

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. JARVES, Editor.

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POETRY.

THE SPECTRE SHIP.

The following lines are translated from a German poem, by M. de Zedlitz, written many years ago. The author had then little reason to expect so prosaic a fulfilment of his poetical dream, as the arrival of La Belle Poule, at Cherbourg, with the remains of Napoleon:—

The sound is fitting before the gale
No stars in the dark heavens play,
High over the foaming billows a sail
Shoos' dials across the spray,
The dark sun pilots a spectre band
Swifter than bark e'er flew;
Nor soon can harm it, no rocky strand,
It carries no living crew.

Far hence, where the roar of the surge is lost,
An island concealed lies,
High frowns o'er the ocean its rocky coast,
Round its peak the light cloud lies,
No flower smiles, no forest greens there,
No bird builds there its nest;
The eagle alone, from the fields of air,
Looks down on the dreary waste.

There lies the King in the barren sand,
His tomb by no ornament graced—
Save his hat, his sword, and his staff of command,
On his lonely sepulchre placed,
Nought living is near, and the world's loud hum
Swells not thither across the sea;
No eye now seeks his neglected tomb,
And yet a great king was he!

Months have rolled on—the year is past—
Unmoved he doth remain;
'Till the fifth of May, to disturb his rest,
Hath come about again.
On the night when his weary spirit fled
To his last and peaceful home,
He quits once more the haunts of the dead,
Upon upper earth to roam.

There waited the ship by that desert shore,
Its sails by the gale were filled;
At its mast—be it the royal standard it bore,—
Gold bees in a silver heid.
The king is on board, is under way,
On the wings of the storm it rides,—
No oar is put out, o'er the nightly spray
Its course no mortal guides.

The kingly spectre stands near the prow,
Alone on the gloomy deck;
His bosom is heaving, and throbbing his brow,
And the fires of his eye awake.
The bark now reaches a distant strand,
He stretches his arms so cold,—
His soul rejoices, for 'tis his own land,
'Tis his country his eyes behold.

From the ship he descends, on the well-known
sand
Once more he wanders about;
The earth still shakes where his footsteps wend,
The Star whose fire is burnt out,
He looks for his cities and findeth them not,
He looks for the nations around,
Whose hum, when by daylight he sought that
spot,
Like the chafing surges would sound.

He looks for his throne—from its height it is
huled,
'Mid the clouds where it held command,
From which he had often looked down on the
world,
As a clod given into his hand,
He looks for his son, the child of his care,
The heir of his rule and fame;
The legacy's vanished, his blooming heir
Is robbed of his very name.

"Where art thou," he cries, "o'er whose head
a crown
In the cradle shed royal grace?
Alas! the days of our fortunes were flown,
Ere thou quitted thy father's embrace.
The wife of my love—my only son,—
Lo! none of my house remain.
A vassal hath mounted the kingly throne,
The king is a vassal again!"

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

ARRIVAL AT CHERBOURG.

The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th ult., at five in the morning.

The following is the report of his Royal Highness to the Minister of Marine:—
Monsieur le Ministre,—As I had the honor of informing you, I quitted Allouville Bay, on September 14, running along the coast of Brazil with the wind east, but which, having veered to the north and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of Saint Helena, without having to pass the 28th south parallel. On entering this meridian, I was delayed by calms and light breezes. On Oct. 8, I came to an anchor in James Roads. The brig Oreste, detached by the Vice-Admiral de Mackau to bring to

the Belle Poule a pilot from the Channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received. My first care was to put M. de Chabot, the King's Commissioner, in communication with General Middlemore, governor of the island. These gentlemen having settled according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, and their translation on board the Belle Poule, October 15 was fixed for the execution of their plans. The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British territory. I, by the order of October 13, a copy of which I hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 16th by the division under my command. The French merchant ships, the Bonne Amie, Captain Gallet, and Indien, Captain Truquetil, eagerly rendered their assistance. At midnight on the 15th the operation commenced in the presence of the French and English commissioners, M. de Chabot and Captain Alexander, of the Royal Engineers. The works were directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot renders to the government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am dispensed from entering into the same details, and shall content myself with saying that at ten in the morning the coffin was found in the grave. After having raised it in fact, it was opened and the body was found in an unlooked-for state of preservation. At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous. At half-past 3 o'clock, the guns of the fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral procession had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the car, which was covered with a pall, the corners being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Messrs. De Las Cases and Marchand, the authorities and a crowd of the inhabitants following. The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to fire minute guns. From the morning the yards were slung and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as signs of mourning, in which the foreign ships and vessels joined. When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the car passed slowly to the shore. At the water's edge, where the English lines had terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French division, waiting, in deep mourning and heads uncovered, the approach of the coffin. When within twenty paces of us, it stopped, and the governor advancing to me, delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate, prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed—the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished—his remains reposed under the national flag. All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the same honors which the Emperor would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes from the ships, dressed out in their colors, and their yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly towards the frigate. On arriving

on board, the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried on to the quarter deck, which had been arranged as a *chapelle ardente*. According as you had ordered me, a guard of 60 men, commanded by the senior lieutenant of the frigate, did the honors. Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch by its side. On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, all the officers and crews of the French ships of war and merchantmen having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between decks, where a *chapelle ardente* had been prepared to receive it. At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the *procès-verbaux* required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 18th that the Belle Poule and Favourite were able to get under weigh. The Oreste, which left at the same time, sailed for its destination. After a prosperous and easy passage I have just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg, at five in the morning.

"Receive Admiral, the assurance of my respect.

"The Captain of the Belle Poule,
"F. D'ORLEANS.
"Roads of Cherbourg, Nov. 20."

EXHUMATION OF THE BODY.

The following are extracts from the official reports of the Commissioners appointed by the French and English Governments to disinter and transport to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, with other particulars connected with the interesting proceeding:—

When we reached the place called Napoleon's Valley we found the tomb guarded, according to his Excellency, the Governor's orders, by a detachment of the 91st Regiment of English Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Barney, with orders to remove every person who should not be designated by either of us as having a right to assist at the operation.

[Here follows a list of the gentlemen who were officially present on the part of Great Britain and France respectively.]

Then in our presence, and in that of the persons alone mentioned hereafter, it was ascertained that the tomb remained quite perfect, and the first operations were commenced in the most profound silence between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning.

We first caused the iron railing which surrounded the tomb to be removed; we then uncovered the surface of the tomb to the extent of 5 metres 46 centimetres in length, and 2 metres 42 centimetres in breadth, being composed of three ranges of mason-work 15 centimetres thick, fixed into another foundation of mason-work. This first operation was concluded at half past 1 o'clock.

A rectangular wall then presented itself, forming, as we afterwards found, the four sides of a vault, being 11 feet deep, 8 feet long, and 4 feet 8 inches wide.—This vault was entirely filled with clay to within 6 inches of the mason-work; after having excavated and removed the earth out of the vault, we came to a bed of Roman cement; this bed having been completely uncovered, at 3 o'clock the undersigned commissioners descended into the vault, and ascertained that this cement was perfectly unbroken. This cement having been pierced, it was found that this bed covered another bed 10 feet deep,

which was bound together with bands of iron, which it required four and a half hours' labour to remove. The extreme difficulty of this operation induced the undersigned English commissioner to have a trench dug on the left side of the vault, and to demolish the corresponding side wall, and thus arrive at the coffin, in case the upper bed of cement should oppose too great a resistance; but this cement having been entirely removed at 8 o'clock in the morning, the trench was abandoned, after having been dug to the depth of 5 feet. Immediately under this bed of cement we discovered a covering of mason-work 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, forming, as we afterwards found, the covering of the sarcophagus. This latter mason-work having been carefully removed, everything was ready at half-past 9 o'clock to open the sarcophagus. Dr. Guillard then purified the tomb by sprinkling chloride of lime over it.—As soon as the flag which covered the coffin was removed by orders of the undersigned English commissioner, and that the coffin was discovered, all the persons present took off their hats. The Abbe Coquerneau sprinkled holy water and recited the *De Profundis*.

The undersigned commissioners then descended to examine the coffin, which was found quite perfect, except a small portion of the lower part, which, although it rested on a foundation of granite was slightly decayed. After some further sanitary precautions were taken, an express was sent to the Governor to announce the progress of the works. The coffin was then withdrawn and placed under a tent prepared to receive it, and the chaplain raised the body according to the rites of the Catholic church. The undersigned commissioners then descended into the sarcophagus, which they found in a perfect state of preservation, and entirely to correspond with the official description of the burial. Towards 11 o'clock the undersigned French commissioner having been assured that his Excellency the Governor had authorised the opening of the coffins, the exterior wooden coffin was carefully removed, when a leaden coffin was discovered in good preservation, which was placed in the coffin brought from France. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the officers of his staff, then arrived at the tent, where the upper part of the lead coffin was removed with the greatest care, when a wooden coffin appeared in good preservation, and answering the description given by persons present at the funeral. The cover of the third coffin having been removed a tin coffin, slightly rusted, was perceived, which was removed with the greatest precaution by the Doctor, and Napoleon's body was exposed to view. His features were so little changed that his face was recognized by those who had known him when alive. The different articles which had been deposited in the coffin were found exactly as they had been placed. The hands were singularly well preserved. The uniform, the orders, the hat, were very little changed. His entire person presented the appearance of one lately interred. The body was not exposed to the external air longer than two minutes at most, which were necessary for the surgeon to take measures to prevent any alteration according to his instructions. The tin coffin and the first wooden coffin were immediately closed, as well as the leaden coffin which was soldered down with the greatest care by Dr. Guillard, and strongly fixed in the

new leaden coffin sent from Paris, which was likewise carefully soldered down.—The new ebony coffin was then locked, and the key handed to the French commissioner. The English commissioner then declared to the French commissioner, that the disinterment having been completed, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon might be considered at the disposal of the French Government. The French commissioner replied, that he was ready to accept the remains in the name of his Government, and was ready, as well as the other persons of the mission, to accompany them to James Town, where his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville was ready to receive them from the Governor, and to conduct them on board the French frigate Belle Poule, which had been commissioned to transport them to France. The coffin was placed upon a funeral car, and covered with an Imperial cloak presented by the French commissioner, and at half past three o'clock the procession set out, under the command of his Excellency the Governor, whom a severe indisposition prevented from assisting at the labors of the previous night. The principal inhabitants of the island were in deep mourning. Minute guns were fired during the procession. When the funeral car arrived at James Town it defiled between two files of the soldiers of the garrison with reversed arms, who lined the town from the entrance to the landing-place.

The procession arrived at the extremity of the quay at half-past 5. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by Captain Heraux, and surrounded by the staff of the three French vessels, La Belle Poule, La Favorite, and L'Oresté, received the imperial coffin from the Governor, which was immediately embarked on board a boat prepared to receive it, and conducted in a solemn manner on board the Belle Poule, where it was received by the Prince with Royal honors.

STATE IN WHICH THE BODY WAS FOUND.

Dr. Guillard (Remi Julien) the surgeon of the Belle Poule frigate, who was present at the disinterment, gives the following account of the state in which he found the body of the Emperor:—"The body of the Emperor had an easy position, the same as when he was placed in the coffin; the superior members were stretched out, the lower part of the arm and left hand resting on the corresponding thigh; the inferior members somewhat depressed. The head a little raised, rested on a cushion; his skull of ample volume, and his high and broad forehead, were covered with yellowish teguments, hard and very adherent. The orbs of the eyes offered the same appearance, and the upper part was lined with the eyelids; the balls of the eyes were entire, but had lost somewhat of their volume and shape. The eyelids completely closed, adhered to the under parts, and were hard; the bones of the nose, and the teguments which covered them, were well preserved; the tube and the sides alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of that portion of the face were remarkable for their soft supple feel and their whitish colour; those of the chin were slightly blueish, and derived that colour from the beard, which appeared to have grown after death. The chin itself was not in the least altered, and still preserved the character peculiar to Napoleon's countenance. The lips were thinned and asunder, and three of the front teeth, extremely white, were seen under the upper lip, which was slightly raised to the left. The hands were perfect and did not exhibit any sort of alteration; if the articulations had lost their motion, the skin appeared to have preserved the colour of life; and the fingers bore long, adherent, and very white nails;

the legs were enclosed in boots, but in consequence of the threads of the latter being worn the four last toes were visible on both sides. The skin of those toes was of a dull white, and the nails were still adherent. The front region of the thorax was strongly depressed in the middle; the coats of the abdomen hard, and fallen in; the members appeared to have preserved their shape under the clothes which covered them. I pressed the left arm, it was hard and had lost somewhat of its volume."

The concluding ceremony in Paris, will not, it now appears, take place before the 15th, nor probably before the 20th inst.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, July 21, 1841.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Peabody brings late and important intelligence both from Europe and China, the particulars of which are too late for this number. The China trade had been opened for 35 days, but the war was now prosecuted with vigor, and when the Peabody left Macao, the English troops were upon the eve of capturing Canton.

When the Wave left the Columbia River, the U. S. Ship Vincennes and Erig Porpoise still remained at Puget's Sound—Captain Wilkes had returned overland from Fort Vancouver to the vessels; he had been for a month anxiously looking for the Peacock and Flying Fish, which have probably arrived at the River before this. The Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company had extended to the officers every hospitality within his power. The Erig Thomas Perkins, Vanney, was to leave for these islands in August, and hence for New York in September.

So bold, frequent, and successful have robberies become of late that property in no part of the town could be considered safe. A number of the depredators have been caught, but owing to some delinquency or carelessness on the part of those in charge at the fort, they were enabled to escape from their bonds at night, and practice their rogueries with impunity. The Governor has now made a regulation, which authorizes the police to apprehend any straggler after second gun-fire, 8 o'clock P. M., who cannot give a good account of himself, and lodge him in the fort for examination. This in a more civilized society would be an oppressive regulation, but in one constituted as this is, with so much that is evil of both savage and civilized in it, embracing a low, vicious population, it is a necessary evil; one at least which if rigidly enforced will render our dwellings and property far more secure than before. Violent diseases require powerful remedies. No better evidence of the good effects of education and religious instruction upon the native population need be adduced than the following—of the large number of prisoners now under confinement, there are but few if any who have availed themselves of the system of education now open to all, or who have been in the habit of attending divine worship. Like criminals generally they are the very refuse of the population; one noted thief in particular, seems quite insensible to a feeling of guilt. His plea was, that others had plenty of property, and he had as much right to it as they, if he could get it.

The second number of Ka Nonanona made its appearance on Tuesday of this week. It contains a budget of news, such as accounts of the robberies, celebration of the 4th of July, accidents, etc; an article on the young chiefs' school, with a ground plan of the building, school laws, a story, etc all original articles. We like the plan of this little paper much, and hope it will continue to eschew the faults of its predecessors, and

not fill its columns with long-winded theological essays, and religious stories. The native population hear already more of them than they can appreciate, and a paper like this, filled with short articles, and notices of such news as will interest them, will have a tendency to stimulate any desires for improvement they may have previously imbibed. Its cheapness (12½ cts. per annum,) ought to command for it an extensive circulation, and its diminutiveness ensure its being all read. If its editor would give notice where subscriptions for it can be received, he would be able to dispose of a large number among the foreign population.

Our readers will find an account of the exhumation of the remains of Napoleon, on our first page, taken from an English paper of Dec. 12, 1840. It will be read with interest by all acquainted with the life of that wonderful man.

Want of room obliges us to defer "Honeste Honorabilis," and the New Zealand shipping list until our next.

COMMUNICATED.

DIFFERENCES FROM MY JOURNAL.—No 5.
ADDRESSED BY PETER COABOUT TO HIS COUSIN
JOB STAYATHOME.

Since I have arrived on this island, I have bestowed considerable attention upon the examination of its agricultural resources and capabilities. I should judge that it contained a greater portion of arable land, and more rich, loamy earth in proportion to its size, than the others of the group, or geologically speaking, this island appears to be older than its more eastern sisters, or has been for a much longer period free from any volcanic action, which has given time for soil to form, by the action of the weather upon the friable and porous rocks which commonly form the crust of volcanic countries. Age after age has accumulated its successive deposits, of mineral and vegetable decay until all the more recent and violent traces of the action of subterranean fires have gradually disappeared, and left in their places, fine prairie-like meadows, or thickly wooded uplands, some of which betray their origin by their crater-form shapes. Koloa alone at this day boasts of a bona fide crater, which however is extinct. It is conical shaped, and its rough and jagged sides form the abode of numbers of wild goats. Its situation is at its southeastern extremity, a short distance from the shores, all of which in that immediate region partake of its craggy and precipitous nature. The lava in flowing from it, formed on all sides a rocky field, the surface of which in its close vicinity is broken up into thousands of piles of small but sharp pointed rocks, particularly gratifying to goats, but not equally so to their owners when in chase of them. The earth here is pierced in every direction by labyrinthine caves, extending long distances under ground, some of them containing ponds of water, and having several outlets, like wells which break the superincumbent soil. They resemble the winding subterranean galleries of ant-hills, and were probably formed by the sudden cooling of the lava on its surface, while in a state of thorough fusion; the upper crust being the first to acquire consistency, while the under stream would flow as long as it could find an outlet.

Kauai, like the remainder of the group, cannot be called a rich island. Indeed, when considered as a whole, they are barren, but Kauai from the causes above stated, and from its being the best watered, presents by far the most verdant appearance. The island may be divided into two distinct and nearly equal parts—the uplands and lowlands. The former embraces the whole western portion commencing at Wianea on the south, and gradually rising inland, until it attains an average height of 4000 feet, bordered on the east by that chain of mountains which bisects the island from north to south,

commencing at Hanapepe, and extending to Hanalei, of which Mauna Waialeale, which throws up its precipitous sides from nearly the centre, to the height of 6000 feet, is the chief. This upland for twenty miles on the coast to the northwest, forms a precipice, or in the Hawaiian tongue, *pali*, of its full height, 4000 feet, and which presents one of the grandest spectacles of nature. In most places it is perpendicular, and accessible at one spot only from the sea, where the natives have with much labor constructed a sort of ladder by which they ascend to the height above. Its surface runs at times into the most fanciful and fantastic shapes; sometime beetling with crags, or steepened sides which appear like the walls of some mountain fort or broken into rugged masses and sharpened peaks, resembling the castled ruins of a feudal age. Masses hang tottering overhead, fearful to gaze upon, and which annually are precipitated into the foaming surge beneath. These frequently leave points so singular and so *human* in shape, that the natives in former times looked upon them as the *locale* of supernatural beings and rendered them worship. At one spot can be traced the giant figure of a head, projecting in bold relief from the clear sky, and imagination less superstitious than those of heathen could easily infuse a spirit of life and undefined fear into these singular and formidable freaks of nature. At the base of this huge pile, the ocean has worn many caves, into which the sea rushes with a stunning roar, and startling reverberation. The passage from one extremity of this precipice to the other, is frequently made in calm weather in canoes, but should the wind arise, so great is the swell there would be small chance of saving life, and many have perished in the attempt.

At Haenu, its northern extremity are found caves of considerable extent, one of which runs 400 feet into the solid rock, forming a spacious but low chamber, of almost equal breadth. In it is shown a lurking place, formed by an indentation in the rock so well concealed that in former times a chief when pursued by his foes, took refuge there, and though they came near enough for him to touch them, he remained undiscovered, and saved his life. According to the natives this cave is gradually *sinking* from above, and diminishing its limits. Near it are two others, of less extent, containing ponds of fresh water, 50 feet in depth, their roofs being of the same height. One of these is encrusted with a coat of lime, which also covers the surface of the water, giving it a singular appearance; so much so, that the natives are afraid to venture in it, conceiving it to be the abode of evil spirits. However, my experience proved that a few gun-flints had more charms for them than the ghosts had fears, though I doubt much if a bride could have induced them to venture in, if a *hale* had not been present.

The upland or table region as it rises from the south is parched and barren, presenting nothing but a light soil of a reddish hue, until it attains its greatest elevation, where a region of heavy wood land commences, from which the trees for canoes, and for large timber are obtained. As it approaches the north, showers become more abundant, and the farthest portion is most of the time enveloped in clouds, and drenched in rain.—The land is cold and cheerless, and broken up into deep morasses, and inaccessible ravines. None of the productions of the lower region will thrive here, though it is not at all improbable but that some of the vegetables of the temperate climates would do well. Its damp and chilly atmosphere drives man to the more genial weather of the valleys, and it is never visited except by parties for timber, or a traveller from curiosity. The cold is great during the summer, and in the winter hail and snow are not unrequent.

The lower region, which embraces all the eastern portion of the island, is much broken

by valleys, and small ranges of moun-
tains, with fine rolling upland between them.
Towards the interior it becomes well wood-
ed and all of it watered by numerous streams
which come tumbling from the mountains in
cascades, some of which are of great height
and beauty. These uniting at their base,
forcing their way through dark gorges,
over shelving rocks, gradually receiving
tributaries in their rapid course, form at last
rivers with which this island abounds,
which characterize it from all the others
of the group. The principal of these are
the Waialeale, Waialua, Hanapepe, and Waimea.
All of these with their tributary streams, aff-
ord an inexhaustible supply of water power,
some of which will doubtless be turned to
account for the plantations which
the numerous facilities and good soil will fi-
nally concentrate here.

The great body of this lowland region, as
I have termed it, to distinguish it from the
more elevated country, extends from Hanapepe
valley on the south, to that of Waialeale
on the north, a distance of 50 miles in length,
averaging from three to four miles in breadth,
in some places extending back ten or more
miles. Almost all of this tract is suitable for the cul-
ture of sugar cane, or indigo; the Bengal
variety of which grows luxuriantly even
without any care bestowed upon it. The
valleys which are well protected from the
wind, will do well for coffee. Cotton of a
fine silky staple does well, and produces
abundantly, but is subject to the ravages of
a worm which destroys the pod just as it ar-
rives at maturity, consequently as yet the
natives have not attended to its culture. To-
bacco grows well, and is cultivated to a con-
siderable extent. The best soil is to be
found in the valleys watered by the larger
streams, which annually enrich their banks
by their alluvial deposits. It is on only such
sites that the orange, fig and lime trees flourish.
When exposed to the full power of the
trades, they blast, as it were, and become
covered with a kind of black rust, resembling
rust, hard and firm like stiff paper, which
gives them the singular appearance of being
dressed in mourning.

From my own observations I should judge
that the violent trade winds, by whipping
and destroying the tender plants do quite
as much injury to vegetation at these islands,
as the frosts in colder climates. It is a
somewhat singular fact, also, that on the
north sides of the islands, which receive the
wind directly from the ocean, the air is in-
temperating, and vegetation flourishes; but
whenever it changes to the opposite direc-
tion, the atmosphere is raw and chilly, and
becomes loaded with damp, briny vapors,
which produce the most debilitating effects
upon the human constitution, causing pains
in the limbs, headaches, a suffocating sen-
sation, and other unpleasant symptoms. By
the natives it is called the "sick wind." Its
effect upon the vegetable kingdom is equally
destructive; the leaves become shrivelled and
fall off, the young and tender shoots are
killed, the ground parched, and it is not un-
till the wind changes, and a shower set in,
that it regains its former vigor. It is possi-
ble that the trades, coming from a cold re-
gion, and bearing with them constant show-
ers, produce this change, while the south
trades, heated by a vertical sun, and gener-
ally blowing with violence, draw up with
them the salt vapor of the ocean and thus
produce an opposite effect.

Vegetables from the temperate climates
thrive well and lose much of their
flavor, though this is doubtless owing
to want of knowledge in cultivating
them, and in selecting suitable soil for their
cultivation. If the principles of scientific
agriculture were introduced, and money and
labor expended in agricultural experiments,
the improvements could doubtless be made,
and the full qualities of the soil thoroughly
developed; but these must await the progress of
education and civilization.

Kauai is so near the temperate zone, that
a perpetual struggle seems to exist between
the habits of the colder climes and the per-
ennial green of the tropical; some trees shed
their leaves to a great extent in autumn, and
await the showers of spring to clothe them
anew, while others retain their old dress and
vigor without any apparent change. The
grasses ripen and cast their seed in fall, or-
ange trees blossom in February, and bear
fruit from March to September. Figs, and
some other fruits, bear two or more crops
annually. The climate is delightful, being
of that happy medium between the extremes
of heat and cold which is the most agreeable
to the constitution. The trades, which so
greatly mitigate the tropical heats, prevail
very generally for ten months during the
year, frequently blowing a gale of wind, or
more often as they reach the land, varied by
heavy squalls. They range from North to
East, but usually N. E., bringing with them
on the windward side much rain, which gradu-
ally decreases in quantity as it recedes from
the summits of the higher mountains that
first attract and break the heavy clouds of
vapor, so that at the southernmost points,
except during winter, very little falls, and
sometimes droughts destructive to the sugar
crops ensue. At Hanalei, on the windward
side, it has been known to hail. From De-
cember to March the trades are liable to be
interrupted; the wind commonly prevailing
from the S. E. to the N. W. and much of
the time calm. The atmosphere then is dry,
and remarkably pellucid; the heavens, free
from clouds and the water courses low, the
weather is cool and bracing. The evenings
are most lovely, and the sunsets array them-
selves in their choicest tropical rays, pre-
sented scenes of the most enchanting beauty.

These islands are not subject to the hur-
ricanes common to other tropical climates,
though occasionally it blows sufficiently
strong during the winter months, to pros-
trate the frail habitations of the natives, and
do damage to the trees. Thunder and light-
ning are of very rare occurrence. The av-
erage temperature of the inhabited parts of
the island, is not far from 80° F. at noon;
mornings and evenings are much cooler —
At Koloa, the thermometer has been as low
as 43° F. once during five years, and fre-
quently at 52°, 55°, and 58°, and as high as
93°.

The minerals of Kauai are few and of lit-
tle variety, embracing the usual kinds of por-
ous or compact lava; in some places basaltic
columns make their appearance. The
soil is very generally free from stones, ex-
cept in the neighborhood of Koloa. Puc-
stone is occasionally found, and some traces
of iron. To the west of Waialeale a beautiful
compact sandstone occurs, suitable for build-
ing.

MR EDITOR—I was surprised and
shocked by the tenor of an article in your
last which strikes a blow at the time-hon-
ored and praiseworthy custom of greeting
one's friends with a cordial shake of the
hands. I have no desire to discover the
writer; he signs himself "No Shakes,"
and the signature is well chosen; for a
man who can thus wantonly attack one of
the bulwarks of good breeding, and abuse
his best friends for the very cordiality of
their greeting, is certainly "No Great
Shakes." The gross attack would be be-
neath notice, did not its appearance in
the gentlemanly "Polynesian" entitle it
to a consideration to which it could not
lay claim by its own merits. I look upon
the custom of shaking hands as one of our
dearest privileges, and one of those hab-
its which distinguish us from the brute
creation. Man is, emphatically, a "hand
shaking" animal, and the only one. It
may be adduced with some show of plau-
sibility that he is the only ani-
mal that has a hand to shake or to be shak-
en, but still it is a characteristic of our
race, and as such, the custom should be

cherished. If your correspondent is a pun-
ny individual, and has been crippled in his
right arm by the friendly sincerity of any
of the huge paws of his acquaintance, let
him bear it in silence, or else come boldly
forward and make himself and his griev-
ances known, and my word for it, he will
never have an opportunity to fall into the
like vice again. But he takes neither of
these methods. Lacking the moral cour-
age openly to avow himself the advocate
of so startling a doctrine, he shelters him-
self behind an anonymous signature, and
from this hiding place, casts forth the
shafts of malice at those whose only of-
fence is the warmth with which they ac-
cuse him. I wonder that his hand did not
refuse its office when thus called upon to
attack its own rights. The author ought
to be consigned to the tender mercies of
a war party of *Pae-nee* chiefs, to receive
the punishment of his audacity. He
should beware how he handles such topics,
manifestly above his grasp. He ought
to shake in his shoes, if not in his gloves,
for the consequences of his temerity, and
he must be strongly imbued with the spir-
it of mischief, if he can witness the pitch
of excitement to which the article in ques-
tion has wrought our usually tranquil com-
munity and not blush to reflect that he is
the occasion. I here leave the subject
with the advice to him to do the same,
lest the affair end in *fiat*, and he find
that he has gained nothing by meddling
in the matter, but rough handling, and
some pretty thorough

"SHAKINGS."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
July 17. Am. Sch. Ann Howard, Allyn,
New London, from Hobart Town,
via New Zealand, 41 days.
20. Br. Brig Wave, Hallin, Columbia
River.
23. Am. Brig Joseph Peabody, Dom-
inis, 52 days from China.
SAILED.
July 18. H. B. Co's Bark Cowlitz, Brothie,
Monterey and the Columbia River.
PASSENGERS.
In the Ann Howard, Messrs, Gould and
Wheeland.
In the Joseph Peabody, Capt. Gilman.

Advertisements.

AUCTION.

At 9 A. M.
On Thursday, 23th, inst. at the
Store of the Subscriber, (unless pre-
viously disposed of by private sale,)
the Schooner ANN HOWARD,—
Registers Eighty Four tons—Copper
fastened, and newly coppered
when she left the United States —
The Inventory may be seen by call-
ing upon the Auctioneer.
Also—Iron Pots; Tea Kettles;
and other articles.
Terms liberal. For further partic-
ulars inquire of
S. REYNOLDS, Auct.
Honolulu, July 24, 1841.

Store to Let.

A Building suitable for a
Retail Store, with all the nec-
essary fixtures, and well situ-
ated for trade, will be Leased on rea-
sonable terms if applied for immediately.
Please inquire of
HENRY PATY & CO.
July 13th, 1841.

MERCHANDISE

Received from Valparaiso per
DON QUIXOTE, for sale by
HENRY PATY & CO.

- 5 Cases White Sheetings.
- 1 " " Drillings,
- 2 " Blue Drillings.
- 10 " Prints, assorted.
- 1 " Gingham.
- 1 " Striped Shirting.
- 2 " Fancy Shirts.
- 1 " American Nankeen.
- 1 " Figured Vesting.
- 4 " Cross Bar Hdk's.
- 3 " Linen Drillings.
- 1 " White Linen.
- 1 " Satins, assorted colors.
- 1 " Fancy Silk Hdk's.
- 1 " Poncho Ribbons.
- 2 " Cotton Hose and Half Hose.
- 2 " Silk Umbrellas and Parasols.
- 1 " Boys' Caps.
- 1 " Silk Hats.
- 1 " Towels.
- 1 " Looking Glasses.
- 1 " Shoes and Slippers.
- 2 " Frames.
- 30 Bales Brown Cottons.
- 3 " Broadcloths.
- 2 " Carpeting.
- 1 " Counterpanes.
- 1 " Foolscap Paper.
- 20 Bolts Canvass.
- 40 M Cigars.
- 30 Gross Side Combs.
- 1 Musical Clock,
- 1 Music Box.
- 14 Jars Italia.
- 10 Bbls Madeira Wine.
- 4 Bbls Old Sherry Wine.
- 50 Boxes White Wine.
- 30 Baskets Champagne.
- 50 lbs. Sewing Silk.
- Gold Watches and Rings.
- Ladies' Riding Caps.
- Silk Braid. Diaper.
- Silk Cravats. Thread.
- Pants. Jackets.
- Lamp Wicks. Fancy Bindings.
- Nautical Almanacs. for 1842 and 1843.
- Razor Straps. Shaving Soap.
- Trays. Patent Leather.
- Chocolate. Black Pepper.
- White Lead. Black Lead.
- Linseed Oil. Lithirage.
- Turpentine. Tar.
- Powder. Shot.
- Blocks. Shaves and Pins.
- Tea Kettles. Dish Covers.
- Powder. Brass Draw Locks.
- Axes. Hatchets.
- Files. Chalk Lines.
- Brass Nails. Try Pots.
- Prunes. Loaf Sugar.
- 10,000 lbs. Bread.
- Sheathing Copper, &c.
- Honolulu, July 12, 1841.

For Sale.

The premises in Honolulu now
owned and occupied by Capt.
JOHN DOMINIS. This desirable
property is centrally and pleasantly situa-
ted—has an entrance from two different
streets—a small garden, under good cul-
tivation—good buildings, &c., and 90
years' unexpired lease of the land. Will
be sold at a low price, and on a long
credit if applied for soon.
For further particulars apply to
PEIRCE & BREWER.
Dec. 23, 1840. tf

For Sale.

2 Boxes Loaf Sugar,
5 Baskets Olive Oil,
2 Boxes assorted Spices,
Lot Willow Baskets,
Earthen Jars,
by B. PITMAN & SON.
May 22, 1841. tf

SELECTED.

LITERARY STATISTICS. In the library of Mr Rogers, the poet, at his house in St. James's Place, London, is the original agreement between Milton and his publisher, Samuel Symons, in 1666, for the copyright of "Paradise Lost." It is written on one page of foolscap, signed by the contracting parties, and witnessed by "John Fisher," and "Benjamin Greene, servant to Mr Milton." The autograph of the great poet, notwithstanding his blindness, is remarkable regular and distinct. This interesting relic, we need hardly say, is carefully preserved by its distinguished owner: it is framed and glazed, and occupies a prominent place on the walls of the classical and hospitable mansion of the Poet of Memory. Mr Rogers, we believe, gave seventy guineas for this relic! For the poem itself Milton received ten pounds, five being paid in advance, and the other five at the expiration of two years, when 1300 copies had been sold. For each edition, not exceeding 1500 copies, five pounds were to be paid; but in seven years the poet died, and the widow disposed of all her "right, title, and interest" in the work, for an additional sum of seven pounds. Thus the whole copyright of "Paradise Lost" brought to the author and his family seventeen pounds, and the bit of paper on which the agreement was written was sold and eagerly purchased for seventy guineas! Milton was more than fifty years of age, blind, infirm, and solitary, when he began the composition of his great epic. At a similar advanced period of life, Sir Walter Scott, struck with misfortune, entered into an engagement to liquidate, by his literary exertions, a debt of £120,000. Milton rested his long-cherished hopes of lasting fame upon the work thus late begun; Scott staked his character and reputation upon the fulfilment of his last engagement. Both entered with characteristic ardor upon their tasks, and, amid the pressure of increasing age and infirmity, never lost sight of their anticipated reward. In seven years, Milton had completed his divine poem, and held in his hand his passport to immortality. In seven years, Scott had paid all but one-sixth of his enormous load of debt. The prize was within view; independence seemed almost in his grasp; but he had overtaken his strength, and disease, soon to be followed by death, came like an armed man, and closed the superhuman struggle. When will the annals of literature record again two such instances of heroic determination, under such adverse circumstances, united to the highest creative genius, and crowned with such marvellous results?—[Inverness Courier.]

Advertisements.

Now Landed from ship Gloucester, and for sale by
LADD & CO.

- 20 bales Domestics.
- 10 cases do.
- 59 " Blue Cottons.
- 1 " Beaverteens.
- 1 " Moleskin.
- 1 " Plaids.
- 1 " Silk Umbrellas.
- 10 " Cotton do.
- 31 " Prints.
- 4 " Printed Pongee Hdk's.
- 11 cases Cotton Hdk's.
- 9 " Kiheis.
- 55 " Blue Nankin.
- 8 " Assorted Dry Goods.
- 9 " Drab Hats.
- 3 " Thread.
- 51 packages Hard Ware.
- 50 Kegs Nails.
- 4 Casks Soap Stone Furnaces.
- 1 " Sad Irons.
- 20 doz. Cast Steel Wood Axes.
- 2 rolls Sheet Lead.
- 1 Cotton Gin.
- 3 cases Brushes.
- 10 " Boots and shoes.
- 222 Bars and Bundles assorted Iron.
- 5 doz Shovels.
- 60 bundles Hoop plates.
- 1 cask Cart Boxes.
- 8 bundles Spike and Nail Rods.
- 5 boxes Tin plates.
- 20 bolts Canvass.
- 30 pieces light Ravens Duck.
- 69 coils Cordage.
- 20 doz. Carolina Hoes.
- 3 cases Looking Glasses.

- 9 " Assorted Fancy articles.
 - 2 " Books, late publications.
 - 100 barrels Pilot Bread.
 - 22 hds. Navy do.
 - 20 barrels Fresh Flour, (extra)
 - 525 boxes Soap.
 - 1 cask Glue.
 - 50 boxes Window Glass.
 - 26 packages Crockery Ware.
 - 15 " Glass do.
 - 28 barrels Tar and Pitch.
 - 5 casks assorted Paints.
 - 63 kegs English White Lead.
 - 40 " do. Black Paint.
 - 100 boxes Spanish Cigars.
 - 5 kegs Superior Tobacco.
 - 6 tubs Spices.
 - 5 casks Rice.
 - 1 hhd. Coffee.
 - 5 baskets Olive Oil.
 - 1 bale Corks.
 - 10 boxes Raisins, in prime order.
 - 10 kegs Fancy Biscuit.
 - 1 case Macaroni.
 - 1 " Tapioca.
 - 3 doz. Chairs.
 - 3 cases Stationery.
 - 4 hds. Tin Ware.
 - 3 " Hollow Ware.
 - 138 Reams Wrapping Paper.
 - 20 " Writing do.
- Honolulu, May 22, 1841. tf.

Just received by the Gloucester
from Boston, and for sale by
J. J. JARVES.

- 3 Bales Brown Shirtings, 4-4.
 - 4 " Methuen Shirting Stripes, 4-4.
 - 8 pieces " Duck.
 - 1 Case Ladies' Shoes.
 - 2 Study Lamps.
 - 1 Box Fancy Ribbons.
- May 22. tf.

FRESH CORN MEAL.

By the Barrel, or less quantity, constantly on hand and for sale by
E. & H. GRIMES.
Jan. 18. tf.

PIERCE & BREWER.

Have on hand and for sale at low prices
the following articles, viz:

- 23 Cases 4-4 blue Cottons of the best dye and fabric.
- 18 " 4-4 Chickopee Cottons, bleached.
- 1 " Bleached Cotton Drill
- 1 " Satin Jeans
- 1 " Ticking
- 30 Bolts Am. Cotton Duck
- 2 Cases Merrimack blue Prints
- 1 " Orange Prints
- 2 " Furniture Chintz
- 1 " Marseilles Quilts
- 5 " Cotton Thread
- 1 " Pink Cambric
- 20 Bales 4-4 Brown Cottons
- 4 " 3-4 do. do.
- 3 " do. Drill
- 1 " Scarlet Flannel
- 1 " Russia Sheeting
- 4 Bolts Brusgins Canvass
- 20 " Ravens Duck
- 5 Cases Prints, assorted colors
- 10 Boxes Muscat Wine
- 100 Demijons, 5 galls.
- 85 pair Venitian Window Blinds
- 90 Window Frames, sashes, &c.
- 60 Kegs White Lead
- 100 Molasses Shooks
- 75 Bales Am. Leaf Tobacco
- 15 Bbls Tar
- 5 " Bright Varnish
- 1 Box Rifle Powder in cannisters
- 50 Kegs Powder
- 20 doz. Swaim's Panacea
- 5 Bbls. Linseed Oil
- 20 doz. Olive Oil
- 40 " tin boxes Seidlitz Powders
- 2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine
- 1 Case Friction Matches
- 300 Boxes Am. Soap
- 10 Boxes Pipes
- 20 Sides Sole Leather

- 2 " Patent "
 - 25 Ox Bows—25 doz. Axe Handles
- ALSO—
- Sheathing Copper—viz.
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 Case 26 oz. | 80 sheets | } 570 sheets |
| 1 " 24 oz. | 90 " | |
| 1 " 22 oz. | 100 " | |
| 1 " 20 oz. | 100 " | |
| 1 " 18 oz. | 100 " | |
| 4 " 16 oz. | 100 " | |
- 3-Kegs Sheathing Nails
 - 30 Coils Manila Rope, assorted sizes
 - 50 Indian barrels White and Sicily Madeira Wine
 - 36 Qr. Casks Pale Sherry
 - 8 Indian bbls. Burgundy Port.
- July 10, 1840. tf.

HUNG TAI.

Have for sale, at their plantation, at Wailuku, East side of Maui, a quantity of superior WHITE SUGAR, not inferior to the best imported Loaf Sugar. Also, WHITE SYRUP,—a superior article for family use.

For the information of Merchants and others trading to these Islands, they would state, that they are enlarging their business, having now 150 acres of Sugar Cane under cultivation, and in the course of the next season will have 250 acres. By the 1st of December next, they will have a large lot of BROWN SUGAR for sale, on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any other firm.

May 29th, 1841. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale, which they offer on reasonable terms:

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

Also—Just received

- 3 Lady's Splendid Riding Saddles,
 - 50 Patent Leather Head Stalls.
- April 24. tf.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have just received per Ship Gloucester, and offer for Sale the following

Articles, viz.

- 11 bales Brown Sheeting:
- 16 cases Prints, consisting of American, English and French.
- 1 case Merrimac Checks.
- 2 bales Union Ticks.
- 6 cases Bleached Sheeting.
- 1 bale Hamilton Stripes.
- 2 bales Suffolk Drills.
- 1 case Bleached Drills.
- 2 bales 1/2 Blue Cotton.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having recently established himself at Honolulu, will give his faithful attention to any business in his profession that may be committed to him. He will be constantly supplied with

WATCHES

of the best quality, and a choice assortment of JEWELRY.

Honolulu, June 12, 1841. tf.

Volume I, of the Polynesian in neat binding, can be had at the store of MARSHALL & JOHNSON. Price \$6.

LUMBER, & C.

- 5000 Feet Am. Pine Boards.
 - 1000 " California Pine Timber.
 - 5000 Cakes California Soap.
 - 2000 Pounds Tahiti Sugar.
 - 4500 Damaged Hides and Pieces.
 - 25 Reams Wrapping Paper.
- For Sale by
HENRY PATY & CO.
June 16th, 1841.

Now Landed from Ship Gloucester

AND FOR SALE BY

LADD & CO.

- 2 cases Colored Cambrics.
 - 1 " Printed Jeans.
 - 2 " Check Gingham.
 - 1 " Silk Pocket Hdk's.
 - 1 " Light Shawls.
 - 1 " Counterpanes.
 - 1 " Victoria Dresses.
 - 1 " Musquito Netting.
 - 1 " Black Silk Hdk's.
 - 1 " Willow Hats.
 - 1 " Sinnet and Duck Hats.
 - 1 " Navy Caps.
 - 1 " Children's Caps.
 - 5 " Assorted Fancy Goods, consisting in part of Plain and Figured Muslins; Table Cloths; Irish Linen; Thread Edgings and Insertings; Bobbinet Lace; Pie and Mohair Shawls; Scarfs and Gloves; Ladies' Embroidered Silks and Cotton Hose, etc. etc.
 - 9 " Assorted Clothing.
 - 2 " Shell and Horn Combs—and numerous other articles.
- Honolulu, May 24, 1841. tf.

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 Line Drill. Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Cambric, plane and Figured. Swiss Muslin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy Gauze Hdk's. and Scarfs. White Velvet Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Be Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chintz. Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery. Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankeen Pongee Colored Hdk's. Grass Cloth. Cotton Hdk's. Needles. Pins. Spool Cotton. Thread. Buttons. Suspenders. Ready Made Clothing. Wick yarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

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

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. She Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salt. Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks. &c.

Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware.

Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.—VOL. II.

A WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

For the Proprietor and Editor.

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

ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one square; forty cents for each continuance; more than half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. Cards, notices, deaths or marriages inserted only as advertisements, and on the above terms, excepting when desired as a matter of charity.

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