

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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Vol. 2.—No. 15.

POETRY.

A SKETCH.

BY ELIZA COOK.

The summer sun is stealing fast away,
And merry children join in noisy mirth,
Laughing and leaping in the golden ray,
The wildest and the gayest things of earth.

Fair forms are bounding rapidly about,
Light as the fairy imps in sylvan rings,
Drowning the blackbird's song with their
wild shout,
And chasing down the moth with azure
wings.

But there is one in quiet lonely mood,
Taking a shadowy path, apart from all,
Choosing the mossy margin where the flood
Leads to the loud and dashing waterfall.

Slow, lingering—now to gaze upon the tide,
And watch the swelling ripples gliding by;
Now bending o'er the brooklet's shelving
side,
With stiller breathing and a closer eye.

He muses with a long and earnest glance,
Noting the things his playmates never
heed;
Pausing to see the water lilies dance
To the soft music of the wave-splashed
reed.

He wonders none beside himself can find
Something to wonder at in woods and
streams,
And knows not that his fresh, untutored mind,
Is dreaming busily the poet's dreams.

He feels the immortal light of spirit live
Within his breast—but knows not that in
years
To come that warm and flashing ray will
give
The brightest rainbow through the bitter-
est tears.

Life's sand's run on, the wayward child is
now
All that foreboding tongues erst prophe-
sied;
Reflection's cloud has darkened on the brow,
And all youth promised, Time has not de-
nied.

The cheeks have less of roundness and of red,
The grey eye has become more softly deep;
The lips are thinner, but the spirit shed
Around them tells that feeling does not
sleep.

And still he takes the lonely way, and still
He saunters idly, seeming to love best
That which he loved of old—the wimpling
rill
And the thick wood that holds the owl's
nest.

Yet does he lean against the straggling tree,
When Summer flings her blossoms at his
feet;
And still he thinks the whirring of the bee
And distant tinkling sheepbell music sweet.

Yet does he wander on a starry night,
When crystal dew gems glitter on the sod;
Still will he hold upon the mountain height
Close questioning with Nature and its God.

What is he? Hark! the busy voice of Fame
Sounds 'neath the household roof from
heart to heart,
And heralds forth his glory and his name,
In notes whose echoes never shall depart.

What is he? Ask it of his own proud breast,
That glows amid cold poverty and wrong;
His lyre shall tell thee—he is bright and
blest,
The worshipped and the poor—a child of
song.

Translated from the French

CONTINUANCE OF PERSECUTIONS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Continued from page 55.

"Sometimes he thought himself in the presence of his persecutors, and addressed to them the most terrible truths. At other times he conversed with his dear neophytes, or his brethren. He prayed

frequently, and his rosary never left him. On the 4th of December about five o'clock in the evening, he ceased to speak. I administered to him, and applied to him the indulgence of a good death. [Indulgence de la bonne mort.] He seemed to understand the words which I from time to time addressed to him. His hands were joined, his visage calm and serene; his lips were repeating doubtless, some of those prayers which he had so often suggested to the dying. I began to recite over him the prayers for the dying, and two hours after midnight I received his last sigh. We were then in the midst of the ocean, and I greatly feared that he would be cast to the mercy of the waves; but he was spared, and eight days afterwards, that is, on the 13th of December, 1837, we arrived at Ascension. The next day I interred the first apostle of Oceanica, in a little island of the Ascension group, called Naho. Two unbaptised Sandwich Islanders and two Tahitians carried the corpse; the grave was dug by natives, and I was the only one to pray for him.* I engaged the king, or chief, of that settlement to build me a cabin near the tomb where I had placed the mortal remains of the friend who was so dear to me. He commenced the work, and in a few days I was able to take possession of it. On St. Noel's day, I had the happiness of saying mass in a land where that holy sacrifice had never before been offered.

As there is no relation between the language of Gambier and that of Ascension, it was a long time before I could understand those who came to see me in my solitude. Yet, by attention and study, I became able to guess out a part of what they said to me, and to stammer some words before them. I have spoken to them of the creation of the world, the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, the punishments and rewards of the life to come, the fall of man, and the incarnation. How much good may be done in that island! Doubtless, the cross will not be planted there without suffering; for the islanders are strongly attached to their superstitious, and very corrupt, but they have not yet abused grace. The king has always been full of goodness to me; the queen has shown me the same kindness; they supplied me with food for seven months. I regret that I have not time to furnish you with other details. It is near midnight, and the vessel sails tomorrow morning. I can only say that I have built a little funeral chapel over the grave of M. Bachelot. July 20, 1838; I left Ascension, and on the 10th of November arrived at Gambier, where every thing continues to go on according to our wishes."

After so many afflicting details concerning christianity at the Sandwich Islands,

* M. Alexis Bachelot was aged 41 years; born at St. Cyr, near Belesme, (Orne) February 22, 1796, he was named apostolic prefect of the Sandwich Islands in 1825, and left for Oceanica about the close of 1826. Here is the eulogy which my lord of Nipolis pronounces upon him, in a letter in which he feelingly deprecates his death. "The mission in Oceanica has lost much in the death of its founder. His application to his missionary duties, his zeal for the service of God, made him a man truly apostolic; the intrepidity with which he always faced dangers when laboring for the salvation of souls, his activity and his prudence, the facility with which he spoke and wrote the language of his neophytes, made him formidable to his adversaries. They can claim the credit of causing his death; but I hope that even his death will be profitable to the mission."

it will doubtless be heard with joy that measures have been taken by the French government to secure the liberty and religious interests of the persecuted Catholics in those seas. The frigate L'Artemise, captain Laplace, arrived at Wouah, July 9, 1839, with orders to enforce the acceptance of the following conditions:

1. That the Catholic worship shall be declared free throughout all the dominions of the king of the Sandwich Islands; that the members of that religion shall enjoy all the privileges granted to Protestants.

2. That ground shall be given by the government at Honolulu, a port frequented by the French, for the erection of a Catholic church.

3. That all the Catholics imprisoned on account of their religion, since the persecution commenced against the French missionaries, shall be immediately restored to liberty.

4. That the king of these islands shall give security for his future conduct, &c.

The king, after having deliberated with his chiefs, submitted to all the conditions imposed upon him. A solemn mass was immediately performed, to consecrate the new era which opened itself to the Catholics. The priests, who were on board the Artemise, forthwith commenced the exercise of their functions.

For the Polynesian.

Translated from the Hawaiian.

Laws of the Hawaiian Islands.

Continued from page 46

8. Of free and prohibited Fishing Grounds.

1.—Of free fishing grounds.

His majesty the king hereby takes the fishing grounds from those who now possess them, from Hawaii to Kauai, and gives one portion of them to the common people, another portion to the landlords, and a portion he reserves to himself.

These are the fishing grounds which his majesty the king takes and gives to the people; the fishing grounds without the coral reef, viz. the Kilohee ground, the Lubee ground, the Malolo ground, together with the ocean beyond.

But the fishing ground from the coral reefs to the sea beach are for the landlords, and for the tenants of their several lands, but not for others. But if that species of fish which the landlord selects as his own personal portion, should go on to the grounds which are given to the common people, then that species of fish and that only is taboo. If the squid, then the squid only; or if some other species of fish, that only and not the squid. And thus it shall be in all places all over the islands; if the squid, that only; and if in some other place it be another fish, then that only and not the squid.

If any of the people take the fish which the landlord taboos for himself, this is the penalty, for two years he shall not fish at all on any fishing ground. And the several landlords shall give immediate notice respecting said fisherman, that the landlords may protect their fishing grounds, lest he go and take fish on other grounds.

If there be a variety of fish on the ground where the landlord taboos his particular fish, then the tenants of his own land may take them, but not the tenants of other lands, lest they take also the fish taboos by the landlord. The people shall give to the landlord one third of the fish thus taken. Furthermore, there shall no duty whatever be laid on the fish taken by the people on grounds given to them, nor shall any canoe be taxed or taboo'd.

If a landlord having fishing grounds lay

any duty on the fish taken by the people on their own fishing grounds, the penalty shall be as follows: for one full year his own fish shall be taboo'd for the tenants of his own particular land, and notice shall be given of the same, so that the landlord who lays a duty on the fish of the people may be known.

If any of the landlords lay a protective taboo on their fish, when the proper fishing season arrives all the people may take fish, and when the fish are collected, they shall be divided—one third to the fishermen, and two thirds to the landlord. If there is a canoe full, one third part shall belong to the fishermen, and two thirds to the landlord. If the landlord seize all the fish and leave none for the fishermen, the punishment is the same as that of the landlords who lay a duty on the fish of the people.

If, however, there is any plantation having fishing grounds belonging to it, but no reef, the sea being deep, it shall still be proper for the landlord to lay a taboo on one species of fish for himself, but one species only. If the parrot fish, then the parrot fish only; but if some other fish, then that only and not the parrot fish. These are the enactments respecting the free fishing grounds, and respecting the taking of fish.

2.—Respecting the taboo'd fishing grounds.

Those fishing grounds which are known by the people to have shoals of fish remaining upon them, shall at the proper season for fishing be placed under the protective taboo of the tax officers, for the king. The fishing grounds on Oahu thus protected, are 1. Kalia, 2. Kechi, 3. Kapapa, 4. Malaeakuli, 5. Hahihi. On Molokai, as follows: 1. Punalau, 2. Ooia, 3. Kawai, 4. Koholanui, 5. Kaonini, 6. Aikoolua, 7. Waiokawa, 8. Heleiki. On Lanai the Bonita and the Parrot fish. On Maui, the Kuliku of Honuaula and other places.

On Hawaii, the Albicore.

On Kauai, the Mullet of Huloia, Anchola, Kahili and Haralei, and the squid and fresh water fish of Mana, the permanent shoal fish of Niiban, and all the transient shoal fish from Hawaii to Niiban, if in sufficient quantity to fill two or more canoes, but not so small a quantity as to fill one canoe only. But if the fishermen go and borrow a large canoe, that all the fish may be put into one, then there shall be a duty upon them.

On the above conditions there shall be a government duty on all the transient shoal fish of the islands. The tax officer shall lay a protective taboo on those fish for his majesty the king, and when the proper time for taking the fish arrives, then the fish shall be divided in the same manner as those which are under the protective taboo of the landlords.

If the tax officer seize all the fish of the fishermen, and leave none for those who take them, then he shall pay a fine of ten dollars, and shall have nothing more to say respecting the royal taxes. But if the order for seizing all the fish of the fishermen was from the governor, then he shall no longer be governor, though he may hold his own lands, and the tax officer shall not be turned out of office. At the proper time the tax officer may lay a protective taboo on all the king's fish, and the landlords, all around the island. But it is not proper that the officer should lay the taboo for a long time. The best course is for the officer to give previous notice to the fishermen, and then the common people and the landlords to fish on the same day. Thus the rights of all will be protected.

But no restrictions whatever shall by any means be laid on the sea without the reef even to the deepest ocean. Though those particular fish which the general tax officer prohibits, and those of the landlords which swim into those seas, are taboo. The fine of those who take prohibited fish is specified above.

9.—Advice to the Governors and Landlords.

It shall be the duty of those to whom the king gives lands to see that they do not establish other landlords under themselves but over the people. Let that business come to an end. The establishing of a multitude of landlords over the same tenant, the travelling of the people a great distance to the work of their landlords, and thereby leaving all the affairs of their lands in a bad condition, the harboring of a multitude of sluggards, and women too who do nothing, the chiefs and the landlords grinding their tenants, the making of feasts by higher ranks, for the purpose of getting the property of the poor; the taxing of those people who desire to do business with their landlords, and that too by the district and land agents, and without any fault on the part of the people, the landlords forcibly urging the people to trade contrary to their wishes; the unequal punishment of criminals by the judges—the proper name for these things mentioned in this section is—thievish seizure, unjust taking away, robbery, unjust taxation, unjust oppression, imposing urgent burdens—avarice. These are the wealth-destroying blasts which impoverish the kingdom. This conduct of the governors and heads of districts, and chiefs, shall cease. Let no criminal act of the kind be done hereafter; for lo! these are the blasts of the land! Let none of the landlords under the king, and none of the land agents under them do any of all the things forbidden in this law. If any one of the persons spoken of in this edict do any of the things forbidden in this law, he shall pay all damages sustained by him to whom he does the damage, and if he continue to do thus, his fine shall be, that he shall no longer be a landholder in these islands, and they shall be fined to half the amount of the property which was sought; such is the fine of those who set aside the directions of this section.

The business of the governors, and land agents, and tax officers of the general tax gatherer, is as follows: to read frequently this law to the people on all days of public work, and thus shall the landlords do in the presence of their tenants on their working days. Let every one also put his own land in a good state, with proper reference to the welfare of his body, according to the principles of Political Economy. "The man who does not labor enjoys little happiness. He cannot obtain any great good unless he strives for it with earnestness. He cannot make himself comfortable, nor even preserve his life unless he labor for it. If a man wish to become rich, he can do it in no way except to engage with energy in some business. Thus kings obtain kingdoms by striving for them with energy." The divine teacher said to our first ancestors thus, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," and that is the business of those most particularly spoken of in this law. Reflect well on the meaning of the words spoken herein.

10. The business of the chiefs the present year.

On the first year after the promulgation of this law it shall be the duty of the chiefs under his majesty the king to read frequently what is herein written, and reflect well on the meaning of this new law of the kingdom, and search out encouragement for the people to labor with the animating hope that the sweat of the face will obtain its due reward—to sustain the requirements of this law in order that the kingdom itself may be regenerated—to select suitable times to be devoted to seek-

ing the welfare of the officers of the kingdom, and your own also, and that of the landlords and common people, together with that of strangers who are permitted to dwell in these islands, that they may prosper and be happy. This is the business for which you should meet for consultation: to promote the welfare of the industrious and of others—to disperse those lazy persons who live in hordes around you, through whom heavy burdens are imposed upon your laboring tenants; to look up agents capable of acting according to the requirements of this law, and tax officers both to aid the general tax gatherer, and to act on your own particular lands—to place your children and younger brothers in the High School of the nation—to seek for a higher kind of prosperity than that which we have heard existed under the reign of Kamehameha I, when the old man and woman, with the child, could sleep safely in the highway—to remove the ignorant land agents and those officers who tax the people unjustly. From which causes the people are oppressed and the kingdom impoverished. To put an end to every thing which is at variance with this law—to cherish that which will drive away the enemies of these islands—to put an end to your covetousness, by which the poor are dispossessed of that which is lawfully their own—to treat with kindness those who devote their strength to labor, till their tattered garments are blown about their necks, while those who live with you in indolence wear the clean apparel, for which the industrious poor have labored. Wherefore have compassion upon them in accordance with the requirements of that covenant to which you have sworn, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Let the chiefs reflect well on these duties in order that they may perpetuate their rank as chiefs on these islands. Scatter your people about upon the lands that they may cultivate them and become rich. Thus will their good will to us be increased, and thus the people of the kingdom will be eased somewhat of their burdens.

11. Duties of the tax officers.

On the first year after the publication of this law, these shall be the duties of the tax officers which the governors appoint to aid the general tax gatherer:—the general tax gatherer shall instruct the agents of states, counties, districts, plantations and farms, that they all labor faithfully on the public labor days of the king, to grow that kind of produce which is best suited to each particular land in every part of the island. Though cotton is a production which is considered by this law as very important. Let that be planted in abundance as a new source of wealth to these islands. That is a third article in which taxes will be received, of which the tax officer shall give universal notice. In the same manner as he prompts the people in relation to the money tax for the poll, and the pork tax for the land, so also he shall prompt them in relation to the growth of cotton. Other kinds of produce may be cultivated at the option of the officers and people. If they are industrious their hopes will be realized. Let the tax officers see that the taxes are assessed in strict accordance with the requirements of this law—let them enumerate the people, male and female, together with the children who pay the yearly tax; and make a separate enumeration of the old men and women and those children who do not pay taxes—let them take a yearly account of the deaths and births, by which it may be ascertained whether the people of the kingdom are really diminishing in numbers or not, and by that means the amount of taxes can be known.

Furthermore, ignorant persons shall be no longer employed, neither as tax officers nor as land agents, for that is a means of oppressing the people and making them poor, they being so accustomed to impose

burdens at will, and receive the property of others without pay. This is perhaps the reason why the people at the present time are so lazy, and work so feebly.

Ye landlords, to whom lands are given in charge, no longer rule your tenants in ignorance, lest the tax officers being enlightened in the principles of this book nullify your title as landlords, and we give the lands to those who are ready to aid the feeble portions of the community. The ignorant shall receive their proper reward, poverty, and the lands shall be given to other lords. This penalty, poverty, shall be the reward both of chiefs and people, if they act in reality contrary to the above.

12. The business of Females.

This is the appropriate business of all the females of these islands; to teach the children to read, cipher, and write, and other branches of learning, to subject the children to good parental and school laws, to guide the children to right behavior, and place them in schools, that they may do better than their parents. But if the parents do not understand reading, then let them commit the instruction of their children to those who do understand it, and let the parents support the teacher, inasmuch as they feel an interest in their children, let them feel an interest in the teacher too. But if any woman do not conduct according to the requirements of this section, then let her return to the labor of her landlord as in former times, to such labor however as is appropriate to women. The tax officers will look to and manage this business.

13. Of laying New Restrictions.

All the governors are hereby forbidden to lay new burdens of their own invention on the lands. When you condemn any one unjustly, do not lay the blame on the laws of the kingdom, and when you lay grievous burdens on the people, do not cast the blame on his majesty the king, nor on the law; do not behave thus, lest even the country people rise up before you and expound to you the meaning of this book. Wherefore execute none of your own peculiar plans unless the king first subscribe his name to what you wish to say to the people. The proper course is when any governor perceives that some new crime is becoming prevalent, or perhaps makes some discovery which may be of value to the kingdom, or to the people, if carried into execution, for him then to give notice of his discovery to all the governors, and when they signify their approbation, then present the same to the king, and if he suffix his name, then it becomes a law of the kingdom, for it is much better to execute such plans as will not be condemned by any of the sections of this law, that plan having been formed for the benefit of the kingdom, and been unanimously approved.

But those governors, land agents, landlords and chiefs who set aside the edicts of this book which regulate the taxes of the whole kingdom, and pursue a course, unjust, burdensome to the poor, and oppressive to those who labor in employments to increase your wealth, a course to render destitute those who patiently endure fatigue and the scorching rays of the sun, who pretend that your oppression of the people is in accordance with the word of God; who punish the crimes of the lower classes in a manner at variance with the meaning of the law; who lay taboos on those employments by which the people seek to enrich themselves, especially if you perceive that a number of men are engaged in the same employment, and make it profitable, then you monopolize it to yourselves and forbid any to engage in it unless they pay a tax to you; who lay unequal taboos to enrich one class while the impoverish others who should be equally enriched while they do well; those agents of the general tax gatherer who compel the people who are

destitute of money and pork to pay their taxes in articles which do not grow upon the land; and the compelling the people to go a great distance to labor for their landlords; whosoever of you does any of the things forbidden in this section, he shall pay all damages, and if he persevere in such a course, he shall forfeit one third part of all his lands. If he afterwards continue to pursue the same course, he shall forfeit another third, and if he continue still, he shall forfeit the remainder. See, the eleventh section. These lands, thus forfeited, the king will give, to those industrious persons who conform to this law. Such shall be the punishment of those high minded persons who set aside the requisitions of this law respecting the property of the kingdom.

To be Continued.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1841.

COMMUNICATED.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No. 9.

ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN JOB STAYATHOME.

Koloa! what! everlasting Koloa again! you will be tempted to exclaim, in the extremity of your long suffering patience.—Gentle Cousin, bear with me a little longer, and my subject will be worn so thin that even you can easily see through it. Its sweets I have dwelt on fully and now for the reverse. The good folks of Honolulu think it a hard case when an arrival does not take place weekly, bringing a fresh batch of news, which is speedily seized upon by a favored few, and doled out in terms and additions to suit ears doubting, or ears believing. When there is a particular scarcity of the article, all seem to be filled with one sentiment, and wander about with wan visages, shaking hands with all they meet, and like the Athenians of old, (and in that the resemblance unfortunately ends) inquire, "what news today—" the stereotyped response is, "Nothing—but it is very hot," a fact which uttered, seems wonderfully to relieve the minds of both parties, and they hurry off to repeat the same process, perhaps for the ninety-ninth time that day. In fact, the Honoluluans do by a bit of news, pretty much as a young miss does by a compliment to a friend which she may by chance have heard—I have got a compliment for you; have you got one for me?—let your news be ever so fresh and promising, and you will find some one who can add to it. For my part I wish the king would for the sake of encouragement to those who are most versed in the practice, license them, lest an art of such incalculable advantage to the community, should lose half its value by becoming too common. But all this is just nothing. I intended to say, that all who come this way, should lay in a good stock of the article, for it meets with a ready demand. The weekly packet that bears all despatches to this place, is looked for with an eagerness that few but those who have experienced the pang of mingled hope and disappointment can realize. Perhaps a rumor of an arrival at Honolulu, from the United States—with letters, bundles, and many a kind token of love and remembrance from absent dear ones, has reached here. Twenty thousand long miles have they come, and months, maybe years have intervened since the last were received. Expectation is on tiptoe. Sharp eyes are turned to the windward—days slip by, and still they are not weary with watching. The mind seeks relief for hope deferred in supposing that some accident has changed the common course of nature; the vessel as if it had will of its own won't come, or some, less charitable, imagine that a malicious pleasure on the part of those in charge, aggravates the case. Conjectures are multiplied. At last—Sail ho! is shouted—former feelings subside

as speedily as they were raised—on comes the tiny craft, more like a sea-bird, than a work of man—impatient of its contents, its swelling canvass filled by a favorable gale. Horses are mounted, and the excited expectants ride en masse to the beach. How long the minutes are—how slowly they work! the boat is at last lowered, and Captain Spankerboom steps ashore with all the importance of an ambassador extraordinary, and delivers the packet. Now a revulsion of feeling takes place. Expectation is succeeded by possession—possession arouses reflection, and reflection gives place to hopes and fears. A mother, father, sister, brother, wife, child, to be heard from—are they well? Death, disease, misfortune, have preyed upon others in the mean while, why should they have been exempted? Has business prospered, or will this crush all those dear earned hopes. Each palpitating heart confines its queries to its own recesses, and trembling fingers slowly unseal the dreaded yet welcome intelligence. A long drawn breath, and in silence each devours the precious contents—and here I leave them—this is a common experience to exiles, and all can appreciate its truth. After a storm comes sunshine, and after letters come boxes—offly the covers, and the contents are tumbled out with an eagerness of curiosity, that unold treasures could not have drawn forth. The box is from home—the contents from earth's dearest relations. Each article, though thousands similar lie unnoticed on the shelves of many a shop, is praised, criticised, and praised again, and a blessing breathed for the bestower. That one word, home, the centre of all that constitutes happiness in our mother-land, is the spell that thus melts the spirit, and revives long dormant affections. Thus it is here. Joy is dearly bought and dearly prized. Apart from the world, though in a paradise of natural beauty, the foreign inhabitants form a community sui generis. A Protocol of the allied powers of Europe brings no fears to them; whether Metternich regulates his vineyards, or rules empires, it matters not. The Grand Porte may perish despite his sublimity, and the Celestial Potentate get knocked on the pate by an English marine; still, grass will grow, water will run, and none the less sugar be made in Koloa. Its denizens will retire to rest at eight o'clock P. M. and rise before the sun. Not but what there are exciting topics here, for there are enough of them. The whole wisdom of the place is called upon to devise measures for repairing a bridge, or counteracting a sudden strike for higher wages on the part of the tawny laborers. If any man wants occupation, and plenty of it, let him undertake the surveillance of a dozen Kauaians—Old Hays himself could be mystified. The kanakas cheat and abuse their employers, and their rulers do their best to cheat both white and copper miners. The old lady who now holds the reins of government, keeps a shrewd eye to her personal profits. According to custom, when His Majesty was to visit this island, new houses must be erected for him and suite. Amelia selected a site, very convenient to her own lands, but by no means so for the purpose of the King. His men were obliged to build them; after the arrival, they had doubtless anticipated, did not suit him, and he slept elsewhere. As soon as he was gone, the wily governess appropriated them for her own use, and thus secured two good houses at no expense to herself. It would however be unfair to judge of all the rulers of the nation by the specimens on this island, and despite all their craft in perverting the laws, a very general improvement has taken place. The taxes are exceedingly onerous, amounting to a quarter or more than a laborer can earn, should he have employment the whole year.

The roads about Koloa are excellent, and indeed over the island generally; the result

of the labors of those who from neglecting to amend their own ways, are obliged to mend the ways for others. If all crim. con. cases were treated with the same fare in more civilized lands, we should hear less of them in public—at least the male delinquents would find it rather an unpleasant method of footing the damages.

I have often been amused at the remarks of strangers upon the singular vehicles, those little four wheeled wheel-barrows, in which the fair dames of Honolulu, cause themselves to be transported about the dusty streets. They have become now so numerous as to make quite a turn-out, when any occasion calls them forth, with their biped steeds, tugging before and pushing behind, and no little ingenuity is now required in ornamenting their graceless sides. One even has condescended to visit this place, and has fairly driven the handcart in which I took my first ride here with a lady, out of use. The handcart is now metamorphosed from a lady's carriage to a carrier of wood and stone, while its lazy rival stands the livelong day, like a pampered coach horse, under a shed, awaiting its mistress's orders.

Experience is a stern master, and a somewhat expensive one, as those who wound their hopes up in silk-worm cocoons, found to their sorrow. Could the result have been foreseen, the importing of Morus Multicaulis would have proved quite as ridiculous, as the planting of Pearl Sago, by a former planter here, who not realizing his crop quite as soon as he anticipated, wisely concluded to plant sugar cane in its stead. Fortunately for his purpose he had not roots to root up, as is the case with those who are now substituting cane for the mulberry.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 15, Ship Wm. Thompson, Doane, 28 mos 3900 bbls—1900 sperm.
16, Ship Copia, Macomber, 13 mos 2500 bbls—350 sperm.
17, Sch Clarion, from Maui.

MAUI, Arrived, Ship Beaver, Rogers, and Brig Hannah, Norton, both from Oahu
Sailed, 15, Ship Elbe, Merrihu,—16th, Ship Jefferson, Cash.

PASSENGERS.
In the Lama, from California, (omitted last week,) Mr. J. Sinclair.

Advertisements.

FOR BOSTON.

The Ship FAMA, C. HOYER, Master, will sail for Boston, via Tahiti and Valparaiso, on or about the 8th October. For freight or passage to either place, apply to the Master, or to PEIRCE & BREWER.
Sept. 18, 1841.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have for Sale
Brown Linen. Super Webb Braces. Super India Rubber Braces. Cotton Bandanna Hdkfs. Large Cotton Flag Hdkfs. Imitation Pongee Hdkfs. Colored Cotton Half Hose. White Cotton Half Hose. Imitation Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Super Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Large Choppas. White and Brown Linen Thread. Russia Sheet- ing. Ravens Duck. White Linen Drills. French Linen. Mourning Lawns. Black Bombazine. Colored Bombazine. Russia Diaper. Check Muslin. Jaconet Muslin. Check Cambric. Stripe Cambric. White Cambric. Super White Linen. Birds Eye Diaper. Linen Damask. Printed Linen Drills. Stripe Linen Drills. Assorted Sewing Silk. Stay Lacings. Pearl Shirt But-

tons. White Suspender Buttons. Pea Jacket Buttons. Figured Vest Buttons. Figured Coat Buttons. Black Silk Cravats. Patent Pins. Crash. Mous. de Laine. Vestings. Pantaloon Check. Summer Cloth Plaid Crape de Lyons. Fine Erminet. Broadcloth, Black. Satin Stripe Chally. Ladies' Gloves. Ladies Scarfs. Pressed Crapes. Swiss Figured Muslin. French Muslins. Saleratus. Dried Apples. Nutmegs. Allspice. Malmsey Wine, extra. Paste Blacking. Pipes. Raisins. Cassia. Gaiter Boots. Gentlemen's Calf Boots. Ale. Nails. Fine Ivory Combs. Tooth Brushes. Cambleteens. An assortment of Stationery. Ladies' Kid Shoes. Ladies' Kid Slippers.

A select assortment of Cut and Pressed Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Cake Dishes, Lamps, Tumblers, Door Knobs, Salts, etc.

Honolulu, May 27, 1841. eptf.

PEIRCE & BREWER

Have lately received per Brig JOSEPH PEABODY from China, the following named articles, whsch they offer for sale on low terms:—

- 1200 pieces 30 yds ea 4-4 Blue Cottons.
 - 220 " " 3-4 Blue Drill.
 - 2 cases fine English Long Cloth.
 - 1000 pair China Shoes.
 - 21 cases Pearl Sago.
 - 375 pieces 4-4 Bleached Cottons.
 - 52 Setts China Lacquered Wash Basins, ea 3.
 - 48 " do. do. ea 2.
 - 10 " Rattan Clothes Baskets.
 - 8 bags ea 1 picul Manila Coffee.
 - 35 M. Manila Cigars.
 - 400 Manila Hats.
 - 28 Trunks Clothing, Nankin and Silk.
 - 20 M. Macao Cigars.
 - 2300 pieces Blue Nankins.
 - 900 pieces Yellow Nankins.
 - 30 Rolls White and Red floor Matting.
 - 300 boxes Souchong Tea ea 10 lbs.
 - 120 " Peckoe " "
 - 600 " Congou " "
- of the best quality.

Honolulu, August 12, 1841. tf.

LADD & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

- 2 cases Colored Cambrics.
 - 1 " Printed Jeans.
 - 2 " Check Gingham.
 - 1 " Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
 - 1 " Light Shawls.
 - 1 " Counterpanes.
 - 1 " Victoria Dresses.
 - 1 " Musquito Netting.
 - 1 " Black Silk Hdkfs.
 - 1 " Willow Hats.
 - 1 " Sinnet and Duck Hats.
 - 1 " Navy Caps.
 - 1 " Children's Caps.
 - 5 " Assorted Fancy Goods, consisting in part of Plain and Figured Muslins; Table Cloths; Irish Linen; Thread Edgings and Insertings; Bobbinet Lace; Pic Nic and Mohair Shawls; Scarfs and Gloves; Ladies' Embroidered Silk and Cotton Hose, etc. etc.
 - 9 " Assorted Clothing.
 - 2 " Shell and Horn Combs—and numerous other articles.
- Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1841. tf.

E. H. BOARDMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweller

Having recently established himself at Honolulu, will give his faithful attention to any business in his profession that may be committed to him. He will be constantly supplied with

WATCHES

of the best quality, and a choice assortment of JEWELRY.

Honolulu, June 12, 1841. tf.

American and China Goods, FOR SALE BY JOHN N. COLCORD.

A large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for this market.

— ALSO —

- Powchong and Pekoe Teas.
- Camphor Trunks.
- Manila Hats.
- Black Silk. Black Satin.
- Black Silk Handkerchiefs.

Honolulu, Aug. 20th, 1841. tf.

HARD WARE.

Brass Kettles, Files, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, Ship and Broad Axes, German Silver, Britannia and Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, Cork Screws, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Knives and Forks, Ivory Handled ditto, in setts of 51 pieces, Sewing and Sail Needles, Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut, Hand, Pannel, Back and Key Hole Saws, Wood Saws in frames, Steelyards, Patent Balances, Coffee Mills, Fry, and Sauce Pans, Elastic Slates, Toilette, Satira and Fancy Looking Glasses, Thermometers, Silver and German Silver Pencil Cases, Trowels, Ship Scrapers, Chest, Draw and Looor Locks, Paint, Floor, and Whitewash Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Gimblets, Bits and Braces, Patent and Common Augurs, Paste Blacking, Shaving Soap, Glue Pots, Tinned Tea Kettles, Copper Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Bench Planes, Plows and Moulding Tools, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Brads and Tacks, Blind and Sash Fastenings, &c. &c. For sale by

LADD & CO.

August 28, 1841.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

HAVE FOR SALE—

- 25 Chests Superior Pekoe Tea.
 - 20 Piculs Manila Coffee.
 - 5 Kegs Long Twist Tobacco.
 - 5 Boxes Short Twist Tobacco.
 - Best Cavendish Tobacco.
 - Fine Cut Tobacco.
 - 30 M. Spanish and 1/2 Spanish Cigars.
 - 25 doz. Claret Wine.
 - 50 doz. Old Port Wine.
 - 10 qr. Casks S. Madeira Wine.
 - 6 qr. Casks Madeira Wine.
 - 6 qr. Casks Sherry Wine.
 - 50 doz. Champagne Cider.
 - 300 1/2 Boxes Soap, No. 1.
 - 20 Boxes Soap, No. 1.
 - 35 Boxes Window Glass.
 - 11 Bales Brown Sheeting.
 - 16 Cases Am. and Eng. Prints.
 - 6 Cases Bleached Sheeting.
 - 2 Bales Union Ticks.
 - 2 Bales Suffolk Drills.
 - 2 Cases 4-4 Blue Cotton.
 - 20 Kegs Nails, assorted.
- August 16. tf.

TEA!

17 boxes Superior Pekoe Tea, 10 lbs. each.

ALSO

10 pieces White Figured Pongee Hdkfs. For Sale by J. J. JARVES.

This Tea was selected by a first rate judge, and is said to be of the best lot exported from China this year.
July 31, 1841. eptf.

PIANO!!!

For Sale, if applied for soon, at the shop of Mr E. H. BOARDMAN, a Superior "English Cottage Piano," in complete order and tune.

Aug. 16, 1841. ep3w.

SELECTED.

PERILS OF SOUTH SEA WHALING. "Well, we had waited about half an hour, when we saw a wall at the mast-head of the ship; we knew that it was to direct our attention to some other point, so we looked round the horizon, and perceived that there was a 'school' of young bulls about three miles from us. We were four boats in all; and the first mate desired my boat and another to go in chase of them, while he remained with the other two, for this old whale to come us again. Well, off we went, and soon came up with the school. They are the most awkward part of whale-fishing; for they are savage, and moreover, easily 'gallied,' that is, frightened. I picked out one, and tried to come up with him; but he was very shy, and at last he raised his head clean out of the water, and set off at the rate of ten miles an hour, this showed he was aware of danger. I had just thought of giving him up and trying for another, when he suddenly turned round and came right towards the boats. That we knew meant mischief; but in coming towards us he passed close to the other boat, and the steersman gave him the harpoon right into him. This made him more savage, and he stood right for my boat, ploughing up the sea as he rushed on. I was already in the bow with the harpoon, and the men were all ready with their oars to pull back, so as to keep clear of him. On he came; and when his snout was within six feet of us, we pulled sharp across him; and as we went from him I gave him the harpoon deep into the fin. "Starn all!" was the cry, as usual, that we might be clear of him. He 'sounded' immediately—that is, down he went head foremost; which was what we were afraid of, for you see we had only two hundred fathoms of line in each boat; and having both harpoons in him, we could not bend one to the other in case he sounded deep, for sometimes they go down perpendicular, and take four lines, or eight hundred fathoms, with them; so we expected that we should this time lose the whale as well as our lines, for when they were run out, we must either cut or go down with him. Well, the lines ran out so swift, that we pured water on them that they might not fire, and we thought it was all over, for the lines were two thirds out, and he was going down as fast as ever, when all of a sudden he stopped. We were hauling in the slack lines, when we saw him rising again about a quarter of a mile off. It was a hurrah, for we now thought we had him. Off he set with his nose up, right in the wind's eye, towing the two boats at the rate of twelve miles an hour; our stems cleaving through the sea, and throwing off the water like a plume of feathers on each side of the bows, while the sun's rays pierced through the spray and formed bright rainbows. We hoped soon to tire him, and to be able to haul in upon our lines, so as to get near enough to give him our lances; but that was only hope, as you'll hear. Of a sudden he stopped, turned round, and made right for us, with his jaws open; then all we had to do was to balk and give him the lance. He did not seem to have made up his mind which boat he would attack; we were pretty near together, and he yawed at one and then at the other. At last he made right for the other boat; and the boatsteerer dodged him very cleverly, while he pulled up to him, and put the lance up to the stock into his side. He made a plunge as if he was going to sound again; and as he did so, with his flukes he threw our boat into the air a matter of twenty feet, cutting it clean in half, and one of the boat's thwarts came right athwart my nose, and it never has been straight since.—*Poor Jack.*

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Partnership of the late firm of HENRY PATY & CO. has expired by the decease of Mr HENRY PATY, one of the partners.

The undersigned will assume the responsibilities and continue the business of the late partnership under the same firm (Henry Paty & Co.) for the present, until its affairs can be adjusted, when notice will be given of a change in the firm.

JOHN PATY
ELI SOUTHWORTH.
WILLIAM PATY.

Honolulu, Aug. 9th, 1841.

PETROLE & BREWER.

Have on hand and for sale at low prices the following articles, viz:

- 23 Cases 4-4 blue Cottons of the best dye and fabric.
18 " 4-4 Chickopee Cottons, bleached.
1 " Bleached Cotton Drill
1 " Satin Jeans
1 " Ticking
30 Bolts Am. Cotton Duck
2 Cases Merrimack blue Prints
1 " Orange Prints
2 " Furniture Chintz
1 " Marseilles Quilts
5 " Cotton Thread
1 " Pink Cambric
20 Bales 4-4 Brown Cottons
4 " 3-4 do. do.
3 " do. Drill
1 " Scarlet Flannel
1 " Russia Sheetting
4 Bolts Brusgins Canvass
20 " Ravens Duck
5 Cases Prints, assorted colors
10 Boxes Muscat Wine
100 Demijons, 5 galls.
85 pair Venitian Window Blinds
90 Window Frames, sashes, &c.
60 Kegs White Lead
100 Molasses Shooks
75 Bales Am. Leaf Tobacco
15 Bbls Tar
5 " Bright Varnish
1 Box Rifle Powder in cannisters
50 Kegs Powder
2 doz. Swain's Panacea
5 Bbls. Linseed Oil
20 doz. Olive Oil
40 " tin boxes Seidlitz Powders
2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine
1 Case Friction Matches
300 Boxes Am. Soap
10 Boxes Pipes
20 Sides Sole Leather
2 " Patent
25 Ox Bows—25 doz. Axe Handles
- ALSO—
Sheathing Copper—viz.
1 Case 26 oz. 80 sheets
1 " 24 oz. 90 "
1 " 22 oz. 100 "
1 " 20 oz. 100 "
1 " 18 oz. 100 "
1 " 16 oz. 100 "
3 Kegs Sheathing Nails
30 Coils Manila Rope, assorted sizes
50 Indian barrels White and Sicily Madeira Wine
36 Qr. Casks Pale Sherry
8 Indian bbls. Burgundy Port.
July 10, 1841. tf.

LADD & CO.

have for sale

- 20 bales Domestics.
10 cases do.
59 " Blue Cottons.
4 " Blue Drills
2 bales Brown Drills.
4 " Striped Shatings.
6 cases Fancy do.
1 " Beaverteens.
1 " Moleskin.
1 " Plaids.
1 " Silk Umbrellas.
10 " Cotton do.
31 " Prints.
4 " Printed Pongee Hdkfs.
11 cases Cotton Hdkfs.
9 " Kheis.
55 " Blue Nankin.
8 " Assorted Dry Goods.
9 " Drab Hats.
3 " Thread.
51 packages Hard Ware.
50 Kegs Nails.
4 Casks Soap Stone Furnaces.
20 doz. Cast Steel Wood Axes.
1 Cotton Ginn.
3 cases Brushes.
10 " Boots and shoes.
22 Bars and Bundles assorted Iron.
5 doz. Shovels.
1 cask Cart Boxes.
8 bundles Spike and Nail Rods.

- 5 boxes Tin plates.
20 bolts Canvass.
30 pieces light Ravens Duck.
69 coils Cordage.
20 doz. Carolina Hoes.
3 cases Looking Glasses.
9 " Assorted Fancy articles.
2 " Books, late publications.
100 barrels Pilot Bread.
22 hlds Navy do.
525 boxes Soap.
1 cask Glue.
50 boxes Window Glass.
26 packages Crockery Ware.
15 " Glass do.
28 barrels Tar and Pitch.
5 casks assorted Paints.
63 kegs English White Lead.
40 " do. Black Paint.
500 Gallons Paint Oil.
100 boxes Spanish Cigars.
1 keg Superior Tobacco.
6 tubs Spices.
5 casks Rice.
5 baskets Olive Oil.
1 bale Corks.
10 kegs Fancy Biscuit.
1 case Macaroni.
1 " Tapioca.
8 doz. Chairs.
3 cases Stationery.
4 hlds. Tin Ware.
8 " Hollow Ware.
138 Reams Wrapping Paper.
20 " Writing do.
Honolulu, Aug. 22 1841.

B. Pitman & Son,

Have for sale on reasonable terms, viz., English and American Prints. Gingham. Printed Muslins. White, Brown and Blue Cotton Drill. White and Brown Linen Drill. Bleached and Unbleached Cottons. Cambric, plane and Figured. Swiss Muslin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy Gauze Hdkfs. and Scarfs. White Veils. Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Belt Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chintz. Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery. Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankeens. Pongee Colored Hdkfs. Grass Cloth. Cotton Hdkfs. Needles. Pins. Spool Cotton. Thread. Buttons. Suspenders. Ready Made Clothing. Wick yarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

Molasses. Sugar. Lamp Oil. Tea. Flour. Meal. Dried Apples. Raisins. Citron. Prunes. Tamarinds. Pickles. Vinegar. Nutmegs. Mace. Allspice. Cinnamon. Cloves. Ginger. Sage. Pepper. Mustard. Honey. Tobacco. Cigars. Pipes. Snuff. Soap. Sallad Oil. Olives. Lemon Syrup. Porter. Pale Ale. Stoughton's Elixir. Wines, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts. Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c. Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware.

Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

HUNG TAI

Have for sale, at their plantation, at Wailuku, East side of Maui, a quantity of superior WHITE SUGAR, not inferior to the best imported Loaf Sugar. Also, WHITE SYRUP,—a superior article for family use. For the information of Merchants and others trading to these Islands, they would state, that they are enlarging their business, having now 150 acres of Sugar Cane under cultivation, and in the course of the next season will have 250 acres. By the 1st of December next, they will have a large lot of BROWN SUGAR for sale, on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any other firm.

May 29th, 1841. tf.

FRESH CORN MEAL.

By the Barrel, or less quantity, constantly on hand and for sale by

E. & H. GRIMES.

Jan. 18.

tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale, which they offer on

reasonable terms:

- 20 Doz. Port Wine
25 " Sherry do.
10 " S. M. do.
20 " Claret do.
10 " Raspberry do.
5 " Sarsaparilla Syrup
10 " Lemon Syrup
5 " Assorted do.
5 " Stoughton's Elixir
25 Boxes Assorted Teas
- Also—Just received
3 Lady's Splendid Riding Saddles,
50 Patent Leather Head Stalls.
April 24. tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Subscribers respectfully give notice that they have formed a Copartnership under the firm of

MARSHALL & JOHNSON,

for the purpose of transacting a general Mercantile business at this place. And they also offer their services as Auctioneers.

Honolulu, May 23, 1841.

J. F. B. MARSHALL.
FRANCIS JOHNSON

LUMBER, & C.

- 5000 Feet Am. Pine Boards.
1000 " California Pine Timber.
5000 Cakes California Soap.
2000 Pounds Tahiti Sugar.
4500 Damaged Hides and Pieces.
25 Reams Wrapping Paper.

For Sale by

HENRY PATY & CO.

June 16th, 1841.

SAM AND MOW,
BAKERS FROM CANTON.

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

June 15.

tf.

LOST.—An Ever Pointed Silver Pen Case, and a one bladed Roger's Pen Knife. Also—A Silver Pen and Ever pointed Pencil, complete in one case. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this Office. 3w.

For Sale.

- 2 Boxes Loaf Sugar,
5 Baskets Olive Oil,
2 Boxes assorted Spices,
Lot Willow Baskets,
Earthen Jars,

by B. PITMAN & SON.

May 22, 1841. tf.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.—VOL. II
A WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY
For the Proprietor and Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; half year, four Dollars quarter, Two Dollars Fifty Cents; single copies, ten cents.

ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one square; forty cents for each continuation; more than half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. One square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. Cards, notices, obituary or marriages inserted only as advertisements, and on the above terms, excepting when denoted as a matter of charity.

TERMS OF YEARLY ADVERTISING—quantity limited, \$40 per annum; half-yearly \$20; for quantity not exceeding half a column, \$10; half-yearly, \$15. The privilege of yearly advertisers to be limited to their own immediate business, unless by special agreement to the contrary.

AGENTS. For Maui, Mr. J. B. Vonpflister, Limited, \$40 per annum; half-yearly \$20; for quantity not exceeding half a column, \$10; half-yearly, \$15. The privilege of yearly advertisers to be limited to their own immediate business, unless by special agreement to the contrary.
For California, Mr. T. A. Larkin, Manager.
For Society, and other Southern Islands, Messrs. Shaw & Gray, Tahiti.