

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. JARVES, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

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SELECTED.

Continued from page 154.

"JACK AND GILL."

Having ascertained the names and conditions of the parties, the reader becomes naturally inquisitive into their employment, and wishes to know whether their occupation is worthy of them. This laudable curiosity is abundantly gratified in the succeeding lines; for,

Jack and Gill
Went up a hill
To fetch a pail of water.

Here we behold the plan gradually unfolding; a new scene opens to our view, and the description is exceedingly beautiful. We now discover their object, which we were before left to conjecture. We see the two friends, like Pylades and Orestes, assisting and cheering each other in their labors, gaily ascending the hill, eager to arrive at the summit, and to fill their pail or bucket. Here, too, is a new elegance. Our acute author could not but observe the necessity of machinery, which has been so much commended by critics, and admired by readers. Instead, however, of introducing a host of gods and goddesses, who might have only impeded the progress of his heroes, by the intervention of the bucket, which is, as it ought to be, simple, and conducive to the progress of the poem, he has considerably improved on the ancient plan. In the management of it also, he has shown much judgment, by making the influence of the machinery and the subject reciprocal; for while the utensil carries on the heroes, it is itself carried on by them. It has been objected, that their employment is not sufficiently dignified for epic poetry; but, in answer to this, it must be remarked, that it was the opinion of Socrates, and many other philosophers, that beauty should be estimated by utility, and surely the purpose of the heroes must have been beneficial. They ascended the rugged mountain to draw water, and drawing water is certainly more conducive to human happiness than drawing blood, as do the boasted heroes of the Iliad, or roving on the ocean, and invading other men's property, as did the pious Eneas. Yes! they went to draw water. Interesting scene! It might have been drawn for the purpose of culinary consumption; it might have been to quench the thirst of the harmless animals who relied on them for support; it might have been to feed a sterile soil, and to revive the drooping plants which they raised by their labors. Is not our author more judicious than Apollonius, who chooses for the heroes of his Argonautics a set of rascals undertaking to steal a sheep-skin? And if dignity is to be considered, is not drawing water a circumstance highly characteristic of antiquity? Do we not find the amiable Rebecca busy at the well—does not one of the maidens in the Odyssey delight us by her diligence in the same situation—and has not a learned man proved that it was quite fashionable to Peloponnesus? Let there be an end of such frivolous remarks. But the descriptive part is now finished, and the author hastens to the catastrophe. At what part of the mountain the well was situated, what was the reason of the sad misfortune, or how the prudence of Jack forgot him, we are not informed; but so, alas! it happened.

Jack fell down—

Unfortunate John! At the moment when he was nimbly, for aught we know, going up the hill, perhaps at the moment when his toils were to cease, and he had filled the bucket, he made an unfortunate step, lost his centre of gravity, as the philosophers would say, fell beyond his base, and he tumbled. The extent of his fall, does not, however, appear until the next line, as the author feared to overwhelm us by too immediate a disclosure of his whole misfortune. Buoyed by hope, we suppose his affliction not quite remediless, that his fall is an accident to which the wayfarers of this life are daily liable, and we anticipate his immediate rise to resume his labors. But how are we deceived by the heart-rending tale, that

Jack fell down
And broke his crown,

Nothing now remains but to deplore the premature fate of the unhappy John. The mention of the *crown* has much perplexed the commentators. The learned Microphilus, in the 543th page of his "Cursory Remarks" on this point, thinks he can find in it some allusion to the story of Alfred, who, he says, is known to have lived during his concealment in a mountainous country, and as he watched the cakes on the fire, might have been sent to bring water. But his acute annotator, Vandergruten, has detected the fallacy of such a supposition, though he falls into an equal error in remarking that Jack might have carried a crown or a half crown in his hand, which was fractured in the fall. My learned reader will doubtless agree with me in conjecturing, that, as the crown is often used metaphorically for the head, and as that part is, or without any disparagement to the unfortunate sufferer might have been, the heaviest, it was really his pericranium which sustained the damage. Having seen the fate of Jack, we are anxious to know the lot of his companion. Alas!

And Gill came tumbling after.

Here the distress thickens on us. Unable to support the loss of his friend, he followed him, determined to share his disaster, and resolved, that as they had gone up together, they should not be separated as they came down.

In the midst of our afflictions, let us not, however, be unmindful of the poet's merit, which on this occasion is conspicuous. He evidently seems to have in view the excellent observation of Adam Smith, that our sympathy arises not from a view of the passion, but of the situation which excites it. So happy, indeed, is the account of Jack's destruction, that, had a physician been present, and informed us of the exact place of the scull which received the hurt, whether it was the occipitis, or which of the ossa bregmatis that was fractured, or what part of the lambdoidal suture was the point of injury we could not have a clearer idea of his misfortune. Of the bucket we are told nothing; but as it is probable that it fell with its supporters, we have a scene of misery, unequalled in the whole compass of tragic description. Imagine to ourselves Jack rapidly descending, perhaps rolling over and over down the mountain, the bucket, as the lighter, moving along, and pouring forth (if it had been filled) its liquid stream, Gill following in

confusion, with a quick and circular and headlong motion; add to this the dust, which they might have collected and dispersed, with the blood which must have flowed from John's head, and we will witness a catastrophe highly shocking, and feel an irresistible impulse to run for a doctor. The sound, too, charmingly "echoes to the sense."

Jack fell down,
And broke his crown,
And Gill came tumbling after.

The quick succession of movements is indicated by an equally rapid motion of the short syllables, and in the last line Gill rolls with a greater sprightliness and vivacity, than even the stone of Sisyphus.

Having expatiated so largely on its particular merits, let us conclude by a brief review of its most prominent beauties. The subject is the *fall of man*; a subject, high, interesting, worthy of a poet: the heroes, men who do not commit a single fault, and whose misfortunes are to be imputed, not to indiscretion, but to accident. To the illustration of the subject, every part of the poem conduces. Attention is neither wearied by multiplicity of trivial incidents, nor distracted by frequency of digression. The poet prudently clipped the wings of imagination, and repressed the extravagance of metaphorical decoration. All is simple, plain, consistent. The moral too, that part without which poetry is useless sound, has not escaped the view of the poet. When we behold two young men, who but a short moment before stood up in all the pride of health, suddenly falling down a hill, how must we lament the *instability* of all things!

A PARTY OF CRUSOES ON A DESERT ISLAND.

In the London newspapers of 1823, there appeared a most interesting and affecting account of the wreck and loss of a small English trading vessel in the Indian Ocean; with a narrative of the preservation of the crew on some obscure islets lying out of the usual track of navigation, at the distance of six or seven hundred miles south-east from the Cape of Good Hope. The account presented was in substance as follows:—

On the 9th of May 1820, the Princess of Wales smack, of 75 tons burden, commanded by Mr. T. Beckwith, sailed from the Thames for Prince Edward's Island in the Indian Ocean, with a crew of fifteen men, for the purpose of catching seals and other cetaceous animals for the sake of their skins. The voyage was every way prosperous; the vessel arrived at its destination, where the seal catching commenced on the 1st of November, and remained till the subsequent march, 1821. Having, as it would appear, exhausted the objects of pursuit in this quarter, the vessel proceeded farther to some desert islands called the Crozettes, situated in 47 degrees south latitude, and 47 degrees east longitude. This proved a fatal adventure. On the 17th of March, on reaching the Crozettes, a party of eight seamen was despatched in a boat to one of the islands, there to remain some time seal-catching, while the vessel proceeded to another island to land a party for the same purpose. In the course of the day, after reaching the second island, a heavy swell began to set in towards the shore, and the captain,

in order to gain an offing, was obliged to slip the cable, and endeavor to stand out to sea. Such, however, was the strength of the current, and the unmanageableness of the vessel, that the most serious apprehensions were entertained for its safety. In this condition the crew continued in hourly expectation of striking on outlying reefs until midnight, when, to settle all doubt on the subject, the unfortunate bark struck with tremendous force.

The striking of a vessel, whether on sandbanks or rocks, particularly the latter, is ordinarily the signal of destruction. On the present occasion, the crew instantly expected such a catastrophe, and proposed to get out the boat, and try to gain the island; but the captain, who knew its desolate condition, and believed they could only linger out a few days there in dreadful want, opposed the proposition, and he chose rather to close his sufferings by a speedy death as the less horrible alternative. The crew however, considered that there was still hope, and, under the circumstances, assuming the right of acting for themselves, they got the boat out over the gunwale, and threw into her a few things which they were able hastily to collect. Still however they refused to leave their captain to perish, and after some entreaty, they prevailed upon him to commit himself to the boat with them. The night was dark, rainy and boisterous, and the sea dashed over the rocks by which they were surrounded. They found the shore to be much nearer than they expected, but could not land, as it was bounded by a perpendicular rock. After rowing about for nearly four hours, they came into a sort of cove, where they got on shore in safety, but the boat swamped. How they escaped the rocks in that darkness and heavy sea, was afterwards matter of astonishment to them. They hauled up the boat, turned it over, and got under it.

When the day broke, they perceived the vessel lying on her beam ends, with a large hole in her lower planks, which proved that from the instant she first struck she could not afterwards have lived. The sea was washing over her, and it was evident that she must soon go to pieces.

They were unable to launch the boat, to save any thing from the wreck. Amongst the articles put in the boat was a tinder-box, and with a few materials which they picked up on the shore they made a fire, and caught a few birds, which they dressed.

On the next day they succeeded in launching the boat, and proceeded in her to a cove at about five miles distant, which was nearer the vessel. They succeeded in reaching her, and getting out the captain's and mate's chests, landing them, and in picking up a number of planks. The next day they picked up a try-sail, and some casks of bread, which were spoilt, but a gale coming on, prevented them from putting out in the boat to visit the wreck, as it blew furiously. The next day they saw, to their distress, that nothing was left of her but the masts, which had become entangled by the rigging among the rocks, and these soon disappeared. They then hauled the boat up, to live, or rather to sleep under her, and this was their only shelter for three weeks, during which time they subsisted chiefly on birds, and on the tongues and

hearts of sea-elephants. They had got some of their hunting implements on shore, and were able to kill this animal with ease, whenever they caught it, and its great importance to them will appear in the course of the narrative. The weather was so rainy and inclement, that, until the end of three weeks, they were unable to begin to erect any commodious shelter. At the expiration of that time they collected all the timber they could find, for the island did not produce a shrub. With a part of these materials, and some stones, at the end of a few weeks they completed a house or shed. They covered the top with sea-elephants' skins to keep out the rain, and weather at the sides, by means of turf. They made their beds of a soft dry grass, with which the island abounded, and over this they had coverlets of sea-elephants' skins, and on the whole they made their shelter tolerable. Knowing that it was useless to repine, they soon organized a settled course of life in their little community. Their chief occupation consisted in foraging for the means of subsistence within the limits of the island. Seals and sea-elephants were the game which they principally depended upon, and these they went daily in quest of. The sea-elephant was their grand main-stay, for it yielded not only some parts fit for food, but a large quantity of blubber, which, being mixed with dried grass, made excellent fuel. They likewise hunted a species of sea-fowl, which settled on the island to burrow and lay eggs in the sand, and which they seized without any difficulty. In the mornings they rose about eight o'clock, and breakfasted on these birds, after which they went out to hunt, leaving one or two behind to cook dinner. This dinner consisted generally of a sort of soup composed of sea-elephants' flippers, heart and tongue, chopped in pieces. They could find no vegetables on the island, which produced nothing but grass, excepting a plant like a cabbage, that was extremely bitter, and this they made use of occasionally to flavor their soup. Great inconveniences were at first sustained for want of proper eating utensils, as there was only the large kettle in which their soup was made. They managed, however, to make some wooden spoons for themselves. They next cut down an old cask, and with it made a kind of soup tureen, out of which they all ate together.

To be Continued.

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Those who have watched the progress of Hawaiian polity must have been favorably impressed, with the rapid progress which they have of late made, towards a regular and settled form of government. The opposition which has so often embarrassed the movements of the rulers, and the various intrigues set on foot to defeat their attempts at legislation, or to commit them by the performance of some overt act which might be construed into an expression of hostile feelings towards the subjects of other powers, seem to have failed, and the tree of state has been strengthened by the very storms which have been raised against it. The adoption of the recent Constitution shews a rapid advance towards the principles of a liberal polity, by which the rights of the meanest subject are respected, and all allowed a voice in the formation of their own laws—and this was an optional change on the part of despotic rulers, who for the benefit of their subjects, and the encouragement of national industry, have surrendered to the people a portion of their long preserved hereditary power. It is a change from an absolute despotism, a grinding tyranny, to constitutional freedom and written laws—and that

too without any violent movement on the part of the people, or display of popular sentiment which left them only the choice between yielding or destruction. It is an event which would add lustre to the annals of any country, and betokens a high spirit of disinterested patriotism in the rulers of the natives. Power is none the less sweet to a savage Prince, than to a Christian Autocrat or Moslem Sultan, and the voluntary relinquishment of no other law than a selfish and arbitrary will, for a code in which the rights and powers of ruler and subject are clearly defined, is an act which entitles the author to the gratitude of his subjects. By so doing Kamehameha III. has strengthened his crown, as it has brought him nearer to their support and sympathies, and placed him upon a higher position in regard to other powers. If the independence of his kingdom was recognized while he was comparatively, but a chief of a tribe of savages, the guarantee of its continuance becomes stronger, when we see him the crowned head of a constitutional monarchy, protected by the symbols of a regular government, affording protection to the property and persons of foreigners who reside in his dominions, respected by them, and beloved by his own people. In forming a judgment of the policy of this government we should not be governed by the same criterion with which we should view the acts of an enlightened nation, but whether it is suited to their peculiar position or not. Some seem entirely to overlook the fact, that the constitution and laws are made for the Hawaiian people, scarcely emerging from barbarism, and not for those whose knowledge is based upon the experience of centuries of civilization. One of the difficulties with which this government has to contend, and a powerful one it is, is that it must so frame its legislation as not to clash with the self-claimed rights of those from other countries residing within its limits. We think that the government has uniformly shown a disposition to conciliate such persons, and has frequently lowered its own dignity by submitting to treatment unworthy the representatives of civilized nations. On the other hand also, many vexations necessarily occur, which perhaps in other countries would not be a subject of complaint, but which here becomes so, more from long freedom from the civil regulations of older and more populous countries, than from any real restrictions upon personal liberty. Where barbarism and civilization come in contact, some clashing will necessarily ensue, and much that is unpleasant to each occur, but the evils of the collision are but slight compared with the good results.

Foreigners argue that before any permanent improvement can take place here, articles of export must be raised, and trade and agriculture encouraged. The chiefs profess the same views, but the difference exists in the plans for carrying them into effect. The former urge for large grants of lands for extensive plantations, and the introduction of foreign capital and agriculturists into the kingdom—and in this way give employment to the natives. The latter contend for small farms, with leases that while it secures to them the reversion of the land and improvements eventually, will effectually check any great foreign emigration. They profess to see, and perhaps justly, the decline of their own power with the increase of the whites. A strong prejudice also exists among them, that by deeding away land they lose the right of sovereignty over it—an idea which unfortunately in many instances the unprincipled resistance of individuals to their authority has confirmed. It is natural also that they should grasp the power the stronger, which to them seems ever ready to slip from their hands.

Were their acquaintance with the policy and history of other nations more extended, they might be induced to adopt a medium course, which while it would preserve the

integrity of their dominion, afford all suitable encouragement for the development of the resources of their country by foreign capital and enterprise. Affairs seem gradually verging towards this result, but before it is accomplished, a mass of prejudice and jealousy, the growth equally of their own ignorance and the arrogant assumption of a few individual foreigners, have to be done away with. This will be slow to be the case while there are men here, who lose no occasion to abuse and insult the government and their subjects, and distort the simplest expressions of judicial right, into weighty charges of infraction of Treaties, and attacks upon personal liberty and property. But how is it to be done? Yearly, a healthy tone to public sentiment is becoming stronger, among foreign residents, and the voice of disapprobation is raised against acts manifestly wrong, committed even by their own number. Let them then support the government in every endeavor to promote the prosperity of their kingdom, or to strengthen the majesty of the laws. Let the rulers see that the sympathies of all friends of order and improvement are with them; let them receive that respect which is their just due; let men act upon the nobler principles of benevolence, as well as that of mere pecuniary interest, and few occasions will be given on the part of the Hawaiian rulers for charges of partial legislation or intentional wrong. They have ever been more sinned against than sinning.

It is for the interest and safety of foreign residents to adopt this course. If the government is so weakened that any and every reckless adventurer can set its authority at defiance, what becomes then, of the security of person and property. Anarchy and confusion will succeed to the bright prospects which have begun to dawn. If the power departs from the legitimate rulers, we should be left at the mercy of the rabble, or what perhaps would be equally injurious to commerce and enterprise, the exactions and restrictions of some foreign colonial government, whose policy it would be to swell the revenue of the parent country, at the expense of this.

A few years only have elapsed since heathenism darkened the land. Civilization, since that time has made rapid strides, and at no time has its onward movement been more progressive than the present. Compare the spirit of the recent code of laws, with all their faults of omission and commission to the feeble attempts to legislate some ten years since. There is as much difference as between the puny, sickly plant, and the vigorous, growing sapling. Who shall declare the change which even another lustrium will bring? At the present time we enjoy nearly as much security for our persons and property as in the most enlightened countries, and far more than we should in many of the South American States. Enterprise is quite as freely encouraged as in the latter. All religions are tolerated. No custom-house duties or restrictions embarrass the merchant. Trade is entirely free. Taxes of no kind are imposed, excepting half a dollar per annum for an adult foreigner, which is paid to the king by way of courtesy. Justice for offences by a native is as readily obtained here, as it would be in most other countries, and at no expense of time or money. Travellers of all countries are free to go or come without any of the customary vexatious hindrances and forms of civilized lands. In short we believe there is no country where foreign residents enjoy a more unrestrained personal freedom, and this without any call upon them to support the system which is the parent of it. Would it not be a suicidal policy to aid in its destruction? We leave the question with our readers.

The above was prepared some time before the disgraceful violation of the public peace, that occurred on the night of the

6th inst. for particulars of which see another column. It is needless to say that so gross an outrage against the established laws of the land, is but another evidence that they need the support of all honest men.

As editor of the only journal in the place the duty which we owe to the community and justice to ourself, compels us to record an occurrence, which feelings of commiseration for those who could so wantonly trifle with their own characters, and the dignity of their stations, were we the only suffering party, might induce us to suppress. But the insult was not only cast upon our own family, and another with us at the time, but upon the whole community, and if it should be passed unnoticed, the sacredness of one's roof—like the castle of the rich man and the poor, would be a mere bye-word, and no domestic circle be safe from the attacks of reckless hate or passion. As the violence has been so promptly and strongly rebuked by the united voice of the community, it would be supererogatory in us to make any further comment. Therefore we give a concise statement of the facts as proved at the trial, with a few remarks upon the inadequacy of the present laws to meet difficulties liable to arise among foreign residents. We trust and hope that the quiet of the place will never be disturbed again in the like manner, and the present excitement result in strengthening the bonds of civil order and public harmony.

On the night of the 6th inst. between 8 and 10 o'clock, while my family, with a lady visitor were amusing themselves with songs at the piano, to which I, standing in the door-way, was listening, Richard Charlton, Esq. entered the yard, accompanied by Mr. Starkey, Supercargo of the brig Trinculo, (an entire stranger to me). The former carried a whip in his hand, and walking up, addressed the following question to me—"Are you the author of a letter in to-day's Polynesian, over my signature?" To which I replied, that "I did not understand the nature of his question." He then, in the presence of the ladies, using most abusive language, commenced a violent attack upon me, calling upon Mr. Starkey to witness that he horsewhipped me. Being entirely unarmed I instinctively seized a cane to defend myself, and rushed upon Mr. Charlton, but before I could close with him, Mr. Marshall, a young gentleman fortunately present, seized him, and in the struggle both were thrown down. At the same instant Mr. Starkey seized me, upon which I turned upon him and disengaging myself struck him a blow with the cane, which being of brittle wood, snapped into two pieces. We then grappled each other, and at the same instant several gentlemen who happened to be near, attracted by the cries of the ladies, rushed in, and separated the combatants. While an explanation of the outrage was being given, and in the confusion of the moment, the assailants made off with themselves. A complaint against them was immediately presented to the Governor, who took prompt measures to prevent any further riotous proceeding. On Monday, the parties were summoned before the native authorities, to answer to the charge of an "an attack" upon my person, and the violation of my house and sanctity of the domestic circle," to which Mr. Charlton plead guilty. Mr. Starkey was proved guilty of aiding and abetting the said Charlton, and both parties were fined according to the law, \$6, and dismissed. The Governor then made a very appropriate address to the several Consuls and foreign residents present, expressing the deep pain he felt at seeing the public peace disturbed by an officer of another government, and desiring that every effort should be made to preserve the peace hereafter. Some remarks were then addressed to him by one of the gentlemen present, in regard to the inade-

of the present laws to protect the persons and lives of those residing here. The justice which the law allowed for so gross an offence as the one in question, the petty fine of \$6—thus putting the security of our persons and the peace of our families at the mercy of any individual who chooses to pay that sum to gratify his malice. The Hawaiian statutes being more expressly intended for their own people, are few and simple, and scarcely any distinctions made, in punishing according to the nature of offences. While this defect continues, and the law is no punishment to the aggressor, residents must live always prepared for such assaults as they would those of a mad-dog, or a house-breaker. It is a fearful condition of society when its peace can only be preserved through fear of arms. But the state cannot continue long. This outbreak, together with the one committed some months since upon the person of Mr. Espen, over which the law could exercise no control, will demonstrate to the government the necessity of more particular legislation on those points. The generous burst of indignation which followed this event, from all classes, and the deep sense of insult thereby cast upon the whole community, with the promptness with which excited feelings were controlled, and the law, able as it is, allowed to take its course, speaks loudly for the high and honorable sense of feeling existing among the foreign residents.

The U. S. Ship Vincennes, Capt. Wilkes, has been detained at Hilo, longer than was anticipated, by the following singular circumstance. After the return of the survey-party from the summit of Mouna Loa, an observatory was erected at Hilo, on the west side of Wailuku river, near the beach, and was soon discovered that the pendulum would not operate regularly, and that the observations were entirely useless. Another place was selected for it on the opposite side of the river, and the results were the same; that at the last dates, another location had to be selected. The irregularity of the movements was supposed to be owing to a trembling in the earth, occasioned probably by subterranean fire, as the natives complained that the water below the surface in the immediate vicinity was hot to the touch. This phenomenon has been noticed before at the same place, and it is another evidence to prove that the island of Hawaii is a mere crust, thrown up from the depths of the earth, while all beneath is one vast mass of molten and liquified rock. The fact that steam issues from crevices in the rocks on the very summit of Mouna Loa at an elevation of 10,000 feet, shews the general thinness of the crust, and the nearness of the fires to the surface of the soil.

In the great eruption of June last, the lava, though mainly supplied from the great crater of Mouna Loa and Kilauea, gushed out like springs of water from the earth in numerous places along its course, some of which still remain hot and smoking.

TO ALL

Husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, and great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law, brothers and sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, sons, daughters, cousins, friends, and acquaintances of every and any degree whatsoever, residing in the United States and elsewhere, who have husbands or wives, fathers or mothers, grandfathers or grandmothers, great-grandfathers or great-grandmothers, mothers-in-law or fathers-in-law, brothers or sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, sons, daughters, cousins, friends or acquaintance residing in these Hawaiian Islands, health and

meting—
In the name and behalf of certain ladies of this town, we request all and any of the

former personages who are in the habit of forwarding BOXES of nice things to all and any of the latter, not to put up preserves and pickles in the same box with laces and muslins, for the two agree but illy together; and the whole frequently turn out a "complete jam." The long voyage and confinement decidedly disagree with the excitable and effervescent nature of the former.—A special request—Read and remember.

The Maryland brings much interesting news, the particulars of which we must defer until our next, as our columns are already crowded. Harrison is elected President of the United States. Mehemet Ali has yielded to the terms of the foreign allies.

At the request of His Excellency, Gov. Kekuanaoa we publish further correspondence between him and H. B. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Waahoo, March 5, 1841.

SIR.—A complaint has been made to me by Mr. Henry Skinner that one of his servants has been taken and confined in the Fort and seven dollars demanded for his release.

I have now to demand for what reason the man is confined and why the sum of seven dollars is demanded?

I have also to demand why the servants of Mr. George Pelly are exempted and Mr. Skinner's taken?

This business will be reported to Her Majesty's Government at home.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully Your
Most Obed. Servant,
RICHARD CHARLTON.
Governor Kekuanaoa.

Fort, March 6, 1841.

SIR.—I have received and understand your letter respecting the complaint made to you by Henry Skinner, a subject of Great Britain, together with your demand for what reason his man is fined seven dollars.

I now state to you clearly, that the three men staid away from the Government Work; these were three days work at fifty cents a day, and when my servant went for these men they were forbidden by Henry Skinner. When the officer went for them, Mr. Skinner refused to give them up, and when my people went for them again, they were still detained. And at another time my men went after his people they took three, not however his steward or cook.

Therefore I took these men in the first instance and sent them to labor on the road according to the order for Government Work, and afterwards one of the said men went to Mr. Skinner for money due him for services, and was detained by him and confined within his enclosure.

As this man was a Fort-prisoner I have fined him for desertion six dollars, and one dollar for being absent from the Government Work two days.

Wherefore take notice, that Mr. Henry Skinner is an abettor of a man who has broken the law; the Treaty has been infringed by one of your people, and therefore it is not proper one who does thus to dwell in this kingdom, as he dashes aside the law of my King.

These are the fines of the men of Mr. George Pelly whom I have returned, and Mr. Pelly has paid for his men, the first man three days absence from Government Work, and the same for the second, which makes for the two, three dollars.

May you clearly understand this.

I am, with respect, your Obed. Servant,
(Signed) M. KEKUANAOA.
To R. Charlton, Esq., British Consul.

British Consulate, March 6, 1841.

SIR.—I have to request that you will inform me by whose authority the correspondence between me, (on the part of

Her Britannic Majesty.) and this government has been made public in the Polynesian of this day.

An immediate answer is requested.

I am, Sir, your most Obed. Humble Servant,
RICHARD CHARLTON.
Governor Kekuanaoa.

Fort, March 6, 1841. (Evening).

SIR.—I make known to you pleasantly that I ordered the printing.

M. KEKUANAOA.
To R. Charlton, British Consul.

At a meeting of the foreigners residents at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands—Held at the Pagoda Rooms on the Evening of March 19th, 1841.

The meeting was called to order by P. A. Brinsmade Esq. Stephen Reynolds Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Paty was chosen Secretary.

P. A. Brinsmade Esq. in a short and lucid speech explained the objects of the meeting to be—to give public utterance to the strong feeling of disapprobation generally felt in consequence of the late assault upon one of the Foreign Residents, in such forms as would be likely to restrain any future out-breaking of the passions under which that act was perpetrated, and concluded with a

Motion. That a Committee of five be appointed to draw up a series of Resolutions, expressing the sentiments entertained by this meeting in view of the recent offence against the peace and order of the community which we have been pained to know has been committed, and present the same for their consideration.

The motion was carried by vote, and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose the Committee:

HENRY A. PEIRCE Esq.
DR. R. W. WOOD,
P. A. BRINSMADE, Esq.
Capt. JAMES SMITH,
Capt. JOHN MEEK.

The Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were accepted by the unanimous vote of the meeting:

WHEREAS it has been made to appear by acknowledgments and testimony before the legal tribunals of the country, that one of our fellow citizens has been maliciously assaulted in his person, within his own premises, and the security of his domestic retirement grossly violated, and whereas it appears from the trifling penalty inflicted upon the perpetrators of the offence, that the sanctions of the only statutes of the country applicable to such a case, bear no proportion to the nature and value of the interests involved, and that consequently our chief security against outrages upon our persons and families, must lie in the strength and efficacy of a correct public sentiment, until the authority of law for their protection shall be more distinctly asserted, therefore

RESOLVED, That we feel it due, not only to our personal interests, and to the sacred obligations growing out of our social and domestic relations, but to our reputation as a foreign community; to make some distinct expression of our abhorrence of the wanton violations of public order.

RESOLVED, That we regard all such acts of outrage as the one above mentioned, (in view of which this meeting has been convened,) with sentiments of the strongest and most unqualified reprobation.

RESOLVED, That in the publication, authorized by Gov. Kekuanaoa, in the Polynesian of March 6th, of the correspondence between Mr. Charlton, and the Hawaiian Government, we find not the slightest apology for the ungentlemanly and dastardly assault made by Mr. Charlton and Mr. Starkey upon Mr. Jarves, the editor of that paper.

RESOLVED, That in view of the salutary restraints imposed upon society through the medium of a well conducted press, we will always deprecate any attempt to

infringe upon or violate its liberty.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting, subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the "Polynesian."

HENRY A. PEIRCE. P. A. BRINSMADE. R. W. WOOD. JOHN MEEK. J. SMITH. Committee.

On motion of Henry A. Pierce, Esq. the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Messrs. Hungtai, for the use of the Rooms.

And the Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

STEPHEN REYNOLDS, Chairman.

WILLIAM PATY, Secretary.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

From the Journal de Frankfort, semi-official Russian organ.

The pacha of Egypt refuses to yield to the summons of the Porte and the four Powers. He declares positively that he will repel force by force, but at the same time he plays the part of an oppressed innocent, or rather of a generous individual, by promising, that he will not be an aggressor or, in other words, that he will not order Ibrahim to march on Constantinople. The journals of Paris, Ministerial or other, boast with a marvellous accordance of the resolution we have just spoken of, and add, with an air of triumph, that such news had been generally expected in France. Well, we are able to assure these journals that the Powers equally expected such an answer, and that it will certainly not hinder them from proceeding to execute the treaty. In fact, a very poor notion would be formed in France of the firmness of the four Cabinets if it were supposed that they would give way before mere words or impotent threats from Mehemet Ali; and it would be a cruel deception to imagine that in case of a refusal from the Pacha their resolution would not be taken, and their parts determined, before hand, so as to bring to reason a personage whose obstinacy and adventurous spirit they are as fully aware of as they are of the encouragement to resistance which he receives from all parts of France. If Ibrahim does not advance, and if he does not pass the Taurus, there will be one piece of work the less for the contracting Powers, and one embarrassment the less for the French Cabinet. But let no one deceive himself; the march of Ibrahim will not retard either the policy or the resolutions of the four Powers with regard to the Pacha of Egypt. Facts have sufficiently proved for several years that Mehemet Ali advances from pretensions to pretensions, and from intrigues, in order to destroy the Ottoman empire, and undermine the Sultan's Government. The Powers will not again find repose, the throne of the Sultan will not cease to totter every day more and more, conspiracies will not cease at Constantinople, the Russian Government will be forced to remain on the *qui vive* at Sebastopol, the French and English fleets will never be wearied of cruising off all the ports of the Levant. In fine, the world will not enjoy repose before Mehemet Ali is driven out of Syria, and before his bower is reduced to its natural dimensions. This is an evident truth, the extent of which is at this day acknowledged as much at London as at St. Petersburg, as much at Vienna as at Berlin.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU,

ARRIVED.

Mar. 7. Am. Brig Lama, Jones, from Boston
Aug. 9. Tahiti, Feb. 4. Mem.—Alciope, Clapp, left Tahiti, for Boston, Feb. 3. All well. H. B. M. Consul, G. Pritchard, Esq., and family, passengers from latter place. Fr. ship Europa, to sail in a few days for Oahu. Br. Brig Friends, Rugg, soon after. U. S. Brig Porpoise, C. Ringgold, commander, left Tahiti, Feb. 1, for this place, to survey by the way. The Barque Don Quixote, Paty, from this place, at Tahiti, for Valparaiso, in a few days—all well. The Lausanne, Spalding, did not touch at Tahiti. Letters from Tahiti state that a French frigate will come here, via that Island, from New Zealand.

Mar. 11. Am. Brig Maryland, Blinn, 23 days from Mazatlan. Mr. F. Johnson, passenger.

POETRY.



From the New World
"THE SWEAT OF THE POOR AND THE
BLOOD OF THE BRAVE."

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"Gold is, in its last analysis, the sweat of the poor
and the blood of the brave." Joseph Napoleon.

Waste treasure like water, ye noble and
great!

Spend the wealth of the world to increase
your estate;

Pile up your temples of marble, and raise
Columns and domes that the people may
gaze

And wonder at beauty, so gorgeously shown
By subjects more rich than the king on his
throne.

Lavish and squander—for why should ye
save

"The sweat of the poor and the blood of
the brave?"

Pour wine into goblets, all crusted with
gems—

Wear pearls on your collars and pearls on
your hems;

Let diamonds in splendid profusion outvie
The myriad stars of a tropical sky!

Though from the night of the fathomless
mine

These may be dug at your banquet to shine,
Little care ye for the chains of the slave

"The sweat of the poor and the blood of
the brave."

Behold at your gates stand the feeble and
old,

Let them burn in the sunshine and freeze in
the cold—

Let them starve: though a morsel, a drop
will impart

New vigor and warmth to the limb and the
heart:

You taste not their anguish, you feel not
their pain,

Your heads are not bare to the wind and the
rain—

Must wretches like these of your charity
crave

"The sweat of the poor and the blood of the
brave?"

An army goes forth in the morn's early light,
Ten thousand gay soldiers equipped for the
fight;

An army comes home at the closing of day;
Oh, where are their banners, their goodly
array?

Ye widows and orphans, bewail not so loud—
Your groans may embitter the feast of the
proud;

To win for their store—did the wild battle
rave—

"The sweat of the poor and the blood of the
brave."

Gold! gold! in all ages the curse of man-
kind,

Thy fetters are forged for the soul and the
mind;

The limbs may be free as the wings of a bird
And the mind be the slave of a look and a
word.

To gain thee, men barter eternity's crown,
Yield honor, affection and lasting renown,

And mingle like foam with life's swift-rush-
ing wave

"The sweat of the poor and the blood of the
brave."

NEW GOODS.

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

Plain, Figured Colored, and Flor-
ence Silk—Pink, Stamped and other
Satins—French Crape—Black Bomba-
zine—Figured and Satin-Stripe Shally
—Paradise Mousline De Laine—Plaid

Swiss Muslin—Black Satin and other
Vestings, super quality—5-4 Silk Star
Blond—5-4 Silk Black Square Net—
Fancy Prints—Thibet M. De Laine,
Silk and Large Net Shawls—Silk, Me-
rino, Shally, Pic-nic, Gauze and Lou-
sine Scarfs—French Muslin, and Lace
Wrought Collars and Capes—Ladies
Open Work Lisle Hose—Blond Quill-
ing—Black Blond Footing—Green Lace
Veils—1-4 Length Kid and White Mo-
hair Gloves—Linen Cambric Handkfs
—Ladies Cravats—Lisle Edging—Blk
Neck Ties—French Cuffs—Head Bands
—Victoria Robes—Bonnet Fronts and
Crowns—Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, Silk,
Garniture, Cap, Belt, Plain, Figured,
and Velvet Ribbons, splendid assort-
ment—Stay Tapes and Lacets—Stay
Backs—Steel Busks—Black Silk Frogs
—Super White Spool Cotton—Hem-
ming's Needles—Scissors, assorted—
Silver Thimbles—Strawberry Emeries
—Inlaid Shell Card Cases—Fancy Al-
mond, Peach and other Soaps—Black
Silk Braids—Piping Cord—Linen Floss
6 dozen Pasteboards—White Wax—
Children's Red and White Worsted
Socks—Saddle Cloths—German Col-
ogne—Cap Combs—German Silver Ta-
ble, Tea and Salt Spoons and Butter
Knives—Hair Cloth Seating, 18, 20
and 22 inch, etc. etc.

Honolulu, March 1st, 1811.

NOTICE.

Persons having unsettled accounts
with Dr. T. C. B. ROOKE, are re-
quested to call and arrange the
same at his residence, (formerly the
Oahu Billiard Room,) where he will
attend professionally, daily, from
ten o'clock till four.

Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1841. 3w

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,



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

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,

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

E. & H. GRIMES,

Have on hand and for sale on reason-
able terms, an assortment of English,
American, and China Goods, among which
may be found the following, viz.

Brown, Blue, White, Cotton and Lin-
en Drills. Cotton Hdks. Black, Blue,
and White Linen and Cotton Thread.
Bleached and unbleached American Cot-
tons, different widths and qualities. A-
merican, English and French Prints.
Men's and Women's Cotton Hosiery.
India Rubber, Satin, and Cotton Suspend-
ers. Marking Ink, Belt Ribands, Bed-
tickings, Sailor Stripes, Black Hats, Men's

and Women's Shoes, Brogans, and Calf
skin Boots and Pumps. White Shirts,
with linen and grass cloth bosoms. Pet-
ticoat Robes, Ready made Clothing, Cot-
ton, Nankin, &c., Tassels, Bonnets,
Hair Brushes, Tortoise Shell Dress Combs,
Wick Yarn, Scotch Plaids, French Mus-
lin Prints.

CHINA GOODS.

Light Blue Cottons. Souchong, Hy-
son, and Pouchong Teas. Sewing Silk,
Blue and Yellow Nankins, White Grass
Cloth, Colored and Black Silk Hdks,
Grass Cloth Clothing, Muslin.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades, Knives and Forks,
Jack Knives, Scissors, Pins, Needles,
Gimblets, Padlocks, Butcher Knives, Hat
Pins, Spring Balances, Iron and Brass
Seives, Iron Coffee Mills, Percussion
Caps, Braces and Bitts, Sad Irons, Back
Saws, Nails, assorted, Steelyards, Sheet
Iron, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Wrought and
Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Tea
Trays, Jew's Harps, Razors, Hatchets,
Wood Axes, Spoke Shaves, Adzes, Door
Locks, Latches, Chest Locks, Sail Nec-
dles, Fish Hooks, Flints, Looking Glass-
es, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, 1 Rifle, Iron
Rivets, Brass Nails, Rim Locks, Screw
and Pod Augurs, Gunter's Scales, Pow-
der, Shot, Gun Locks, Globe Lanterns,
Coffee Roasters; Tin Pots, Tin Pans,
Harness Buckles, assorted, Currycombs,
Rat Traps, Tin Soup Tureens, Files, as-
sorted.

STATIONERY.

Memorandum Books, Cargo Books,
Letter Paper, Ruled and plain Cap Paper,
Quills, Wafers, Blue, Black and Red Ink,
Steel Pens, Shipping Papers, and Com-
mercial Blanks.

LUMBER.

Cedar Logs, Cedar Boards, American
Pine Shingles, Koa Boards, Plank and
Shingles, N. W. Rafters, and American
Pine Rafters.

SUNDRIES.

Olive Oil, Olives, Mustard, Spanish,
Manila and Macao Cigars, Ground Sage,
Snuff, Tobacco, Stoughton's Elixir, Lem-
on Syrup, Nutmegs, Allspice, Black Pep-
per, Box Raisins, Essence of Spruce and
Peppermint, Cinnamon, Ground Ginger,
Flour, California Beef, Beans and Peas,
Cut Tumblers, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cal-
ifornia, American and English Soap, Lu-
cifer Matches, Capers, Ale, Old Port and
Sherry, Cordage, Pails, Buckets, Coarse
and Fine Combs, China Pipes, Beads, Figs,
Lozenges, Molasses, Stone Jars, Violins,
Fine Heavy Blankets, Ship's Windlass,
Jewelry, 1 hemp Cable, Pitch, Rosin, Ar-
row Root, Cutlasses, Soup Ladles, Brit-
tannia Tea and Table Spoons, White,
Green and Red Flannel, Red and Blue
Twilled Wool Shirts, Mat Bags, Brooms,
Walking Canes, Axe Handles, Lavender
Water, Shaving Brushes, Handspikes,
Hour and Second Glasses, Jib Hanks,
1 China Bureau, 2 Chain Cables, 2 An-
chors, Filberts, Almonds, Prunes, Muscat
Wine, Mace, Rice, Fancy Chairs, Rattan
Bottoms, Capers, Steel Hoes, American
Pork, Shoe Blacking, English Duck, Fish-
ing Lines, Sewing Twine, Nutmeg Gra-
ters, Spirits Turpentine, Black Paint,
Cayenne Pepper, Razor Straps, Pencil
Cases, Pea Jackets, Ground Verdigris,
Indian Meal, Claret Wine, Cast Steel
Punches, 1 Cook Stove.

B. Pitman & Son,

Have for sale on reasonable terms, viz.,

English and American Prints. Gingham,
Printed Muslins. White, Brown and Blue
Cotton Drill. White and Brown Linen
Drill. Bleached and Unbleached Cottons,
Cambric, plane and Figured. Swiss Mus-
lin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy
Gauze Hdks. and Scarfs. White Veils.
Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Belt
Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chints.
Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and

Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiers
Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankin
Pongee Colored Hdks. Grass Cloth. Ca-
ton Hdks. Needles. Pins. Spool Cot-
ton. Thread. Buttons. Suspenders. Ready
Made Clothing. Wick yarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

Molasses. Sugar. Lamp Oil. Te-
Flour. Meal. Dried Apples. Raisins.
Citron. Prunes. Tamarinds. Pickle
Vinegar. Nutmegs. Mace. Allspice. Ca-
namon. Cloves. Ginger. Sage. Pepper.
Mustard. Honey. Tobacco. Cigars. Pipe
Snuff. Soap. Sallad Oil. Olives. Lem-
on Syrup. Porter. Pale Ale. Stoughton
Elixir. Wines, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Sh-
Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salt.
Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chise-
Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pan
Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Ha-
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

For Sale.

The premises in Ho-
lulu now owned and
occupied by Capt. J. M.
DOMINIS. This desirable

property is centrally and pleasantly situ-
ated—has an entrance from two differ-
ent streets—a small garden, under good cul-
tivation—good buildings, &c., and a
years' unexpired lease of the land. Will
be sold at a low price, and on a liberal
credit if applied for soon.

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

FRESH CORN MEAL

By the Barrel, or less quantity, con-
stantly on hand and for sale by

E. & H. GRIMES.
tf

PEIRCE & BREWER

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

HAVE Constantly on hand and for
sale on liberal terms, Merchandise import-
ed 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 Califor-
nia; and Bills of Exchange on England,
France, Russia and the United States.

SUGAR MILLS

With Wooden Rollers, for sale at a
low price, by

LADD & Co.
Honolulu, Nov. 28. tf

SALT.

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

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

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