

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

[NEW SERIES, VOL. 1.—No. 23.]

POETRY.

SONG OF THE SPRING BREEZE. BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Oh, give me welcome—I come—I come
From a sweet and balmy land,
With the tropic rose I have made my home;
Mid ripening fruits I have loved to roam—
Where the sea-shells lie in their golden sand,
I have played with the foam of a Southern strand.

Oh, give me welcome! I bring—I bring
A gift for the coming May,
The sunshine falls from my restless wing,
It touches the ice of the mountain spring;
But I laugh—I laugh as it melts away,
And my voice is heard in the leaping spray.

Oh, give me welcome—a welcome now!
The winter was stern and cold,
But I sung him to sleep, and I kissed his brow,
While I lifted his robe of spotless snow.
And that crusty fellow, so chill and old,
Awoke in a mantle of green and gold.

A welcome now! while the south wind weaves
His breath with the morning dew,
As he fans the moss on the cottage eaves—
And drives from the hollow the sear dry leaves.
Where the violet hides its eye of blue,
And the pale young grass peeps faintly through.

Oh, welcome me—while I have a rout
With the pleasant April rain—
The birds that sing with a silvery shout,
And the fragrant buds that are breaking out,
Like drops of light with a rosy stain,
Mid the delicate leaves that are green again.

Leaves from Memory's Note Book. NUMBER 8.

Homeward bound. Light and joyous hearts are in the ship now. The gallant bark herself seems imbued with the spirit of her crew, as she hurries toward their native land. Those long, long years which were to succeed the half-uttered "farewell, and God's blessings be with you" are now past, and in retrospect appear but a span.—The future seems to all as bright and cloudless as the skies above them. And yet not all. For among us are those whose homes, once as happy as wedded love or parental kindness could make them, are now desolate; their hearth-stones, the seats of sorrow. Affection burns brighter, stronger, deeper, than before in their bosoms; but the answering light has departed, and henceforth a blight is upon their existence. But God be praised they are few, and even they sympathize in the anticipated joys of their messmates. The contrast between the month preceding departure and the month previous to arrival is indeed striking. The last foreign port has been visited, adieus given and the canvass spread for home. The past voyage, as if by some tacit agreement, is forgotten. My country, my home, are the themes of conversation at every mess.—Good fellowship pervades all, and hearts are now open and communicative that were before sad and silent.

Jack also has his fun. The weather could not be finer, or the ship steadier.—Night after night, in the dog-watch, have they given vent to their excited spirits in dance and song. Forward the fife-rail is their play-ground. What shouts of laughter are arising, and no wonder. One active fellow has transmogrified himself into a donkey, and bears a rider upon his back. His long head and ears are well imitated by painted canvass, a cloth is over his body, two broom handles form his fore legs, and a long swab his tail. Trot, trot, thump, thump, he goes about the deck, swinging his rear ornament in the faces of the nearest spectators. A strange monster he seems as seen in the twilight. Theatricals, too, are the rage. As in all large crews, there are among ours some veritable members of the Thespian brotherhood. These take the lead, a stage is cleared, and curtains rigged. The audience seat themselves on the guns, hammock-nettings and rigging, leaving a clear space for the officers to enjoy the

scene from the poop. Where Jack is there can be no play without women and liquor—both, in this case, are manufactured for the occasion. Their plots are drinking bouts, feasting and relieving distressed damsels. Such damsels! On them are seen the fruits of many a shore foray in foreign ports. Judging from the wardrobes that were displayed, they must have had some adepts among them. Ponchos and petticoats innumerable were exhibited, and bonnets too.—A long tail coat, spurs, and all the accoutrements of a broken down gentleman. Fashions that might have held sway in the times of our grandparents. All, as arranged by Jack's taste, made a queer medley, and their appearance, if not their performance, was greeted with shouts of laughter.

But home and its inmates are the standing topics. During the night watches, hour upon hour whiles away, as the story of the sweetheart, wife or child falls upon sympathizing ears. One tale leads to another; confidence opens the recesses of memory, and early years, with all their light and pleasant scenes, are lived over again. What stronger proof need be required, than the experience of times like these, that the Creator intended men for social beings. I appeal to those who have enjoyed them, if the reminiscences of their wanderings point to brighter spots than those when the hours past unheeded by, as they paced the deck with friends whose souls were alive to all that stirred their own. Even the ship which has borne them in safety, through calm and storm, from torrid to frigid zone, comes in for a share of the general good-will, and a feeling of momentary regret crosses the mind at the thought of the hour when she must be delivered into strangers' hands,—the proud tracery of her rigging to be shorn from her, and she to lie a dismantled hulk, until the country calls her again to sea.

At the tables the topics are more general. The different local characteristics are good-humoredly discussed. The hams of Virginia are pitched against the hams of Maryland. Canvas-back ducks and venison lead to varied tales of exploits in gaming. Fish, flesh, and fowl, of North, South, East and West, come upon the tapis, and it is to be remarked that the greater the scarcity of good things on board, the more animated the speakers, but the conversation is the most lively when the virtues of their several belles are brought under notice. Then shots tell fast and pointed; mirth, wit and capital stories grow apace, and the parties adjourn to repeat the scene at the ensuing meal.—Such is sea-life under its most favorable auspices.

What an epitome of the world, at least the male portion of it, does the man of war present. A friend had scarcely done showing me the gifts which he had treasured up for loved ones ashore, the while uttering sentiments such as refined affection alone can give birth to, when a petty officer came into the cabin. He was the oldest man in the ship, feeble, and apparently not far from his grave. "Well W.," says one to him, "what are you going to do ashore; your money is all gone." "Oh sir," he replied, "I have enough left for one good drunk, and that is all I care for."

WANDERING TIM.

WOMAN—is said to be like a Jew's-harp, for the sole reason that she is nothing without a tongue, and must be pressed to the lips.

PRETTY GOOD.—Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

Literary Notice.

Journal of the American Oriental Society—
Vol. 1, No. 1—1843. Boston: Little & Brown. London: Wiley & Putnam.

This society was originated by a few gentlemen interested in Oriental literature, August, 1842, in Boston, but was not incorporated until March, 1843. Its objects are as follows:—The cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages. The publication of memoirs, translations, vocabularies, and other works relating to the Asiatic, African and Polynesian languages, and the collection of a library. The Hon. John Pickering, of Boston, is president, and the celebrated scholars and linguists, William Jenks, Moses Stuart, and Edward Robinson, vice presidents. It embraces among its members, many of the best scholars of the country. Our islands being included in its field of research, we cannot but feel an interest in its success, and something may be done here towards the promotion of its objects. The meles and traditions of this race still afford a comparatively unexplored field. Their ancestral religion also presents many objects of inquiry. A grammar and dictionary of the Hawaiian tongue are yet to be composed. Societies like this should be hailed with pleasure. They form a neutral ground, where scholars of all tongues and kindreds can meet in unison and exchange the results of their labors.—They preserve for the instruction of the future, the lore of the past.

This number contains the address delivered by the president, at the first annual meeting, in May, 1843. It is a learned and interesting discourse, which chained the attention of a highly cultivated audience for an hour and a half. It is a compendium of what has already been done, in the departments of inquiry to which the society is devoted, and what remains undone. Of the credit due American missionaries for their zeal in the cause of learning, he very justly remarks:—

"And here, as Americans, deeply interested in the reputation of our country, we cannot but take pride in the reflection, that, at the numerous stations of the American Missionaries in the East and other parts of the globe, we have reason to believe there is a greater number of individuals, who are masters of the languages and literature of their pagan and other converts, than are to be found among the missionaries of any one nation of Europe. While these indefatigable men,—aided by the resolute American women, who with characteristic devotedness fearlessly accompany them even to martyrdom,—have been impelled, by a sense of religious duty, to the task of peacefully disseminating the benign principles of Christianity, they have also been making lasting additions to our knowledge of the moral and social condition of those distant nations; and—what more immediately concerns our own Association—they have greatly extended our acquaintance with the languages and literature of the oriental nations, and have furnished the most valuable additional materials towards the history of the human race and the completion of the science of ethnography.

"Thus in the wisdom of Providence has it happened, that, while the propagation of Christianity, on the one hand, is opening to us new sources of information in different languages—which are the essential instruments of all knowledge—on the other hand, the progressive acquisition of those languages is constantly placing in our hands new means of disseminating religious instruction."

Of the state of civilization among the ancient Egyptians, he condenses the following facts:—

"Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects, physicians, must return to Egypt to learn the origin of language and writing—of the calendar and solar motion—of the art of cutting granite with a copper

chisel, and of giving elasticity to a copper sword—of making glass with the variegated hues of the rainbow—of moving single blocks of polished syenite, nine hundred tons in weight, for any distance, by land and water—of building arches, round and pointed, with masonic precision unsurpassed at the present day, and antecedent by two thousand years, to the Cloaca Maxima of Rome—of sculpturing a Doric column, a thousand years before the Dorians are known in history—of fresco painting in imperishable colors—and of practical knowledge in anatomy.—

"Every craftsman can behold, in Egyptian monuments, the progress of his art four thousand years ago; and, whether it be a wheelwright building a chariot—a shoemaker drawing his twine—a leather-cutter using the selfsame form of knife of old, as is considered the best form now—a weaver throwing the same hand-shuttle—a white-smith using that identical form of blowpipe, but lately recognised to be the most efficient—the seal-engraver cutting, in hieroglyphics, such names as *Shoofo's*, above four thousand three hundred years ago—or even the poulterer, removing the pip from geese—all these, and many more evidences of Egyptian priority, now require but a glance at the plates of Rossellini."

"To this catalogue of Egyptian arts, a long addition might be made of monuments descriptive of the goldsmith and jewellers' work—instrumental music, singing, dancing, and gymnastic exercises, including children's games, like some of the present day—the tasteful furniture of their houses—ship building—drawings in natural history, so true to life, that the French naturalists, by means of them, instantly recognised the several species of Egyptian birds designated by them; and of numberless other branches of art, which time will not permit me to particularize."

In regard to the progenitors of this race, the Malays, he observes:—

"It may surprise some persons, that the Malay language, which takes its name from a people, whom we are accustomed to regard as a ferocious and uncultivated band of barbarians, contains no inconsiderable body of literature. This part of their history was several years ago made known by that able English scholar, Mr. Marsden; and there is now at the city of Washington a collection of Malay works, in manuscript, (brought home by the late Exploring Expedition,) which is said to be the largest that has ever come to the possession of any European. This collection was made by one of our countrymen also, Mr. North, an intelligent missionary at Singapore, who, I am informed, as a Malay scholar, has not his superior in any foreign nation.

"Eastward and southward of the region last mentioned is that country of wonders, New Holland—in which, it has been observed, that nature defies the men of science to follow out their systematic classifications of her productions; and where, as a lively French writer observes, in rather exaggerated language, we find a volcano without a crater or lava, but continually throwing out flames—cherries which grow with the stone on the outside of the pulp—pears having the stalk at the biggest end—lobsters without claws, and dogs that do not bark!"

The discourse concludes with an elegant summary of what has already been gained to the world by studies which but few have the disposition and patience to prosecute.—It also defends them from those who would stigmatize their pursuits as collateral branches of inquiry, which produce no results which in common language would be denominated as practically useful. It is a most excellent address, comprising in a small compass, a vast amount of information. To do justice, however, to Mr. Pickering we must let him speak, in conclusion, for himself:—

"These researches have already established affinities, which were never suspected, between remote nations. Who, for example, would once have expected to find the most striking resemblances between the Sanscrit of India and the Greek of Attica, both in words and grammatical forms; or between the languages of Persia and of the Teutonic

nations in the north of Europe? Who knew any thing about the Gipsies, till an examination of their language proved them to be of East Indian origin, instead of Egyptian, as their name once led the learned to believe. Who can doubt of the common origin of the natives of the Sandwich Islands and those of the Society Islands, who speak the same language, in substance, although the two groups are twenty-five hundred miles apart, and those people had no other means of intercourse over the Pacific ocean, than their frail canoes? Or, who would for a moment hesitate to decide from language alone, even if we did not know the fact from other sources also, that the mixed race of Pitcairn Islanders, notwithstanding their tawny skins and savage physiognomy, had English blood in their veins, when their nautical cry, from their canoes,—“Give us a rope”—electrified the first English navigators, that visited their island? And—not to fatigue you with other illustrations—if in the remotest ages of futurity, all historical records of the settlement of the colonies of America from our mother country shall be extinguished, and only some slight vestige of the language shall be preserved in monuments on each side of the Atlantic Ocean—even no more than the inscription of a single grave stone, or the legend of a single coin—who at that period will doubt, that the people of Old and New England were of the same family?

“Applying these illustrations to some of the unsettled cases occurring in ancient history, we may, for example, ask (with an able English writer)—Who knows any thing certain about the Pelasgi? And who does not perceive, that two connected sentences of their language would tell us more clearly what they really were, than all that has hitherto been written about them?”

“In addition to what has already been said, bearing upon this question, it may be further observed, generally, that languages are the depositories of all knowledge; and to adopt the views of an able writer already cited, literature has an over-ruling influence on the affairs of active life, on the fate of nations, and on the progressive character of ages. In past periods, he adds, men of letters constituted a body altogether cut off from the rest of the world; a separation which had an injurious effect upon all classes. But at the present day it is otherwise; and the struggle of all after knowledge, in the investigation of truth, is the noblest struggle which it is in the power of man to make.† A learned French writer also observes, that “words are the bond of society, the vehicle of knowledge, the basis of the sciences, the depositories of the discoveries of a nation, of its knowledge, its cultivation, its ideas. The knowledge of words, therefore, is an indispensable means of acquiring a knowledge of things.”‡ By means of languages, he adds, we are enabled to read the history of our fellow men, in past ages, and in all the quarters of the globe.—

“But, the further question may still be asked, of what positive utility will it be to us, to read the history of our fellow men of those past ages and distant regions? It may be demanded, with much plausibility, of what practical benefit will it be to us, in the present age of the world, to know what was done by our fellow men two thousand, or two hundred, years ago—to study the elegancies and refinements of Grecian and Roman society, or the more simple and homely characteristics of our ancestors, who first founded the American colonies—to acquaint ourselves with the singular manners and customs of barbarous and civilized nations of more recent periods and distant countries—to spend our time in surveying the rude Islanders of the Pacific Ocean, or the sterner natives of our own Continent, or that extraordinary phenomenon among nations, which has been strikingly characterized as “the tame and immovable civilization of China.”|| Of what actual advantage can it be to us, to know how the daily business of life was transacted in the slumbering cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii? It may be admitted, indeed, that it is highly gratifying to a liberal curiosity, to travel over the same streets, and visit the same dwellings that were trodden by Roman footsteps eighteen centuries ago; to examine the domestic implements, which were actually used by Roman housekeepers; to read the identical manuscripts, which once served for the instruction of some Roman scholar; to see and handle the same morsel of bread and the same flask of wine, which were perhaps just raised to Roman lips and suddenly dashed from them, in the terrors of that awful catastrophe, which has been the means of their preservation, to our times, untasted and unconsumed. But still the question will again be coldly asked—of what utility is this knowl-

edge? To which the answer, as in many other cases, must ultimately be—because a natural desire for such knowledge has been implanted in man by his Creator for wise purposes; and, when philosophy attempts to reason down this desire, nature rebels; and no man is willing to throw aside, as useless, these and a thousand other particulars of the past generations of his race, although he cannot demonstrate their direct applicability to any common purpose, that would in popular language be denominated practically useful.”

Communications for the society can be addressed to William W. Greenough, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Am. Oriental Society, Boston, Mass.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1844.

Among many important political suggestions, Mr. Wyllie not unfrequently throws out, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, hints which in a domestic point of view are worthy of attentive consideration. Nothing which bears upon the welfare of the country or society in particular, escapes his observation, and his notes thereon, allowing for some occasional differences of opinion, will receive the cordial assent of his readers.—We were much gratified with his remarks upon foreign society, which are beyond doubt, true. Honolulu cannot, with its limited population, be otherwise than a seat of hospitality. Visitors make that variety without which small communities are apt to become wearisome; but it was not our intention to add to Mr. Wyllie's gratifying eulogium, but to comment upon the observation which he appends to it, when he says, that general hospitality prevails, “so far as the means of the inhabitants will allow, and even farther.” We have had frequent occasion to express a similar opinion in private, and we are pleased to perceive that we are sustained by Mr. Wyllie, than whom no one has had a better opportunity to judge. So far as this extravagance is the result of a desire to gratify strangers, by extending to them all the enjoyments which our limited circles afford, the disposition which prompts it is to be commended. But, sacred as are the claims of a stranger to the rites of hospitality, there are duties of a still more binding nature, from which few of those who constitute society here, are exempt. The demands of a family and the absolute necessity of providing not only for their present but future wants, are too intimately interwoven with the strongest desires of our nature, to be overlooked. And yet for many years a disposition has been manifested not only to live to the extent of means, but beyond. An excess of hospitality is not the sole cause; rivalry, a desire for display, and a thirst for the luxuries of life, have all operated to an injurious extent. In a young community economy is particularly desirable; it prevents capital from being locked up in expensive furniture, jewelry, plate, and corresponding establishments, and directs it into the more useful channels of progressively productive industry; the profits of one year, instead of being expended in non-producing property, are invested in enterprises that reproduce, and thus accumulate capital.

It is a mistaken idea that expenditure is a criterion of true refinement. The latter being the result of mental energy, can exist as well in the cottage as in the palace. Indeed luxury engenders indolence, and indolence enervates the mind. Happiness is sought in display, and in a fictitious excitement which looks not beyond the revelry or pleasure of the present moment. The mind, so far diverted from the true purposes of life, grows oblivious to its duties, and when unoccupied with its chaos of unsatisfied worldly desires, lies dormant, to be aroused only as the toad after its long winter, by the approach of genial warmth. How far this has been the result here we will not undertake to say, but we do fear that a false pride exists and a spirit of emulation, which prompts people to

transcend their means. Individual wealth is unknown as yet; a few persons have been sufficiently fortunate to acquire a competency from the precarious and restricted business of the place. But poverty is likewise a stranger. Every industrious man has it in his power not only to secure a living, but to accumulate.

We trust our remarks will not be misconstrued. It is simply our desire to inculcate the maxim, that while we are generous to our neighbors, we should be just to ourselves, and to guard against that morbid thirst for expenditure and social dissipation which, while it affords a momentary gratification, leads to habits ruinous to mind and body, and not unfrequently seduces from the path of rectitude. There is no reason why a man need be ashamed of living in accordance with his means. His neighbor may far excel him in display, but his income, being double or treble, can afford it. The English understand the system of economy far better than their American brethren. An Englishman is seldom deterred by false pride from acknowledging that his income will not afford this or that, while many Americans, under similar circumstances, would writhe under an imputation to that effect or be driven into folly to avoid it.

There are few Yankees but have heard of ***** whose practical jokes were the terror of their unfortunate objects, the drain of his own purse, and the hearty amusement of those who witnessed them. Among the number that have, from time to time, appeared in print, we have never met with the following. Two aged spinsters lived not far from our hero, in the snug way such characters usually do, who as they grow old, generally become fond of a long story, which, if bordering upon the marvellous, the better. Their house was one of the old fashioned sort, of wood, two stories high, with a huge stack of chimnies overtopping it. Nothing but the very demon of mischief must have incited ***** to disturb the happiness of these two very respectable and quiet old ladies. But it so happened that one day towards evening, just before the dusky shadows began to overcloud the twilight, he, by chance, beheld them in their favorite room, in earnest conversation, before the fire, over which the tea-kettle was simmering. The spirit of deviltry stirred lustily within him. His design was formed as quick as thought. In the adjoining house, which was situated favorably for his mischief, there resided a friend who had a pet goat. As he was out, there was no interference to be apprehended on his part. So in he went, and laid hold of the goat. His friend's cocked hat and red military vest happened to be temptingly in sight. He pounced upon them, fitting the hat snugly to the beast's horns, and the gay vest around its body. Lugging him to the top of the house he went along the roof until he reached the chimney of the old ladies' dwelling. He then carefully balanced the goat upon the narrow brick-edge of the top, and left him. By the time he got safely away, and had secured a good place to see the effect, the queer apparition began to attract the attention of passers by, who stared in half stupid and half ludicrous wonder, until quite a crowd had assembled. The goat, however, soon began to grow uneasy in his position, which was not particularly desirable, even for a goat. Just as he began to stir, a gust of wind struck him; he lost his balance and down the chimney he went. In the meanwhile, the spinsters had finished their story, and were in misty “meditation rapt” gazing into the fire, when they heard a strange noise in the chimney, and before they could express their wonder, down came a shower of soot, followed by a monster with horns and hoofs, staring eyes and strange garb, smoke, ashes, fire, tea-kettle and hot water all scattered over the room in an instant. The goat, smutting with the heat, made a spring and butted over the nearest woman, darted at the other, and frightened at the unceremonious manner of his descent and warm reception, attacked

chairs, tea-table, furniture, upsetting and throwing them about in all directions. The old ladies lay shuddering where they had been first thrown, with scarcely strength to ejaculate,—“good Lord help us!” the beast bounding over them and at them, and at every thing else, while they in verity believed the Evil One was upon them. The goat, having smashed every thing smashable, including the cocked hat, espied a window at which he bolted instanter, going through frame, glass and all, and landing in the street, ran into his owner's house, leaving the good women in the full belief of a very distinguishable smell of sulphur for some time after about their room.

Notwithstanding all the facilities and advantages which both from Nature and government may accrue to the cultivators of the soil, much remains to be accomplished. A thorough topographical and scientific survey of the kingdom is desirable. It should not only define lands, distances, and boundaries, but penetrate the earth, and test the qualities and capacities of the different soils, by careful analysis; show which is best for one product and which for another; discover means of enriching impoverished lands; disclose every variety of vegetable and mineral resources, the value of the rivers as means of communication and as water-power; the fisheries and products generally of the sea; in short, make a complete report of the entire capabilities and natural features of the kingdom. Such a survey would be invaluable, and form an admirable basis for the more practical enterprises of individuals. Agricultural speculations, heretofore, have been rather a series of isolated experiments than based upon any system. The consequence has been many failures and much discouragement, yet the business has steadily increased, and much valuable information been gained. At present, however, that knowledge is confined mainly to those at whose expense it has been acquired. Agriculture is a rapidly progressive science. To give it its due influence here, it is necessary that the knowledge of one should be made that of all; so that from a multitude of facts and comparisons, general rules may be deduced. By such an exchange of ideas, all become benefitted. The experiment which may have been found of great value at Kauai may be equally so at Hawaii, and the converse true likewise. We propose to our readers to form an agricultural department to our journal, under the head of which we invite communications. It is particularly desirable that facts relative to atmospherical changes and their effects, the art of culture generally, the alternation of crops, chemical constituents of soils, manures, poisons, contagions and miasms, be noted; also methods of destroying ants and other insect enemies to vegetation; of counteracting the effects of blight, or the black rust, which so often envelopes our trees rendering them fruitless; of increasing crops, grafting and improving fruits and vegetables, both in stock and quantity; nor should the ornamental be overlooked; the most successful plans for rearing shade trees, flowers, laying out gardens, in short every thing which tends to the advancement of agriculture in any of its branches. Such pursuits bring their own reward. They are refreshing both to mind and body, and there is no one, however busy, but can do something to aid the general cause. Cultivate then a taste for the beautiful in nature, and let him who causes one tree even to grow where none grew before, remember that he is preparing a blessing for his children as well as for himself. We would also beg of our commercial friends, in their voyages elsewhere, to add to our varieties of trees, flowers, vegetables or fruits. The advantages often accruing from an act which in itself is no tax upon the person who performs it, are incalculable. Witness the pride of our town, the Frenchman's tree, so called, from the nation of the introducer: (we wish we had his name that we could thank him most heartily). The scions from that noble trunk now shade our streets

*Quart. Rev. vol. 54, p. 296.

†Schlegel's Lectures on Hist. of Literature, Lect. 1.

‡Göbelin, Monde Primitif.

||Sir James Mackintosh's Introductory Lecture on the Law of Nations.

and ornament our gardens, and no indige- nous tree has been found to flourish in the soil of Honolulu half so well.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Two of our amateur sportsmen left town on the 16th, on a ducking excursion.

If there were a little less of the human form divine, of both sexes, among our indige- nous population, displayed in the streets during rain storms, it would save appearan- ces.

His Majesty's schooner Hooikaika arrived on the 23d. inst. from Maui, bringing the royal household furniture, intended for the new palace, which will shortly be completed.

OBITUARY.—Died in this town, October 25th., of apoplexy, Kaaoahema, a chief of these islands.

Much rain has fallen this week, doing much damage to adobie walls, but great benefit to the gardens and roads, which were in a very dry and dusty state.

MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.—"Now Tom," said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice,

VERY GOOD FRENCH ORGAN will be RAFFLED out on SATURDAY next, the 25th of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the French Hotel.

gan last night—wash your hands and come in to dinner, and then see that all the pi is cleared up."

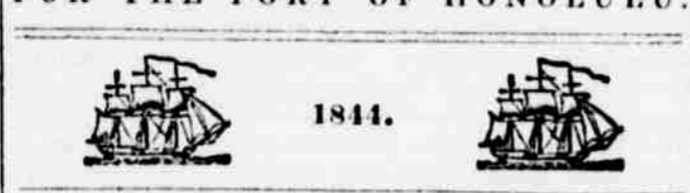
We publish from a copy which we took from the original in the possession of a friend, the last letter written by Benjamin Franklin.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1790. My dear Sister,—I received your kind letter by your good Neighbour Captain Rich.

Do you know any thing of our Sister Scot's Daughter, whether she is still living & where?

It is early in the Morning, and I write in Bed. The awkward Position has occasion'd the crooked Lines.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



ARRIVED. Oct. 20—Am. whale-ship Falcon, Richmond, New Bedford 14 months; 1300 whale, 180 sp.

SAILED. Oct. 20—Am. brig Delaware, Pell, Sand Island. Oct. 24—Am. whale-ships Benjamin Rush and Chelsea—to cruise.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.—The Am. whale-ship California, which arrived at this port on the 24th, has on board the most valuable cargo which has been here this season; 2400 bbls. sperm oil—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction!! On MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of C. BREWER & Co.,

WILL be sold at public auction, the following articles, to close consignments, viz: 75 boxes Claret Wine, 7 boxes Sherry Cordial, 1 cherry wood Table, Astral Lamp Shades, 1 crate Crockery

Notice. ALL persons indebted to ELI JONES, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands, to present the same without delay.

French Organ. A VERY GOOD FRENCH ORGAN will be RAFFLED out on SATURDAY next, the 25th of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the French Hotel.

VERY GOOD FRENCH ORGAN will be RAFFLED out on SATURDAY next, the 25th of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the French Hotel.

Notice.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MANSION HOUSE would most respectfully inform their patrons, that after the 1st of November next, they decline supplying meals out of the premises.

BY E. & H. GRIMES, 250 galls. boiled Linseed Oil (in tin cans); 500 lbs. black Paint; 5000 lbs. White Lead; 1000 lbs. green Paint; 1000 lbs. Red Paint; 300 lbs. Verdigris; 100 papers Lamp Black;

550 GRO. Pearl Shirt BUTTONS, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

1000 BBLs., for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

12 DOZ. blue twill wool SHIRTS, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

5000 FEET Whalermen's OARS, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

1 ANCHOR, weighing 2000 lbs.; 1 do. weighing 1400 lbs., for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

FOR SALE in any quantities, deliverable at Mamma lua, or Honolulu, at lower rates than has been offered heretofore.

PRINTED BILLS OF LADING for sale at this office.

Fresh Beef. THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of Messrs. W. FRENCH and F. J. GREENWAY, hereby give notice that they offer to supply ships and families with FRESH BEEF, at the Slaughter House on French's Wharf, under the direction of GEORGE BUSH, at the following prices, viz:—to ships at 5 cents per lb., and to families at 6 cents per lb.

American Beef and Pork. 75 BBLs. Mess Beef; 30 do. Pork; for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

For Sale. GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN have received per the barque "Brothers," just arrived from the Columbia River, and offer for sale,—107,000 feet of superior Lumber, of different dimensions, from 1 inch to 5 inches, and assorted lengths, from 9 feet to 30 feet; 300 bbls. super extra Flour—just ground; 300 do. of the highly prized Columbia River Salmon; 10 rolls Sh't Lead. (a31)

16,000 BEST Velvet bottling CORKS, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

100 CORDS of fire-wood, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

40 BOXES Sperm CANDLES, just received, and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

300 BBLs. Sperm and Right Whale OIL, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

A GOOD Chronometer for sale, apply to C. BREWER & CO.

100 KEGS Cut NAILS (assorted); 1000 lbs. wrought do do, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

70 BOXES of Manuf'd Tobacco, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

30,000 LBS. superior Arrow Root, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

200 BOXES family SOAP, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.

JUST RECEIVED by E. & H. GRIMES, and now landing from brig "Chenamus," the following articles, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms:— 183 bbls. Columbia River Salmon; 11 bbls. new Flour; 56 M. Shingles; 8000 M. N. W. Pine; 2 bbls. Peas; 1 bbl. H. Nuts; 1 bbl. Butter.

For Boston. THE American ship CONGAREE, C. WESTON, master, will sail soon for the above port. For passage only, apply to C. BREWER & CO.

For Boston. THE coppered and copper-fastened Brig GLOBE, I. S. DOANE, master, having one third of her cargo on board, will meet with despatch. She has superior accommodations for cabin passengers, with a separate cabin for ladies, which for comfort and convenience are not to be surpassed.

For Sale. THE two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with SHOP adjoining, pleasantly situated, opposite the Mansion House, and now occupied by the subscriber. For terms, apply to ELI JONES.

20 BBLs. Tar, 1500 feet Oars, Solar Lamp Wicks, 30 tins hard Crackers, 10 bbls. Peas, 7 hanging Lamps, 4 Astral do., 5 doz. Ink Stands, 5 doz. cane Chairs, 1-2 doz. do. rocking do.

BY E. & H. GRIMES, the following articles, viz:—34 door frames, 50 bbls. Corn, 10 doz. fancy Shirts, 10 do. H. stripe do, 600 ft. Oak Boards, 2000 do do Plank, 40 rms. Foolscap Paper (assorted colors), 72 reams hot pressed Letter Paper, 52 reams Printing Paper, 50 Blank Books, 5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 69 bbls. Molasses, 51 do. Maui Syrup, 100 rolls China Matting, 3 bales brown cotton, 4 bales English Long Cloth, 8 cases Prints (ass'd), 35 monkey Jackets, 19 moleskin do, 20 prs thick Trousers, 10 ps. Imitation Russia Sheetting, 4 Dining Sets, 300 blank sets of Exchange.

FOR SALE by E. & H. GRIMES,—on reasonable terms,—the following goods, viz:— 4 cases white Mosquito Netting, (China); 1 case blue do. do. do.; 3 cases black Silk Hdks.; 2 cases China Shoes (ass'd); 5 cases blue Cotton; 1 case Beeswax; 4 nests Camphor Chests; 9,000 lbs. Navy Bread (1st quality); 30 bbls. whale Oil; 5 iron Try Pots; 26 boxes manufactured Tobacco (16 hands to the pound); 5 tons Hoop Iron; 40 tons brown Sugar (1st quality); 50 cords Fire-Wood; 1 fluke Rope; 5 coils Whale Line; 50 Oars; 10 bbls. Genesee Flour; 3 bbls. powdered Sugar; 3 pipes French Claret (1st quality); 48 sets Ivory Knives and Forks (balance handles).

RECEIVED, and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, the following goods,—viz:— 4 cases fine calf Boots; 5 do. pegged do.; 19 bbls. Pine Apple; 32 cases Cordials; 54 jars Preserved Ginger; 11,000 lbs. Bread; 60 gro. clay Pipes; 47 doz. Batson's Brown Stout; 20 prs. Ox Bows; 1 bale Sarsaparilla; 10 cane seat Settees; 4 doz. do. do. Chairs; 6 China Tea Sets; 2 prs. Green Shades; 3 prs. Glass Candlesticks, with cut shades; 2000 Scotch plaid Hdks.; 20 lbs. assorted Sewing Silk; 300 lbs. brown, black, and white Linen Thread; 50 bbl. Oil Casks; 50 bbl. clean do.; 200 ps. black Hat Ribbon; 6 ps. black Crape; 4 do. buff do.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, A Report of the case of GEORGE PELLY vs. RICHARD CHARLTON—tried before His Excellency M. KERUANAOA—June 18 and 19, 1844.—Single copies, 25 cents.

E. H. BOARDMAN, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER, HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given.

RICHARD FORD, CONVEYANCER and ATTORNEY IN HIS MAJESTY'S COURTS OF LAW. (s14 tf)

ALBERT E. WILSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ASTORIA, MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON. Offers his services for the sale of Merchandize, and purchase of the Produce of the country. Refer to—Messrs. C. Brewer & Co. (ag31 tf)

JOHN BALLOU, C. H. NICHOLSON, Tailors. SHOP OVER THE STORE OF MR. E. C. WEBSTER. Honolulu, June 15. tf

THOMAS O. LARKIN, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, DEALER IN FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

WHALE-SHIPS supplied with PROVISIONS on the most reasonable terms of the country, for Bills on the United States, when the captain may not have such goods as the government will permit him to sell.

The Commerce of California is increasing; the Farmers preparing to furnish Provisions in more abundance; the Port Charges on a whale-ship but Four Dollars; Wood and Water can be obtained with more ease than in former years, as wells are being built near the beach to conduct the water to the boats. The climate is one of the best known, it being very uncomf for a ship to go to sea with sick men. Ships can be recruited, and provisions taken on board, in twelve or fifteen days—according to the season; and Letters are often sent to the United States in sixty to sixty-five days, via Mazatlan and Vera Cruz.

