

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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COMMUNICATED.

A STORM AT SEA.

By REV. FITCH W. TAYLOR, Chaplain, U. S. N.
Concluded from No. 1.

All hands were called. Even the sick were summoned from their hammocks. On a lee-shore no officer would venture the ship within twenty fathoms, in so wild a blow; and the tide and the gale were sweeping her each moment nearer the invisible land, now impossible to be seen through the whirling mists, a hundred lengths of the ship in the distance. Our sails, then, seemed our only salvation, and yet they had been riven to a useless mass of parcelling; while our anchors were the last resort. New topsails therefore were bent by the already fagged and nearly exhausted crew, while the Commodore, in a consultation with three of his principal officers, decided that the anchors should not be let go so long as twenty fathoms swept beneath us. And no sails could stand in such a gale, to beat off from the shore; and no ship could tack in such a sea; and no anchors, it was believed, could hold a ship driven by such a commotion of the sea; or, if the anchors held, the ship must swamp beneath the surge as it broke in its sweep above the decks, and the masts without a remedy go by the board. And yet, the ship in her drift of another fifteen minutes, might strike; and if the gale continued but a few hours longer and the wind held its point where it was, certainly must strike on rock, or reef, or sand, and in either case, in such a swell, those who best knew the dangers would cherish least the hope of rescue to a single soul of the frigate's crew.

Was it a miracle? It served us the same as if the Almighty had extended

his arm from the cloud and pointed to the winds, *thither to change their course!* The rain in its last torrents seemed to have pressed down the sea to the ocean's level by the weight of the cataracts that fell in their last effort. A lull came in a moment more. The crew, in their exhaustion, and for hours drenched and without sustenance—had but just completed the bending of the sails to supply the canvass riven in the gale, when the wind as if by enchantment came out from another quarter, and in a moment more fell upon our courses and topsails which had been braced around as the ship wore, and on another tack lay several points farther from the land. With the change of wind came a lifting of the mists, and under our lee, within four hours more drift of the gale, lay the high bluffs of an iron bound coast; from which, in twelve hours more of freshening and favorable breezes, we parted beyond solicitude or care.

For myself, I seldom experience much the emotion of fear in circumstances of danger, and in this instance could but slightly estimate the critical circumstances of the ship compared with those who had made many voyages and encountered many dangers, but few greater than the late one of the gale which is past. No sign of alarm marked the energetic action of the officers and the unwearied efforts of the men, while a gravity becoming the circumstances of the ship prevailed.

On the succeeding sabbath, the attentive solemnity at our usual services indicated that there was no heart present that did not respond to the sentiment of the prayer, which a sincere emotion of gratitude in my own heart, at least, had dictated, for the coming thanksgiving of the day.

— For the Polynesian.

PASSAGE

THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN—

In the Schooner *Morse* of Boston—98 tons (Late the United States Revenue Cutter *Crawford*.)

At 1 P. M. on the 19th, July, 1839, we made Cape Virgin, the northern point of the eastern entrance to Magellan Straits. The Patagonian shore for a considerable distance, was also in view. The land hereabouts is of moderate height and of barren aspect. The weather was clear and pleasant; Thermometer 43°. At half past four we were abreast of Cape Virgin, and in six fathoms of water. The wind blowing out of the Straits obliged us to make several tacks before reaching an anchorage. At midnight came to in ten fathoms water about half way between Point Dungeness and mount Dinero and one and a half miles from the shore. Getting underweigh at 8 A. M. the next morning we plied to windward—assisted in some degree by a favorable tide. The

flood sets to the westward—the ebb to the eastward, but the tides run with but little strength. High water. 4h. 56m. before the moon's passage of meridian. At 1 P. M. July 10, we anchored a little to the eastward of mount Dinero about two miles off shore; our wood and water, being almost entirely exhausted I landed on the shore to look for a supply, and taking a fowling piece and ammunition, with hope of obtaining some kind of game to serve us a fresh mess—having been living for sometime on *salt junk and bread*—poor Jack's Ambrosia—food preferred by him to roast turkey and plumb pudding, but to my "organ of taste" not so desirable. We found upon the beach, plenty of low scrubby bushes, that burnt well; of water there was none. Having procured a boat load of wood and a few beach birds, we were about preparing to return on board, when I caught sight of an Indian on horseback, riding rapidly through some small sand hills, and approaching towards us. We at first thought he might be foremost of a large party of Indians, who were about to make an attack upon us. However as retreat was useless, we boldly faced him. His form was gigantic—measuring about six feet three or four inches, and of the most athletic proportions—his hair was tied up in a club—his covering was nothing more than a robe of Gunauco skins [a kind of deer,] thrown over his shoulders. The horse he rode was very small and ill looking—but probably tough and hardy. Followed by three ugly looking dogs, the Indian rode up to us without betraying the least diffidence or fear. He saluted us in Spanish—"Buenos Tardes." To which I replied in the same language and offered him my hand—which he shook heartily. He informed us in broken Spanish and English that he belonged to a tribe of Indians of whom a person he called "St. Johns," was the chief—that they resided at a place near Cape Possession, about five miles to the westward of us. Having seen our vessel, the chief had despatched him off, to acquaint us of his desire to trade for tobacco, arms and ammunition—offering to give us in exchange furs and skins, of which they had five different kinds. He named them over—but land otters, fox and lions skin's were the only kinds whose names we could recognize or understand. He said, too, that they had plenty of Gunauco meat, which they would gladly dispose of for cigars or tobacco. Our visitor requested permission to accompany us on board to pass the night—giving us to understand that his whole tribe would arrive by next morning, and be ready to trade. Consenting to the wishes of our Indian friend, we took him into the boat;—while on the passage to the vessel, I fired at and killed a gull, which was swimming upon the water at a considerable distance from us. This feat seemed to excite great

astonishment in him. He gave one of those low, deep and expressive "humphs," which Indians are sometimes guilty of when taken by surprise or their admiration particularly excited. Arrived on board, I offered him supper; salt junk he could not fancy, but tea and bread seemed to be liked particularly well. Some cigars and manufactured tobacco were then presented to him, which he gladly accepted, and immediately commenced smoking.

At 8 the next morning we got under weigh; stood for Cape Possession. Soon after this we discovered the tribe of Indians all mounted on horseback, riding along the beach towards the place opposite the anchorage just left. As soon as we were discovered, they wheeled round and continued to advance along the shore parallel to us, and making signs the while, of their wishes for us to anchor. The favorable slant of wind however forbid us gratifying them.

We sailed along thus for sometime, and being not more than a mile from the shore, we had a distinct view of these children of nature; men of whom we had read so much in the journals of the early voyagers to this wild and inhospitable region—men whom Magellan called *Giants*. There were about eighty persons;—each one mounted on horseback, and the whole party followed by about three hundred barking and yelping dogs. We could distinguish no women in the party, though our Indian passenger said there were several. The chief "St. John," was pointed out to us. He, as well as the generality of the persons composing his tribe, appeared to be of rather large stature, and stout framed—but I saw no *giants* or any one except our passenger approaching to the size inferred by that name. The race of the Patagians must have degenerated in size very much since the days of the early Spanish navigators, or else the writers must have told a "romance."

Having arrived abreast of Cape Possession, and the favorable slant of wind still continuing, I judged it most prudent to land our Indian and to continue our progress through the Straits without loss of time. Standing with the vessel close in to the shore, the Indian was put into the boat. The second mate with two men being in her armed and sent under strict charge not to land—it being an object with me not to put ourselves needlessly into the power of the Indians, there being no inducement of sufficient magnitude to justify it. The disposition of these Indians had certainly appeared friendly, but as treachery is characteristic of all uncivilized people, I thought it well to be upon our guard, and prepared to operate against any attempts which they might make upon our lives or the safety of the vessel.

To be continued.

THE POLYNESIAN.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

The news by the late papers looks warlike. The whole political horizon of the globe appears to be in a state, which would require but a spark to light into one general war; and it will certainly require great political sagacity in rulers, joined with a strong manifestation of a desire for peace by the people, to avoid fanning these exciting causes into a fierce flame. Russia has declared war against Khiva, is assuming a threatening attitude in other quarters, and is still vigorously pushing her operations against Circassia, notwithstanding a late loss of 30,000 men, and at the same time grasping at the British dominions in the East. Egypt and Turkey are watching each other, ready to spring, but held in leash by the great powers of Europe. England is fitting out a vast armament to humble China, which will meet force by force, and thus the two greatest empires will be brought into collision. The naval jealousies between France and England appear to be increasing, while the Northeastern boundary question, between the United States and the latter power, is reviving with much mutual recrimination. Orders have been given to place the whole disposable naval force of the United States in immediate readiness for active service. Abdel Kader, at the head of the Arabs, and assisted by the Emperor of Morocco, has renewed the war against the French colony at Algiers—who have brought 50,000 troops into the field. In short, whichever way we look, we behold nations putting themselves in martial array, as if the "signs of the times" foreboded a coming contest. Those who have faith in the old maxim, that "to be prepared for war will best secure peace," can look with pleasure upon these omens, and expect quiet and prosperity. But the experience of the world has always shown, that those who carry arms are the most ready to use them.

DISTURBANCES IN CALIFORNIA,

And outrage committed upon the rights of Foreigners.

We insert the following extract from a letter received by the Don Quixote, and written by an eye witness, which gives a minute account of the transaction, and of the sufferings of the prisoners.

"Early in the morning of the 7th of April, 1840, the English and Americans, residing in Upper California, were started from the peaceful manner in which they had formerly lived, by being suddenly taken from their homes and business, and hurried to prison. In the space of less than four hours there were thirty men cast into prison, nor could any foreigner imagine for what offence. In the afternoon, four or five mechanics were taken out and put into better quarters. Every day for two weeks, more English and Americans were brought into the town, and imprisoned. One night, there were over forty in one room, which was eighteen or nineteen feet square; only two-thirds of them could sleep at a time, while the others had to remain standing. No food was allowed them by government,

for three or four days. Some few received little from their friends, at first.

On the sixth day, an officer of the government, having some consideration, made a contract with a foreigner to supply them with food. The government did not furnish them with any thing to protect them from the damp ground floor of the prison, and it is probable they would have had no other bed, had not Mr. Spence persuaded the Governor to permit him to provide them with a few bullock hides. On complaint being made by the same gentleman to the government, that the men were actually suffering from want of air, he had some of them taken out and put into another room. One they liberated, because he became so faint they were afraid he would lose his life. His store was broken open during his confinement.

The whole number taken up was about seventy. A few through the influence of their friends were released, after several days confinement. Five or six of these men were called out and privately examined; what evidence they gave remains yet a secret. On the fourteenth day they were marched in two separate parties, between files of soldiers, to the Governor's house, where they were questioned "how they came into the country, and when?" All, with the exception of five, were remanded back to prison, and the next day put into irons, and embarked on board a ship chartered for the purpose of conveying them to Mexico.

Several of them were sailors. Some came here with passports. Four or five arrived here the same month in the bark Roger Williams, which left Boston in September, 1839, and was sold here. On changing owners and flag, they were paid off and discharged, one of them was the first mate. These men were put into irons and shipped off as prisoners, for causing a revolution, or being runaway sailors. One half of the number sent off had been in the country for years, and were owners of some property, all of which they had to leave behind. Care had been taken not to let them know they were to be shipped, until the morning of embarkation, when they were sent off destitute of clothing and funds.

A few of the men were well established here, and had considerable property. Some were married, and many of them had been engaged as the Governor's body guards in 1836 and '7, and after aiding him as far as was desirable, they were discharged to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. All this availed them nothing—government had been informed that about twenty foreigners had the intention of taking the country, and by questioning some who were known to have been at variance with some others, for a considerable time, and been trying to force them out of the country. They succeeded in proving the facts sought after, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, and to the astonishment of the people, both foreigners and natives."

The succeeding account of the causes of the outrage, was written and handed us by a gentleman conversant with the particulars therein detailed, and may be relied on as correct:—

"At the time of the revolution in Mexico, when Alvarado was contending for the rule of California, a person named Graham, a bold and daring man, commanded a company of fifty foreigners, and proceeded with this force to assist Alvarado and place him at the head of government, and to remain his friend and ally, provided he would grant him certain favors. This Alvarado promised to do.

While the two parties were contending for power, a man by the name of Garner, a lieutenant in G.'s company, jealous of the credit which Graham was acquiring, and aspiring to the command of his company, used every means in his power to depose Graham; but after many unsuccessful attempts, he relinquished the object of his ambition, and from that moment, became a secret enemy to Graham, and determined upon revenge. After the strife was ended and Alvarado placed at the head of government, Graham petitioned him to fulfil his promises, and grant several favors. But time passed on, without Graham's ever realizing his wishes. Garner took advantage of this moment, when Graham was incensed at the conduct of Alvarado, to consummate his revenge, by working upon the injured feelings of Graham until he wrung from him sufficient to cause his subsequent danger and imprisonment.

In March last, Garner called on Alvarado, and reported to him that Graham was holding secret meetings; and that at the head of a large party of foreigners, he was determined that Alvarado should fulfil his promises or suffer the consequences. Upon this information, orders were immediately given to arrest every foreigner in the country, and in a few days more than fifty were brought into Monterey and put into prison.

When they started to arrest Graham, Garner told them not to attempt to take him alive, but to go to his house in the night, and open the door of his room, and fire upon him while in his bed. This they did, and it is surprising that he escaped being killed. His bed clothes were much torn by the balls, and one ball wounded him slightly in the abdomen. He was finally taken and put in prison.

That there may have been talk between Graham and Garner of demanding redress from Alvarado, there can be no doubt, but that Graham ever had any intention of attempting to take possession of California, is not to be credited.

The ship sailed from Monterey for St. Barbara on the 24th April. On their arrival at St. Barbara, the prisoners were taken from the vessel and placed in the Mission of St. Barbara. Here they received much better treatment and had better food, than at Monterey. The people at St. Barbara were very much opposed to the proceedings of the authorities in Monterey, and had it not been that they are subordinate in power, and obliged to execute the orders of superiors, they would have taken no part in the affair, and no one in this quarter would have been molested. As it was but fifteen were arrested in St. Barbara.

The prisoners were to be put on board the vessel again, and she was to sail for St. Blas on the 8th of May. What their fate will be, time will show.

On Mr. J. C. Jones' arrival at Mazatlan, he found the U. S. Sloop of war, St. Louis, and French ship Denaide. He immediately called on the commanders and informed them of what was taking place when he left California, and of the probability of many foreigners being confined in prison. The vessels sailed immediately for the scene of action, and if they arrive before the convict ship sails, they may do some good, but it is doubtful if they meet the vessel on the coast."

We learn verbally, that many of the men imprisoned were of a bad character, and extremely obnoxious to the native inhabitants, and that this violence was committed to get them out of the country. Be that as it may, they were admitted into the country, on the good faith of treaties, made between Mexico and their respective governments. While they committed no overt acts of hostility, and were obedient to the laws of the nation they resided among, their persons and property were sacred. If the government is too weak, or too corrupt to enforce wholesome laws, the blame rests with itself, and not with the people; and it can afford no pretext for such high-handed violation of public faith and honor. Doubtless the American and English governments will demand ample satisfaction for these unfortunate men, and secure, by prompt and vigorous measures, better treatment hereafter. The subjects of France were allowed to remain unmolested.

From the Albion, March 9, 1840.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION:—The Hampshire Telegraph states that "the government, though taxed with tardiness, have been most actively at work in preparing a serious demonstration against the Chinese, and that it will be vigorously made." The plan of the campaign against "the besotted celestials" is thus described. "The native army (from India) will be employed on the occasion, and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the Island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire; and after having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark, and, taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash to the Gulf of Petechellee, and, landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Peking, they will exact decency of behavior in future from the Emperor himself."

These "besotted celestials," must be either overgifted with a spirit of hospitality, or possess more of the divine influence, which would lead them when "smitten on one cheek to turn the other also," than the "foreign barbarians" have ever given them credit for, if they allow these said 16,000 Hindostanese to destroy one city of upwards of a million inhabitants, and then quietly march through their country containing a population of hundreds of millions, all imbued with a deadly hostility towards their invaders. Verily the success of their enterprise must depend upon many contingencies.

The Sulphur and Starling, surveying vessels, had visited Tahiti, whence they sailed on the 7th May, for a cruise among the Fejees—officers and crew all well.

ITEMS.

The steamer Lexington, was burned, last, in Long Island Sound, on her passage from New-York to Stonington—upwards of 100 individuals lost their lives. Among the number were Finn, the Comedian, and Professor Follen, of Harvard University.

The king of Denmark, Frederick VI., died Dec. 8, 1839, at Copenhagen.

The wedding-cake of Victoria was nine feet in circumference, and its weight 300 pounds.

The law of Massachusetts prohibiting whites from intermarrying with the colored population has been abolished.

A distressing ophthalmia has been very prevalent for some months at Kauai, particularly among the foreign residents, some of whom have been confined to a dark room for many weeks. It appears to be contagious.

On Monday last, a native at Moanalua, killed his wife, by striking her with a heavy stick, upon the head. He has been subject to fits of insanity, as we are informed, and one may have occasioned this cruel deed.

Passenger in the Europa, from Tahiti, Joseph P. Couthoy, Esq., one of the Naturalists attached to the Exploring Squadron, who was left in Sydney on account of ill health.

His Majesty Kamehameha, and the queen mother, Kekaulohi, with their suites, arrived early this morning (Friday) from Lahaina, and received the customary salutes from the batteries. The king is in poor health.

Le Pylade sails shortly for Tahiti and Valparaiso. Capt. Bernard and the officers express themselves highly pleased with their visit, and say that in no other port in their cruise have they met with more hospitality. Those of the residents who have had the pleasure of their society, bear testimony to their gentlemanly deportment and accomplished manners. This vessel will leave a favorable impression of the high character of the officers of the French navy, among both Hawaiians and foreign residents, and her visit will be productive of much good.

U. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The U. S. Exploring Squadron, composed of ships Vincennes and Peacock, brig Porpoise, and schooner Flying Fish, sailed from Callao on the 13th July last. On the 14th August, they reached Minerva or Clermont Tonnerre Island, one of the most eastern of the Paumotu group, among which they passed nearly three weeks. The Squadron proceeded thence to Tahiti, where it remained till the 24th Sept. From the Society Islands, its course was directed to the Samoan group, where it made surveys of the principal harbors, and also of the whole coast of the larger islands. On the 9th Nov. it sailed for Sydney, where it arrived on the 29th, and after suitable preparation, on the 26th Dec. sailed on its cruise in the antarctic—leaving behind the Naturalists attached to the Expedition, with orders to join at Bay of Islands by 1st of April. During the stay of the Squadron, the authorities and citizens generally, vied with each other in their attentions to the officers and the interchange of civilities

was frequent and highly gratifying to both parties. Extracts from the Sydney papers, shewing the feelings entertained towards the Squadron, will be found in another column. On the 22d Feb. the Peacock put back to Sydney for repairs, in consequence of having lost her cutter, carried away her rudder, and received other severe damage in forcing her way out of the ice, in about 68° S. Lat. Her officers and crew were all in excellent health. The Vincennes and Porpoise were seen by the Peacock about the 23d Jan., two or three days previous to her accident, all well. The Flying Fish parted company in a gale in Lat. 45°, and had not again been fallen in with when the Peacock bore up. At the time our informant left Sydney, (March 9th,) it was expected that the repairs of the Peacock would be completed in a fortnight, when she would probably proceed to the Bay of Islands to rejoin the Squadron. The arrival of the latter in our port may be daily looked for.

Extracts from Sydney Papers.

CAMDEN, brig, 193 tons, Morgan, master, from Navigator Island the 7th day of November, Campbell & Co., agents, with a cargo of sugar, oil, &c. **PASSENGERS**—Miss Bignel, Miss Henry, Messrs. Cunningham, Bignell, and seven native chiefs. **NEWS**—On the 19th of last month we had communication with the natives of Tana, one of the New Hebride Islands; finding the natives favourable to receive instruction from our teachers, we proceeded to the Island of Erramanga, expecting a similar reception, but the result has fatally proved the reverse.

We intended making the S. W. side of the Island, but it was late in the evening before we got up with Dillon's Bay, we therefore rounded the vessel to for the night; in the morning we found ourselves little to windward of Dillon's Bay; it was the only apparent place on the island where a landing could be effected, the whole of which island is, with this one exception, a complete iron-bound coast, without the least appearance of culture; the natives are a barbarous race, quite different from those of the other Islands; they are also a different species of beings, approaching to the African negroes, but their hair, although curly, is not of that woolly description which the African negroes have, being long and strong; they are a dirty race of savages. Wednesday morning, 20th November, sent the ship's boat ashore, containing Mr. Williams, (missionary,) Mr. Cunningham, (Vice Consul for the Hebrides,) Capt. Morgan and Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris joined the Camden at Otahiti, for the purpose of proceeding to this port, to take his passage to England, with a view of arranging his affairs there previous to his returning to the Marquese Islands as a missionary.

On the boat approaching the beach, we could distinctly see the natives were averse to holding any communication with us. Mr. Williams made them presents of cloths, trinkets, &c., for the purpose of gaining their esteem, but without effect. Mr. Williams now proposed giving up the idea of having any intercourse with the Island and had made up his mind to proceed for some other Island where his services might be required. Mr. Harris left the boat for the purpose of proceeding amongst the natives. Mr. H. was followed at a short distance by Captain Morgan, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Williams, when Mr. Cunningham reached the summit of the beach, he perceived Mr. Harris running down towards the boat, followed by a large party of natives armed with spears, clubs, bows

and arrows, and Mr. Harris fell the first victim, for as soon as one knocked him down, the remainder of the party speared him through. When Mr. Cunningham saw him running, he turned and made for the boat, and calling to Mr. Williams to run, for the natives had killed Mr. Harris; but Mr. W. unfortunately stopped to look a moment for Mr. H. he made afterwards for the boat, and reached the water, the boat laying off to keep her afloat, but in the hurry, stumbled and fell, when the natives immediately took advantage of the circumstance and struck him, Mr. Williams, four blows on the head with their clubs. By this time Captain M. and Mr. C. had gained the boat, and pushed off. After Mr. Williams had fallen, another party of natives, numbering between 50 and 100 speared him through, although our informant thinks that he was dead when they arrived. The children threw stones and missiles at the corpse. Neither of the bodies could be procured, though attempted, but the natives made an attack on the parties remaining in the boat, and part of one of their arrows now is to be seen stuck fast in the boat of the Camden. When Captain M. left the beach, the natives hauled Mr. Williams' body up, and stripped it. Captain M. intended beating the vessel up to windward, and under her cover attempted the rescue of the bodies, but on approaching the beach, he found the natives had carried away the body of Mr. Williams. Mr. Harris' body we saw nothing of.

Regarding this transaction, we are sorry the Camden was not provided with the necessary means of defence, as had a musket been in the boat Mr. William's life would have been saved.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON:—The Squadron, which is under the command of Captain Wilkes, is pursuing very important objects. Let us express a hope that they may be successful, and that they will return to their native land, not merely with safety, but enjoying the proud consciousness that they have been successful in the project they have undertaken. The American Officers—one and all—express themselves in the highest terms which a sense of gratitude can suggest, for the attention which they have met with in this Colony; while, on the other hand, all who had intercourse with them, uniformly express their admiration of the gentlemanly conduct, and the intelligence of every Officer in the Squadron. But we had much in our favour, and they had much to incline us to them. We have sprung from the same stock, and the shoot is rapidly overshadowing the earth. Yes: let scoffers rail—let jesters joke—but the equitable principles maintained by the American people are being carried on the winds all over the civilized world. We speak the same language as the Americans—through our veins,

"Their hearts' blood tracks its parent lake"

to the "parent" country; and why should not we and they be as friends,—as brethren? We are so at present—long may we continue so! At this distant part of the world, the Americans must have heard the same language which they use, and witness the same mode of life to which they have themselves been accustomed, with strange feelings, but at the same time, with great pleasure. The expedition will, we have no doubt, be beneficial to science; and this Colony will still farther be appreciated. Books relating to colonial affairs, and the colonial newspapers will be dispersed throughout the United States; and the people here will thus be brought into notice. Some of the gentlemen connected with the squadron have remained in the Colony for the purpose of prosecuting

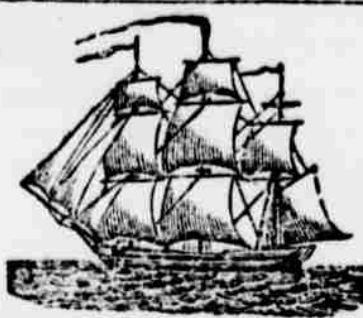
scientific pursuits; and we are quite sure that, in the journeys which they may find necessary to make, they will experience that hospitality for which the settlers of New South Wales are distinguished.—*Sydney Herald*.

GREAT ERUPTION ON HAWAII, AND NEW CRATER FORMED.—The Clementine reports a violent eruption of the volcano, on the 4th, devastating a great extent of country, and causing the loss of many lives. We hope to get the particulars in time for insertion in the next number.

PASSENGERS.

Per Europa—H. Skinner, Esq., lady and child, from Valparaiso; J. P. Couthoy, Esq., from Tahiti.
" California—Mr. Andrew.
" Active—Mrs Brooks.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

June 7. French Brig of war Le Pylade—Felix Bernard, Capitaine de Corvette. Left Valparaiso March 12th, and touched at Gambier's and Marquesas Islands. At the latter place Capt. Bernard demanded and obtained restitution from the natives of property stolen from the French missionaries stationed there. Le Pylade left at Valparaiso H. B. M. Frigate Caliope, Herbert commander, to sail for the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands, in a few months.
" 16. Br. Ship Europa—Lacey, Valparaiso, April 2d, via Tahiti; 22 days from the latter place.
" 18. Br. Brig Clementine, Hawaii.

SAILED.

June 10. Mex. Sch. California, Cooper, for Monterey.
" 17. Br. ship Active, Brooks, whaling.

CHURCH MUSIC.

A few copies of HAWAIIAN COLLECTION, on hand and for sale by M. CALKIN.

June 10. tf.

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400 bbls. Salt,
2,000 lbs. Arrow Root,
50 Bbls. Beans,
20 " Corn,

For Sale by LADD & Co.
June, 6. tf.

NOTICE.

United States Consulate,
Sandwich Islands May 25, 1840.

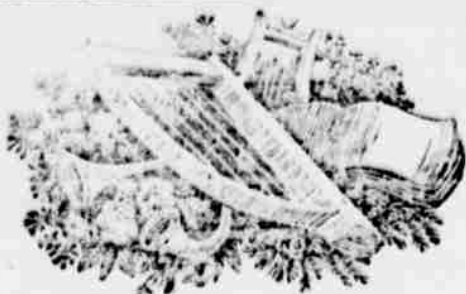
All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Thompson, mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims upon said estate to present them for settlement at this Consulate.

P. A. BRINSMADE,
U. S. Consul.

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 and see.
June 15. tf.

POETRY.



The Dream of the homeward-bound Voyager.

ORIGINAL.

Outstretched upon the heaving deck,
Beneath an awning's shade he lies,
Watching the sunset clouds that speck
The gorgeous west of tropic skies.

The murmuring sea, the placid sky,
The breeze that whispers low and near,
Borne o'er him, like lullaby,
That charm'd and sooth'd his childhood's ear.

He shuts his eyes, and sky and sea,
Like phantoms from his mind are gone;
Spell bound by sleep's soft grammarie,
He lies in dream land all alone.

Alone! What voice of glad surprise,
Falls on his ear like music's tone?
Alone! What pair of glowing eyes
Are bent so fondly on his own?

A loving arm is round him flung,—
A warm cheek pressing close to his,—
Of all the dreams by poets sung,
Sure never one was sweeter as this!

All doubt is banish'd from his soul,
Lost hopes awaken from their flight,—
No winner, panting at the goal,
Feels half so unalloyed delight.

A sudden thrill runs through his brain;
He starts—he breaks through slumber's thrall;
Ship, sky, and sea are there again,
And starry night bends over all.

I read no cabalistic page,
The simple facts are all I shew,—
A wiser seer, a deeper sage,
Must tell us if the dream proves true.

HOME.

Sweet home of my childhood! thy name I revere,
Thy bosom enfolds all my heart holds most dear,
In the spirit of youth, in the freshness of glee,
I sought but for pleasure, and found it in thee.

Thy hills and thy valleys, so verdant, so fair,
Where the breath of sweet flowers is borne on the air,
Where the bright face of nature is smiling in bloom,
Ah, shall I forget thee! No, 'tis not thy doom.

I wander afar from the land of the brave,
To the isles of the savage, far, far o'er the wave;
Yet, friends of my boyhood, where'er I may roam,
I shall always remember, "there's no place like home."

American Domestic, &c.

50 Bales 4-4 Brown Cotton,
15 do. 3-4 do. do.
4 Cases Indigo Blue Drills,
10 Bales Brown do.
2 Cases White do.
15 do. Blue Cottons 4-4
2 do. Cotton Thread,
6 do. Fine Cambric,
1 do. Check Muslin,
1 do. Cotton Hosiery,
1 do. Woollen do.
4 do. Prints, ass'd.

ALSO,

3 Packages ass'd, Hardware,
50 Kegs White Lead,
50 do. Black Paint,
25 do. Green do.
1 Case Verdigrase in Cans,
2 Casks Linseed Oil,
30 Bolts Russian Canvas,
300 lbs. Sewing Twine,
1 Case Marline Twine,
2 Chain Cables, 1 3-4 inch, & 3 inch,
4 Small Anchors,
15 M. Brick,
20 Coils Russ. Cordage,
700 Sheets Sheathing Copper,
500 lbs. do. do.
500 Bbls Fresh Richmond Street Flour,
50 do. American Beef and Pork,
200 do. Navy and Pilot Bread,
40 Boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
200 do. Rock Candy.

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Honolulu, June 6, 1840.

HENRY PATY & Co.

Have for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash, app'd. credit, or barter, a great variety of merchandise, including.

DRY GOODS.

Silk, — Cambrics, — Gingham, — Drillings, — Tickings, — Osmaburghs, — Merino, Cheneille, Thibet and Cotton Shawls, — Silk, Merino, and Cotton Handkerchiefs — Tuscan Bonnets — Silk, Satin, Velvet and Gauze Bonnet and Belt Ribbons — White and Green Veils — Wound Wire, — Rattans, — Bonnet Wreaths and Flowers, — Tabs, — Gold and Silver Wheat — Lace and Muslin Wro't Capes and Pelerines — Scarfs — Ladies Cravats, — French Net — Blond Lace — Insertion — Open work and Common Ladies Hose — Elastic — Picnic and Cotton Gloves — Petticoat Robes — Silk, Satin and Bombazine Neck Stocks — Hooks and Eyes, — Needles — Pins — Emery Cushions — Spool Cotton — Buttons — Thread — Ready-made Clothing, Suspenders.

HARDWARE.

Axes — Hatchets — Hand, Back and Key-Hole Saws — Files — Rasps — Knives and Forks — Sheath, Pocket, Pen and Dirk Knives — Scissors — Butts and Screws — Door, Chest Mortice and Pad Locks — Bolts — Sad Iron — Japan'd Lamps — Plated, German Silver, Britannia and Iron Tea and Table Spoons — Jewsharps — Brass nails — Cut Tacks — Percussion Caps — Stirrups and Bits — Rat Traps — Gun Flints — Stew Pans, — Shot — Spikes. Slide Rules.

MEDICINES, &c.

Extract Sarsaparilla — Extract Buche — Epsom Salts — Calcined Magnesia — Opodeldoc — Oil Spruce — Essences — Cephalic and Maccaboy Snuff — Stoughton's Elixir.

PROVISIONS.

Flour — Beef, — Ship Bread — Cod Fish — Mackerel — Tea — Sugar — California Beans — Pickles — Salad Oil — Vinegar — Arrow Root — Corn — Potatoes.

FURNITURE.

1 Pr. Splendid Hair Cloth Sofas — 2 Side Boards — 1 Bureau — 1 Double Wash Stand — 2 Single Wash Stands — 1 Card Table — 6 Doz. Wood Seat Chairs.

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Waggon and Harness — 600 Sheets Sheathing Copper — 2 M. Am. Boards — 8 M. Am. Shingles — 3 M. Birch Boards and Joists — 12 Baskets Champagne — 10 Cases Boots and Shoes — 20 Doz. Lemon Syrup — 20 Doz. Stoughton's Elixir — 6 Caboozes — Paint Oil — Chrome — Lamp Black — Paint Brushes — Indelible Ink Writing Ink — Sherry Wine — Riding Whips — Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar Strings — Silver Watches — Gold Breast Pins — Harmonicons — Signal Horns — Umbrellas — Men's and Boy's Blk. and Drab Hats — 1 Set Heavy heaving-down Blocks — Bags — Twine — Brooms — Rope — California Soap — Letter and Bill Paper — Blank Books — Tobacco — Axe Helves.

ALSO,

Just published, and for sale, by H. P. & Co the New Mexican Tariff and Port Regulations.

Cash paid, as above, for Bills of Exchange on the U. States, England, France or Russia.

Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf.

WANTED.

Six good Mules,
Enquire of LADD & Co.
June, 6. tf.

THOMAS CUMMINS,

Has on hand and for sale, American, English and French Prints — White, Blue and brown Cotton Drills — Linen Drills — Buffalo Cloth — Bleached and Unbleached Cottons — Hamilton Flannel — English Chintze — Chally Dresses — Pelverine and Scarfs — Black, Green and White Veils — Fine Cambric — Muslin — Check — Tape — Muslins — Sprig and Mull Muslins — Bishop Lawns — Ladies' Silk Gloves — Black Crape — Pink Crape — Petticoat Robes — Silk Cord — Men and women's Hosiery — Indian Rubber Suspenders — Cotton Suspenders — Worsted Suspenders — Bed Tickling — Men & Women's Shoes — Calico and Striped Shirts — Ready-made Clothing — Silk Handkerchiefs — China Nankeens.

HARD WARE.

Pocket Knives; Spring Ballancés, Knives and Forks; Scissors; Pins and Needles; Gimblets; Padlocks; Percussion Caps, and Sad Irons; Braces and Bits; Soup Ladles; Gauges; Chisels; Hooks, and Hinges; Files; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges; Cast Iron Hand Saws; Iron Back Saws; Compass Saws; Cut and Wrought Nails; Cut and Wrought Tacks; Hat Pins; Cast Iron Furnaces; Latches; Butts; Nail Needles; Cross-cut and Pit Saw Files; Door, Chest and Armor Locks; Shovels; Sauce Pans; Try Pans; Razors; Spoke Shavers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jewsharps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares; Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons; Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes; Currier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigrase; Chrome Yellow and Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Spirits Turpentine; Paint Brushes; Lamp Black; Ground Log Wood, and Copperas.

STATIONARY.

Plain Letter Paper, Foolscap; and Playing Cards; Quills; Blue and Black Ink; Inkstands, Penknives; and small Blank Books.

SUNDRIES.

Coffee; Olives; Cigars and Tobacco; Stoughton's Bitters; Pepper; Currants and Almonds; Dried apples; Champagne; Cider; London Porter; Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes; Peppermint; Swaim's Panacea; Molasses Gates.

Assorted Crockery Ware; Glass Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. of.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale the following Goods, on reasonable Terms, viz:—

Prints — Gingham, — Brown Blue and white Cottons — Brown and Blue Cotton Drilling — Linen Drill — White Cambric — Shirting Stripes — Hosiery — Suspenders — Bone Buttons — Wick yarn — Nankeens — Cotton and Linen Thread — Combs — Shoes — Shoe Blacking — Colored Pongee Hkds. — Nankeen Clothing — Colored Shirts — &c. &c.

Sandwich Island Sugar and Molasses — Coffee — Hyson Skin Tea — Butter — Cheese, Flour — Corn Meal — Dried Apples — Raisins — Figs — Citron — Tamarinds — Preserves — Pickles — Nutmegs — Mace — Allspice — Cloves, Ginger — Honey — Sago — Sage — Olives — Mustard — Pepper — Salad Oil — Lemon Syrup — Tobacco — Pipes — Cigars — Snuff — Soap — Wines — Porter — Pale Ale — Stoughton's Elixir, &c.

A General assortment of Crockery, Hard Ware and Tin Ware.

ALSO,

On hand, Koa Shingles, good quality Koa Lumber,

20,000 lbs. Sandwich Island arrow root.

Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

LADD & Co.

Have for sale.

100 Tons Sugar,
20,000 Galls. Molasses,
2,000 Do. Syrup,
60 Pr. Ox Bows,
1 Case Riding Saddles,
1 do Paint Brushes,
4 Casks Tin Ware ass'd,
6 Kegs Cooper's Rivets,
2 Tons Steel, ass'd,
15 Cooking Stoves,
14 Coils Lead Pipe,
2 Tons Zinc,
600 lbs. Brass Kettles,
15 Half bbls. Coal Tar,
20 Chal. Coal,
100 Coils Cordage,
200 lbs Sewing Twine,
20 Bolts Canvass,
60 Kegs Paint, ass'd,
1 Case German Tumblers,
10 Kegs Tobacco.

Honolulu, June 6, 1840. 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.

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.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Michel Gronbech, late master of Brig Clementine, deceased are requested to present the same for adjustment to the undersigned; and all persons having property or money belonging to said Gronbech are likewise requested to pay over the same to,
L. H. ANTHON. Executor.

Oahu, June 1, 1840. tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, being about to relinquish his business at this place, to Mr. F. J. Greenway, requests that all persons having unsettled accounts with him, will present the same at his Counting-Room, for adjustment, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM FRENCH.

Honolulu, Oahu,
28th May, 1840. 4w

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having taken the premises formerly occupied by William French, Esq., at this place, for the purpose of conducting a general

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

to commence on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty — he solicits a share of public patronage.

F. J. GREENWAY.

Honolulu, Oahu,
May 28, 1840. 4w