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COMMUNICATED.

LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL.—By J. F. B. M.
No 4.—TOUR ACROSS MEXICO.

The district of Alta California extends but about thirty five miles back from the coast, a ridge of mountains forming a boundary line to separate it from the interior which is inhabited by Indians. The Government is puerile like all the Spanish governments in America, the officers receiving little or no pay, making up the deficiency by the perquisites they obtain from bribes, &c. Alvarado the present Governor is like the most of them weak and vacillating. In 1836, California declared itself independent of Mexico, and Alvarado was chosen governor. After some fighting but little or no bloodshed, and a good deal of negotiating, in which as usual, there was a great deal of talk, the affair was compromised by the Mexicans acknowledging Alvarado as governor, but under the orders of Mexico. In January, 1838, Alvarado's commission was revoked, and Don Carlos Carrillo, of whom I have before spoken, was appointed in his stead. Alvarado on being notified of the change, agreed to resign his office only on condition that his person and property as well as that of those who assisted him in the revolution of 1836, should be unmolested.

Don Carlos objected to complying with these conditions, and Alvarado, confiding in the strength of his adherents, refuses to resign his office, and has continued to maintain his authority till this day. Don Carlos after a few efforts to establish himself in the gubernatorial chair, has given up the attempt. He continues to reside at St. Barbara, and is very hospitable to foreigners, while Alvarado has made Monterey the port of entry and seat of government.

After a few days stop at St. B. we sailed for Mazatlan, where we arrived after a passage of ten days. M. has a very uninviting aspect as you approach it from the sea. Barren rocks surround the anchorage, and render the roadstead very dangerous, especially in the months of July, August and September, when the place is subject to very severe gales. During these months the vessels leave port. We met with much hospitality from the foreigners here, as indeed we had at every port on the coast. Mazatlan is the most commercial port on the coast, and its growth within a few years has been very rapid. We learned here that the U. States Sloop of War St. Louis, and the French Corvette Le Danaide had sailed twelve days previous to our arrival, for California, to enquire into the late transactions of the government there.

We were advised here, to go by water to San Blas, and cross to Mexico from there, and a vessel being ready to sail the day after our arrival we engaged a passage in her. We visited the Theatre in the evening, which is a very neat building, but with very indifferent actors.

We bade adieu with sincere regret to our friends in the gallant Barque, with whom we had spent many happy hours, and passed through many interesting scenes. From her gentlemanly commander we had received every attention and kindness in his power, and we felt an interest in the noble vessel, and in all attached to her, which will not soon be effaced. But part we must, and after a stay of only twenty four hours in Mazatlan, we embarked on board the Sch. "Gertrudis," (formerly the "Honduras" of Oahu) and sailed for San Blas. Our

Captain was an Englishman and an original, and amused us the whole passage with his oddities. As we approached the harbor of San Blas, after a two days passage, we saw a Barque also steering for the anchorage, and as we neared each other we were surprised to recognise our old acquaintance the Guypasquana; being a very fast sailer she anchored before us. As we passed under her quarter in our little schooner, we were recognised by Castro, who was on deck with the guard, and who eyed us with looks of surprise and dislike, and immediately commenced an animated conversation with his officers and those of the custom house who were on board. He doubtless was impressed with the idea that we were dogging his path, as this was the third time we had crossed it, and we were anxious to get on our way to Tepic as soon as possible. We were obliged by law to remain on board until after the custom house officer had visited us, and as he was then on board the barque, we met with some delay. However, our captain sent ashore and engaged mules for us to be in readiness as soon as we landed, which was done. The visit being over, we pulled ashore, and only remained long enough to have our passports viewed, when we mounted and now began in right earnest our tour across Mexico. We had just got mounted, and were waiting, armed and equipped for adventure, while the arrieros whom we had engaged were strapping our baggage on the mules, when we were informed by the person of whom we had hired them, that the Alcalde had sent orders round town, that no horses or mules should be furnished to any foreigners. We had anticipated this step which we supposed proceeded from our friend Castro, and having already hired ours and paid for them, and what was of more importance to us, being all ready to start, we laughed at the messenger, clapped spurs to our horses, and soon left the town of San Blas, in which we had not remained half an hour, far behind us. We made quite a show of force as we rode, prepared for battle, F. with C. leading the van, the baggage in the middle, M.C. and myself bringing up the rear. It was about sunset when we started, and wishing to reach Tepic as soon as possible in order to lay the case of the prisoners before the British and American Consuls there, we rode all night. I felt my spirits rising with the excitement of travelling in a strange country, and realized for the first time since I had left Oahu, that I was making some progress towards Home! We stopped at one o'clock, at a little rancho, to rest a few hours, after a most romantic and exciting ride. As we dismounted by moonlight, and unsaddled our horses, we looked more like a band of the very robbers we were prepared to meet than a peaceable party of travellers. We bivouacked in the open air, wrapping ourselves in our blankets, and sleeping with our saddles for pillows, and our pistols under our heads. Sleeping an hour or two we again mounted, having refreshed ourselves with a bowl of new milk, and rode gaily on, now over an open plain and now through forests, warned every few moments by the cautioning shout of the vanguard, to bow before some impending bough or suffer the consequences. The moon having gone down, it was just starlight enough to enable us to distinguish the horsemen before us, except when we passed through some village or encampment of muleteers whose bright watchfires illumined the road for some distance. By daylight we had

cleared the forests and rode on through a hot and dusty country, ardently longing for a sight of Tepic, our first stopping place, being somewhat fatigued by our long ride, after the confinement on board. We arrived at T. at 11 o'clock, A. M. having rode a distance of twenty leagues since sunset the preceding evening. Hot, tired and hungry, we rode through the town guided by our Arriero, who had orders to take us to the best inn the place afforded. Our appearance must have been exceedingly grotesque and novel to the inhabitants, as we rode over the paved streets of Tepic, covered with dust, and armed to the teeth. At last we reached a miserable looking place, which the Arriero entered, and proceeded to unload the mules, telling us that here we were to stop. Supposing that so large and handsome a town as the one we had been passing through must have a decent hotel, we were quite taken aback at the appearance of this place which looked more like a jail than an Inn. Our room into which we were shown was a dirty, damp cell, with a brick floor, no windows, and a pine table and bedstead, its only furniture. We began to suspect treachery, and that we were to be incarcerated here by some influence of our old acquaintance Castro, not believing it possible that this was the "Hotel" of Tepic. We were now in a bad predicament. Our muleteer, having fulfilled the terms of his bargain had left us with his animals, and here we were, tired and hungry, none of us knowing a word of the language, or how to make our wants known, and uncertain whether we were in a tavern or in prison! I doffed my riding gear and making myself look a little civilized, proceeded to find the house of the British Consul, to whom I had letters of introduction, being charged by my companions to return as soon as possible and put them in a way of supplying the wants of the inner man. It was not without much difficulty that I found the residence of Mr B. who received me very hospitably, and on being informed of our awkward situation despatched a person with orders to procure us a dinner, telling me at the same time that the miserable hole where we had put up was the *Hotel*, "par excellence" of Tepic! Mr B. introduced me to an American gentleman connected with his extensive establishment, who very politely offered his services, which were very acceptable to us, in our unpleasant predicament. We returned to the "Hotel" where my comrades were very earnestly and satisfactorily employed in discussing the merits of a Spanish dinner. Mr D. our cicerone, informed us that he knew of a very agreeable Mexican family, with whom he thought we could board during our stay in T. as the "Mesone" was fit for no one but a Mexican, they not being accustomed to the comforts of an American Inn. We gladly consented to a change and I accompanied him to the house of the family in question. We were received with true Spanish courtesy, and while my friend stated our case to the lady of the house, I amused myself with observing the other inmates, who in return paid me the same attention, whenever they could do so unnoticed. Three young girls were sitting at work sewing and embroidering, and two of them were very pretty. The principal speaker, who was evidently the mother of two of the girls, manifested much desire to serve us, but seemed to think that she would not be able to accommodate us to our satisfaction. However, she said she would do her best to make us happy and

comfortable during our stay, and as may be supposed I felt very much pleased at the change in our situation, and the result of our visit was equally gratifying to my "Companeros." We bade adieu to the "Grande Mesone" without a shade of regret, though much to the chagrin of the landlord, who no doubt had anticipated a rich harvest from our ignorance and inexperience, and were soon very comfortably established to our hearts content, in our new quarters.

Mr D. informed me that Messrs Baron Forbes & Co. had established a cotton factory in Tepic, where several American families from Lowell and the neighboring manufacturing towns, were employed. I was very much surprised at the information and gladly accepted his invitation to visit the establishment, promising myself much pleasure in calling upon the little knot of Yankee men and women connected with it.

We found ourselves somewhat embarrassed at first in attempting, despite our mutual ignorance of each other's language, to scrape acquaintance with the dark-eyed señoritas, who seemed equally at a loss with ourselves, but with Mr D.'s aid as interpreter, we soon managed to get acquainted, and with a Spanish phrase book which we had, we were able to carry on quite a conversation, and I for one learned more Spanish than I had acquired in all my previous intercourse with the Californians.

The day after our arrival I accompanied my friend D. to the cotton factory, which is about a mile from the centre of the city, and is the most thoroughly Yankee looking building that I have seen since I left home. It is of two stories, and with its small windows and green blinds reminded me very much of New England, as did the interior in every respect but the Spanish mantles of the Mexican girls employed there. We were warmly greeted by our countrymen whom we found in a state of great excitement, on account of the news which they had just heard, of the seizure of the Americans in California, and who were ready to risk their lives in attempting to rescue them. But we had laid the case before the British Consul, who had acted with his usual promptness for which he is well known, and we found that the Mexican Authorities in Tepic were as indignant at the transaction as any one could desire, so that no further ill treatment was to be apprehended on their arrival there. The Americans employed in this establishment are almost all married, and these three or four families afford a genuine specimen of the New Englanders.

The Cotton Factory of Messrs Barron Forbes & Co. is situated on a stream about a mile from Tepic, the land being given by government for the purpose of encouraging internal improvement, and of developing the resources of the soil, and the enterprise is encouraged by them in every way. The importation of brown cottons into this part of the country is prohibited, and this being the only factory on this side of the country, they derive, as may be supposed, great profit from the business. They purchase the cotton on the fields, having agents who have it gathered, packed in bags, and transported to the factory, where it is cleaned. The cost when cleaned averages about a real (12½cts.) per pound. The factory is superintended by the families from Lowell, and about one hundred and fifty Mexicans are employed. The Gin contains sixty saws on the plan of Petty's. It

keeps twenty four looms in operation, turning out about twenty eight pieces in 24 hours. All parts of the establishment are kept in operation night and day, and two sets of hands are thus kept employed. The Mexican girls employed give the proprietors the greatest satisfaction; they learn with readiness, and many of them shew considerable skill. They receive two reals per day when they first enter, which pay is increased as they advance in usefulness. Some receive three dollars per week. The proprietors who are both Englishmen, expressed themselves in very high terms of their American assistants, and the establishment seems to be conducted with the utmost harmony. The only quality manufactured is of a coarse stout texture, such as can be purchased at home at retail for about ten cents per yard, the Mexicans preferring this quality to any other. The proprietors have a large establishment in the city, where the cotton is sold at wholesale at 30½ cents per yards. Fostered and encouraged as it is by government, this establishment enjoys privileges which are unsurpassed, and which if continued, will ensure it a long course of successful and profitable operation. The land which was given by government contains about seventy acres, and with the valuable water privilege which it possesses, so near a city as large as Tepic, (which contains about ten thousand inhabitants) is a magnificent donation for a useful purpose.

Two days after our arrival, Don Jose Castro arrived with his officers and brought word that the prisoners were on the road, on foot, and would be in town the next day. Castro was very much astonished at his reception at Tepic. On his enquiring what accommodations he was to have with his officers, and where the prisoners should be confined, he was told by the commandant that the prisoners should be taken care of, but that he, himself with his officers would be put under arrest, on a charge of maltreating English and Americans. His papers were examined and not the slightest proof against the prisoners could be discovered. On their arrival they were furnished with ample accommodations, and every attention was paid to their wants that was possible under the circumstances. In this situation, they were to remain until the despatches which have been forwarded to Mexico, shall be answered. Mr Barron, the British consul, exerted himself very much in favor both of the Americans and English, there being no American consul here at present to act in behalf of his countrymen.

The poor fellows were quite happy at the change in their circumstances. I called to see them in their new quarters, and found them some asleep from the fatigue of the long walk, and the rest clothing themselves from the subscriptions generally made up for them among the residents here, who have manifested much sympathy for them. Graham shewed me the cloak in which he was wrapped, when they burst into his house and fired upon him. It had three bullet holes in it, two of them burnt by contact with the powder, so near were the pistols to his person; his neck cloth had also a shot hole through its folds, and it seems almost miraculous that he could have escaped with his life. He said it was in their power at any time to have taken the vessel on the passage down, but that he preferred to await the course of Mexican justice, which it is to be hoped will not be slow in restoring to him the property of which he has so unjustly been deprived.

We engaged, through the aid of Mr D. to whom we had been indebted for so many attentions, an Arriero, with horses and mules to take us to Guadalajara, the next city of any note on our route, about five days journey from Tepic. For the benefit of future travellers across this country, I shall enumerate our chief expenses,

premising that our party consisting of four, the expenses were not much more for the whole than they would be for a single person, who should attempt to cross alone. Our passage from Mazatlan to San Blas was one hundred dollars for the four; an enormous price, considering that the passage is generally made in twenty four hours. Our mule hire from San Blas to Tepic was twelve dollars each. We engaged the Arriero to furnish us with horses for ourselves and with mules for our baggage, from T. to Guadalajara for eighteen dollars each, he acting as guide, and we paying the expenses of keeping the animals on the road. Our road expenses averaged a little less than two dollars per day each, it costing us more for the keeping of our beasts than ourselves. The traveller in Mexico, unless he is a genuine Yankee will get cheated in spite of all his precaution, the Mexicans from principle charging just three times the current value of every thing. We were kindly furnished in Tepic with a list of the prices of those things which we should be likely to want, which we found of great service to us.

On May 25th we left Tepic for Guadalajara, bidding adieu with unfeigned regret to the pleasant family where we had been so agreeably domesticated, who promised to pray to the Virgin for our safety from the Ladrones of the road. We rode from daylight till about one o'clock, and stopped at a little village for the night. The Meson was the most filthy and disagreeable place I ever saw; the Inn at Tepic was an "Astor" compared to it. It seemed to be used as a nursery for fighting cocks, of which there were some forty or fifty tied in different parts of the building, in training for some grand fair or other, and we were almost stunned by the crowing which was continually kept up by them. We were ushered into a cell similar to the one in Tepic, containing a pine table, a pine bedstead, (consisting of three boards laid on horses) and an earthen jug of water. The floor was brick, and with no windows, the apartment was as good an imitation of a convict's cell as one could desire. Our baggage was taken from the mules, and piled up in one corner of the room; two of us took possession of the bedstead, the other two spreading their blankets on the brick floor, and with our saddles for pillows and our pistols under our heads, we consigned ourselves to the "Arms of Morpheus," (the Arriero stretching himself across the entrance) and enjoyed as sound a sleep as ever was afforded by a downy couch; and this was the manner in which we passed the night throughout our journey—the best bed we found being a pile of bricks raised from the floor and laid in sement, and it was some time after I arrived at home before I could sleep with comfort on even a mattress.

We were roused at day break by our conductor who reminded us to look to our arms as we were this day to ride through a dangerous pass, noted for being infested with robbers. In this pass which is called the "Trap," two Frenchmen were attacked a few weeks before our arrival, by a band of robbers, who although far outnumbering their victims, yet dared not openly attack them, but followed them all the way from Guadalajara, and commenced a fire upon them when they had got into the middle of this pass which is very narrow, and surrounded with thick woods on each side affording the assailants a shelter. The poor Frenchmen in vain attempted to escape. They were fired upon until both were disabled, when their goods were seized and carried off, they being left in the road, where they were found by some muleteers and brought to Tepic, and were lying sick there at the time of our arrival. We proceeded with the utmost caution through this gloomy defile, and were right glad when we emerged on to the plain, our Arriero de-

voutly crossing himself as he thanked the "Holy Virgin" for our safety.

On the third day we ascended by a winding and steep path a high and barren mountain, and when we had reached the summit we found ourselves surrounded by a circle of peaks as high and as barren as the one we were upon; but one green spot was to be seen, and that which cheered us like an oasis in a desert, lay far below and surrounded by the lofty mountains. It was a charming little spot apparently covered with verdure, with here and there a cottage peeping through the trees, and afforded a striking contrast to the scenery around. We commenced the steep descent with renewed spirit, and I found it one of the most arduous jaunts I ever undertook. The declivity was so steep that we were obliged to dismount and proceed on foot and being encumbered with our arms, and exposed to the noontide blaze of a tropical and almost vertical sun, we were almost broiled. At last we reached the foot of the mountain and threw ourselves on the ground beside a small stream and drank a draught of the water which tasted like nectar to our parched throats. After cooling our burnt faces in the stream we proceeded on until we reached the little hamlet, where we stopped at a miserable looking house, though in a romantic situation; a stream bubbling along on each side with immense trees overhanging, under which we threw ourselves almost dead with fatigue, and enjoyed a refreshing sleep while the good lady prepared our dinners. Here we passed the night, and at daylight the next morning were again in the saddle, being assured by our good hostess that we need fear no Ladrones on this day's journey. We rode gaily on, ascending another mountain whose sides were almost perpendicular, but by a winding path cut in the side, we were enabled to reach the summit and descended on to a wide spread plain, the table land. I should be loth to form my opinion of the country through which we were passing by its then uninviting and barren aspect; but it was just at the close of the dry season, when scarcely a leaf is to be seen, and the appearance of the country is most unfavorable. We reached the village of Magdalena at noon, where we intended to pass the night, but while at dinner a gentleman arrived whom we had seen at Tepic, and who persuaded us to join him and ride some twelve or fifteen leagues farther, by which we should reach Guadalajara one day sooner. Our Arriero was very loth to start again, but we insisted, and on we went, on table land of great elevation, and surrounded by high mountains. The weather began to look threatening and M'C had just remarked that a thunderstorm among the mountains which surrounded us must be a grand spectacle, when we suddenly had a grand opportunity to witness one in all its grandeur, a tremendous storm coming upon us without any warning, which lasted all the afternoon and drenched not only our persons, but what was of more consequence our baggage, which was pretty thoroughly soaked. There was not a tree or a hut in sight, and I must confess that I would have foregone the sublimity of the spectacle grand as it was, for the sake of a dry blanket to sleep on. It poured down with such fury that we were at times unable to make any progress, and it was late in the evening when we entered the little town where we were to pass the night. Completely soaked, "to the marrow" as the Spanish say, our baggage and blankets saturated with wet, we were obliged to sleep on the bare floor, but still slept soundly after the fatigues of the day. We found here a guard of dragoons who were to escort a Mexican gentleman to Guadalajara, and which is customary among all those who can afford it, to protect them from the Ladrones, who infest the suburbs of all large cities in Mexico, and we were

invited to join this party for mutual benefit, which we did.

We had a very pleasant ride into Guadalajara, a large and merry party, entering Guadalajara in military style, the red coated dragoons leading the van. Long before we came in sight of the city, we were greeted by the usual tokens of the proximity of a large town. Market men and women were hurrying their mules along, carriages were passing and re-passing and the state of the roads was very much improved. From Guadalajara, which is about ninety leagues from San Blas, there is a good carriage road to Vera Cruz, the first port on the eastern coast. As the lofty domes and turrets of this noble city appeared in sight, I was struck with what to a Yankee like myself was a novelty: the sight of a large city, situated on a plain of table land, surrounded by mountains, with no water communication, either by canals or rivers with any sea-port, all the merchandize being transported from Vera Cruz on the backs of mules. We were conducted to a fine Meson, where we were allowed the luxury of a room in the second story, and having had our baggage deposited, we strolled out to view the lions of the city. Guadalajara contains about seventy thousand inhabitants, and is built with much regard to regularity. The buildings, many of which are noble specimens of architecture, are mostly built in the Moorish style, in the form of a hollow square, a noble archway opening into the inner court, crossing which you come to a broad flight of stone steps leading up to the second story. A balcony supported on arches runs round the interior of the building, upon which the doors of the different apartments open, and this affords a fine retired and cool promenade. A handsome fountain is placed in the centre of the court in the residences of the wealthy, affording by its unceasing jet d'eau a refreshing coolness to the atmosphere. Most of the buildings project over the sidewalks supported by substantial arches, thus affording a shady walk to the pedestrian, and one which our ladies who promenade Broadway in the heat of a summer's sun might well envy.

The buildings in G. have an odd appearance to an American who has all his life been accustomed to see sloping roofs, from the fact that here the roofs are all flat, covered with a hard plaster, and many of them crowned with turrets. These afford a favorite promenade in the evening to the inmates, who often amuse themselves with throwing missiles at their neighbors especially in times of carousal, or other hoidays. The rain is conducted through small circular spouts which pierce the wall and project over into the street, and being generally placed at regular distances from each other, the cascades which meet from the opposite sides of the street have quite a pretty appearance. The public buildings are almost without exception well proportioned and elegant. One is struck with the evidences which he sees on every side, of the wealth, and taste in architecture, manifested by the old Spanish founders of the Mexican cities. Every work seems built with a view to stability and taste, and not with the miserable notions of us Yankees, merely to last a few years or perhaps during the lifetime of the architect. The masonry is of the old Spanish style, and will last for centuries, and has one merit at least which we can appreciate, of being "cheapest in the end."

THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1841.

On Wednesday, the U. S. Ship Vincennes, Capt. Wilkes, Brig Porpoise, Lieut. C. Ringgold, and Sch. Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, arrived from Monterey. The officers and crew of the Peacock are distrib-

ated among the other vessels, and all are as happy to learn, in good health and spirits. They will remain here but a short time, sufficient only to discharge the native crewmen they took away from here, and to recruit their stores, and then proceed to Malakal, and the East Indies. Their surveys on the N. W. Coast of America, including the Columbia, Fraser, and Sacramento rivers, have been extensive and satisfactory. After the loss of the Peacock, the brig Thomas Perkins of New York, Capt. Varney, was purchased for the service of the squadron, and fitted up as a surveying vessel, with accommodations for 60 men. She is now called the Oregon, and is commanded by Lieut. Carr, formerly of the Vincennes. Capt. Varney comes passenger in her. The Philologist of the Squadron, H. Hale Esq. remains during the winter on the Coast, to prosecute his researches among the numerous Indian tribes in that quarter, and will proceed to the United States the ensuing spring. The Squadron received every attention and kindness from the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Governor, Sir George Simpson, and chief factor Dr. McLaughlin, may be expected here in the course of the winter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On Monday morning last, WM. HENRY LOCKE, aged about four years, eldest child of Mr. E. Locke, missionary at Waiialua, Oahu, was perceived to be missing. A search was immediately commenced, and after an hour's time his body was found at the bottom of the river, which runs directly past the front of his parents house. As the river is deep at that place and the bank steep, it is supposed that he wandered to that part of the garden, and losing his balance, fell into the river, where his body was found and borne to his afflicted parents. Every means for his resuscitation was employed, but without success.

DAILY EDITORIAL. Not one out of a thousand of those whom you every day hear pointing out the blunders and showing the deficiencies of a daily paper, has the faintest conception of the talent, the tact, and the constant energy of thought and action that are necessary to conduct a daily paper. [Exchange paper.]

There is a vast deal of truth in the above paragraph. Let a man sit down to write an editorial article for a paper, and he is almost sure to strike some one over the knuckles. It is next to impossible to please every one. Some ideas which suit one will be gall and wormwood to another. We write a long elaborate article which we think will give us an unusual eclat among our most valued friends, but somehow or other there is a slip of the pen which hits somebody on the nose, and makes him restive. He thinks such and such expressions apply to him, although we had not the most instant thought of the gentleman referred to till he told us of it. A man comes in, full of fire and fury, wrath and cabbage, complains that we are too personal, that we mean to assail him in the most virulent manner; and at the same time, very probably, this very individual is so insignificant that not one in a thousand could think of him even if the article were pointed at him. Some people put on coats which fit exceedingly well, although they were made for other people. Arguments are often misfits for the persons for whom they were intended, but yet fit like a glove upon other men's backs for whom they were not made.

But the difficulties and botherations which an editor of a daily paper is subjected, cannot be known but to those who have been through the mill. We have had no little experience in the matter. No sooner is a paper gone to press than the everlasting and never-to-be-tired editor must cast about him for something

for a leader for the next day's paper. His labor is like that of Sisyphus, the moment the "huge round stone" is rolled to the top of the hill it "falls lumbering back again." There is no end to his labors. He falls to work, *invita Minerva*, perhaps, and produces something which he thinks is worthy of being a leaded article for the paper, and when it comes out, his readers pronounce it *leaden* matter, instead of deserving to be *leaded*. So for his exertions "to please" he receives nothing but curses. Still there is no respite. He must go to work again. The next day's paper must come out, and there must be at all events a goodly quantity of editorial; and it must be furnished forthwith, or the paper will not be issued in time for the mails. If he does not suit his readers one day, why he must try again; "better luck next time," as Jacob Faithful says. He exerts all his faculties "to please." His pen comes nearer to perpetual motion than any thing which has been discovered yet, for it is never suffered to lie still. His readers expect that he will know every thing in the world, *and more too*, and that he will communicate all his knowledge, every day, to the whole world *and more too*. If he blunders in any one particular which some one knows or thinks he knows more of than the editor aforesaid, he is compensated with more kicks than coppers, and finds he is accused of telling more "fibs" than he receives "filberts."

He thus goes his wearisome rounds; sometimes he happens to write an article which suits all parties, and how flattered he feels when he receives the compliments of his readers, that his paper of this day was very spicy and spirited, with what zest he goes to work next day, hoping to get a "reward of merit" for another spirited and lively paper.

Were it not for these occasional windfalls, an editor would be entirely discouraged. But we believe there is no more thankless office than that of editing a daily paper. The editor is almost sure of treading upon somebody's corns at almost every step, and is equally sure never to please every body, and some times to please nobody. But he still pursues his wearisome never ending round, and takes his chance of success in his endeavors "to please," and he who succeeds in pleasing the most persons, or perhaps displeasing the fewest, is the luckiest man. We are generally pretty good natured, and mean to suit our customers as far as we are capable. Those who know the troubles and difficulties of an editorial life, will, of course, excuse venial faults, and will, we trust, give us credit for doing the best we can.—*Boston Transcript*.

The above is quite as applicable to a weekly in the Sandwich Islands, as to a daily in the U. S. The way we get news here would puzzle all caterers for the public maw, elsewhere. At times it comes in torrents, quite enough to overwhelm our little page, and all must be condensed, pared, and fitted to the diminutive container, in which it is again to make its appearance. Perhaps when all this has been completed, and put to press, another budget makes its appearance, contradicting all the former. And thus we labor on, sometimes right, sometimes wrong, pleasing and displeasing—one says, you are too *missionary*, another, give us more missionary intelligence—one likes stories, another complains that the paper is too light and fanciful—one wishes Sandwich Islands news and politics to occupy the greatest space, another wishes for nothing but foreign news—the editor desires communications, readers inquire why don't he attack this subject, defend that, and so on ad infinitum. If any one would like to verify the experience, we would willingly resign our stool to him, for one week at least, and if he does not look hereafter with a more lenient eye upon our labors, he has but little of the milk of human kindness in him.

However, upon looking back upon the many words which have dropped from our pen, since we commenced scribbling for the public eye, we feel that we have at least been instrumental in perfecting our readers in patience, and it would be strange if they did not scold a bit. Copy, copy, has ever been our cry. Happy for your own sakes, would it have been had you hearkened unto our voice. Your own sins instead of ours would then have been visited upon your heads. But comfort ye, comfort ye! the strokes of our quill are numbered! light is the ink bottle—our ideas waxed low—paid have our subscribers—paid is our printer—the Polynesian draweth to an end.

NOTICE.

The Annual Examination of the Scholars of the OAHU CHARITY SCHOOL will take place on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends and Patrons of this Institution are particularly invited to attend. Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1841. 2w.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Nov 14, Sch Paalua, Lahaina
 " Am ship India, Gelet, New Bedford, 16 mos 500 sp 1700 wh.
 15, Am barque Nye, Smith, New Bedford, 22 mos 450 sp.
 16, Am barque North America, Richards, Lahaina.
 17, U S Ship Vincennes, Capt Wilkes, 14 days from Monterey.
 " U S Brig Porpoise, C. Ringgold, Commander, from Monterey.
 " U S Sch Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, from Monterey.
 18, U S Brig Oregon, O. Carr, Commander, from Monterey.

SAILED.

Nov 14, Am ship William & Eliza, Rogers, New Bedford, to cruise.
 " Fr ship John Cockerill, Walch, Tahiti.
 17, Am barque North America, Richards, to cruise.
 18, Am ship India, Gelet, to cruise.
 19, Sch Paalua, Lahaina.

PASSENGERS.

In the J. Cockerill, for Tahiti, Capt Stevens and Lady. In the Paalua, Her Highness Kekauluohi, and P. A. Brinsmade Esq.

Advertisements.

NEW STORE.
JOHN G. MUNN
 Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Stone Store lately erected by H. Paty & Co. (near the Catholic Church) where he offers for sale an assortment of Goods suitable for this market, consisting in part of the following :
 Light Shawls, Silk, Pongee, Linen and Cotton Hdk's. Blue Nankins, Printed Fancy Aprons, Blue Cottons, Light, Striped, Marseilles and Check Silk Vests, Linen Drill, Nankin, and Duck Pants; Goats Hair Camblet Cloaks, Cambleteens, Gros de Naples, Grass Cloth and Brown Linen Coats and Jackets, Check Cravats, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, Mousline de Laine, White Linen and Cotton Thread, Black and White Stay Lacing Prints and Stripes, Webb Braces, Fancy Shirts, Red Flannel do. Monkey Jackets, Beaver, Imitation do. Brush, Plain Drab, Willow and Sinit Hat; Navy Cloth, Flat Top, Leather, and Fancy Childrens Caps.

— ALSO —
 Steelyards, Spring Balances, do. with Scales, Spoke Shaves, Cut Tacks, Shingling Hatchets, Table and Basting Spoons, Britannia Ladles, Cork Screws Files, Shoe Knives, Knives and Forks, Butcher's Steels, Slates, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. **CROCKERY & GLASS WARE**, assorted.
 Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1841. tf

For Mazatlan.
 The Brig JOSEPH PEABODY, JOHN DOMINIS, master, will sail for the above port soon, provided a sufficient number of passengers can be engaged. Apply to PEIRCE & BREWER.
 Nov. 20, 1841.

PEIRCE & BREWER.
 Offer for sale on reasonable terms, the cargoes of the ship Wm. Gray from Boston, and Joseph Peabody from China, consisting of a large assortment of American, English and China Goods,
 WANTED—Bills of Exchange on England or the United States.
 Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1841.

EXCHANGE.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed, will be received at the American Consulate until Monday next at twelve o'clock, M. for United States Government Exchange on the United States & London, at thirty days sight.
 R. R. WALDRON, Purser
 U. S. Expl. Expedition.
 U. S. Ship Vincennes,
 Nov. 17, 1841.

Rooms to Let.
 A PARLOR and BED ROOM adjoining, suitable for a Gentleman and Lady, or single gentlemen. Apply to
 B. PITMAN JR.
 Nov. 13, 1841. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,
 Have just received, and offer for sale,
 15,000 Spanish Cigars,
 5,000 Nos. 4 & 5 Manila Cigars,
 25 Doz. Elliott's London Porter and Ale,
 25 " Port Wine.
 100 Boxes No. 1 Soap.
 — ALSO —
 200 Ohia Rafters,
 40 M. Koa Shingles.
 Nov. 13. 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 Door 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, Screws, Brads and Tacks, Blind and Sash Fastenings, &c. &c. For sale by
 LADD & CO.
 August 28, 1841.

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.

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.

PEIRCE & BREWER

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

HAVE Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms, Merchandise imported from the United States, England, Chili, and China, and adapted to the trade of the

NORTH PACIFIC.

They offer to purchase the productions of the Sandwich Islands, and of California; and Bills of Exchange on England, France, Russia and the United States.

E. 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.

Chronometers Repaired, and accurate Rates given.

Honolulu, June 12, 1841. tf.

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 Buttons. 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.

FOR BOSTON.

The ship WILLIAM GRAY, master, will sail for Boston direct, on or about the 15th of November. For freight or pas- sage apply to

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Oct. 16, 1841.

SAM AND MOW,

BAKERS FROM CANTON.

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

June 15. tf.

LADD & CO.

Have for sale

- 20 bales Domestics.
- 10 cases do.
- 59 " Blue Cottons.
- 4 " Blue Drills.
- 2 bales Brown Drills.
- 4 " Striped Shirtings.
- 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 " Kiheis.
- 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.
- 222 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 hds. 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.
- 100 Gallons Paint Oil.
- 500 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 hds. 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 Mus- lin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy Gauze Hdkfs. 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 Hdkfs. Grass Cloth. Cot- ton Hdkfs. 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. Shoe Blacking. 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. 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, consist- ing in part of Plain and Figured Muslins; Table Cloths; Irish Lin- en; Thread Edgings and Insert- ings; 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 nu- merous other articles.

Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1841. tf.

PEIRCE & BREWER

Have lately received per Brig JOSEPH PEABODY from China, the following named articles, which 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 Bas- ins, ea 3.
- 48 " do. 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.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Subscribers respectfully give notice that they have formed a Copartnership up- der the firm of

MARSHALL & JOHNSON,

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

Honolulu, May 23, 1841.

J. F. B. MARSHALL.
FRANCIS JOHNSON

HUNG TAI

Have for sale, at their plantation, at Wa- luku, East side of Maui, a quantity of super- ior 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 oth- ers trading to these Islands, they would state that they are enlarging their business, hav- ing now 150 acres of Sugar Cane under cul- tivation, and in the course of the next sea- son will have 250 acres. By the 1st of De- cember 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.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have just received by the Wm. Gray, a select assortment of Hard Ware, com- prising—

Brass and Iron Padlocks, best Patent do. Chest, Cupboard, Drawer, Closet, and Rim Locks, Rim Latches, Mortice do. Best Strapp'd Nail Hammers, common do. do., Hand Fry Pans, Hanging do. do. Brick and Plastering Trowels, Bras- trunk Nails, Turned Steel Pointed Mar- lins Spikes, caulking Irons, Marking Irons handcuffs, Mane Combs, (a new article) Cast Steel Rivetting Hammers, Patent Coach Wrenches, Carpenter's Pincers Brad Awls, 1 Best Patent Malt Mill.

Oct. 21st, 1841.

NOTICE.

All letters, packages, etc. for the sub- scriber, exchanges, communications, or orders for the Polynesian, the public are requested to leave at the store of MAR- SHALL & JOHNSON.

Oct. 30, 1841. J. J. JARVES.

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

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, pay- able half-yearly in advance; half year, Four Dollars quarter, Two Dollars Fifty Cents; single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one square; forty cents for each continuance; more than half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three inser- tions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. Cards, notices, death or marriages inserted only as advertisements, and not on the above terms, excepting when desired as a mat- ter of charity.

AGENTS. For Maui, Mr. J. B. Vonpister, Lahaina. For California, Mr. T. O. Larkin, Monte- rey. For Society, and other Southern Islands, Messrs. Shaw & Gray, Tahiti.