naturally flow from an unrestrained license for the sale of ardent spirits, believing that it will be injurious to the community, and that this government, like all others, will be obliged to interpose some police regulations to confine it to its proper limits.

The visit of the Squadron is of great advantage both to residents and Hawaiians. Business has become brisk, money is in circulation, and every thing wears a lively aspect. We have been informed that since its arrival, the retail trade to the natives has doubled, and other business in like proportion.

We have been favored with a glimpse of the papers from the United States and England, brought by the bark Henry, Capt. Dean, (in our last misprinted Henrietta. They are quite devoid of interest. The exciting events and topics with which our previous dates were filled, appear to have been succeeded by a political calm. Russia had abandoned her designs on China, and the newly acquired possessions of the English in the East Indies were tranquil. The Governor General of India was to command the expedition against Canton. Many ships were advertised in English papers of April, as up for that city, notwithstanding the warlike aspect of affairs with China. Tea had fallen seven pence per pound, and was quite unsaleable at that. Every thing appears to be quiet in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, and we do not hear even of a "rumor of war." Business was better, and stocks rising. All was quiet at Lima, when the Henry sailed. It was reported there, that the U. S. Ship Vincennes had arrived at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, a wreck, and that the remainder of the Squadron were lost at the South.

On Tuesday last the examination of the scholars of the Charity School took place. Those who were present expressed themselves much gratified by the orderly appearance of the children, and their proficiency in their studies. On the following day, an examination of the scholars of the native schools occurred. They were assembled at the Rev. Mr. Bingham's church to the number of 7000, all in European costume, presenting an interesting spectacle. The examination was said to have been very creditable to the pupils. The Governor, Captains Wilkes, and Hudson, and Dr. Palmer, of the American Squadron, made short addresses, which were listened to with much interest. The scholars were then marched through the town to the Rev. Mr. Smith's church, each school by itself, bearing an appropriate banner, and the whole procession headed by the young chiefs. Upon arrival there, the whole company sat down to a feast prepared for the occasion.

We regret that we are obliged to speak of these examinations from hearsay—knowing nothing of either, until they were concluded. As there are many who would like to be present on similar occasions, we would suggest the propriety of making them known through the columns of our paper. We will gladly give publicity, gratuitously, to any notices for benevolent purposes, or such as are for general information.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 13, 1840.
INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail from India reached London on Friday morning. It brings Calcutta, Madras and Bombay papers, and letters from private correspondents, to the 31st. of January. The intelligence from China comes down to December 15. No formal declaration of war has yet been fulminated against the Chinese. Instructions were, it is true, forwarded to the Governor General to make extensive preparations for such a contingency; but the Indian papers, although they report the progress of these preparations, do not contain any formal declaration of war. Al-

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at present appears to be certain in reference to such a course is, that a powerful expedition is about to appear before Canton, and that, if war should succeed this demonstration, the entire cost is to be borne by the Government, and not by the East India Company; and that, whether there be war or not, a large expense will be incurred before the "untoward" quarrel can be adjusted. The Calcutta Council states that the European force to be employed on this occasion will consist of not less than 10 regiments; 6 of which will be sent direct from England, 2 from Calcutta, and 2 from Madras.

Capt. Elliot still maintained his position at Kongkoo. It was stated, in the Indian journals, that Lord Auckland intended to accompany the expedition in the capacity of Ambassador. Our belief is, that there will, after all, be no war at all, unless the proverbial pig headedness of the Chinese, coupled with the conviction that they have justice on their side, should stimulate them to a fool-hardy determination to oppose force to force.

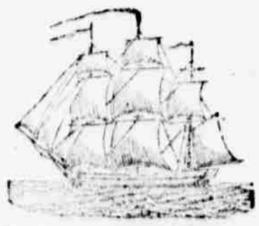
The Chinese cannot be insensible to the tremendous consequences of attempting to resist such an expedition as is now in preparation. The commander of the 30 war-junks engaged with the Volage has since died of his wounds; and Commissioner Liu, having sent off an express to Peking for further instruction, another commissioner, possessing, it is to be hoped, a little more discretion, has come to his aid, and has, it is said, already exhibited a disposition to treat—a disposition which will, no doubt, be still further increased when the British expedition heaves in sight of Canton. We may add, too, that the Chinese are by this time informed of the campaign in Afghanistan. A pacific termination of the affair is on all accounts to be desired, the more especially as a frightful loss of life must be contemplated in the event of a hostile collision; and the might which belongs to a righteous cause is unquestionably not on our side.

Meantime the Chinese are making vigorous preparations for a desperate resistance, should such a course be decided on. Large bodies of Chinese troops have landed at Macao. The chop, declaring that the trade with Great Britain is stopped forever, does not appear to have been very rigidly enforced; another confirmation of our impression, that the dispute will eventually be arranged without the necessity of resorting to extreme measures.

The intrigues of Russia have been effectually interrupted, so far as China is concerned; the idea of invading which, if ever entertained, has been abandoned. The newly conquered districts of India are tranquil, and seem likely to remain so.

Letter Bag for Ship Hero, for the United States, 16th November, at Ladd & Co's.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

- ARRIVED.**
- Oct. 23, Br. Whalebark Elizabeth, Coan, London, 300 bbls.
 - " 26, Haw. Sch. Clarion, Maui.
 - " 28, Am. Whaleship St. George, Fisher, N. Bedford, 16 mos. 350 bbls.
 - " 28, Am. Whaleship Trident, Richetson, 1200 bbls.
 - " 28, Am. Whaleship Galen, Borden, Warren, 25 mos. 1250 bbls.
 - " 29, Am. Whaleship Columbus, Joy, Nantucket, 16 mos. 550 bbls.

- " 29, Br. Brig Friends, put back for her boat, went to sea again same day.
- " 30, Am. Whaleship Abigail, Cox, N. Bedford, 15 mos. 600 bbls.

SAILED.

- Oct. 23, Am. Whalebark Equator, Fisher, to cruise.
- " 25, U. S. Sch. Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, for Kauai.
- " 25, Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, Tahiti.
- " 26, Br. Brig Harlequin, Cheime, Mazatlan.
- " 29, Am. Whaleship St. George, Fisher, to cruise.

PASSENGERS.

Flying Fish, Messrs. Agate, Rich, Peale, Dana, and Pickering, of the Scientific Corps, and Capt. E. Grimes.
Brig Friends, Mrs. Rugg, Mrs. Shaw, and two children, Dr. Brown.

List of vessels which have arrived at Lahaina since 16 inst, furnished by Mr. J. R. Von Pfister.

- Arrived,
- Oct. 19, Ship Howard, William Worth, 2d. Nantucket, 26 mos. 2150 bbls. 750 this season.
 - " 19, Ship Phoenix, Squire Sanford, New Bedford, 17 mos. 1600 bbls. 1300 this season.
 - " 20, Ship Charles Drew, N. Bonney Jr. Fair Haven, 26 mos. 1300 bbls. 400 this season.
 - " 20, Ship Courier, Edward Harding, New Bedford, 23 mos. 1400 bbls. 600 this season.
 - " 21, Ship South Carolina, Bailey, Dartmouth, 22 mos. 450 bbls. 150 this season.
 - " 21, Ship Abigail, New Bedford, Cox, 15 mos. 600 bbls. 300 this season.
 - " 22, Ship Daniel Webster, Nantucket, Plaskett, 22 mos. 1300 bbls. 300 this season.
 - " 22, Schr. Clarion, from Hawaii; has in tow the small Schooner belonging to Brig Friends.
 - " 23, Ship Galen, Borden, Warren, 25 mos. 1250 bbls. 700 this season.
 - " 23, Ship Young Hero, Allen, Nantucket, 23 mos. 2350, 900 this season.
 - " 23, Ship Ohio, Coffin, Nantucket, 14 mos. 700 bbls.

CLOTHING, By Auction, at 9, A. M.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, 3d. of November, at the Store of Mr. F. J. Greenway, an Invoice of Superior Clothing, consisting of

- White and Brown Linen Coats.
- White and Brown Jackets.
- White and Brown Pantaloon.
- Blue Camblet Pantaloon, lined.
- Marseilles, Velvet, Camblet, and Silk Vests.
- Brown Grass Cloth Jackets, &c.

This Clothing was all made to order, and affords a good opportunity to those who may be desirous of procuring a supply—as they will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

S. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.
Honolulu, Oct. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

B. & H. JACKSON, Black-Smiths, have taken a Shop on the premises of Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, where they intend carrying on Blacksmithing in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to to their business, to receive a share of public patronage.

B. & H. JACKSON
Honolulu, Oct. 31, 1840. 6w.

The papers subscribed for by the Officers of the United States Exploring Squadron, will be left regularly on Saturdays, at the American Consul's Office, except where it is otherwise desired. Those who wish their sets forwarded to the United States, can have it done by leaving their address with the Editor. 3w. Oct. 24.

FOR SALE.

A silver mounted Mexican Saddle.
Apply to J. J. Jarves. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale the following Goods, on reasonable Terms, viz:—
Prints—Ginghams,—Brown Blue and white Cottons—Brown and Blue Cotton Drilling—Linen Drill—White Cambric—Shirting Stripes—Hosiery—Suspenders—Bone Buttons—Wick yarn—Nankeens—Cotton and Linen Thread—Combs—Shoes—Shoe Blacking—Colored Pongee Hkds.—Nankeen Clothing—Colored Shirts, &c., &c.
Sandwich Island Sugar and Molasses—Coffee—Hyson Skin Tea—Butter—Cheese, Flour—Corn Meal—Dried Apples—Raisins—Figs—Citron—Tamarinds—Preserves—Pickles—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice—Cloves, Ginger—Honey—Sago—Sage—Olives—Mustard—Pepper—Salad Oil—Lemon Syrup—Tobacco—Pipes—Cigars—Snuff—Soap—Wines—Porter—Pale Ale—Stoughton's Elixir, &c.
A General assortment of Crockery, Hard Ware and Tin Ware.
Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

LADD & Co.

Have for Sale,
30 Bales Brown Cotton,
10 Cases Prints,
1 Do Grass Cloth,
50 Boxes Hyson Tea,
40 " Hyson Skin, "
200 " Congo Souchong Tea.
June, 6. tf.

E. & H. GRIMES,

Have on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, an assortment of English, American, and China Goods. Among which may be found the following, viz.
Brown, Blue, White Cotton and Linen Drills, Cotton Hdkds., Black, Blue, and White Linen and Cotton Thread, Bleached and Unbleached American Cottons, different widths and qualities, American, English and French Prints, Men's and Women's Cotton Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Satin, India Rubber and Cotton Suspenders, Marking Ink, Belt Ribbons, Bed-ticking, Sailor Stripes, Black Hats, Men and women's Shoes—Brocades, and calf skin Boots and Pumps, White Shirts, with linen and grass cloth bosoms, Portenot Robes, Pure Irish Linens, English Long Cloth, Ready Made Clothing, Cotton, Nankin, &c. &c., Tassels, Bonnets, Hair Brushes, Tortoise Shell Dress Combs, Wick Yarn.
CHINA GOODS.
Light and Dark Blue Cottons—Souchong, Hyson and Pouchong Teas, Sewing Silk, Blue and Yellow Nankins, White Grass Cloth, Crapes, Colored and Black Silk Hdkds., Ribbons, Grass Cloth Clothing, Plain Grass Hdkds., Muslin.
HARDWARE.
Shovels, Spades, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Jack Knives, Scissors, Pins, Needles, Gimblets, Padlocks, Butcher Knives, Hat Pins, Spring Balances, Iron and Brass Stoves, Iron and Wooden Coffee Mills, Percussion Caps, Bones and Bins, Sad Iron, Back Saws, Copper Tacks, Nails, assorted, Sheet Iron, Steelyards, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Wrought and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Tea Trays, Jew's Harps, Razors, Hair-cutters, Axes, Snake Slayers, Adzes, Jack Planes, Door Locks, Latches, Chest Locks, Nail Noodles, Fish Hooks, Flints, Looking Glasses, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, IRule, Iron Rivets, Brass Nails, Whet Stones, Socket Bolts, Brass Screws, Rim Locks, Screw and Pod Augers, Gunter's Scales, Powder Shot, Pig Lead, Gun Locks, Globe Lanterns, Coffee Roasters, Deck Lights.
STATIONERY.
Memorandum Books, Ledger Books, Cargo Books, Gilt-edge Note Paper, Letter Paper, Ruled and plain Cap Paper, Quills, Wafers, Blue, Black and Red Ink, Steel Pens, Inkstands, Shipping Papers, and Commercial Blanks.
LUMBER.
Cedar Logs, Cedar Boards, American Pine Shingles, Koa Boards, Plank and Shingles, N. W. Rattlers, and American Pine Rattlers.
SUNDRIES.
Olive Oil, Olives, Mustard, Spanish, Manila Cigars, Ground Sago, Snuff, Tobacco, Stoughton's Elixir, Lemon Syrup, Ketchup, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cloves, Black Pepper, Box Raisins, Dried Apples, Essence of Spruce and Peppermint, and Cinnamon, Gr. Ginger, Brown and White Sugar, Flour, Demijohns, California Beel, Beans and

Peas, 20 doz. Cut-Tumblers, Macaroni Vermicella, California, American & English Soap, Lucifer Matches, Capers, Ale, Old Port and Sherry, Cordage, Pails, Buckets, Course and Fine Combs, Sperm Oil, China, Pipes, Beads, Figs, Lozenges, Molasses, Stone Jars, Violins, Fine Heavy Blankets, Ship's Windlass, Jewelry, 1 Hemp Cable, Pitch, Rosin, Arrow-root, Cutlasses, Soup Ladles, Britannia Tea and Table Spoons, White Flannel, Red and Blue Twilled Wool Shirts, Malt Bags, Brooms, Denmark Satin, Harness Buckles, Music, Canes, Raspberry Jam, Preserved Gooseberries and Cherries, Axe Handles, Lavender Water, Confectionaries, Shave Brushes, Handspikes, Hour and Second Glasses, Gib Hanks, 1 China Bureau, 1 new Fore-Sail, 1 Clench Boat, 2 Chain Cables, 2 Anchors.

10,000 Coral Stone,
50 Piles Lime Stone,
100 Cords Wood,
400 bbls. Salt,
2,000 lbs Arrow Root,
50 Bbls. Beans,
20 " Corn,
For Sale by **LADD & Co.**
June, 6. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,
25 boxes Souchong Tea,
20 boxes Hyson Tea,
10 boxes Hyson Skin,
15 doz. Raspberry Wine,
10 " Stoughton's Elixir,
10 " Lemon Syrup,
10 " assorted Pickles,
5 M. ft. Koa Lumber,
25 M. Koa Shingles.
September 12, 1840. tf.

PEIRCE & BREWER,

Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
HAVE Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms, Merchandise imported from the United States, England, Chili, and China, and adapted to the trade of the
NORTH PACIFIC.
They offer to purchase the productions of the Sandwich Islands, and of California; and Bills of Exchange on England, France, Russia and the United States.

E. ESPENER,

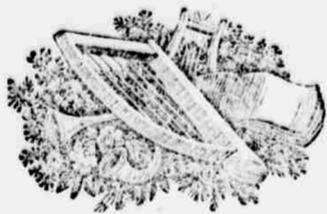
Has just received per Barque Forager, direct from London, the following articles, which he is now retailing at the most reasonable prices:—
Best wide and narrow Prints. Printed Muslins. Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine cotton Hose. Black and China silk Hose, and Gloves. Patent leather Dress Shoes. Strong calf leather Walking Shoes, and Boots. Fine 10-4 damask Table Linen. Fine 4-4 Bird's-eye Diaper. Fine Irish Linen. Fine Long Cloth. Striped Shirts. Fancy striped Shirts. Red and blue flannel shirts. Ready made Cloth Clothing. Fancy Summer Trowsers. Sailor's Sheet-ing and Cloth Trowsers. Fearnought Pea Jackets. A good assortment of Hard Ware. Double Gloucester Cheese. Coffee. Orange Nectar. Superior Port, and Sherry, from one of the first houses in London.

ALSO,
Fowling-pieces, Muskets, Fine sport-ing Gun-powder, Manila Hats, Manila Cigars, Manila Cigar Cases, Ginghams, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Bridles, Halt-ers, Stirrups and Leathers, Girths, &c. &c. &c. Aug. 29. tf.

SAM AND MOW,
BAKERS FROM CANTON.

Good people all—walk in and buy, Of Sam & Mow, good cake and pie; Bread hard or soft, for land or sea, "Celestial" made; come buy of we.
June 15. tf.

POETRY.



From the Knickerbocker, for March, 1840.
LIGHT.

"Bright effulgence of bright essence increate!
Before the sun, before the heavens, thou wert!"
MILTON.

I.
From the quickened womb of the primal
gloom

The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

II.
I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dies in the sinless
eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the Tiend's art on her trustful
heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

III.
When the waves that burst o'er a world
accursed
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few, the tried and
true,
Came forth among the dead;
With the wondrous gleams of my braided
beams,
I bade their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark
scroll
God's covenant of peace.

IV.
Like a pall at rest on a pulseless breast,
Night's funeral shadows slept,
Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem
plains
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the herald
bright
Of Heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Savior born—
Joy, joy, to the outcast Man!

V.
Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in
darkness and tears,
Feel my smile the blest smile of a
friend;
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is
embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

VI.
The desolate Morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms,
Till I bid the bright Hours chase the Night
from her bowers,
And lead the young Day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks Eve for his
lover,
And sinks to her balmy repose,
I wrap their soft rest by the zephyr fanned
west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

VII.
From my sentinel steep, by the night brood-
ed deep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless
sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wings,
His compassless bark, lone, weltering, dark,
To the haven home safely he brings.

VIII.
I waken the flowers in their dew spangled
bowers,
The birds in their chambers of green,

And mountain and plain glow with beauty
again,
As they bask in my matinal sheen.
O, if such the glad worth of my presence to
earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest in the home of the
blest,
Ever bright with the Derry's smile!
W. P. P.

A few copies of the HAWAIIAN
SPECTATOR, Vols. I. and II., for
sale at \$3 per volume, by
MILO CALKIN.
October 21. 3w.

NOTICE.

It being necessary to make arrangements
soon for the continuance of the Polynesian, as
was proposed in the Prospectus, for a year,
should the public patronage afford it a suffi-
cient support, the Editor respectfully re-
quests those who wish to continue their sub-
scriptions to give him immediate notice.
Also those who may wish to become subscri-
bers.

The back numbers can be had upon appli-
cation to the Editor, or at the Printing Office.
Communications addressed to him can
be left at Peirce & Brewer's, Ladd & Co.
or the Printing Office.
Oct. 10, 1840. 4w.

THOMAS CUMMINS.

Has on hand and for sale, American,
English and French Prints—White,
Blue and brown Cotton Drills—Linen
Drills—Buffalo Cloth—Bleached and
Unbleached Cottons—Hamilton Flannel—
English Chintz—Chally Dresses
—Pelerine and Scarfs—Black, Green
and White Veils—Fine Cambric Mus-
lins—Check—Tape—Muslins—Sprig
and Mull Muslins—Bishop Lawns—Lad-
ies' Silk Gloves—Black Crape—Pink
Crape—Petticoat Robes—Silk Cord—
Men and women's Hosiery—India
Rubber Suspenders—Cotton Suspend-
ers—Worsted Suspenders—Bed Tick-
ing—Men & Women's Shoes—Calico
and Striped Shirts—Ready-made
Clothing—Silk Handkerchiefs—China
Nankeens.

HARD WARE.

Pocket Knives; Spring Balances,
Knives and Forks; Scissors; Pins and
Needles; Gimblets; Padlocks; Percussion
Caps, and Sad Irons; Braces and Bits;
Soup Ladles; Gauges; Chisels; Hooks,
and Hinges; Files; Iron and Brass
Butt Hinges; Cast Steel Hand Saws;
Iron Back Saws; Compass Saws; Cut
and Wrought Nails; Cut and Wrought
Tacks; Hat Pins; Cast Iron Furnaces;
Latches; Butts; Sail Needles; Cross-
cut and Pit Saw Files; Door, Chest
and Armor Locks; Shovels; Sauce
Pans; Try Pans; Razors; Spoke Sha-
vers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jews-
harps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares;
Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons;
Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes;
Currier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass
Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigris; Chrome Yellow and
Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Spirits Tur-
pentine; Paint Brushes; Lamp Black;
Ground Log Wood, and Copperas.

STATIONERY.

Plain Letter Paper, Foolscap;
Playing Cards; Quills; Blue and Black
Ink; Inkstands, Penknives; and small
Blank Books.

Sundries.

Coffee; Olives; Cigars and Tobacco;
Stoughton's Bitters; Pepper; Currants
and Almonds; Dried apples; Cham-
paigne; Cider; London Porter; Hams;
Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes;
Peppermint; Swain's Panacea; Mo-
lasses Gates.

Assorted Crockery Ware; Glass
Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. of.

For Sale.

- 5 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Cotton, Nashua Mills.
- 8 bales 4-4 Brown Cotton, Tremont do.
- 3 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Drilling, do. do.
- 1 case $\frac{3}{4}$ White do. do.
- 15 cases 4-4 Blue Cottons, China.
- 10 cases Blue Nankins.
- 1 case Fine Cambric.
- 6 cases assorted Prints.
- 25 kegs White Lead.
- 25 kegs Black Paint.
- 25 kegs Green Paint.
- 1 case of Verdigris, in tin cans.
- 49 canisters best Linseed Paint Oil, each
5 gallons.
- 8 canisters do. do. 10 do.
- 25 bolts Russian Canvass.
- 2 bales Bagging.
- 12 kegs assorted Nails.
- 20 coils Russian cordage.
- 50 coils Manila Rope.
- 2 Chain Cables.
- 4 small Anchors.
- 6 cases Sheathing Copper.
- 30 barrels Beef and Pork.
- 22,000 lbs. Navy and Pilot Bread.
- 6 boxes China Shawls.
- 1 box Satin Figured Handkerchiefs.
- 1 box Pongee Handkerchiefs.

Peirce & Brewer.

Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1840. tf.

LADD & Co.

Have for sale.

- 100 Tons Sugar,
 - 20,000 Galls. Molasses,
 - 2,000 Do. Syrup,
 - 60 Pr. Ox Bows,
 - 1 Case Riding Saddles,
 - 1 do Paint Brushes,
 - 4 Casks Tin Ware ass'd,
 - 6 Kegs Cooper's Rivets,
 - 2 Tons Steel, ass'd,
 - 15 Cooking Stoves,
 - 14 Coils Lead Pipe,
 - 2 Tons Zinc,
 - 600 lbs. Brass Kettles,
 - 15 Half bbls. Coal Tar,
 - 20 Chal. Coal,
 - 100 Coils Cordage,
 - 200 lbs Sewing Twine,
 - 20 Bolts Canvass,
 - 60 Kegs Paint, ass'd,
 - 1 Case German Tumblers,
 - 10 Kegs Tobacco,
- Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

SALT.

100 barrels of Salt for sale by
B. PITMAN & SON.
Sept. 19. tf.

HENRY PATY & CO.,

Have for sale,

- 10 barrels American Beef, superior quality.
 - 10 bar. Am. Flour, sup. qual. (Gallego Br.)
 - 50 barrels California Beans.
 - 20 baskets Champagne.
 - 600 sheets Sheathing Copper, 16 and 24 oz.
- July 25. tf.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Co-part-
nership under the firm of
E. & H. GRIMES,
for the transaction of Mercantile Business.
ELLAB GRIMES.
HIRAM GRIMES.
Honolulu, March 21, 1840.

Engravings of Hawaiian Scenery and
Costumes; also, Maps. Done on Copper-
plate at Lahainaluna, Maui, by natives.
For sale by **PEIRCE & BREWER.**
Aug. 3. tf.

WANTED.

Six good Mules,
Enquire of **LADD & Co.**
June, 6. tf.

HENRY PATY & Co.,

Have for Sale on the most reason-
able terms, for cash, approved credit
or barter, a great variety of merchan-
dise, including.

DRY GOODS.

Silk, — Cambrics, — Gingham, —
Drillings, — Tickings, — Osnaburghs
—Merino, Chencille, Thibet and Cot-
ton Shawls, — Silk, Merino, and Cot-
ton Handkfs—Tuscan Bonnets—Silk
Satin, Velvet and Gauze Bonnet and
Belt Ribbons—White and Green Veils
—Wound Wire, — Rattans, — Bonnet
Wreaths and Flowers, — Tabs, — Gold
and Silver Wheat — Lace and Muslin
Wro't Capes and Pelerines—Scarfs—
Ladies Cravats, — French Net—Blonde
Lace — Insertion — Open work and
Common Ladies Hose — Elastics—
Picnic and Cotton Gloves—Petticoat
Robes—Silk, Satin and Bombazine
Neck Stocks—Hooks and Eyes,—Nee-
dles—Pins—Emery Cushions—Spool
Cotton — Buttons — Thread—Ready-
made Clothing, Suspenders.

HARDWARE.

Axes—Hatchets—Hand, Back and
Key-Hole Saws — Files — Rasps —
Knives and Forks — Sheath, Pocket
Pen and Dirk Knives — Scissors—
Butts and Screws — Door, Chest Mor-
tice and Pad Locks—Bolts—Sad Iron
—Japan'd Lamps—Plated, German
Silver, Britannia and Iron Tea and
Table Spoons — Jewsharps — Bras-
nails—Cut Tacks—Percussion Caps—
Stirrups and Bits—Rat Traps—Gun
Flints—Stew Pans, — Shot — Spikes
Slide Rules.

MEDICINES, &c.

Extract Sarsaparilla—Extract Be-
che — Epsom Salts — Calcined Mag-
nesia—Opodeldoc—Oil Spruce—Es-
sences—Cephalic and Maccaboy Snuff
—Stoughton's Elixir.

PROVISIONS.

Flour — Beef, — Ship Bread — Col-
Fish—Mackerel—Tea—Sugar — Cali-
fornia Beans — Pickles — Salad Oil—
Vinegar—Arrow Root — Corn — Potat-
toes.

FURNITURE.

1 Pr. Splendid Hair Cloth Sofas—
2 Side Boards — 1 Bureau — 1 Double
Wash Stand — 2 Single Wash Stands
— 1 Card Table — 6 Doz. Wood Seat
Chairs.

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Waggon and Harness—
600 Sheets Sheathing Copper — 2 M.
Am. Boards — 8 M. Am. Shingles—
3 M. Birch Boards and Joists — 12
Baskets Champagne—10 Cases Boots
and Shoes—20 Doz. Lemon Syrup—
20 Doz. Stoughton's Elixir—6 Cabo-
ses — Paint Oil—Chrome — Lamp
Black—Paint Brushes — Indelible Ink
Writing Ink — Sherry Wine — Riding
Whips—Bass Viol, Violin and Guitat
Strings—Silver Watches—Gold Breast
Pins — Harmonicons — Signal Horns
Umbrellas—Men's and Boy's Blk. and
Drab Hats—1 Set Heavy heaving
down Blocks—Bags—Twine—Brooms
—Rope—California Soap—Letter and
Bill Paper—Blank Books—Tobacco—
Axe Helves.

ALSO,

Just published, and for sale, by H.
P. & Co. the New Mexican Tariffs
and Port Regulations.

Cash paid, as above, for Bills of Ex-
change on the United States, Eng-
land, France or Russia.
Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, pay-
ble in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarter
Three Dollars; single copies, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one
square; forty cents for each continuance; more than
half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three inser-
tions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half a
square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for
each succeeding insertion.

Terms of yearly advertising made known on appli-
cation to the editor.