

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. JARVES, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

Vol. 1.—No. 45

COMMUNICATED.

For the Polynesian.

Fragment of Hawaiian History.

The events of the following brief narrative occurred about fifty years since, during the early days of the reign of Kamehameha I. and before he had subjugated to himself the eastern part of Hawaii. The account is narrated by an intelligent native, and an eye-witness of the events described. It is penned with a view to elicit if possible, an investigation of the causes which produced so singular a catastrophe. Keoua, a son of the late king Kalaiopu (Terraoboo of Cook,) was then in possession of Hilo and Puna, and was contending with Kiana, one of Kamehameha's chiefs for the supremacy of the southern parts of the island. It appears by the narrative, that the latter had recently taken possession of Kau for his king, and had driven out the inhabitants who had fled to the interior, in the immediate vicinity of the volcano of Kilauea, where they subsisted upon the fern-root, (lapuu) baked in the steam issuing from the crevices about the crater. Here they were joined by a war party under Keoua, from the district of Hilo, who took them under his auspices, and immediately marched with them into Kau, in order to drive out the enemy and reinstate them in their lands. His army was separated into three divisions, which we will denominate the van, the centre and the rear, and they descended from the volcano towards the habitable parts of Kau, in the three paths which diverge at the volcano, running perhaps a fourth or half a mile apart, until they again unite about twenty miles below, at a place called Kalanihale, in the upper part of Kau. They had not proceeded far in their march, before a tremendous earthquake and eruption of the volcano took place. The ground shook and rocked beneath their feet, so that it became quite impossible to stand or run without falling to the ground. At the same time an awful roar, far above the noise of thunder was heard, and although it was mid-day, under a clear and serene sky, the air became suddenly darkened for some minutes, and was followed by a tremendous shower of sand and cinders, which were thrown high in mid heaven, and came down again for many miles around, but which, so far as our narrator was acquainted with the effects, did not produce any destruction of life. The power of sand and cinders ascending into the atmosphere had cooled during their aerial excursion, and being light did not fall like hailstones, but produced a suffocating sensation upon the lungs, attended with a sulphurous smell. The vanguard passed on without witnessing any other deleterious effects of the catastrophe than those above mentioned, and what was common to all, a thorough fright. They hastened on with all possible speed, and arrived in safety during the day at Kalanihale, where they encamped. The rear body which was nearest the volcano at the time of the eruption, after the earthquake and shower of sand had passed over, also hastened forward to escape the dangers which threatened them, and rejoicing in mutual congratulations that they had been preserved in the midst of such imminent peril. But what was their sur-

prise and consternation, when on coming up with their comrades of the centre party, they discovered them all to have become corpses. Some were lying down, and others were sitting upright clasping with dying grasp, their wives and children, and joining noses as in the act of taking a final leave. So much like life they looked, that they at first supposed them merely at rest, and it was not until they had come up to them and handled them, that they could detect their mistake. The party consisted of about 400 persons, including women and children, not one of whom survived to relate the catastrophe that had befallen their comrades. The only living being they found, was a solitary hog, in company with one of the families which had been so suddenly bereft of life. In those perilous circumstances, the surviving party did not even stay to bewail their fate, but leaving their deceased companions as they found them, hurried on, and overtook the van at the place of their encampment.

In a few days from this time, the army of Keoua met their enemies at Waiohinu, and joining battle were defeated. He and his followers, of whom the narrator, then a boy, was one, retreated in the direction they had come. On their return, they found their deceased friends as they had left them, entire, and exhibiting no other marks of decay, than a sunken hollowiness in their eyes; the rest of their bodies were in a state of entire preservation. They were never buried, and their bones lay bleaching in the sun and rain for many years. The writer of this sketch well remembers the spot: when travelling over the same ground, several years ago, he discovered an unburied skull lying partly covered in black volcanic sand, but did not at that time understand whether it was supposed to have belonged to that party or not. In describing the place to my narrator, he confirms my suspicions, that it is at least not far from the spot where the scene of this narrative occurred. The desperate state of Keoua's affairs from that moment, and his melancholy death soon after, at Kawaihae, where he was assassinated by one of Kamehameha's chiefs, when in the act of surrendering himself a prisoner of war, are sufficient reasons why these corpses were never buried.

But what was the cause of their mysterious death? It appears that the two parties both in van and rear escaped entire, although they were equally exposed to the shower of cinders. We are therefore to look for some other cause than any which has come into the statements of this narrative, as adequate to produce the sudden death of so many people at once. With the Hawaiians it has ever remained a perfect mystery, and they have of course connected it with the tales of their fabulous mythology.

Their only solution of the problem is, that the goddess Pele being angry at Keoua's army for trespassing upon her territories, and partaking of the sacred ohalo, without rendering the required homage, took this method of revenge. My narrator acknowledges that he never heard any other solution attempted, and frankly confesses his ignorance of the true cause of their death. When I suggested to him the possibility that it was occasioned by a blast of sulphurous gas, from some fissure

in the earth produced by the earthquake, he seemed to think it probable.

From his description of the whole scene, this is the only solution of the phenomenon upon which I could fix, at all satisfactory to my own mind. It will be recollected by those who have travelled from the volcano down to the southern shore of the island, that a fissure extends for many miles in the earth to the south of the path that leads to Kapapala, from which smoke and vapor are continually ascending. As by the narrator's account the trades were not blowing at the time, we may suppose that at the moment of the eruption, a volume of sulphurous gas was emitted from one of the openings in this fissure, and carried by the sea breeze in a northerly direction across the tracks then occupied by these unfortunate travellers, it enveloped them in its deadly fumes.

B.

From the Colonial Gazette for July.

Colonization of the Falkland Islands by Convicts.

IMPORTANCE AS A NAVAL STATION, AND THE MALTA OF THE PACIFIC.

It is a source to many, of deep regret, that a deaf ear should be turned to the anxious remonstrances which have been urged upon the government for the occupation of different places, where the establishment of England's power would be a general benefit. The proceedings which have occurred respecting the noble islands of New Zealand are in illustration of the remark. It is a very prevalent feeling that those islands are essentially British—possession having been taken in the usual mode, and with all the recognized forms. It is far from our intention to advocate a system which would go to deprive the aborigines of their land or their independence; but both are at present jeopardized, and French and English speculators, in their earnestness after this bone of contention, may achieve the evil which the British government professes sedulously to eschew. The English company have sent out recruits—a French one is about to follow: both parties are well armed; disputes will arise, and conflicts ensue; It is natural to infer that the aborigines may enlist on either side, and thus the spoliation and destruction, professedly dreaded, will in reality be forwarded. Let the crown of Great Britain afford that protection which the native chiefs besought of his late majesty; let the territory of New Zealand, or such portions as the chiefs may be willing to cede, be acquired by fair and honest purchase, and then disposed of to British subjects; declare New Zealand another link of the British empire; extend to her natives British rights and British privileges, and she will ere long, become one of the brightest gems of the British crown. The sympathies of her natives are with us; they make excellent seamen, and being totally different from the abject aboriginal Australians, are capable of civilization and mental culture. It is bad policy to permit a jealous rival to attain a footing in a quarter in every respect British. Their pretensions now are unfounded, but if conceded quietly and without remonstrance, it is but lighting a flame which will ultimately lead to a mighty blaze. May the fears of such a catastrophe be

allayed by a speedy declaration that New Zealand has become a colony of the empire, and has ceased to afford a field for encroachment, British or foreign.

Every one calculated to form an opinion, or who has given the least consideration to the subject, concurs in representing the position of the Falkland Islands as the key of the Pacific. Could proof more decisive of that fact be adduced, than the far-famed and destructive cruise of the American frigate *Essex*, Commodore David Porter? For nearly twelve months the *Essex* scoured the South Seas unmolested, "burning, sinking, and destroying;" her captures amounted to twelve sperm whalers, valued, according to James, at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, although the bulk of these were ultimately re-captured, still the fisheries were for the time paralyzed. Could the evil have reached such a height, would a single frigate run such a hazard, had England possessed a naval yard at the Falklands? But if the evil were grievous in those days, what would be the result now? At that time (1813) New South Wales was known merely as a place of transportation, and the numerous rising colonies of those seas were non-existent. For one British flag which then swept the Pacific, there are now a score, but those flags are more essentially pacific than the seas they sweep, and the Australian portion of them are as destitute of the means of self-protection, as their ports are incompetent to afford security against a foe. The British pennants in that quarter of the world, usually float from the mast-heads of such craft as the *Pelorus*, *Pandora*, *Zebra*, sixteen-gun brigs; or the *Success*, *Rainbow*, *Volage*, and *Aligator*—"jackass frigates." Whereas, the folds of the tri-color wave from heavy fifty-gun frigates, such as the *Artemise* and *Venus*, or thirty-two gun corvettes, the *Heroine* for example. Suppose, (which heaven forefend) a war were to break out, let us say with France, what opposition could our cockle-shells make against ships of such tonnage, scantling, and armament as these? The waters of the Derwent, Port Jackson, and the Swan, are intimately known to numerous French commanders, who are perfectly aware of the immense injury they could inflict upon our colonies with the most perfect impunity, and at a gain of a million or two sterling to themselves. Are those facts of no moment to Great Britain, or are the French such magnanimous foes as never to oppress the weak? Let the Sandwich and Otaheitan isles give answer.

Let us suppose another American war. Would Captain David Porter pause in the Brandywine, 60, where he ventured in the *Essex*, 32, and with his certainty of success quadrupled? We should think not! Surely this is some argument, in aid of others, why the Falklands should be colonized, and made a naval depot. Were such the case, and did a war ensue, (we shall also suppose Sydney, Hobart Town, Freemantle, &c. adequately fortified,) how long would an adverse flag remain in the Pacific? With a home throughout its range, and with those islands to keep an eye both on the Atlantic and it, the cruisers of England would give a good account of those of the enemy, whilst the letters of marque (if such were wisely granted) from all ports of Australia would speedily turn the mercantile scale.

France and America speedily seize upon every point which the imprudence or impolicy of Great Britain neglects: according to Mr. Whittington, (vide his Falklands,) the former power has taken possession of Maldonado, which they are colonizing under the title of Phillipville, the Monte Video, 592 emigrants having already sailed. With such watchful and persevering rivals, so keenly on the alert, it well becomes Britain to display at least equal forethought and energy. Does she do so? We fear it! Where are her naval stations, to guard her infinitely greater interests in the Pacific? One is in the neutral waters of the Brazils, a second at the more distant and limited command at the Cape of Good Hope, while the third (which embraces the entire of Australia,) is in the Indian Ocean. Ask any naval man, thoroughly conversant with the subject, if this is as it ought to be. The Falklands possess every facility for the formation of a splendid dock-yard, and, perched as they are in the centre of accessible points, ships or squadrons might be more readily and effectually despatched in any quarter. Planks and timbers in any quantities could be furnished from Australia, whilst New Zealand could supply her quota in flax and spars. A security and an impetus would be given to southern affairs, and, with a moderate port-charge, scarcely a ship would pass or re-pass, the Pacific, without calling for water and refreshments. The Falklands possess an immediate facility of colonization beyond any known and unlocated territory. The sovereignty of the islands is the unquestioned right of Britain; there are no aboriginal natives to interfere with. They abound with cattle, pigs, goats, rabbits, horses, &c. Fuel and building materials are superabundant. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, wild celery, parsley, &c., are raised abundantly, and there has been no conclusive argument shown against the production of grain. The coast abound with fish of every variety, from which source much wealth might be made, by drying and exporting them to the South American markets. Seals and whales are also numerous, and the group, which numbers about ninety islands, contains many excellent and secure harbors.

It is not our present aim to enter into any description, historical or otherwise, of these valuable islands. Those who wish for information on such points may consult Mr. Whittington's compilation—the interesting narrative of Mr. Mackinnon—or the admirable volumes of Captain Fitzroy, entitled “Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle.” They will there find, from a mass of evidence, of what the Falklands are capable, and of what vital importance they may be made to the empire. Little or nothing is generally known of the Falklands—the little that is, is evil—and evil that has had its origin in antiquated prejudice, or imaginary bugbears. To show how unjust are the sweeping denunciations that have been fulminated against them, we cannot refrain from extracting the following clear and unprejudiced statements of Captain Fitzroy:

“Wind is the principal evil at the Falklands. The temperature may be considered equable; it is never hot, neither is it ever very cold; but the average is low, and, in consequence of frequent rain and wind, a really moderate degree of cold is much more noticed than would probably be the case, if the weather were dry and serene. Since 1835, Fahrenheit's thermometer has only once been observed so low as 22° in the shade at mid-day, and has been but once above 80° in the shade. Its ordinary range is between 30 degrees and 50 degrees in the winter, and from 40 degrees to 65 degrees in the summer. Ice has not been known to exceed an inch in thickness; snow seldom lies upon the low lands, or at any period exceeds two inches in depth.

Although rain is so frequent, it does not continue falling for any considerable time; and as the evaporation is rapid, in consequence of so much wind, there are no unwholesome exhalations; indeed, the climate is exceedingly healthy, and no disease whatever has been hitherto contracted. Excellent harbors easy of access, affording good shelter, with the very best holding-ground, abound among these islands, and, with due care, offer ample protection from the frequent gales. In some places, a great extent of clay is covered by a layer of very solid peat, varying in depth from two to ten feet. The solidity of this peat is surprising; it burns well, and is an excellent substitute for other fuel. By the French, and afterwards by the Spanish Colonists, a number of black cattle, horses, pigs, and rabbits, were turned loose upon East Falkland; and by considerate persons, engaged in whale or seal fishery, both goats and pigs have been left upon smaller islands near the West Falkland. These animals have multiplied exceedingly; and, although they have been killed indiscriminately by the crews of vessels, as well as by the settlers, there are still many thousand head of cattle, and some thousand horses, besides droves of pigs, perfectly wild, upon the eastern large island; while upon Carcass Island, Saunders Island, and others, there are numbers of goats and pigs. The size and fatness of the wild cattle, is a clear proof that the country is adapted for grazing. Of twenty wild bulls which were killed during one excursion of the settlers, shortly before the Beagle's arrival, the average weight of each hide was above seventy, and a few weighed eighty pounds. Some of these animals are so fat and heavy, that the Guachos say they cannot drive them across the marshy grounds which are passed by other cattle, as well as by men on horseback. It has also been ascertained that meat takes salt remarkably well in that climate; and as salt of excellent quality, as well as saltpetre, abounds on the coast of Patagonia, there is no reason why large quantities of salt meat and salt fish should not be prepared there, and exported to the Brazils, to the East, to the Chiles, and Peru, besides supplying a number of ships which would touch there. A Colony planted near Port William, or at Port Louis, with a small establishment to supply the wants of shipping at Port William, could not fail to prosper, if a free port were offered there to ships of all nations. Homeward bound ships from our rapidly growing colonies in Australia, as well as those from Mexico, Peru, and Chile are often in want of a port to which they can resort about the middle of their voyage. The River Plata is out of the way and dangerous; Santa Catharina is almost as much out of the way, and deficient in many articles of supply. Rio de Janeiro and Bahia are also as much out of the line, and very expensive, though they are often resorted to; St. Helena is too far east, scantily supplied, and more expensive than the Brazils. But almost every one of those ships ‘sight’ the eastern end of the Falklands as they pass by, to correct and verify their longitude; and how very little delay then would they experience, if the course were shaped so as to pass a little nearer Port William, and there heave-to under the lee of the land, or let go an anchor, as might be more suitable. Water and fresh provisions might be speedily procured, at a price now moderate, and, if a colony were once well organized, in a short time as low as in any part of the world. A few small vessels should be attached to the Colony, and two men-of-war, one of which should be always in the chief harbor, and the other visiting the various ports of the archipelago. I have alluded more than once to the fact of excellent fresh water being plentiful every where, and I may here add, that if a sailing tank-vessel were kept at Port

William in readiness to supply ships without delay, that one convenience only, when generally known, would ensure the visits of almost every Australian and Mexican trader, beside many others. No one making a long voyage hesitates to take in an additional supply of good water during his passage, if he can do so without material delay, and without danger. It is the natural unwillingness to get in with land—to be delayed in port, to pay heavy port dues, and to risk losing men—that generally induces seamen in command of vessels to avoid every port excepting that to which they are bound; but if you could ensure a ship loading at Sydney a safe ‘half-way house’ at the Falklands, she would hardly prefer carrying a quantity of water, no longer necessary, to the proportion of cargo that might be stowed in its place. Should any accident happen to a vessel doubling Cape Horn, obliging her to make for the nearest port at which she can obtain supplies, where can she go? To the River Plata on the one side, or to Chiloe on the other, either of which is twelve hundred miles from Cape Horn! A great temptation to shipping would be, the certainty of supplies, and freedom from harbor dues, as well as pilotage. Twenty years after the first establishment of a colony would be quite soon enough to think of any port charges, and till that time every encouragement ought to be given to vessels, by piloting them gratis, and charging for nothing but for the supplies which they may choose to purchase, and those upon the lowest possible terms.”

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

Turn our eyes to whatever quarter of the earth we may, we behold the all-grasping policy of England, aiming at an empire which shall encompass the globe. With her statesmen, it is to extend her power; to establish around all other nations a cordon, by the strength of which in the event of war, they would find themselves encircled, like Laocoon and his children, writhing in the grasp of the giant serpent, struggling but to perish the more miserably. But ambitious as may be the spirit of those that direct her councils, they would find it impossible to sustain their vast projects, did not the moral and commercial energies of the nation set the same way. New markets must be yearly found, in order to support her already overgrown manufacturing establishments, and wherever diplomacy fails, force secures the object. Colonies are founded to draw off that restless, surplus population, whose misdirected energies at home have already well nigh brought the nation to the verge of ruin. Add to these, the spirit of enterprise which sends forth her sons to people the deserts of the new world, and that philanthropy which commissions its disciples to carry the light of knowledge and religion to the farthest bounds of the earth, and we have the secret of her insatiable appetite for dominion. To force a trade upon an unwilling people, she goes to war with the most populous nation of the globe—to secure English ascendancy, she spends millions of money, sacrifices thousands of valuable lives, and entails boundless misery upon the objects of her hostility. New Holland, New Zealand, the isles of the Pacific, the coasts of Africa, the East and West Indies, half of North America, and other points too numerous to enumerate, already acknowledge her sway, and yet she grasps at more. Titles and claims to other countries are multiplied, and intrigue, diplomacy, and force, resorted to by turns until she finds herself in possession of the coveted point. Any one who peruses the works of English travellers cannot fail to have been struck with one general characteristic—even those who profess to have devoted themselves solely to the spread of Heaven's

Kingdom, are obnoxious to this charge—a desire to aggrandize England; a disposition, which, as far as it does not interfere with the claims of the aborigines, or the prior rights by discovery or treaty, of other countries is perfectly just and natural, but one that is too frequently pushed to an extreme, that no principles of justice can sanction. The question with them is, will English commerce and influence be extended by securing this or that land; and perhaps it is equally true, that a desire to prevent other nations from acquiring, that which they value so highly, extension of territory, is no less a prominent feature in their policy. Every argument which interest can exercise is forced upon their government, and even philanthropy is inveigled to lend her aid, until the object is accomplished. We do not mean to say by this, that the English act more unjustly towards weaker nations than other powers, but that such is the case, witness the present controversy in New Zealand. Benevolence towards the natives, is the plea urged for extending her dominion over that island—perhaps rightly in itself, but is it the true motive. Would England civilize that country, and bestow upon it the benefit of regular government, if her own pecuniary gain, and increase of power was not the actual, all-impelling principle? The missionary Williams, urges in his work, the taking possession of the Samoa group, as an act of *charity* towards the natives. Perhaps it might *prove* so, but would it be *just*? English eyes are turned towards the west coast of America, and it is said that all of California is now the subject of negotiation with the Mexican government. These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of the extract from the Colonial Gazette given on our first page, in which the policy of England, in regard to colonizing is ably depicted. The increase of her dominions and influence, and jealousy of other powers, is plainly stated, as the real design of these movements, without any of the usual fanfaronade of benevolence, so commonly brought forward to blind the eyes of those whose support could only be secured by presenting the object in a moral point of view. The principles which it advances, are well worthy of attentive consideration. To render what they have already possessed themselves of, safer and more available, they wish to occupy other points equally desirable to all commercial nations, but which in connection with their former possessions would secure to them an overwhelming superiority in case of war. Where will this rolling ball stop?

However much there is in the aggrandizing policy of England at the expense of others, to condemn, its ultimate results upon the spread of civilization and christianity will be beneficial in the extreme. No other nation possesses equal advantages for pursuing this plan, and England herself, overflowing with population, may be likened to a pent stream, which is constantly working itself an outlet. The colonies which she so liberally plants in all quarters, will eventually become so many centres of light and knowledge, the beams from which will penetrate far into the surrounding darkness, and scatter benefits innumerable. Mind, freed from the shackles which to a certain degree, bind the powers of the lower classes in the old countries, in these, expands and new light dawns upon it. Fresh energies are developed, intellect becomes more vigorous, thinks more of the future, and less of the past—new hopes are awakened, and new and dearer interests are to be provided for and preserved. The time must come when the settlements in Australia will be second in wealth and power to none of the older countries. Grown to manhood, they will take the management of their own concerns upon themselves—and then England may well pride herself upon having reared such a progeny. As from America, she will reap far more benefit from them independent, than if burdened with an enormous budget of colonial expenses, with but

adequate advantages, to recompense her for the outlay.

But England is not the only country which is rapidly advancing its fortunes upon the downfall of others. Russia is bent on establishing a military despotism, a power which in extent and fortune can only be compared to the Cæsars', around the globe. Already she bristles against England on one side, and wheedles the United States of North America on the other, prepared alike to help herself from the territories of either, as chance may open the way. Diametrically opposed to the principles of both, she founds her right in blood and conquest. The will of one man, like the sun's light, penetrates and animates the whole of this vast empire. In opposition to it nothing lives. Can such a power endure. We think not. Some other emperor, with less intellect and energy than the present autocrat, in attempting to wield this enormous machine, will find it crumble to pieces from its own weight. Like a vast but unsolid rock, which while stationary hangs together, but yields to the least impulse, and falls apart.

Side by side with these two great nations, the United States of North America are as rapidly marching on to power, and dominion, but by a different policy from either. Russia actuated by a lust of dominion, lives upon conquest. Fortresses and armies mark her boundaries—and bloodshed her path.—Russia is but a reflection of the Emperor. He wills—the country executes. And yet so firm and consolidated is that great empire, that not even a trace of decay or dismemberment can now be detected. England, governed by a more humane polity, first seeks legal right, and then establishes her dominion. She plants her flag, her subjects follow. With her, government acts, and stimulates its citizens, and in one sense it may be termed an amplification of their desires.

In the United States the case is different. Her citizens, longer accustomed to act and think for themselves, and profiting by a more general diffusion of knowledge, precede government. They boldly march into the wilderness, plant, and build, and when ready for government, claim its privileges. States grow into being as it were by magic, and surely and steadily population marches onward. It carries with it a spirit, which, quite as arbitrary as the will of a Czar, hastens on regardless of opposition or distance. All in its track that cannot assimilate with it, perishes. The enterprise of the Americans, while it is a sure conquerer, is also a humane one. Its arms are industry, knowledge and perseverance.

Such, then, are the governing principles of the three great nations, which jointly occupy more than one half of the globe. While other races have been diminishing their numbers, theirs have been steadily and rapidly advancing; each by different paths and means, but all for common ends, wealth and dominion. Russia like a volcano, overwhelms by an irresistible torrent; England, variable in her disposition as the king of beasts that represents her power, is at times generous; at times ruthless. Terrible in her anger, but clement to the fallen. The United States, like the gradual swelling of one of their mighty rivers, which enriches and fertilizes all that it reaches, steadily and surely pursues its course, developing wealth and power at every point.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

By the Sidney papers we have news from China to the 29th August, 1840. The island of Chusan was taken after a show of resistance on the part of the Chinese, who lost some forty men. The flag ship Melville, in entering the harbor, struck upon a rock, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was hoisted down and repaired. A rumor had reached Canton, that the Chinese had captured Chusan, and destroyed the Mel-

ville. The Chinese refuse to receive any communications from the English, and fired upon a flag of truce sent from the Blonde frigate; the Captain who was in the boat, narrowly escaped with his life. The frigate immediately got some guns to bear upon the fort (Amoy) and destroyed it. Gen. Arbuthnot at the head of 20,000 troops had departed for Peking. The Chinese had attempted to poison the English troops by poisoning the tea—but the nefarious attempt recoiled upon themselves, and several hundred lives were destroyed in consequence of the tea having got distributed among themselves. Large rewards were offered for the capture of English vessels, men, stores, etc. Rev. N. Stanton had been abducted by the Chinese while bathing outside of Macao wall, and carried to Canton. A demand was made for him, but they refused to give him up. Some petty engagements had taken place, in which the Chinese were routed with great loss. Macao still remained neutral. The Commissioners, Admiral and Captain Elliot had started for Peking, with part of the Expedition, to deliver Lord Palmerston's despatches themselves, the mandarins having refused to forward them. By these details it will be perceived that nothing of importance has yet been done. The Admiral has thus far acted with great moderation, but the war promises to be bloody and protracted. On the part of the Chinese every expedient to destroy their enemies is attempted, and it seems to be their determination to accept of no overtures of peace whatever. We learn no particulars from Canton, beyond that it is still in the possession of the Chinese, and as the newspapers are as yet published there, we infer that no number of Americans remain in the city. The blockade of the port was strict, but the fishermen were allowed to pursue their usual avocation.

At the desire of the chiefs of Nukahiva, of the Washington Islands, Capt. Forrest, of the U. S. Ship St. Louis, supplied them with a National Flag, which they received with great satisfaction. It is the same with the American, with the exception of there being but one star, in the place of the 26 of that of the Republic.

While at Tahiti Capt. Forrest exerted himself successfully to put a stop to the cruel treatment which American seamen frequently suffered from the constables and judges, under the pretence of executing the law that no seaman shall be allowed to remain on shore after 8 o'clock, p. m. The natives, not content with simply seizing them, and securing the fine, knocked them down with clubs, and otherwise maltreated them. Other instances of arbitrary and unjust treatment to American citizens had occurred, which were properly noticed, and the Queen and chiefs were plainly told, that the American government asked for her citizens no rights or privileges not enjoyed by those of other countries, but such they must equally share, and any future cases of injustice, or partial treatment would not be overlooked by the President of the United States. Notwithstanding the laws prohibiting liquor, it was brought on shore and sold in great quantities, to the serious injury of natives and foreign seamen.

We have received files of the Sydney Herald up to Jan. last. They are mostly occupied with business details, which with politics appear to throw all other matters into the shade. The increase of that and the neighboring colonies is almost unparalleled. Their harbors teem with shipping, and the papers with advertisements. Judging from the Herald, an editor's business there would support some twenty Polynesians—but we are not envious, old Oahu will look up by and bye, and then we shall have our turn of good things. New Zealand is rapidly filling up with emigrants, and both that country and

New Holland being rapidly explored. A newspaper has been established at the Bay of Islands. French emigrants are arriving in considerable numbers, but nothing like hostility has occurred. H. B. M. Exploring ships Erobos and Terror were at Hobart Town, Sept. 3d, 1840. The Brigantine Rosa, Metcalf, hence arrived at Sydney, Sept. 20th.

Three days after the arrival of the Britomart at Bank's Peninsula, New Zealand, the French frigate L'Aube, Commodore Lavand, arrived, and two days later, the French whaler Compté de Paris made her appearance, having on board fifty agricultural emigrants, and sundry supplies for the new settlement. Among these were several large cannon, which, upon Captain Stanley's remonstrating with Commodore Lavand, were not allowed to be landed. The British flag had been hoisted, and Mr. Robinson was left there as magistrate. It is presumed that France intended to claim the Middle Island, but in consequence of the British proceedings that intention may be considered to be abandoned. Everything appears to have been conducted in a most amicable manner. Commodore Lavand was particularly hospitable to our countrymen.—*Sydney Herald.*

To vessels proceeding to England or United States by way of Cape Horn.—Any vessel, by touching at Port Louis, Berkley's Sound, East Falkland, can procure a supply of fresh beef at ten dollars per carcass. There are plenty of ducks, fowls, geese and rabbits in abundance, and also plenty of fresh water. There are no port dues, and every attention will be paid by the Lieutenant in command stationed there, and one of the officers, immediately a vessel heaves in sight, will pilot her to a safe anchorage. This we believe is not generally known.—*Id.*

On Thursday last, the Foreign Residents of Honolulu, gave a *luau* to the Captain and Officers of the St. Louis, at Dr. Rooke's country house, in the valley of Nuanu. It was got up in Hawaiian style, with just enough of the civilized, to take the rough off. The house was tastefully decorated with the Hawaiian, American, English and French flags arrayed so as to present a very pretty effect upon entering, the royal standard of Kamehameha III. immediately fronting the door. The rafters and posts were prettily festooned with shrubbery, the vines of which drooped gracefully, forming rustic arches over the viands, which were spread a la Polynesia upon the floor. Residents, guests, and all, laid themselves well out upon this occasion, and soon discovered that "baked dog" was all that it was cracked up to be. The entertainment was ample, and if we may be permitted to judge from appearances, highly satisfactory to all present.

Census of that part of Kauai included between Nuololo and Hanapepe, for 1841.

Taxable men	834
do. Women	679
do. Boys	37
do. Girls	33
Boys under 14	359
Girls do.	284
Men having 3 or more children	49
Women do. do.	37
Old men	217
Old women	250
Whole population	2779
Deaths	78
Births	39
Excess of Deaths over Births	39
Decrease of population during the year	40
Census of 1839-40 this district gave a total of	2839
1840-41—2779	
Showing a decrease of	60

Omitted in our last, in the list of Officers, J. V. STEENBERG, Acting Master's Mate of the St. Louis.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The following is the conclusion of the Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson's Discourses in the Westminster Quarterly: "It is the fortune of the period

in which we are writing that America is brought as near to us as Rome; already has the circumstance begun its influence; already has it been shown more clearly than was ever before believed, that the links of national sympathy are to be found on each side of the Atlantic, and that the chain but wants to be well soldered together. We have heard Mr. Webster speak of our ancient cathedrals, and Mr. Sedgwick of our ivied cottages, and the veneration and affectionate interest in these things which they have taken home with them, will be fruitful seeds in the hands of such sowers. Let us only earnestly and freely reciprocate these feelings; let us visit the United States, not merely to enjoy the humors of a young civilization, or to write treatises on practical democracy, or to glorify our exclusive nationality, or to foster our political discontent, or for any other purpose under the sun, but to delight in the spectacle of that other and greater England, "England in a state of glorious magnification," and be proud of this our country's conquest of the world of brute and barren space, this our country's victory over incalculable provinces of time to come. And then, what American will refuse to acknowledge, in the fine language of Mr. Southey, that, "what Italy and Greece are to the classical scholar, what Rome to Roman Catholic, what Jerusalem to the Christian world, that England is to him."

AWFULLY DESCRIPTIVE IN DESCRIPTION.—A late English tourist thus describes Calais, the first French town you dip into after leaving England: "Rose at seven. Walked out to take a survey of the town. Calais has a very strange pervading smell: mixture of salt marsh, burning turf, boiled onions, and stinking fish. Saw several females going out shrimping; costume indescribable; petticoats above knees, legs above all comparison; never anything in female form so repulsive. Bad opinion of the comprehension of shrimps, or they would be alarmed at such figures and quit the coast!"

"What are you doing there?" inquired Jack of Tom, as he caught him peeping through a key hole. "What's that to you?" said Tom, "I don't like to see a person prying into other folks' business."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.	
April 10. Haw. Sch. Kinau, Waialuku, Maui.	
" Am. Whaleship William & Eliza, Rogers, New Bedford, 18 months 850 bbls.	
11. Haw. Sch. Paalua, Lahaina.	
" Fr. Ship Europa, from Tahiti, Mar. 5.	
14. Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, Lahaina.	
SAILED.	
10. Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, Lahaina.	
" Am. Brig Maryland, "	
14. Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, Southern Groups.—Passengers, Mrs. Rugg and daughter.	
LAHAINA, Maui, April 3.—South Carolina, Bailey, Dartmouth, 27 1-2 mos. 650 bbls.—200 this season.	
7. Harvest, Gardner, Nantucket, 6 1-2 mos. 200 bbls, from United States.	
12. Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, Oahu.	
" Maryland, do.	
" Sch. Kahalaia, Hilo.	

PEIRCE & BREWER

Commission Merchants,

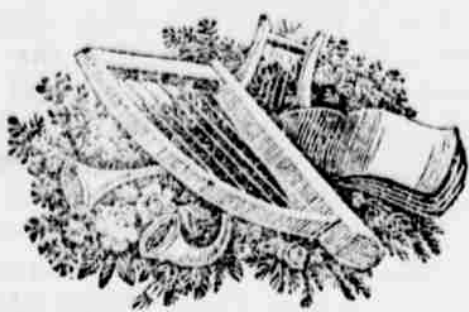
Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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.

POETRY.



THE OLD ARM-CHAIR.

I love it, I love it; and who shall dare
To chide me for loving the old arm-chair?
I have treasured it long as a holy prize,
I've bedew'd it with tears, and embalmed it
with sighs;
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart;
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would ye learn the spell? a mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that old arm-chair.

In childhood's hour I lingered near
The hallow'd seat with list'ning ear;
And gentle words that mother would give,
To fit me to die and teach me to live.
She told me shame would never betide,
With truth for my creed and God for my
guide.
She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer,
As I knelt beside that old arm-chair.

I sat and watch'd her many a day,
When her eye grew dim, and her locks were
grey;
And I almost worshipp'd her when she
smiled
And turned from her Bible to bless her child.
Years roll'd on, but the last was sped—
My idol was shatter'd, my earth-star fled;
I learnt how much the heart can bear,
When I saw her die in that old arm-chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now,
With quivering breath and throbbing brow.
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she
died,
And memory flows with lava tide.
Say it is folly, and deem me weak,
While the scalding tears start down my cheek.
But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's old arm-chair.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are
said to have been written by a young Eng-
lish lady, who had experienced much af-
fliction. There is a devotedness—a spirit
of religion running through them which
cannot fail to touch the most obdurate
heart.

Jesus—I my cross have taken,
All to leave, and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—
Thou from hence, my all shalt be!
Perish every fond ambition—
All I've sought, or hoped, or known;
Yet how rich is my condition—
God and heaven are all my own!

Let the world despise and leave me—
They have left my Saviour too;
Human hopes and looks deceive me,
Thou art not, like them, untrue;
And whilst thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, love, and might,
Friends may hate, and foes may scorn me,
Show thy face and all is right.

Go, then, earthly fame and treasure—
Come, disaster, scorn, and pain!
In thy service, pain is pleasure,
With thy favor, loss is gain.
I have called thee Abba Father—
I have set my heart on thee;
Storms may howl, and clouds may gather,
All must work for good to me!

Man may trouble and distress me—
'Twill but drive me to thy breast;
Life with trials hard may press me—
'Twill but bring me sweeter rest;
Oh! 'tis not in Grief to harm me,
While thy love is left to me;
Oh, 'tis not in Joy to charm me,
Were that Joy unmix'd with thee!

Soul! then know thy full salvation—
Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care,
Joy to find in every station
Something still to do or bear!
Think what spirit dwells within thee—
Think what heavenly smiles are thine;
Think that Jesus died to save thee—
Child of Heaven—canst thou repine!

Haste thee on, from grace to glory,
Armed by faith, and winged by prayer;
Heaven's eternal day's before thee—
God's own hand shall guide thee there,
Soon shall close thy earthly mission,
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days;
Hope shall change to glad fruition—
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

MERCHANDIZE

FOR SALE BY

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Received from New York per Ship
Morea, etc.

10 Bales Brown Drills,
30 " " Sheetting, 4-4
17 " " Shirting
1 Case Long Cloth
1 " Colored Cambric
1 Bale Scarlet Flannel
1 " " Blankets
10 Bolts Brusgins Duck
20 " Ravens "
10 " Russia Sheetting
10 Cases Prints
50 Baskets Champagne
10 Boxes Muscat Wine
4 Bags Coffee,
6 Boxes Loaf Sugar
150 Demijons, 5 galls.
90 pair Venitian Window Blinds
90 Window Frames, sashes, &c. com-
plete
8 M. best Am. Shingles
8 Hand Carts
Lot of Tin and Wooden Ware
2 Bags Pepper
50 Bbls. fresh Am. Flour
50 Kegs White Lead
1 Case Verdigris in cans
5 Crates Crockery assorted
3 Casks Glass ware do.
1 Crate Dining sets, French ware
2 Bureaus—3 Sofas
1 Centre Table—1 Commode
120 Molasses Shooks
80 Bales Am. Leaf Tobacco
15 Bbls Tar
5 " Bright Varnish
1 Box Powder in cannisters
50 Kegs do.
April 14, 1840. t. f.

Received per Lama, from Bos-
ton, and on hand.

20 Cases 4-4 Indigo blue Cottons
3 " 3-4 do. do.
20 " 3-4 Chickopee Cottons
1 " Linen fold Cottons
2 " Bleached Cotton Drill
4 " York and Satin Jeans
1 " Ticking
30 Bolts Am. Cotton Duck
2 Cases Merrimack blue Prints
1 " Orange Prints
2 " Furniture Chintz
1 " Linen Coats, &c.
1 " Marsilles Quilts
1 " Cotton Hdks.
5 " Cotton Thread
1 " Pink Cambric
1 Can Copal Varnish
2 doz. Swaim's Panacea
2 Cases Table Salt, in small boxes
80 doz. Cider, packed in table salt
5 Bbls. Linseed Oil
20 doz. Olive Oil
40 " tin boxes Seidlitz Powders
2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine
3 Cases Friction Matches
500 Boxes Soap
10 doz. Hock Wine
20 " Champagne
2 Cases Loaf Sugar
1 Cask Coffee
10 qr. Casks Sicily Madeira Wine
10 Boxes Pipes
20 Sides Sole Leather
4 " Patent "
12 Morocco Skins and Binding Leather
1 Box Shoe Thread—1 bbl. shoe Pegs
50 Ox Bows—50 doz. Axe Handles
2 Cases Fur Hats and Caps

10 Packages Hard Ware assorted
Also many other articles too numerous
to mention.

PEIRCE & BREWER.

April 10, 1841. t. f.

SUGAR MILL.

One perpendicular SUGAR MILL, with 3
Iron Rollers, and all things ap-
pertaining to a first rate Mill.

For Sale cheap by

PEIRCE & BREWER.

April 9, 1841.

FOR SALE.

The Brig MARYLAND—of 100
Tons, or 900 Barrels burthen.—
She is in good order and condition, and
may be sent to sea without any expense
for repairs, sails, rigging, &c. Apply to
PEIRCE & BREWER.
April 10, 1841, t. f.

NEW GOODS.

HENRY PATY & CO., have just
received per Ship MOREA, from New
York, a large variety of New and Fash-
ionable Staple and Fancy Goods (selected
expressly for this market, by a Lady long
resident here), among which may be found

Plain, Figured Colored, and Flor-
ence Silk—Pink, Stamped and other
Satins—French Crape—Black Bomba-
zine—Figured and Satin-Stripe Shally
—Paradise Mousline De Laine—Plaid
Swiss Muslin—Black Satin and other
Vestings, super quality—5-4 Silk Star
Blond—5-4 Silk Black Square Net—
Fancy Prints—Thibet M. De Laine,
Silk and Large Net Shawls—Silk, Me-
rino, Shally, Pic-nic, Gauze and Lou-
sine Scarfs—French Muslin, and Lace
Wrought Collars and Capes—Ladies
Open Work Lisle Hose—Blond Quill-
ing—Black Blond Footing—Green Lace
Veils—1-4 Length Kid and White Mo-
hair Gloves—Linen Cambric Handkfs
—Ladies Cravats—Lisle Edging—Blk
Neck Ties—French Cuffs—Head Bands
—Victoria Robes—Bonnet Fronts and
Crowns—Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, Silk,
Garniture, Cap, Belt, Plain, Figured,
and Velvet Ribbons, splendid assort-
ment—Stay Tapes and Lacets—Stay
Backs—Steel Busks—Black Silk Frogs
—Super White Spool Cotton—Hem-
ming's Needles—Scissors, assorted—
Silver Thimbles—Strawberry Emeries
—Inlaid Shell Card Cases—Fancy Al-
mond, Peach and other Soaps—Black
Silk Braids—Piping Cord—Linen Floss
6 dozen Pasteboards—White Wax—
Children's Red and White Worsted
Socks—Saddle Cloths—German Co-
logne—Cap Combs—German Silver Ta-
ble, Tea and Salt Spoons and Butter
Knives—Hair Cloth Seating, 18, 20
and 22 inch, etc. etc.
Honolulu, March 1st, 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 Mus-
lin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy
Gauze Hdks. and Scarfs. White Veils.
Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Belt
Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chints.
Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and
Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery.
Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankeens.
Pongee Colored Hdks. Grass Cloth. Cot-
ton Hdks. Needles. Pins. Spool Cot-
ton. 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. Cin-
namon. Cloves. Ginger. Sage. Pepper.
Mustard. Honey. Tobacco. Cigars. Pipes.
Snuff. Soap. Sallad Oil. Olives. Lem-
on Syrup. Porter. Pale Ale. Stoughton's
Elixir. Wines, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Sho-
Blackening. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts.
Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chisels.
Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans.
Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Han-
dles. 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. t. f.

For Sale.



The premises in Hon-
olulu now owned and
occupied by Capt. John
Dominis. This desirable
property is centrally and pleasantly situ-
ated—has an entrance from two different
streets—a small garden, under good cul-
tivation—good buildings, &c., and 90
years' unexpired lease of the land. Will
be sold at a low price, and on a long
credit if applied for soon.

For further particulars apply to
PEIRCE & BREWER.
Dec. 23, 1840. t. f.

REMOVAL.

Dr. R. W. WOOD has removed
his residence to the *Dwelling House*
in the same enclosure with his Of-
fice.

Honolulu, Mar. 20, 1841. t. f.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,



25 boxes Souchong Tea.
20 boxes Hyson Tea.
10 boxes Hyson Skin.
15 doz. Raspberry Wine.
12 " Stoughton's Elixer.
10 " Lemon Syrup.
200 Ohia Rafters.
5 M. ft. Koa Lumber
25 M. Koa Shingles.

FRESH CORN MEAL

By the Barrel, or less quantity, con-
stantly on hand and for sale by
E. & H. GRIMES.
Jan. 18. t. f.

Wanted.

Spare Copies of Nos. One and Two of
the POLYNESIAN, to complete a set.
Inquire at this Office. t. f.

ON HAND.

Back Numbers of the POLYNESIAN
for sale at this Office. t. f.

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. t. f.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, pay-
able in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarter
Three Dollars; single copies, 25 cents.
ADV. TISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of the
square; forty cents for each continuance; more than
half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three in-
sertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half
square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents
for each succeeding insertion.
Terms of yearly advertising made known on ap-
plication to the editor.