

# THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. JARVES, Editor.

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Vol. 2.—No. 1.

## POETRY.

From the Phil. Ch. Observer.

THY DAY, SO SHALL THY STRENGTH BE."

When adverse winds and waves arise,  
And in my heart despondence sighs—  
When life her throng of cares reveals,  
And weakness o'er my spirit steals—  
Grateful I hear the kind decree,  
That, "as my day, my strength shall be."

When, with sad footsteps, memory roves,  
Mid smitten joys, and buried loves—  
When sleep my tearful pillow flies,  
And dewy morning drinks my sighs—  
Still to thy promise, Lord, I flee,  
That, "as my day, my strength shall be."

One trial more must yet be past,  
One pang—the keenest, and the last—  
And when, with brow convulsed and pale,  
My feeble, quivering heart-strings fail,  
Redeemer, grant my soul to see,  
That, "as the day, her strength shall be." L. H. S.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for Nov. 1840.

## THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

The origin of the whale fishery we may trace to a foreign country. The Swedians, it seems, were accustomed in an early period to take the whale in a regular manner, but without any system; the Biscayans appear to have first adopted it as a settled pursuit, and carried it on with great vigor and success, in the twelfth to the fourteenth century.

It would also seem that the voyages of the Dutch as well as the English, to the Northern Ocean, for the purpose of discovering a passage to India, disclosed the existence of the whale, which swarmed in the seas, and measures were soon adopted both by the Dutch and English, for the purpose of its capture. It is a singular fact that during the middle of the seventeenth century, houses were fixed upon the northern shore of Spitzbergen, and provided with tanks, boilers, and all other necessary apparatus for the purpose of boiling the blubber, and preparing the same for market. The Dutch whale fishery was in its most prosperous state during the year 1680, when it employed about 260 ships and 14,000 sailors. The English whale fishery was carried on by an exclusive company, like that of Holland; and in 1725 the South Sea Company embarked to a large extent in the same trade, and prosecuted it with vigor for about eight years, when they relinquished their enterprise, having suffered considerable loss. So also the French and other nations formerly embarked in the same trade, with considerable success.

As far back as 1667, we have in the second volume of the Philosophical Transactions, a letter from Mr Richard Norwood, who resided at the Bermudas, which states that the whale fishery had been carried on in the bays of those islands for two or three years. A year or two afterwards, the whale fishery was proposed by a Mr Richard Stafford, who remarks that he had killed several black whales himself. "I have been," says he, "in the Bahama Islands, and there have seen of this same sort of whale (the sperm whale) dead on the shore, with sperm oil over their bodies! Myself and about twenty others have agreed to try whether we can master and kill them, for I never had heard of any of that sort that was killed by man, such is their fierceness and fierceness." "One such whale," said he, "would be worth many hundred pounds." The place called New Providence, among the Bahamas, soon afterwards became distinguished as a whale fishing station. Before these colonies had proposed any trade of the sort, however, we find that the Indians upon the shores of North America were accustomed to venture out upon the coast in their canoes, and pierce

them with their lances, or other instruments of the same kind, which were fastened to blocks of wood by strings.— These blocks were thrown overboard the moment that the instruments penetrated the body, and the attacks thus made appear to have been renewed the moment the whale showed himself on the surface, so that these monsters were finally worried to death. The attacks thus made by these imperfect instruments seem, however, to have been generally directed upon the young ones near the shores, that were towed to the coast, and the fat taken off from only one side, as they possessed no knowledge which would enable them to turn over the animal. It is obvious that the larger sort of whales must have effectually resisted the attacks of the savages with such rude weapons, and the demand for the oil, which, upon the northern part of the continent, they were accustomed to use as food, was but limited. These casual attacks of the whales that frequently strayed near the coast, cannot, we think, be considered even the foundation of the whale fishery as a regular system of traffic, the animals having been procured for a far different purpose than that of commerce. Without going into a particular account of these foreign fisheries, we enter at once into a consideration of the rise and progress of the whale fishery in our own country.

The hardy enterprise of New England is entitled to the credit of carrying out the whale fishery to the largest extent, and with the most brilliant success. The occupants of this region of the country, east along the sea-shore, and upon a soil barren, rocky, and inviting in a very small degree the labors of agriculture, at an early period directed their adventurous enterprises to the sea. Yet their extraordinary vigor and daring, aided by the elasticity of their climate, their comparative poverty and their simple virtues, more than counterbalanced the consequences which would otherwise have resulted from the barrenness of their soil. The population bordering the shores of the sea turned their attention to its abundant resources, and their farms were on the ocean. Nor did the remarkable traits of hardihood and perseverance which they exhibited in this branch of commerce, running down to the period of the revolution, escape the notice of distinguished statesmen abroad. Their enterprise in this respect, it is well known, received a just and splendid eulogium from Edmund Burke, on the floor of the British Parliament, in his speech delivered in 1774, upon American affairs. "As to the wealth," said he, "which the colonists have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised esteem and admiration. And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New England people carry on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits; while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland Island, which seemed too re-

mote and too romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting-place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We learn that while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries; no climate that is not witness to their toil. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people—a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."

This traffic was commenced in Nantucket, an island in Massachusetts which looks out upon the Atlantic, and receives upon its shores the whole sweep of the ocean. Colonized, as it first was, by an adventurous and hardy race of settlers from other parts of Massachusetts, the colonists had ample means and motives to push their enterprises upon the waters of its neighboring coasts. We have a traditional account of the first expedition which was set on foot from this island for the capture of the whale. It appears that one of the species called "seragg" was described in the harbor of the infant colony, where it remained spouting and gambolling around the shore for three days. Measures were soon adopted by the settlers who were the original purchasers of the island for its capture. A harpoon, rude in its form, was invented and wrought; and after a severe contest, the monster was taken. The success of this adventure induced the people of that place to commence the enterprise of taking whales as a regular business, these animals being at that time very numerous around the coast; and, as early as 1672, we find the inhabitants entering into a formal contract with James Lopar, in which he engages to carry on the "whale catching" jointly with the town, for two years, on their giving to him ten acres of land in some convenient place, with commonage for two cows and twenty sheep and one horse, together with the necessary wood and water. The town were by this contract bound to carry on two thirds of the business, and himself the other third. This company was to have the monopoly of the trade, and no other company was permitted to engage in the traffic unless they should tender to this first organized body a portion of its shares. It was also provided that "whosoever kill any whale of the company or company's aforesaid, they are to pay to the town for every such whale five shillings." John Savage, a hardy New England man, was also procured to settle upon the island in the capacity of a cooper, upon nearly the same terms which had been made by the proprietors of the town with Lopar. We may suppose that the profits of this crude frame of enterprise were small, but they were at least sufficient to induce the prosecution of this species of traffic.

Meanwhile the people of Cape Cod had reached considerable proficiency in this branch of enterprise, and their success induced the fishermen of Nantucket to adopt more vigorous and systematic measures for its prosecution. Accordingly we find the inhabitants employing Ichabod Paddock as early as 1690, to instruct them respecting the best manner of taking the

whale and extracting the oil. The whaling expeditions from that port were then carried on in boats from the shore, and the white colonists derived important aid from the Indians, who manifested extraordinary aptness for the fishery of all kinds, and being placed in responsible stations as boat-steerers and headsmen, they soon became experienced and valuable whalers. These boats, in search of their game, often ventured even out of sight of the land during the pleasant days of winter, and performed feats which are scarcely exceeded in our own day. After the whale had been killed, he was towed ashore, and an instrument termed a 'crab,' and which was similar to a capstan, was used to "heave off" the blubber as fast as it was cut. This blubber was then placed upon carts, and conveyed to "try-houses" situated near their dwellings, where the oil was boiled out and prepared for market. For the purpose of enabling the fishermen to desery whales at a distance, a high spar was erected upon the shore, with cleats affixed to the top, where the whaler with his spy-glass could be securely lodged, and command a broad view of the ocean. No sensible diminution of the whales upon the coast appears to have existed from the first thirty years of the fishery, although eighty-six were taken near the shore during the year 1726, and eleven were sometimes towed to the land in one day.

We are informed that the first sperm whale known to the inhabitants, was found dead and ashore upon the southwestern part of the island; and here arose several conflicting claims to the right of property in this dead monster, the Indians claiming it by right of finding; the whites on the ground of their ownership of the island; and the officer of the crown seizing it by virtue of the well-known principle of the laws of England, giving to the king certain property which is discovered to have no visible owner, and in discussing which, Mr Justice Blackstone, if we remember right, specially designates a stranded whale. The matter was, however, at length adjusted, and the white men who first found it were permitted to hold the property, the whale having been previously divested of his teeth.

To Christopher Hussey, a Nantucket whaler, belongs the honor of capturing the first sperm whale, and his feat was performed during the year 1712, so far as it can be ascertained. This man, while cruising near the shore for "right whales," the species which had been the principal kind captured by the Nantucket whalers, was blown off from the shore, and falling in with a school of that species, he succeeded in capturing one, and towing him into port. This event gave a new impulse to the whale fishery upon the ocean, for vessels of thirty tons were soon built for the purpose of extending this traffic. These vessels were fitted out for cruises of about six weeks, and carried a few hogsheads, capable of containing the blubber of only one whale, which, after they had captured, they returned home, when the owners took the blubber and prepared the oil for market, despatching the ship upon another voyage. The boiling was done in try-houses, which were erected near the landing, and the outfits and apparatus were placed in warehouses situated near the same place. The substitution of vessels for boats constituted a new epoch in the expeditions of these Nantucket whalers, as the whales were expected to be diminished; and in 1715, the number of ves-



sels engaged in the whaling business from this port was six, all of them sloops of from thirty to forty tons burden, and producing £1100, amounting in our currency to \$4,888 83.

Such was the germ of the whale fishery in this country, and circumstances transpired which were calculated to extend its operations. Larger vessels were soon introduced as motive for the business increased, and the enlargement of their number of course required an additional number of men, so that the island could not furnish the force to man their ships. This deficiency was, however, supplied by seamen from Long Island, as well as various parts of Cape Cod. But the consumption of oil did not increase with the augmentation of the number of the ships and the quantity of oil which was obtained. Indeed the domestic sale was frequently dull, and the whale fishermen began to look to a foreign market. Boston, at this time, furnished the chief depot for the oil of the Nantucket whalers, and it was customary for the merchants of that city to order large quantities of whale oil from Nantucket, and to export it to England in their own vessels, from which traffic they derived a considerable profit, the oil of the island having obtained a very high reputation in Europe. This fact aroused the people of Nantucket to their true interest, and they immediately adopted measures to export the products of the fishery themselves, and accordingly to reap the profits. But although the prospects of success appeared bright, they moved with great caution in this matter, knowing that the failure of their enterprise would be attended with disastrous consequences. Accordingly, about the year 1745, a small vessel was loaded and despatched to Europe with a cargo of oil. The expedition was successful, and their shipments to England and other foreign ports were increased. This new field of enterprise was attended with a double advantage, for while they secured large profits on these voyages, it was found that the articles in the foreign ports to which their ships were consigned, consisting of iron, hardware, hemp, and sail-cloth, were precisely of the kind which they wanted for the trade, and being purchased at a cheap rate, they were admirably adapted to their return cargoes.

But in the year 1755, the loss of several fine ships, with their crews, by the perils of the sea, or by capture—for it is well known that we were then at war with France—threw a temporary blight over the traffic, although it continued to increase. The ships were enlarged in size from thirty to one hundred tons burden and more, as whales had become scarce upon their own ranging grounds near the shore, and larger vessels were required to advance further into the ocean. A number of the larger class of vessels was despatched to Davis' Straits and the Western Islands, being provided with complete outfits, and while a few made great voyages, others came home "clean," from the ignorance that then prevailed respecting the courses of the winds, the proper feeding-ground of the whales, and of all those other facts which could only be acquired by experience. Whaling continued to be the main occupation of the inhabitants of that island, while the attempts which were made to carry on this pursuit in other parts of the country, appear to have failed.

Another fact tended to diminish the profits of the whale fishery at that time. The English government, discovering that oil was far preferable to other light, being better adapted to common use, and less expensive, became anxious to increase that branch of commerce from her own ports, and in consequence granted a large bounty to this species of industry. By that means it was much enlarged, and London soon became an important whaling port. The necessary consequence of

this measure, was to cut off Nantucket from a considerable portion of its foreign market: yet the American whale trade was not sensibly diminished, as its consumption was enlarged in various parts of the world, and even the exportation to England continued to be carried on. As new coasts were explored, the field of the whale fishery became enlarged, and the American whale fishermen adventured widely into the ocean for their favorite game. The places at which the whale fishery commenced, and the periods when it was begun, prior to our revolution, we have in the subjoined table, which is believed to be accurate:

At Davis' Straits, in the year 1746.  
The Island of Disco, in the mouth of Baffin's Bay, in the year 1751.  
Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the year 1761.  
Coast of Guinea, in the year 1763.  
Western Islands, in the year 1765.  
Eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, in the year 1765.  
Coast of Brazil, in the year 1774.

Besides these places, whaling voyages were carried on to a considerable extent, although for a shorter period, upon the Grand Banks, Cape Verd Islands, numerous points of the West Indies, the Bay of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, the coast of the Spanish Main, and various other parts of the sea. The amount of enterprise invested in the traffic at different periods, and the profits of the voyages at this early stage of the fishery, may perhaps be interesting at the present time, exhibiting, as they do, the progress of the trade in this country. We therefore subjoin a table, showing the number of vessels in this country employed in the whale fishery, and the amount of oil produced, commencing in 1762, and running down a period of ten years.

The number of American ships, and oil produced, for ten years.

Date.	No. of vessels.	No. of bbls.
1762	78	9,440
1763	60	9,238
1764	72	11,983
1765	101	11,512
1766	118	11,969
1767	108	16,561
1768	125	15,439
1769	119	19,140
1770	125	14,331
1771	115	12,754
1772	93	7,825

From the year 1770 to 1775, this branch of commerce had increased to an unexampled amount, and the hardy islanders of that coast constituting the whaling companies, were mechanics, who manufactured the cordage, the casks, the sails, the iron and wood work of the ships, and even built the ships themselves. According to Mr Pitkin, Massachusetts alone, during that space of time, employed annually one hundred and eighty-three vessels of thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty tons burden in the northern whale fishery, and one hundred and twenty-one vessels of fourteen thousand and twenty tons in the southern, which were navigated by four thousand and fifty-nine men; the produce of the fishery at that time amounting to £350,000, lawful money, or \$1,160,000. At this time, a large portion of the spermaceti oil was sent to England in an unseparated state, the head matter being generally mingled with the oil of the body, commanding, as it did, the same price when in a mixed, as in a separate state. A considerable portion of the oil procured from the right whale was shipped to Boston, or other parts of our American colonies, for inland consumption, or was exported to the West Indies. The manufacture of sperm candles, which was first commenced in Rhode Island, in 1750, was carried on to a considerable extent in New England and Philadelphia, and tended to furnish a motive for the fishermen to procure this species of matter.

A few years previous to the revolution, the average price in market for spermaceti oil was about £40, and for head matter £50. Common whale oil was seventy dollars per ton, and the bone was about half a dollar per pound. As a whale producing about one hundred barrels of oil would yield two thousand pounds of bone, and a whale producing fifty or sixty barrels of oil would ordinarily yield about ten pounds of bone to the barrel, it is obvious that the capture of a single whale must have been an important object, event so far as mere profit was concerned.

To be continued.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, June 12, 1841.

We have had the promise of occasional "Drippings" from the journal of a friend, of which we now publish a specimen. We cannot say much in favor of this, but publish it with the hopes that the drops may become more clear, sparkling, and refreshing as they come nearer to the centre of the fount, until they gush out into a beautiful stream, reflecting from its surface as from a faultless mirror, all the lights and shades of the sunny isles of which they treat.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No 1.  
ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN  
JOB STAYATHOME.

Being somewhat of a valetudinarian, and having endured the heat of Honolulu, until my original thinness had become almost transparency, I determined to change the scene and climate. No sooner thought of, than executed and the evening of the same day that my resolution was formed, found me a helpless victim to the sport of Neptune, lying on my back, on the deck of the schooner \* \* \* \*, bound to Kauai. Misery of miseries—talk about the horrors of the "mid passage" No slave pent in his vile hole ever settled more unwilling account with his brineship than I did in the "mid-channel." Just picture the comfort to be enjoyed in a little decked vessel, a sort of amphibious craft, not so large as a frigate's launch, whirled and tossed in the froth of the ocean like a mere feather, now under water, now out again, shaking the spray from itself, much like an old water dog. The few feet of deck is shared with some dozens of natives, the near contact of whom allows you about two feet square to curl up in. No abolitionist can have less antipathy to the various colored cuticles that cover our race, than I have, but when my next neighbor's shins are in close contact with my cranium, and that neighbor is a swarthy naked Hawaiian, with a skin well furrowed with a disease, a remedy for which quacks have been exerting their advertising powers ever since the days of Noe, I confess some little sensitiveness. But in the effort to avoid Scylla I fell upon Charybdis, in the shape of one of the fairer sex; whose attire is just sufficient to convince even the most sea-sick, that woman unadorned is not *always* adorned the most. Her hair, ah! that's just the thing I am endeavoring to avoid, for living reasons which none can gainsay—so not another word on this topic. A few stout legs, the pot companions of their masters, completed our mess. Let no one turn up his nose at even a swinish fellow voyager. A friend of mine and his family had the misfortune to be out ten days in the least of all these cockle boats, in making the passage from one island to another. Towards the last of the time it began to be a serious affair, and hunger stared them in the face. To such an extremity were they driven, that they held a consultation as to what they should have to eat. The result was that one of their number, in order to save the lives of the remainder was doomed to—cut the throat of a porker, whose layers of fat, the result of many years high feeding, supplied them with *fuel* to cook the lean withal—a Jack Sprat process which would have shocked Epicurus, if he had not been as hungry as my worthy friend.

The wind not proving fair, our voyage was prolonged, with all the usual disagreeableness incidental to such trips. At times

the breeze would die away entirely, and leave the vessel pitching and rocking and twisting about in the vexed waves, much like a spoilt child who attempts to shew his sense of injured dignity, by throwing his puny form upon the floor, and sprawls legs and arms into the air, while he distorts his body into a thousand inexpressible shapes, extremely consoling to himself, but not particularly edifying to any one else. Equally vain would it be to make such an urchin stand without his will, as it was for us to stand with the best of wills. The frequent and rising sensations in the epigastric region seem to have some sympathetic connection with Hogarth's line of beauty; for all my motions at length were in a curvilinear direction, until having enlightened the scaly dwellers of the deep to the utmost of my abilities, as to the nature of my diet for the previous week, I curled myself up into the smallest compass possible, and under the protection of a mat, bid defiance to the scorching sun, and the squalls that occasionally discharged their mid contents upon us. Reader, were you ever in such a situation—did your nose ever acquire an extra "turn up" as the rookers odors of poi in all its sweet savor struck upon your nostrils? Have you never envied the graceful nonchalance with which a graying Hawaiian slips the sticky food down his throat, smacking his lips in the extent of his satisfaction and with a benevolent smile offering to share his mess with your fellow self? Did not the poi smell particularly sour just then, and did you not imagine that the calabash contained more than its usual quantum of dirt even to make it agreeable to an Hawaiian stomach; then has not the manner with which a young porker, or snout-nosed little puppy intruded its snout into the owner's face, with a glance so particularly expressive of "give me some," struck you as singularly pastoral and affectionate? When you have awaked from your sea-sickness trance, with a keen sense of a vacancy far from the region of the internal man, vulgarly yecept the stomach, and looked with greedy eyes into your basket, and found nothing, have you not been satisfied that kanakas are fond of something else besides "poi?" Have not your ears dwelt in listening wonder upon the mystic sounds of "boomegui" as they are shouted ever anon by the skipper, and echoed from stern to stern. If you have never experienced this, why you can any day, by paying five dollars, for the privilege of the softest place you can select upon the deck of the good packet Spy, Jibsheet master.

But seriously, I know of few situations where a man feels more dependent upon the care of Him, who ruleth the storm, and rebid the wrathful waves—"peace, be still, than in one of the small and ill provided craft that ply about these islands, with ignorant, careless crews, dozing over their pipes, and as is frequently the case, with no land in sight, and nothing but the stars, or an imperfect compass to guide them. Blow, as may, their puny vessels are ever to be buffeting the waves; their crews, regardless of time spent, and the Captain careful only for his expected gains, push boldly out to sea, trusting, one would think, in Turkish fatality, rather than in skill or weather, to generally arrive in safety at their destined ports. Like the Osmanlis, the Captains regular and consistent in their devotion, and whatever may be the condition of the vessel, at sunrise or sunset the crews assembled aft, while he lifts his voice in thanksgiving for mercies past, and prays for protection to come. Callous must be the heart that can witness these but half-converted heathen, thus addressing the one true Jehovah, and not feel the spirit of piety warm within him. From whatever motive it may arise, it is at once a grateful and impressive custom.

At setting foot again upon terra firma one feels much as if he stood as good a chance of living out his days, as other



ded he tempt not Providence again by similar venture, and shakes himself well to ever whether he takes ashore all the he carried aboard. A day or two suf- for them to recover their vertical posi- and it is their owner's fault, if the cool zes and verdant landscapes of Kauai do make the voyager in a short time forget his past troubles, and enter upon all the scenes with a freshness of spirit and a keenness of relish, enhanced by the difficul- experienced in reaching them.

The following is part of a poem which we have received, and which promises to be as lively as racy, metrical and elegant as Pop- erson's Fredoniad. For fear of an irre- parable injury to the stomachs of our read- ers, by giving too great a dose at once, we will give only the following verses, in which the outward delights, and internal pleasures of the "mid channel" are so graphically de- scribed, and feelingly descanted upon, that the force of sympathy may prove too much for them, and they be tempted to cry hold! enough, is as good as a feast.

For the Polynesian,  
FOR PLEASURE.

BY SQUIZ.

The gallant bark her sails unfurl'd  
Dows to the faithful breeze,  
The sailors round the capstan whirl'd,  
The anchor to release.

The land receded from our view,  
The sea was all around;  
The reel was changed from green to blue,  
Its depth too great to sound.

"Ah me," said Guido, "I must go  
Quick to my state room down  
For I am sick from top to toe  
From sole of foot to crown."

"O for a wash bowl oh! oh! oh!  
The scuttle take away  
O for a fan. O murder, woe!  
My patience, I shall die."

Deep silence now o'er Guido stole  
And neither word or smile—  
Or any thing—but in the bowl  
A quart or two of bile.

And as he lay upon his back  
He now and then would heave;  
He kept it up, while on her track,  
The vessel plough'd the wave.

Full seven long days and weary nights,  
Our luckless wight was scoured,  
When Honolulu hove in sight  
Where soon the coaster moored.

With joyful heart he treads the shore  
His heart determined strong  
To sea to trust himself no more  
For many a year and long.

The interesting nature of the article on the whale fishery, must be our apology for filling our columns with so long an extract. We shall have occasion frequently to make use of the pages of the Merchants' Magazine, believing that we cannot fill our columns more to the profit of most of our readers, than in re- publishing for a time to time some of the interesting and instructive articles from that valuable periodical. We have also the promise of some excellent "originals" which we shall give as fast as they are received. In the meanwhile we shall leave no effort untried to make this volume all that its friends can desire, and we trust that they will look with a lenient eye upon its deficiencies, and also aid us in establishing for it a sterling character for an extended and useful influence.

There is a fine field of rice growing in Nuanu valley.

From an "unpublished Poem," to the "Art of Print- ing."

The World's a Printing House. Our words and thoughts, and deeds, are "characters" of various sizes; soul is a "compositor," whose faults the Levites may "correct," but Heaven "revises," is the common "press," from whence being driven, gathered sheet by sheet, and "bound" for Heaven!

And this ye housekeepers from foreign lands think better of your Hawaiian wares.

Oldavian domestics appear to be indolent, stupid, and immoral to the last degree. require to have the same order repeat-

ed every day: when the dinner-cloth is laid by one who has performed the office for months, the mistress must sit by and say, "Now put on the spoons, now the salt-cel- lars, now the tumblers, now the knives," and so for every separate article of table furniture: when reproved, they stand mute, and look on the ground; but neither profess nor exhibit an intention to do better. Their in- clination to theft is irresistible: a lady resid- ing here told us that it frequently happened that her pocket-handkerchief, laid down for a moment while she was speaking to a ser- vant, disappeared as she turned away her head: the culprit at first denies the charge; and when the stolen article is found upon him he evinces no sense of shame."

C. B. Elliotts Travels in Austria, &c.

### MARINE NEWS.



### PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

June 10. Haw. Sch. Paalua, Lahaina.

His Excellency Gov. Kekuanooa came passenger in the Paalua. His Hawaiian Majesty and suite are expected to leave Lahaina for Honolulu on Monday next in the ship Bartholemew Gesnold, Capt. A. Rus- sel. The General Assembly of the chiefs was adjourned sine die, on the 31st ult.

### Advertisements.

#### 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 con- stantly supplied with

WATCHES

of the best quality, and a choice assort- ment of JEWELRY.

Honolulu, June 13, 1841. t.f

#### MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have for Sale

Brown Linen. Super Webb Braces. Su- per India Rubber Braces. Cotton Bandan- na Hdkfs. Large Cotton Flag Hdkfs. Im- itation Pongee Hdkfs. Colored Cotton Half Hose. White Cotton Half Hose. Imita- tion Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Super Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Large Choppas. White and Brown Linen Thread. Russia Sheet- ing. Ravens Duck. White Linen Drills. French Linen. Mourning Lawns. Black Bombazine. Colored Bombazine. Russia Diaper. Check Muslin. Jaconet Muslin. Check Cambric. Stripe Cambric. White Cambric. Super White Linen. Birds Eye Diaper. Linen Damask. Printed Linen Drills. Stripe Linen Drills. Assorted Sew- ing Silk. Stay Facings. Pearl Shirt But- tons. White Suspender Buttons. Pea Jacket Buttons. Figured Vest Buttons. Figured Coat Buttons. Black Silk Cravats. Patent Pins. Crash. Mous de Laine. Vestings. Pantaloon Check. Summer Cloth. Plaid Crape de Lyons. Fine Erminet. Broadcloth, Black. Satin Stripe Chally. Ladies' Gloves. Ladies Scarfs. Pressed Crapes. Swiss Figured Muslin. French Muslins. Saleratus. Dried Apples. Sar- dines. Nutmegs. Allspice. Claret Wine. Champagne Wine. Madeira Wine. Malm- sey Wine, extra. Sicily Madeira Wine. Old Port Wine. Sherry Wine. Window Glass. Paste Blacking. Pipes. Half Spanish Cigars. Best Spanish Cigars. Raisins. Salad Oil. Cassia. Soap. Cham- pagne Cider. D. B. Stout. Ale. Nails. Gaiter Boots. Gentlemen's Calf Boots. Cambleteens. Farina Cologne. Fine Ivory Combs. Tooth Brushes. An assortment of Stationery. Ladies' Kid Shoes. Ladies' Kid Slippers. Ladies' Bronze Slippers. Best Cavendish Tobacco. Short Twist To- bacco. Fine Cut Tobacco. Long Twist Tobacco. Patent Match Boxes and Wax Tapers.

A select assortment of Cut and Pressed Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Cake Dishes, Lamps, Tumblers, Door Knobs, Salts, etc.

Also a good assortment of Hard Ware.

Honolulu, May 27, 1840. t.f

Received per Ship 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.  
May 22. t.f

Now Landing from Ship Gloucester

AND FOR SALE BY

#### LADD & CO.

2 cases Colored Cambrics.  
1 " Printed Jeans.  
2 " Check Gingham.  
1 " Silk Pocket Hdkfs.  
1 " Light Shawls.  
1 " Counterpanes.  
1 " Victoria Dresses.  
1 " Musquito Netting.  
1 " Black Silk Hdkfs.  
1 " Willow Hats.  
1 " Sinnet and Duck Hats.  
1 " Navy Caps.  
1 " Children's Caps.  
5 " Assorted Fancy Goods, consist- ing in part of Plain and Figured Muslins; Table Cloths; Irish Lin- en; Thread Edgings and Insert- ings; Bobbinet Lace; Pie Nic and Mohair Shawls; Scarfs and Gloves; Ladies' Embroidered Silk and Cotton Hose, etc. etc.  
9 " Assorted Clothing.  
2 " Shell and Horn Combs—and nu- merous other articles.

Honolulu, May 24, 1841. t.f

#### COPARTNERSHIP.

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

#### MARSHALL & JOHNSON,

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

Honolulu, May 23, 1841.

J. F. B. MARSHALL,  
FRANCIS JOHNSON.

Volume I, of the Polynesian in neat binding, can be had at the store of MARSHALL & JOHN- SON. Price \$8 50.

May 10. 4w

#### SUGAR MILL.

One perpendicular SUGAR MILL, with 3 Iron Rollers, and all things ap- pertaining to a first rate Mill.

For Sale cheap by  
PEIRCE & BREWER.

April 9, 1841.

#### B. Pitman & Son,

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

GROCERIES.

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

FUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts. French Planes. Plane and Bits. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Han- dles. Axes. Azes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c.

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

Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. t.f

#### PEIRCE & BREWER

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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

NORTH PACIFIC.

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

#### 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. t.f

#### Received per Lama, from Bos- ton, and on hand.

20 Cases 4-4 Indigo blue Cottons  
3 " 3-4 do. do.  
20 " 3-4 Chickopee Cottons  
1 " Linen fold Cottons  
2 " Bleached Cotton Drill  
4 " York and Satin Jeans  
1 " Ticking  
30 Bolts Am. Cotton Duck  
2 Cases Merrimack blue Prints  
1 " Orange Prints  
2 " Furniture Chintz  
1 " Linen Coats, &c.  
1 " Marseilles Quilts  
1 " Cotton Hdkfs.  
5 " Cotton Thread  
1 " Pink Cambric

1 Can Copal Varnish  
20 doz. Swain's Panacea  
2 Cases Table Salt, in small boxes  
80 doz. Cider, packed in table salt  
5 Bbls. Linseed Oil  
20 doz. Olive Oil  
40 " tin boxes Scidnitz Powders  
2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine  
3 Cases Friction Matches

500 Boxes Soap  
10 doz. Hock Wine  
20 " Champagne  
2 Cases Loaf Sugar  
1 Cask Coffee  
10 qr. Casks Sicily Madeira Wine  
10 Boxes Pipes  
20 Sides Sole Leather  
4 " Patent "  
12 Morocco Skins and Binding Leather  
1 Box Shoe Thread—1 bbl. shoe Pegs  
50 Ox Bows—50 doz. Axe Handles  
2 Cases Fur Hats and Caps  
10 Packages Hard Ware assorted  
Also many other articles too numerous to mention.

PEIRCE & BREWER.

April 10, 1841. t. f.



## SELECTED.

**WAR—WAR!** what miseries are heaped together in the sound!—What an accumulation of curses is breathed in that one word. To us, happy in our insular position, we have, within existing memory, known chiefly of war by its pomp and circumstance alone; the gay parade, the glancing arms, the bright colors, the inspiring music—these are what we see of war in its outset;—glory, and praise, and badges of honor, these are what appear to us as its result. The favorite son, the beloved brother, he who, perhaps, is dearer still, returns to the home of his youth or of his heart, having sown danger and reaped renown. Thus we do look on war. But ask the inhabitant of a country which has been the seat of war, what is his opinion of it. He will tell you that he has seen his country ravaged, his home violated, his family— But no! the tongue recoils from speaking the horrors and atrocities of war thus brought into the bosom of a peaceful home. All the amenities and charities of domestic life are outraged, are annihilated. All that is dearest to man; all that tends to refine, to soften him—to make him a noble and a better being—all these are trampled under foot by a brutal soldiery—all these are torn from his heart forever! He will tell you that he detests war so much that he almost despises its glories; and that he detests it because he has known its evils, and felt how poorly and miserably they are compensated by the fame which is given to the slaughterer and destroyer, because he is such!

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true wayfaring Christian. I cannot praise a furtive and cloistered virtue unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—Milton.

A gentleman was one day composing the music of a rondeau for a lady to whom he paid his addresses. "Pray Miss D (said he) what time do you prefer?" "O! (she replied carelessly,) any time will do, but the quicker the better." The company smiled at the rejoinder, and the gentleman took her at her word.

**PITY AND CHARITY INCULCATED.**  
BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

The very pirate, that dyes the ocean wave with the blood of his fellow beings; that meets with his defenceless victim in some lonely sea where no cry for help can be heard, and plunges his dagger to the heart that is pleading for life,—which is calling upon him by all the names of kindred, of children, and home, to spare—yes, the very pirate is such a man, as you or I might have been. Orphanage in childhood; an unfriended youth; an evil companion; a resort to sinful pleasure; familiarity with vice; a scorned and blighted name; seared and crushed affections; desperate fortunes;—these are steps which might have led any one among us, to unfurl upon the high seas the bloody flag of universal defiance; to have waged war with our kind; to have put on the terrific attributes, to have done the dreadful deeds, and to have died the awful death of the ocean robber. How many affecting relationships of humanity plead with us to pity him? That head that is doomed to pay the price of blood, once rested upon a mother's bosom. The hand that did that accursed work, and shall soon be stretched, cold and nerveless, in the felon's grave, was once taken and cherished by a father's hand, and led in the ways of sportive childhood and innocent pleasure. The dreaded monster of crime, has once been the object of sisterly love, and all domestic endearment. Pity him, then. Pity his blighted hope and his crushed heart. It is a wholesome sensibility. It is reasonable; it is meet for frail and sinning creatures like us to cherish. It foregoes no moral discrimination. It feels no crime; but feels it as a weak, tempted and rescued creature should. It imitates the great Master; and looks with indignation upon the offender, and yet is grieved for him.

Dr. Johnson, at a late period of his life, observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds—"If a man do not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair."

## Advertisements.

## B. PITMAN &amp; 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.

## NEW GOODS.

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

Plain, Figured Colored, and Florence Silk—Pink, Stamped and other Satins—French Crape—Black Bombazine—Figured and Satin-Stripe Shally—Paradise Mousline De Laine—Plaid Swiss Muslin—Black Satin and other Vestings, super quality—5-4 Silk Star Blond—5-4 Silk Black Square Net—Fancy Prints—Thibet M. De Laine, Silk and Large Net Shawls—Silk, Merino, Shally, Pic-nic, Gauze and Louise Scarfs—French Muslin, and Lace Wrought Collars and Capes—Ladies Open Work Lisle Hose—Blond Quilling—Black Blond Footing—Green Lace Veils—1-4 Length Kid and White Mohair Gloves—Linen Cambric Handkfs—Ladies Cravats—Lisle Edging—Blk Neck Ties—French Cuffs—Head Bands—Victoria Robes—Bonnet Fronts and Crowns—Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, Silk, Garniture, Cap, Belt, Plain, Figured, and Velvet Ribbons, splendid assortment—Stay Tapes and Lacets—Stay Backs—Steel Busks—Black Silk Frogs—Super White Spool Cotton—Hemming's Needles—Scissors, assorted—Silver Thimbles—Strawberry Emeries—Inlaid Shell Card Cases—Fancy Almond, Peach and other Soaps—Black Silk Braids—Piping Cord—Linen Floss 6 dozen Pasteboards—White Wax—Children's Red and White Worsted Socks—Saddle Cloths—German Cologne—Cap Combs—German Silver Table, Tea and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives—Hair Cloth Seating, 18, 20 and 22 inch, etc. etc.

Honolulu, March 1st, 1841.

## NEW BOOKS.

For sale at Peirce and Brewer's store, by Mr F. W. Thompson, a choice invoice of miscellaneous works, of late editions, embracing School Books, Divinity, Biographies, light literature &c. just received from Boston per Ship Gloucester.

June 1, 1841. 3w.

Now Landing from ship Gloucester, and for sale by

## LADD &amp; CO.

- 20 bales Domestic.
- 10 cases do.
- 59 " Blue Cottons.
- 1 " Beaverteens.
- 1 " Mole-skin.
- 1 " Plaids.
- 1 " Silk Umbrellas.
- 10 " Cotton do.
- 31 " Prints.
- 4 " Printed Pongee Hdkfs.

- 11 cases Cotton Hdkfs.
  - 9 " Kiheis.
  - 55 " Blue Nankin.
  - 8 " Assorted Dry Goods.
  - 9 " Drab Hats.
  - 3 " Thread.
  - 51 packages Hard Ware.
  - 50 Kegs Nails.
  - 4 Casks Soap Stone Furnaces.
  - 1 " Sad Irons.
  - 20 doz. Cast Steel Wood Axes.
  - 2 rolls Sheet Lead.
  - 1 Cotton Ginn.
  - 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.
  - 8 doz. Chairs.
  - 3 cases Stationery.
  - 4 hds. Tin Ware.
  - 8 " Hollow Ware.
  - 138 Reams Wrapping Paper.
  - 20 " Writing do.
- Honolulu, May 22, 1841. 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.

## MARSHALL &amp; 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  Blue Cotton.

## SAM AND MOW,

## BAKERS FROM CANTON.

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

June 15. tf.

## MERCHANDISE

FOR SALE BY

PEIRCE & BREWER,  
Received from New York per Ship  
Morea, etc.

- 10 Bales Brown Drills,
  - 30 " " Sheeting, 4-4
  - 17 " " Shirting
  - 1 Case Long Cloth
  - 1 " Colored Cambric
  - 1 Bale Scarlet Flannel
  - 1 " " Blankets
  - 10 Bolts Brusgins Duck
  - 20 " Ravens "
  - 10 " Russia Sheeting
  - 1 Cases Prints
  - 50 Baskets Champagne
  - 10 Boxes Muscat Wine
  - 4 Bags Coffee,
  - 6 Boxes Loaf Sugar
  - 150 Demijons, 5 galls.
  - 90 pair Venitian Window Blinds
  - 90 Window Frames, sashes, &c. complete
  - 8 M. best Am. Shingles
  - 8 Hand Carts
  - Lot of Tin and Wooden Ware
  - 2 Bags Pepper
  - 50 Bbls. fresh Am. Flour
  - 50 Kegs White Lead
  - 1 Case Verdigris in cans
  - 5 Crates Crockery assorted
  - 3 Casks Glass ware do.
  - 1 Crate Dining sets, French ware
  - 2 Bureaus—3 Sofas
  - 1 Centre Table—1 Commode
  - 120 Molasses Shooks
  - 80 Bales Am. Leaf Tobacco
  - 15 Bbls Tar
  - 5 " Bright Varnish
  - 1 Box Powder in cannisters
  - 50 Kegs do.
- April 14, 1840. tf.

## FRESH CORN MEAL

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

## For Sale.

The premises in Honolulu now owned and occupied by Capt. J. DOMINIS. This desirable property is centrally and pleasantly situated—has an entrance from two different streets—a small garden, under good cultivation—good buildings, &c., and 99 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.

## ON HAND.

Back Numbers of the POLYNESIAN for sale at this Office. tf.

**Terms of the POLYNESIAN.—VOL. 11.**  
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, ten 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 50 cents for each after insertion. Full 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.

**TERMS OF YEARLY ADVERTISING—quantity unlimited, \$40 per annum; half-yearly \$20; for quantity not exceeding half a column, \$15; half-yearly, \$15. The privilege of yearly advertisers to be transferred to their own immediate business, unless by special agreement to the contrary.**

**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.