

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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COMMUNICATED.

For the Polynesian.

MR EDITOR—In the history of the persecution the Protestant missionaries are represented as its instigators. The language of the supplement conveys the same idea, and "the Catholic Miscellany of Charleston, S. C. represents the missionaries of the American Board at the Sandwich Islands as dastardly wretches, a gang of rabid fanatics, a selfish, dogmatic, oppressive, cruel and murderous band, and exults in the onward progress of the glorious cause of religious freedom propelling its car over the bowed necks of the advocates of duplicity and cunning." Some part of these notices of the mission we leave without remark, but so far as they directly or indirectly convey the idea that the missionaries have sanctioned or countenanced the infliction of any pains or penalties for conscience sake, we must repudiate them as having no shadow of foundation in truth.

We have before said, and we again repeat it, that the missionaries are one and all for free toleration in all matters of conscience. It accords with the spirit of the holy religion which they profess, and with the genius of the civil and religious institutions of the land which gave them birth, and in whose bosom they were trained, and when the charge of intolerance and persecution is levelled against them justice demands that it should be disavowed, that it should be repelled. They have the undoubted and inalienable right in common with others to speak their minds and express their opinions freely upon all subjects whatever, amenable only to the laws of the land where they may reside for the abuse of that right. They undoubtedly differ widely from many in their religious and political views, but the free expression of their opinions upon points of difference is neither intolerance in them or an impeachment of the personal intelligence or integrity of those from whom they differ. They neither wish or seek the use of any other means to produce a conformity of the views of others to their own than the legitimate action of mind upon mind through the medium of reason.

In their religious faith the missionaries are Protestants and the children of Protestants.

If they have been faithful to their commission, they have endeavored to teach what they believed to be the truth and to guard against error in whatever form it may have made its appearance. They believe some of the doctrines of the Roman church to be corrupt and dangerous, and some of their practices idolatrous. We will mention only one such doctrine and practice viz. the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary and other saints, of which we give one or two examples. Pope Gregory XVI. in his Encyclical letter published in the Laity's directory for 1833, and addressed to all patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops, calls upon all the clergy to implore "That she (the Virgin Mary) who has been through every calamity our patroness and protectress may watch over us writing to you and lead our mind by her heavenly influence to those counsels which may prove most salutary to Christ's flock." Charles X. king of France, at the baptism of his young grandson, the duke of Bordeaux, says, "Let us invoke for him the protection of the mother of God, the queen of the Angels. Let us implore her to watch over his days and remove far from his cra-

dle the misfortunes with which it has pleased Providence to afflict his relatives, and to conduct him by a less rugged path than I have had to Eternal felicity." The Christian's Guide to Heaven, a standard Catholic work contains prayers to various saints, all of which with the above we believe to be idolatrous. We have stated plainly our belief, and what we think is and has been the sentiments of the Protestant world in the main with illustrations on a single point. We do not wish to compel any one to adopt our views; we would convince if we could, but farther than this our views of freedom would not permit us to go. The Pope issued a circular Sept. 1840, expressing his views of Protestants and their operations with great freedom. He speaks of the Bible corrupted, pestilential newspapers and tracts, pretended charity, false reasoning, subtle enemies of the truth, heretics and infidels, persecuting religion by contempt, the church by contumely, &c. &c. To speak only with freedom although it may sometimes be uncourteous, we do not deem intolerant.

The supplement insinuates that none but the ignorant regard some of the rites of the Catholic church in the light which we have named and that "it has never until this period happened that a sovereign" has done so. A few examples will be useful to test the accuracy of the remark. The Coronation Oath of the sovereigns of Great Britain says, "That the invocation or adoration of the virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous." In the reign of Charles II, the British Parliament passed an act declaring the sacrifice of the mass to be idolatrous. Lady Mary Wortley Montague in a letter from Loure, Italy, 1752, to the Countess of Bute, says, "It is not difficult to prove that either the papists are idolaters or the pagans never were so. You see in Lucian, (in his vindication of his images) that they did not take their statues to be real Gods, but only the representations of them; the same doctrine may be found in Plutarch, and it is all the modern priests have to say to excuse their worshipping wood and stone, though they cannot deny at the same time that the vulgar are apt to confound that distinction." In the investigations before a Committee of the House of Commons concerning the frauds and violences of the Irish Election in 1836, the question was put to a clergyman, "Did you warn them against the doctrines that were preached by their own priests?" "Most decidedly I did. Your Lordship will recollect that I am a minister of the Church of England, and when I received Ordination from the hands of the Bishop, I solemnly vowed in the presence of God to give diligence to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word." I as a minister of the Church of England can have no doubt as to the doctrines of the church of Rome being "erroneous and strange doctrines," and "contrary to God's word," and when I see the mass, the leading doctrine of popery, described in the Thirty-Nine Articles which I have subscribed as "a blasphemous fable and dangerous deceit" and in the Rubric as "Idolatry to be abhorred of all faithful Christians," I would ask whether I could as a minister of the established church having received ordination from the hands of a bishop and subscribed to these articles and vowed to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines be si-

lent on the subject of Popery. I appeal to your Lordship's conscience, whether I could be silent and maintain that consistency of principle and conduct which an honest man must ever desire to maintain?"—Rep. London Quarterly Review, Vol. XV. p. 70.

At a large meeting held a year or two since at Exeter Hall, London, to petition concerning Maynooth College, Ireland, the petitioners say, "Receiving the written word of God as the only true standard of faith and morals, and convinced by its testimony that the peculiar tenets of the church of Rome as defined and settled by the Council of Trent, are anti-christian, idolatrous, anti-social, and utterly incapable of being reconciled with the general doctrine of the gospel, &c. Lord Kenyon was Chairman of the meeting, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen appeared upon the platform." The great number of learned and intelligent writers of Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries, and the United States who have expressed substantially the same views upon this subject, is too numerous to be mentioned. We will add an example or two to show that intelligent Catholics are familiar with these views and writings of Protestants. The Council of Trent, the last general council held for eighteen years, whose decrees were signed by four legates, two cardinals, three Patriarchs, twenty five Arch-Bishops, seven Abbots, thirty nine proxies and seven generals of religious orders says "That those are men of impious sentiments who deny that the saints who enjoy eternal happiness in Heaven are to be invoked or who affirm that they do not pray for men, or that to beseech them to pray for us is idolatry." A Roman priest, in a sermon preached at the dedication of a chapel in Leeds not long since, mentioned several times in the course of his discourse that Protestants called the Catholics idolaters.

We think we have brought a sufficient number of examples to show what the general sentiments of Protestants are respecting some practices of the Roman church whether right or wrong, to exonerate us from the implied charge of ignorance or unfairness in our statements of Protestant doctrines.

We have in this letter disavowed all the charges of intolerance and persecution brought against the missionaries. We have stated frankly what they do believe on some points. We have brought examples sufficient to prove that it is not the ignorant and the Hawaiian Government alone who have made the objectionable and offensive remarks respecting papacy, and that the writer who makes such statements must himself be extremely ignorant of history or seek to deceive his readers. So far as the declaration that Popery is idolatry by sovereign, legislature or people is a matter of grievance to papists there exists as much reason for the defenders of papal worship to open their batteries upon London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, New York, Baltimore, and many other places as on Honolulu.

We have only stated our belief and facts required in vindication of and justice to ourselves without entering upon the question whether it was right or wrong, this being entirely foreign to our purpose.

Yours, S. N. C.

October, 1841.

HONOLULU, Oct. 1841.

MR. EDITOR—It appears from the history that we are considering, that the

steady purpose of Messrs Bachelot and Short, after their removal by the Hawaiian Government was to return and fix themselves upon the islands if possible, notwithstanding the known wishes of the authorities; we say known wishes, for M. Bachelot says, "according to all probability we shall be treated as enemies." Mr. Short says that Mr. Bachelot's plan, if he could not remain was to pass on to the islands south, or at least to retire to Valparaiso: but he thought it his duty to make all possible efforts to remain at the Sandwich Islands. Mr Short's plan as he tells us was to land secretly, which he attempted under the disguise of a broad brimmed hat and long beard, but did not escape recognition by some. We are glad that the intentions and proceedings of Messrs B. and S. are so fully stated by themselves, as it was claimed for them at the time of their arrival and afterwards, that they only came here to seek a passage to Gambier or some other port. The then American Consul, in closing a communication to the king after the embarkation of Messrs B. and S. on board the Clementine asks permission for "the two gentlemen of the Catholic mission to reside on" his "land till they can obtain an opportunity (which is all then have ever asked) to proceed to the island of Gambier, or the port of Valparaiso." The ostensible object of their visit to the islands was to procure a passage to some other port. The real one, agreeable to their own testimony, to remain there if possible. The chiefs suspected this and determined if practicable to prevent it, as experience had already taught them the difficulty of procuring their removal when once settled, for during four years all their efforts to induce them to leave the country, had proved unavailing, and they were finally obliged to appropriate a vessel of their own for their removal at considerable expense and loss. They knew that the priests had violated their laws in returning without permission, and also the controllers of the vessel by which they were returned, and supposed their right to return them to the vessel which brought them to be indisputable. They did so and were made to suffer the consequences. They were undoubtedly correct as to the fact of the violation of their laws by all the parties concerned. In civilized countries the debarkation of prohibited persons in the territories of those prohibiting, except in cases of distress, is generally visited by penalties upon the person or in the property of the offender or in both.

Also the forcible debarkation of Messrs B. and S. from the Clementine, by the British Commander was doubtless as much a violation of the territory and sovereignty of His Hawaiian Majesty in principle, and as much of an aggression upon his rights of independence as the march of Napoleon upon Moscow or the partition of Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Should it be said that no written law was violated, we would reply that murder, treason, theft, or any other crime would by the admission of this principle become legal in a rude state of society where no written laws existed, and yet it is well known that nearly every such community has oral laws which are considered as sacredly binding as any statute law of an enlightened nation. To be acquainted with the wish or will of the legitimate law makers, is sufficient to impose the obligation to obedience in all things upon which they have a right to legislate. A writer says, "This will may be declared

by words, gestures, or other marks received as the signs of thought, or by actions from which consent may be deduced, or it may be presumed. For instance what a nation has always done hitherto, we may presume it will do for the future."

We suppose that it will hardly be contended that the priests who thought it probably they should be treated as enemies, or any one else connected with the transaction could not from what had been done something more than presume the wishes of the chiefs upon the subject of their return.

The conclusion is that the chiefs were not made to suffer because their course was illegal or not conformed to the spirit of the usages of civilized nations, but because they were too impotent to defend their right whilst upon the side of their oppressors there was power.

The old charge is here again implied, that preparations were made for firing upon the Clementine, but we again say explicitly that we have it from the best authority that no such preparations were made.

The supplement states that the tomkins were out of the guns trained to bear on the vessel, &c. That the tomkins were out is doubtless true. Our own repeated observations render it probable to us that they are very rarely in a considerable portion of the guns, nor can we doubt that some of them pointed in the direction of the vessel as they would do in their permanent position. If however these are evidences of the "murderous intentions" of the chiefs, we have reason to apprehend an attack every time we are in that vicinity, as whichever side of the fort we happen to be we rarely fail of seeing these hostile demonstrations. It argues too a state of vigilant watchfulness and constant preparation for offence and defence upon the part of the authorities which from their lack of energy and daring in other respects we did not suspect. It would also seem as though the foreigners having their residences and shops within reach of the guns of the fort must live in a state of continual alarm, as they cannot fail to see these constant demonstrations of hostility in guns with tomkins out pointed in the direction of their shops and dwellings. But we have never heard that their nights have been rendered sleepless or their days comfortless from apprehension of attack from this source, and this evidence to our mind is altogether inconclusive to prove the existence of any hostile intentions entertained by the chiefs, especially as we have positive testimony to the contrary.

We are told that "M. Belcher expressed to Bingham his indignation. It is said that he threatened to hang him at the yard arm of his vessel." Capt. Belcher told Mr Bingham that if any of his men were hurt doing their duty he would be the first man he should seize, but we never heard that he threatened to hang him to the yard arm.

Yours, &c. S. N. C.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No. 11.

ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN
JOB STAYATHOME.

After leaving the regal residence of Deborah, nothing of particular interest is to be met with on the road until arriving at Anahola. A number of small hamlets line the beach, with their usual quantum of snarling, barking quadrupeds, which are always on the *qui vive* to welcome a stranger by their deafening noise, while troops of naked children crowd around to gaze their fill upon the pale face. It is in these by-villages that some faint trace of the primitive hospitality of Hawaii is yet to be met with, and the traveller is still occasionally greeted with the inquiry, "is your belly empty?" Perhaps this laudable custom has not diminished as much as expectation of an ample remuneration has been raised, and in a few years as regular a tariff of prices will be found in the grass hovels on this scarce trodden road, as in the most celebrated cafes of Paris.

No one who has visited Anahola will forget an old white headed chief who resides there. He is a veteran of the former wars, and a favorite of the king, sent to this retired valley to sponge a subsistence out of its wretched tenants. Upon his old stock of heathenism, he has engrafted all the outward traits of christianity, and is as regular and as sincere in his daily devotions as a Musselman, while avarice and cunning still twinkle in his eyes. Notwithstanding this, he is a fine old fellow, and exceedingly kind to travellers, particularly if he can make any thing out of them. Now this fine old fellow, who by the way always dresses well, is as studious of his ease as a gouty alderman. Few can boast of ever having seen him but in two situations—one, sitting in an arm chair, grown venerable in the service, in front of his house, in the most profound absence of all thought, with a menial shading by an umbrella, his gray locks from the rays of the sun—this position he retains for hours, or more properly for months, with all the perseverance of a Hindoo devotee, for he varies it only by retiring to his house, where reclining upon mats, he either sleeps, or submits his body to the manipulation of two aged women, who from long experience are as skilful at "lomi-lomi" as any to be found in the group. Occasionally he directs their attention to his visitors, and if the traveller who consigns himself to their hands is not fain to cry out, "blessed be he that invented the 'lomi-lomi,'" his body must be formed of sterner stuff than mere bones and muscles. However wearied he may be, fatigue soon leaves him; each muscle is kneaded, each joint cracked, and the whole corporation thumped, pounded, and squeezed until every old ache and chafe is fairly driven out of it. A series of less violent kneadings succeed this, and sleep, most delicious sleep succeeds all, and in an hour's time, he is ready to cry out "to horse again." Bidding 'aloha' to this Prince of Laziness, two hours ride brings us to the Kukui grove, a noble collection of trees, extending for some miles into the interior; a fit temple for Druidical rites, but now occupied for christian worship. In fine weather the inhabitants assemble under the shade of the stateliest of these forest monarchs, the branches of one of which by some curious freak of nature, have twisted themselves into a very respectable kind of pulpit, about ten feet high, from whence the missionary, in this church of God's own rearing, discourses of his love, mercy and justice.

The road thence to Waioli is much broken up by deep ravines and fertile vallies, through which rapid streams find their way to the ocean. These when swollen by rains are difficult to cross, especially when the bridges are carried away, or made impassable. The night previous to the arrival of our party at the banks of the most formidable, a heavy rain had fallen, and the stream was very deep. At the ordinary ford, the large rocks formed dangerous rapids, and immediately beneath them, the river precipitated itself over a fall of twenty feet into a rocky basin beneath. Thence the rapids became more furious, rushing and foaming on until they leaped another and higher rock, and found a deeper and more quiet course below. The noise of the water rushing with great velocity through the rapids, joined with the roar of the two cataracts, startled both horse and rider. Not wishing to retrace our steps we set our wits at work to devise means of crossing. The horses were taken up some way above the rapids, where the river was deep, and flowed more smoothly. By dint of blows and coaxing they were forced to plunge from the bank, and at the first leap, they disappeared under the water, but ropes being attached to them, they swam safely across. The males of our party followed their example, after overcoming the chief difficulty, which was to get a lady and her infant over. No canoe was to be had. Finally, the natives by advancing with the greatest caution to the edge of the rapids, and planting themselves firmly in the most shallow places, sometimes three on one spot to balance each other, for a single misstep would have plunged them, where even the skill of a Hawaiian in the water might have failed him, were able to form a line across, and the infant was passed from one to another until he arrived in safety on the opposite shore. The agonized countenance, and but half suppressed shriek of the mother in watching its progress, told plainly her sense of the danger. The child over, and all fear for herself vanished. A hollow log was found, in which she placed herself, her feet in the water, and by the assistance of five natives,

in part by wading, and part by swimming, she was borne across. In fording the rivers near their mouths, it is not uncommon for a horse to get entangled in a quicksand, and leave his rider no other alternative than a plunge into the stream, while his horse must either flounder through, or be pried out.

Kalihiwai, six miles from Waioli, is famed for the beauty of its banks, and the number of cascades which adorn them. It is commonly known as "the valley of cascades." The country between the two is a fine rolling upland, covered with a forest of hala trees, which afford an inexhaustible supply of leaves for thatching houses, and for making mats. This tree is one of the most useful the island affords. Its tough wood makes strong handles for garden tools, its leaves shingle houses, supply carpets and beds, and its yellow fruit, notwithstanding its peculiarly unpleasant flavor, is good for food when nothing better can be found, and also for what the natives value far more, necklaces—with which from the poorest to the richest, they all adorn themselves. The trees are somewhat similar to the banian, for when they find their tops too heavy for their roots, they send out supports from the lower branches, which reaching the ground, answer the purpose of an additional brace.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No 12.

ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN
JOB STAYATHOME.

The valley of Waioli, or as it is usually called, Hanelei, from the river that runs through it, is one of the finest as well as most picturesque on the islands. It is small; at its mouth being but a mile in breadth, gradually narrowing until at the distance of five miles inland, its width is measured by that of the stream, which is there bordered on either side by lofty mountains. The river is a fine wide stream, navigable for boats for several miles. The soil on either side is of excellent quality, though mostly low and wet, except in the immediate vicinity of its banks. The debris washed by the frequent rains from the neighboring hills, preserves its richness, which with its sheltered situation from winds, and its ever pleasant temperature, renders it one of the most valuable agricultural districts in the group. The bay, which faces to the north-west, and is exposed to that quarter, is sufficiently sheltered by a projecting reef, for vessels to ride at their anchors in safety during most months of the year, while the river affords a cheap and safe mode of transportation for goods to those who reside on its banks. The mountains on the west rise to the height of five thousand feet, and are covered with dense forests of trees, which afford valuable timber.

A clergyman and teacher of the American mission, with their families, reside here, and several foreigners, one of whom has an extensive dairy, and manufactures annually a large quantity of butter for the Honolulu market. But that which promises to be of most interest here, and to afford a valuable branch of industry for the native population, is a silk plantation, now in a most flourishing condition. Two years since, Mr C. Titcomb, a citizen of the United States, procured a lease of land from the king, about a mile from the mouth of the river, and extending for some distance along its banks, and running back to the mountains, embracing a variety of soil, from moist, swampy land, to that which was comparatively dry. The whole of it is covered with a rich vegetable mould, about a foot deep, near the river, on a sand foundation, while inland it is more boggy, and suitable for taro, though it can be easily drained, and adapted to any other purpose. At the foot of the hills which form its western boundary, is a most admirable situation for Coffee, which the proprietor intends to turn to account as soon as he can procure sufficient seed. But his principal attention has been devoted to Silk, in which thus far he has been successful in producing that of excellent quality, and in sufficient quantity, as soon to make it a valuable export. His trees are of several varieties, the white, black, Canton and Morus Multicaulis, all of which thrive well, and appear to

be equally good for the worms. He has but twenty-five acres planted, which afford more food already, than he requires for his present operations. This is owing to the peculiar richness of the soil, which produces in the greatest luxuriance and rapidity. Indeed, without witnessing for oneself, the rapid development of vegetation here, it would almost stagger belief. By repeated measurements it has been found that the mulberry shoots grow upwards of an inch per day, and thousands at the rate of four feet a month. The first in a row and which was by no means the largest, I had the curiosity to have cut down and weighed. This was three months lacking a day, after a previous cutting. Its height then exceeded twelve feet, its leaves weighed eight pounds and three quarters, and the new wood eleven and three quarters. This tree was but a common specimen, and many might have been selected of superior height and weight. They are planted very close in rows, so as to form thick set hedges about six feet apart. Simply plucking the leaves was found to injure the trees, and the plan was adopted of cutting them down to the ground by rows, and carrying the branches into the cocooneery, where they could be stripped by whipping them through the hand; a process which saves much labor and affects the trees favorably. In two to three months the old roots throw out shoots of sufficient height to undergo the same operation. It has been found best in order to preserve the leaves green and tender to cut down the trees once in three to four months. If they are allowed to remain longer, their growth is checked and the leaves become hard and dry, and less suitable for the worm. This rapid growth may be thought to exhaust the soil. No doubt it will eventually, although as yet no signs of diminishing productiveness have occurred, though some trees have been cut down for the fifth time. These are now in as flourishing state as any of the others. Besides the cocooneeries afford supplies of manure from their litter, of which a great quantity is collected monthly. The adjacent swamps also will furnish vast supplies of the necessary article, when it is required, and even should these fail, so little land is needed for the raising of the mulberry, the proprietor would have but to turn up fresh sods with the hoe, for no plough is required, and plant new slips, which in nine months time would afford the requisite supply, while the exhausted land could remain idle and be recovering from its depletion. Other trees and vegetables grow with like rapidity here. Orange trees are weighed down to the ground by the abundance of their fruit, and the Coffee shrub has commenced bearing the second year. The climate is damp, and much rain falls during the year. This it was thought would prove detrimental to the worms, but one crop has been fed through a particularly wet month, and has done as well as any of the others. The leaves are plucked the day before they are required and deposited in a drying house. By the succeeding morning they are fit to feed with.

The variety of worm raised is the cross-breed between the American variety, and the small Chinese white and yellow. They form a fine firm cocoon, which averages between five and six thousand to the pound of reeled silk. A singular fact connected with them is this. The cross between the Chinese and the American produce cocoons of a pale straw color, and others of a dark orange, both of a beautiful lustre. But the eggs of one color is as likely to produce cocoons of the other variety, as its own, so that no dependence can be placed upon securing either color from preserving cocoons of the desired hue for seed. The silk reeled is particularly fine and valuable and of an even, delicate thread. That which is reeled before the worms are stifled has the best lustre. Those which cannot be reeled in season for

for this purpose are stifled by steam. Thatched houses, erected at a small expense, with mat hurdles, are found to be all that is necessary to preserve the worms healthy in, while the tops of broom corn answer every purpose for them to form their cocoons upon; thus saving much expense for machinery and lumber which is used in colder climates. The proprietor has land sufficient to feed millions monthly, but at present he can accommodate but from 3 to 400,000 at a time. When his present arrangements are completed he will have a constant succession of heavy crops; eggs hatching, and worms winding up the same day, and thus be able to keep his reelers in constant practice. During the months of January, February and March, but little reeling will be done. The trees then undergo a kind of winter. This time however is made profitable on the plantation in other ways.

This business requires great care and perseverance, and constant attention night and day. Yet it is of simple nature, and the requisite experience easily acquired. The greatest economy must be used, especially in avoiding waste of material in reeling. Mr Titcomb entered upon the business a few years since an entire stranger to its details, but has now acquired sufficient information and experience to conduct an extensive plantation, simply by strict attention to his business, and by letting no fact however apparently trivial and unimportant in regard to the trees or worms escape him. He has persevered through doubts and sneers until he has now commenced reaping a rich reward, and is a striking instance of what a determined spirit, not too proud to learn, can accomplish. His reelers were instructed by himself; he first learning to reel from instructions gathered from a book. They now for fineness of work can successfully compete with the best foreign reelers, and the best of them will turn out when watched, nearly a pound each per day. When left to themselves they are not so active, yet still average a very respectable quantity. Both those who turn the wheels, and those who attend the pans are instructed, and both made responsible for the goodness of the silk; a much better plan, and more likely to produce a good article than when the wheel for the sake of economy is left to a boy. The men are found to reel equally as well as the women. Before they are instructed they are bound to remain in the employ of the proprietor two years, receiving regular wages during that time. His Majesty during his late visit to this place, professed himself much interested in the success of this business, and twice in public addresses to his officers, charged them to see that no obstacle was thrown into the way of Mr Titcomb, as had heretofore been done, and that as it was necessary for work to be done on the Sabbath in feeding worms, the judges must not trouble those who were so employed; he also advised his people to seek employment in this business, and by way of setting example turned a reel himself for a short time. Since that period, the desire of the natives to work on the plantation is great, and Mr T. already gives employment to 40 people of both sexes, which number will be increased as his operations are enlarged. The good effects of this industry, is already obvious in the better appearance of the natives. A short time since scarcely any could boast of clothing; now there are but a few but what have some, and many dress very respectably.

Thermometrical Record kept at Mountain Retreat, back of Lahaina. 1841.

	Aug. 6	AM. 9	AM. 12	M. 3	PM. 6	PM. 9	PM.
28	56	64	71	70	63	63	
29	62	68	70	70	69	62	
30	60	64	70	69	62	61	
Sep 1	60	65	68	68	64	62	
2	62	67	68	67	63	61	
3	60	63	67	67	63	62	
4	60	65	70	69	64	73	

9	61	64	71	71	63	59
10	55	66	69	70	64	61
11	61	69	69	68	62	62
13	57	66	70	69	64	59
15	60	67	74	72	68	60
16	60	69	73	73	66	60
17	57	68	70	72	65	62
18	62	67	72	71	66	63
19	61	67	70	73	66	62
20	62	69	73	69	66	64
23	60	67	71	69	69	60
24	64	67	70	72	65	61
25	61	64	67	68	95	60
26	60	70	73	72	66	63
28	49	70	71	72	67	59
29	55	71	73	71	64	62
30	61	66	68	68	63	62
Bit 2.	62	64	67	68	65	60
3	57	65	67	68	64	60
4	60	66	68	67	63	60
5	62	65	68	69	65	63
6	57	66	70	71	65	60
8	53	67	72	74	64	60

Av'age 59½ 66½ 70 69½ 64½ 61½

General average of the whole 24 hours 64.4 nearly. W. R

MR JARVES—By giving the following extract an insertion in your valuable paper, you will oblige a subscriber. Would that the fashion of 'healths' and 'toasts' *vinous salutations* were as dead (and *deader still* if possible) in Honolulu as they are said to be about the table of the King of the French. Gov. Cass is not the only man who has an 'intuitive horror' of such ceremonies.

A TETOTLER.

TOASTS OUT OF FASHION.—Gov. Cass, Minister at Paris, in speaking of a dinner with the King of the French remarks:

"The dinner passed as dinners usually pass, in some conversation, but still more in the laudable operations of eating and drinking. Thank Heaven, the days of 'healths' and 'toasts' have gone by! The fashion is dead, never to be resuscitated. Even in the palmy days of its existence, I had an intuitive horror of these *vinous salutations*, when a man could not touch his glass without popping his head in his neighbor's face, and often at the risk of having his nose broken by some attentive friend, whose thirsty propensities were manifested by the same *striking* ceremony. I have often thought that the excessive absurdity of the custom might be ludicrously exhibited, by converting the salutation from the glass to the plate, and, instead of drinking a health or a 'sentiment,' as it was called, gravely eating our good wishes, whenever we began a new dish.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1841.

By the arrival of a whale ship at Lahaina from St Francisco, where the Vincennes then was, (Sept. 20,) we learn more particulars of the loss of the Peacock. She was lost about mid-day, of the 11th of July on the north bar of the Columbia river, in smooth water. Soon after the breakers began to form, and for half a mile around them the river was one sheet of foam. The ship thumped heavily, and they momentarily expected the spars would go by the board, crush their boats and thus cut off all chance of escape. By daylight the next morning, they were able to get out the boats, but lost two in the attempt. The water had then risen to her birth deck. The passage to the shore was perilous in the extreme, but through the coolness and skill of the officers it was effected without the loss of life. Purser Speiden saved his books and papers, and the naturalists their journals. A few hours afterwards no trace of the ill-fated ship was to be seen. Capt. Wilkes in the Porpoise, with the Flying Fish were employed in surveying the Columbia. The Vincennes was employed at St Francisco, and a party had been exploring the Rio Sacramento. The brig Thomas Perkins was employed by Capt.

Wilkes, and it was supposed that she would touch here, to land the supernumeraries.

The Peabody brings dates to Aug. 21, from the U. S. but we learn of no political news of importance, except the Veto by President Tyler of a U. S. Bank, on account of some objectionable features in the bill. There was no prospect of war.

Ship Lousanne, Spaulding, sailed from New York June 30, for this place, via Valparaiso.

Ship California sailed in July, from Boston for this port, direct. A Brig and Schooner were to leave soon, and a ship in October, all from Boston.

A revolution had broken out in Mexico, headed by Santa Anna, Paredes, and others against the general government which threatened to be completely successful. Bustamanta had endeavored to negotiate with the chiefs, but without success, and at the last advices (Sept) they were marching upon the Capitol, and would soon probably have possession of it. The roads in the vicinity are infested with robbers.

A SINGULAR FACT. Of all the business documents in the possession of the Hawaiian Government accumulated in the whole course of their intercourse with foreigners, one half the number bear the marks of foreigners, who were not able to read—while of the whole, there is but one instance of an Hawaiian being so deplorably ignorant, and that was the old Governor of Kauai, Kaiki-oewa, whose age and infirmities were certainly some apology for his not acquiring the art after the arrival of the missionaries.

By the last dates from Maui, we learn that 23 whalers were in port, but have received no shipping list from thence.

The Hawaiian Schooner Kekauloahi went ashore on Sunday last at Wailua.

SMALL POX.—The Nantucket Inquirer says: We learn, with regret, that of the five or six natives of the Sandwich Islands who were attacked with small pox within the last fortnight, not one survives. The disease seems to have seized upon them with extraordinary malignity, and to have proved fatal perhaps by reason of some constitutional peculiarity. They died at the several hospitals; and it is hoped that with these unfortunate victims of that cruel scourge, the danger of its farther extension may have also departed.

ECONOMICAL USE OF COAL TAR.—This article, which can generally be purchased in Cape Town, at a very moderate price, may, without much trouble, be converted into a valuable pigment, preferable, in many instances, to oil paints, for wood or iron work, exposed to the action of the weather. Take a quantity of quick lime, and having added as much water as will reduce it to the state of a powder, pass it through a sieve; then take a quantity of coal tar, and mix it with the powdered lime, to the proportion of a pint of the former to a gallon of the latter. Too much should not be mixed at once, as when in a few hours it would, if not used, become thick. When wanted for ornamental purposes, several colours may be formed in a very cheap and simple manner—for instance an invisible green may be produced by mixing powdered yellow ochre with the lime and tar, and chocolate colour by Spanish brown.

A most excellent and cheap roof for cottages may be made by applying two or three coats of the above mixture on common thatch, and then throwing on the last coat while wet, dry sand, which forms a mass impervious to water, and of great durability. For out-offices and small buildings make a horizontal wooden floor, with joints, which may be so light as merely to support the operator's weight upon them. Cut a quantity of coarse brown paper into slips above two inches broad, and with a brush do over the joints of your floor with the mixture, and on this lay slips of paper; lastly cover the paper with the same composition. You are now to be provided with a large iron boiler,

a sufficient quantity of coal tar, fine sand, and new slacked lime. Pour in the tar, and when it begins to become heated over a fire, sift gradually into it equal proportions of sand and lime, stirring it constantly until it boils. Let the mixture, when boiling and ready for use, be of such a thickness, that it may just admit of being spread out, whilst yet hot, with instruments like tailor's geese, successively heated almost to redness. Pour out a quantity of the boiling tar on the roof, and spread it flat with hot iron, to at least the thickness of a quarter of an inch and continue this till you have gone over the whole roof. This sort of roof will continue water-proof for many years—it may be nearly horizontal; and being constructed of the slightest materials, a great saving of timber and plank will be the consequence.—From a Cape paper.—Eng. Sept. 25.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 23. Am. Ship Mary Ann, Chase, New Bedford 37 mos. 1800 sp.
- 24. Am. Brig Joseph Peabody, 20 days from Mazatlan.
- 25. Br. Bark Gipsey, Gibson, 23 mos. 1100 sperm.
- 26. Am. Ship Charles Drew, Bonner, New Bedford, 30½ mos. 1400 sp.
- 29. Am. Ship William & Eliza, Rogers New Bedford, 24 mos 1600 sp.
- " Fr. ship John Cachinelle, Walsh, Havre de Grace, 1900 sp.

SAILED.

- Oct. 27. Am. Ships South Carolina, Bailey, and Charles Drew, Bonner, for the United States.

Advertisements.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON, Have just received by the Wm. GRAY, a select assortment of Hard Ware, comprising—

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, Brass trunk Nails, Turned Steel Pointed Marlin 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.

FOR VALPARAISO

The Ship GLOUCESTER, S. EASTERBROOK master, will sail for the above port November 10th. For freight or passage please apply to LADD & Co., or to the Master on board. Oct. 23, 1841.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, or having demands against him are requested to settle the same without delay. J. J. JARVES. October 30, 1841.

NOTICE.

All letters, packages, etc. for the subscriber, exchanges, communications, or orders for the Polynesian, the public are requested to leave at the store of MARSHALL & JOHNSON. Oct. 30. J. J. JARVES.

American & Foreign Agency,

(For Agency and Commission Transactions.)

56 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director
New York, March 30, 1841.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have for Sale

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

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.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale, which they offer on reasonable terms:

- 20 Doz. Port Wine
- 25 " Sherry do.
- 10 " S. M. do.
- 20 " Claret do.
- 10 " Raspberry do.
- 5 " Sarsaparilla Syrup
- 10 " Lemon Syrup
- 5 " Assorted do.
- 5 " Stoughton's Elixir
- 25 Boxes Assorted Teas

Also—Just received

- 3 Lady's Splendid Riding Saddles,
- 50 Patent Leather Head Stalls.

April 24.

tf.

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.

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 Sheetting.

16 Cases Am. and Eng. Prints.

6 Cases Bleached Sheetting.

2 Bales Union Ticks.

2 Bales Suffolk Drills.

2 Cases 4-4 Blue Cotton.

20 Kegs Nails, assorted.

August 16.

tf.

FOR BOSTON.

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

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Oct. 16, 1841.

For Sale.

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

by B. PITMAN & SON.

May 22, 1841.

tf.

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.
- 500 Gallons Paint Oil.
- 100 boxes Spanish Cigars.
- 1 keg Superior Tobacco.
- 6 tubs Spices.
- 5 casks Rice.
- 5 baskets Olive Oil.
- 1 bale Corks.
- 10 kegs Fancy Biscuit.
- 1 case Macaroni.
- 1 " Tapioca.
- 8 doz. Chairs.
- 3 cases Stationery.
- 4 hds. Tin Ware.
- 3 " Hollow Ware.
- 133 Reams Wrapping Paper.
- 20 " Writing do.

Honolulu, Aug '22 1841.

B. Pitman & Son,

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

GROCERIES.

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

SUNDRIES.

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

Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840.

tf.

LADD & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

- 2 cases Colored Cambrics.
- 1 " Printed Jeans.
- 2 " Check Ginghams.
- 1 " Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
- 1 " Light Shawls.
- 1 " Counterpanes.

- 1 " Victoria Dresses.
- 1 " Musquito Netting.
- 1 " Black Silk Hdkfs.
- 1 " Willow Hats.
- 1 " Sinnet and Duck Hats.
- 1 " Navy Caps.
- 1 " Children's Caps.
- 5 " Assorted Fancy Goods, consisting in part of Plain and Figured Muslins; Table Cloths; Irish Linen; Thread Edgings and Insertings; Bobbinet Lace; Pic N and Mohair Shawls; Scarfs and Gloves; Ladies' Embroidered Silk and Cotton Hose, etc. etc.
- 9 " Assorted Clothing.
- 2 " Shell and Horn Combs—and numerous other articles.

Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1841.

tf.

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 Cotton
- 220 " " 3-4 Blue Drill.
- 2 cases fine English Long Cloth.
- 1000 pair China Shoes.
- 21 cases Pearl Sago.
- 375 pieces 4-4 Bleached Cottons.
- 52 Setts China Lacquered Wash Basins, ea 3.
- 48 " do. do. do. ea 2
- 10 " Rattan Clothes Baskets.
- 8 bags ea 1 picul Manila Coffee.
- 35 M. Manila Cigars.
- 400 Manila Hats.
- 25 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.

HUNG TAI

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

May 29th, 1841.

tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

MARSHALL & JOHNSON,

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

Honolulu, May 23, 1841.

J. F. B. MARSHALL.
FRANCIS JOHNSON

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

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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 insertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. Cards, notices, deaths or marriages inserted only as advertisements, and on the above terms, excepting when desired as a matter of charity.

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