

# THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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## ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

The following account of the Island of Ascension, was drawn up by Mr. Campbell, who visited it in the Cutter Lambton, from Sydney, and is the result of his observations on the island and its inhabitants, taken from the Colonist newspaper.

(Concluded.)

Tortoise shell is the only article of commerce, beside refreshments, such as fowls, hogs, and vegetables, to be had at this island. Of the first numbers are sometimes taken, and are now caught in nets made for that purpose, but it is only within the last two years, that this has formed an article of trade. During that period there has always been some vessel lying in either of the harbors collecting, as it has been caught by the natives, whose friendly disposition and indolent life has influenced many foreigners either to leave or run away from their ships and settle among them. A short time ago there were above forty of these foreigners. Several of these, tired of idleness, had joined vessels trading among the islands. At the time of my visit there were twenty five on the island. These live with the different chiefs, who generally bestow their daughters on their white friends, who are expected to take part in their wars; the conduct of many of these Europeans is, however, any thing but praiseworthy, and will doubtless at some time lead to the destruction of the whole.

About twelve months ago, the surgeon and several seamen of the London South-seaman Corsair, which was lost among the islands to the eastward, after suffering great privations and being reduced to the last extremity, arrived at this island in a whale boat on the northern side. Having refused to give up the whale boat to the chief on whose territory they had landed, a proposition was made among the different chiefs, to kill all the white men then living on the island. Inhuman as this resolution was, it was immediately agreed to by all but the Whagii of Metaleline, whose generous feelings revolting at a deed so sanguinary, exerted himself in the cause of suffering humanity, and hav-

ing gained over his friend Rhonakittie, threatened to make war on the opposite parties if violence were done to any of the Englishmen under their protection. This had the desired effect, and the affair was accommodated, the boat with all its effects being delivered up to them; it was then transported to a house and placed among their war canoes, where it now remains a trophy of their barbarity. Several of the men exhausted by the sufferings they had undergone, died soon after landing. The surgeon, a Mr. Smith, had left the island, and one man was still content to live among them.

On the southern side of this island, and within one mile of the harbor of Metaleline, are extensive ruins, boasting perhaps, an antiquity as great as that of the Pyramids of Egypt; being, beyond a doubt, the work of a race of men far surpassing the present generation, over whose memory many ages have rolled, and whose history oblivion has shaded forever, whose greatness and whose power can only now be traced from the scattered remains of the structures they have reared, which now wave with evergreens over the ashes of their departed glory, leaving to posterity the pleasures of speculation and conjecture.

The site of the buildings alluded to and to the eastward of it, is a flat reef some miles in extent, covered with sand grass and near the main with young mangroves, over which at high water canoes can pass from the main to several small islands situate on the outer edge of the reef. These, like the rest of the islands, are covered with trees; two are inhabited, one is the residence of the priest, the other, that of the Whagii; several small islands lie between the former and the main; some, more or less sixty yards in diameter, are surrounded with a breast-work or parapet of hewn stone. At ebb tide much of this is dry and may be traversed on foot.

The principal building is a triple quadrangular structure; that is, there are three buildings one inside the other, occupying an area of about one hundred yards square, surrounded by a parapet from four to five feet high and fifteen broad—the extreme elevation of the walls may therefore be from thirty to thirty five feet. The parapet is so overgrown with trees, shrubs and vines, as to render it impassable, and on two of the sides or ends of the building by mangroves; there is, however, water enough for a canoe to pass, at all times quite round it. The stone of which these buildings are constructed is granite, which is the primitive rock of the island, they are all hewn or blocked off square—those composing the wall of the outer building are imperfectly octangular, or more properly hewn square with the corners bevelled off—many being twenty and twenty five feet long. Some even longer, and twenty inches in diameter.

It would be difficult to tell or even conjecture how the force required to transport, and raise these stones to their present situation, was acquired by the islanders. Round the inside of the wall is another parapet seven feet high, and about ten in breadth, equally impassable as that on the outside. The walls are thirty feet thick at the base, and twenty above the parapet. There is only one entrance to the building, which is on the side opposite to that fronting the sea. This entrance

or gateway is about thirty feet wide. It would be impossible to say whether the buildings have ever been roofed—as there are no means by which this can be ascertained, nor any holes in the upper part of the walls, where beams or rafters may be supposed to have been placed; no mortar or cement has been used in the buildings. Under ground, in the interior of the inner building, are many vaults filled with human bones; but whether this has been a place of ancient sepulture, or of more modern date, is a matter of conjecture, as the examination of these remains of mortality did not throw any light on this obscure point.

The present race can give no account of these structures—nor does it appear that there are any traditions extant concerning them. The buildings, however, are held sacred; and are supposed to be the residence of a deity whose precincts few of the natives have courage to enter. It is related that some one of the vaults is full of tortoise shell, which is said to have been offered to the deity of the place; but no presents, however costly or much valued by these singular people, would induce them to discover the place of its concealment; giving as their reason, that should any one tell where it was, not only would that individual, but all the inhabitants of the island be destroyed.

Opposite the building on the side fronting the sea, is a small harbor, and on the point of the reef, on the left hand, or to the eastward, and about a quarter of a mile from the land, a strong abutment or break-water is built; inside of which a vessel of considerable size might anchor; on the right hand, and not so far out, is a point of land sweeping in a circular form to the left, many hundred yards in extent, round which a strong abutment is likewise built; that part of it which is in front of the building is a wall of amazing strength, fifteen feet high, but in a ruinous state; many of the stones of which it is composed are not less than four tons weight; in the centre of this wall is an original opening, inside of which is another harbor of less extent—then another wall as strong as the former, the opening or gateway of which is more to the left than the above—hence, should the wind blow directly into the harbor, the sea could not possibly injure any part of the inner structures; this last wall is a considerable distance from the parapet encircling the principal building—to the westward of which are many ruins of breast-works, and various other buildings, and one enclosing a small pond or well, many fathoms deep, the water of which is, however, salt, but above the level of the sea—the whole forming the labor of an age itself, in contemplating which, the mind is filled with astonishment and wrapt in conjecture.

The following article is the conclusion of the Hawaiian History, the first portions of which were published in numbers of the Hawaiian Spectator. As that magazine is for the present relinquished, we publish the remaining part, that those who feel an interest in the history of these islands may obtain the series.

KA MOOOLELO HAWAII. I kakauia e kekahi mau haumana o ke Kulanui, a i hooponoponoia e kekahi kumu o ia Kula. Lahainaluna. Mea palapala no ke Kulanui. 1838.

HISTORY OF HAWAII, written by Scholars at the High School, and corrected by one of the Instructors. Lahainaluna. Press of the High School. 1838.

## The arrival of Missionaries.

The first missionaries to these islands arrived at Kawaihae, on Hawaii, March 30, 1820, in the reign of Liholiho, and soon after the battle which was fought at Kuamoo. They did not, as is sometimes the case, land their goods without first consulting with the chiefs; but visited Liholiho at Kailua to obtain his permission, or refusal. After some hesitation, the king consented to their request to dwell at the islands. Humeleme and other natives had accompanied the missionaries from America.

They went on shore to look at the country, and approaching to the residence of Keopuolani at Oneo, one of the natives just mentioned hastened forward and standing outside of the house inquired, "Is the chief's place tabu?" To which it was replied, "No, it is not." Therefore they went in and the native foreigner introducing them, said, "These are the priests of the most High God, and they have come hither to proclaim to you the name of the Being who made heaven and earth. From this address to the chiefs and men he was called Maoi, [the bold.] He added also, "There will be, hereafter, the great day." He intended the judgement day, but the natives understood him to speak of a great natural day as approaching.

When they went to the beach at Kaiakeakua, a multitude of men and women collected about them; and when the foreigners proceeded to the residence of the chiefs the crowd still followed, and took the liberty of looking under the hats and bonnets of the strangers, meaning and giving by it no offence. They expressed their surprise thus;—"Strange indeed! their wives are white, and have hats with a spout. Their heads are not as the men's, shaped like the horned moon; [hats with brims turned up] their faces are round and far in; their necks are long—they look well." From the length of their necks and the depth of their bonnets they were denominated, "Aioe-oe," (the long necked.)

Mr. Thurston remained at Kailua, Mr. Bingham and others resided at Oahu, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ruggles sailed to Kauai.

The natives imbibed strange notions when they first heard the word of God. On hearing of God in heaven, Jehovah, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit, they conversed about it; and "becoming vain in their imagination," "Jehovah," said they, "is Kane,—the Holy Spirit is Kanaloa, and Jesus Christ is Maui." Thus dark were their understandings. When the missionaries implored a blessing on their food, the men and women observing that they closed their eyes and prayed, exclaimed, "Why do the foreigners close their eyes?" "It is," replied some of them, "because they are sorcerers praying us to death." In regard to other things they fell into similar errors.

To be continued.

They have a right to censure, that have a heart to help,—the rest is cruelty, not justice.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

'Vita sine virtute atque eruditione nullius pretii est.'

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

GLEANINGS FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.—HAWAII, No. 1.

In justice to himself the editor apologises for the haste and roughness with which the following sketches are dashed off; the interest manifested by his friends to become immediately acquainted with the leading incidents of his tour, precludes all possibility of that attention to correctness of diction which otherwise he would gladly aspire to. A fidelity of detail and description will be all the merit that he can claim.

On the afternoon of June 26, the *Clementine* in which, Mr. C. of the United States Exploring Expedition, another friend, and the Editor, had taken passage for the purpose of visiting the scene of the late eruption, came to anchor in the open roadstead of Kailua, a quarter of a mile from shore. The town wore an interesting appearance, and at a distance looked much like a flourishing fishing village at home. The land rose with a gentle swell to the height of five thousand feet; well wooded and green almost to the water's edge—where were fine groves of cocoa nut trees. Landed at sunset, and was met on the beach by a crowd of natives, volunteering their services to transport our baggage, and whose demands afterwards would not have discredited the modesty of a New York hackman. On our left were numerous whitewashed tombs, pleasantly contrasting with the rocks about them. In the evening we called upon Kuakini, Gov. John Adams as he is more commonly called. He is not only the largest but the wealthiest of the chiefs, and is now lame, suffering much from an attack of palsy in his legs—but has not lost much of his bulk. He is now about fifty, and has the reputation of being a shrewd, intelligent man. He certainly is "cute" at a bargain, judging by some practical lessons we received. He converses fluently in English, with much naïveté. His house, which he showed us, with not a little apparent self-satisfaction, is a fine two-story building, with a neat portico in front. The interior is beautifully pannelled with koa, and also handsomely furnished; a centre table made from the ko tree is particularly beautiful. Leleohoku, anglicised "the shooting star," or Billy Pitt, as he is familiarly called, the young Gov. of Hawaii, is a fine looking young man, but with a rakish eye, which gave sure evidence of all it promises.

June 27.—This day was spent in lionizing, of which for a small town like this we found sufficient work for our short stay. The stone church is a capacious edifice accommodating 2000 people, with externally a factory-like look. The interior is good, with lofty galleries, and a beautiful pulpit made from the dark striped koa, than which wood there is none finer for cabinet work. A short distance to the right, is the cotton factory which has attracted so much curiosity. It is a thatched building, containing two native made looms, and some dozen spinning jennies. The cotton grows luxuriantly in the stony, dry soil about Kailua. It is carded by hand. The factory has been in operation upwards of a year, and Gov. Adams has sent to the United States for proper machinery. It employs thirty girls, who receive a third of the quantity manufactured for wages. The first cloth was of a coarse twilled warp, exceedingly strong and durable. Since that much improvement has been made, and the present cloth is of good quality, and promises well for the future. Several pieces have been dyed in stripes with logwood. At present the whole management is with the natives, and though the quantity made is small, it serves to develop their capacities for civilized arts, and is another proof that the Ha-

waiians are not deficient in mechanical skill.

Kamehameha's "house of gods," a small grass building, is still standing, built upon a mole jutting into the sea. Near it, remains one of the many wooden gods, with its hideous grin and sphynx like head, which formerly graced its exterior. Near by is the ancient house of audience, where Kamehameha was dissected. His burial place, like that of Moses, is known to none. Some thirty or forty dismantled thirty two pounders lie strewn upon the beach. In strolling along, we could not but notice the *prince* like care with which Gov. A. had provided for himself. He has two excellent dwelling houses, good canoe houses, in short, every thing for himself is on a very comfortable scale, while no improvement is manifest in the miserable dwellings of his retainers. His spirit of enterprise is particularly awakened when it promises to be a pecuniary benefit. In no other place have I observed so painfully the distinction between chief and people. Good roads are made, and great works undertaken. All this gives A., at first glance, the character of a public spirited governor, but when we look further and see that these works are costing the life blood of the nation, that the people are over taxed, overworked, and made like the enslaved Israelites, to make their "bricks without straw," to support a system which to effectually carry out, would require the efforts of a free and civilized people, the conclusion forces itself upon our minds that there either must be a lamentable want of judgment in the rulers, or a concerted policy of tyranny. The new laws passed by the chiefs are forcing their way into this island, notwithstanding the opposition they meet with, and with them better days will dawn upon the natives, and this petty system of extortion, which descends even to demanding the half of a chicken sold, or a potatoe dug, and is so disgraceful to those who hold the sway, will be destroyed.

Towards the mountains there are many caves, some of which extend for miles inland. They were formed during eruptions of lava, by its suddenly cooling on the surface, and running underneath until the stream discharged itself at some outlet. The course of the one we explored was towards the sea; narrow at its mouth, obliging us to creep, and expanding suddenly into halls twenty five feet or more in height, and proportionately wide. The floor was strewn with huge fragments of lava in great confusion, while the roof was covered with it like icicles. We followed it about fifteen hundred feet, and were stopped by a pool of water, which had a sulphurous taste and odor. After bathing in it, which produced a prickly sensation on the skin, we hastened back to day light.

It would be unpardonable to take leave of Kailua without noticing the delicious mullet which are reared there by Gov. A. They certainly do infinite credit to their "brought-up," and we as certainly did equal credit to them. Let no stranger leave Kailua without paying his respects to their fishships, if he would not be esteemed a more than Goth.

At midnight, having rejoined the brig, she got underweigh, and taking the land breeze stood for Kawaihae bay, where we arrived late the following morning. The coast presented nothing but a dreary aspect of extinct craters, and blackened streams of lava, without vegetation. Mauna Hualalai, with its craggy peaks rose abruptly in the back ground, and occasionally Mauna Kea gleamed its snowy tops from out the surrounding mist. Kawaihae is a barren, cheerless place, containing but few houses and a store, as a depot for goods for the interior. A tolerable cart road leads to Waimea; distance fourteen miles. We started on foot at four o'clock, the day excessively hot. The country rose gradually toward Waimea, about two hundred and fifty feet to a mile, and as we ad-

vanced inland became more rolling, and verdant, with a ridge of wooded mountains on our left.

Half way, the temperature changed suddenly, accompanied with a strong breeze and a cold, driving rain, falling directly in our faces. Night soon shut in, and after an hour's more tedious walking we lost our way, and wandered at random until we reached some native houses. From them, a guide was obtained, who soon brought us to a pleasant roof, but thoroughly drenched and stiff with cold. Here, for the first time at the Sandwich Islands, I enjoyed the comfort of a good fire. Indeed, much of the time Waimea is scarce endurable without, the average of the thermometer one season, as Mr. L. informed me being 64°. Ice forms here during winter. The native inhabitants are few and scattering, but it is the resort of about sixty foreigners, principally bullock catchers and mechanics. Mr. French has a store here, and an extensive establishment for curing beef and pork. This year he puts up two hundred barrels of pork and lard. A sugar mill has been erected in the vicinity, but the sugar is poor. It would be difficult to conceive a more dreary place than Waimea. It is on a great plain, composed of gravel, and but scantily clothed with verdure. The wind blows furiously, driving the sands in dense clouds before it, cutting the face and hands, while rain squalls come from the mountain drenching the traveler, with scarcely a warning. Food for the natives is difficult to be obtained, and is brought from a distance of twelve miles. Good saddlery is made here, and as an anomaly in the culinary art, tolerable bread from *poi* and *arrowroot*. A few miles distant are the sepulchral caves, which have been so frequently disturbed by the craniological propensities of travelers that the natives have taken away the remains of their chiefs and relatives, and hid them in some more secure place.

It was with great difficulty that men could be procured for our route, which was to ascend Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, thence to the volcano, new streams of lava and Hilo. The trip to occupy fourteen days. After considerable negotiation, twelve were procured from the headman, and a guide, named Honoa, who professed to know every path and route upon the island. When they were mustered a more cut throat looking set never made their appearance in New Gate or Bride-well. One of them would have set to advantage for the original of Michael Angelo's Satan. A more demoniacal head was never placed upon shoulders; the whole expression and contour, joined with the rigidness and profuseness of his hair rendered him horrible. So strong was the impression that with us he always was known by the cognomen of Satan. Another was the very image of David's Cain. However, as looks often belie men, we heeded them not, but divided our loads which consisted of a calabash of food for ourselves, a change of clothes, several blankets apiece, seven hundred pounds of *poi*, one hundred of fish and dried beef, and our water among them, and despatched them ahead. By twelve o'clock the thirtieth of June, we were mounted and on our way, for we had taken horses to ascend the mountain as far as it was practicable to go with them. The plain remained quite level for twelve miles, broken occasionally into crater-like hills; our course at first was e. s. e., then diverged to s. e. by e., until we reached the mountain. The first portion of ascent was gradual; through a scanty forest. At sunset we stopped at a cave, about seven thousand feet up, where we were to pass the night. It is a common caution to beware of these places, and never was the caution more needed than in this instance. Scarcely had we set foot within its precincts, before we were literally *fleeced* alive. Our clothing was immediately lined with them, and such stout ones; their very kick was painful. After grinning, twisting,

and scratching for some minutes, we came to the unanimous decision, that this was a species of martyrdom altogether inconsistent with the objects of our journey, and we bolted. An hours search by twilight freed us of the most implacable of our enemies, and then we sought a new resting place, with the cool prospect of sleeping blanketless and supperless, as our men had not arrived. Having prepared a bed of dried ferns, we turned in, brimful of wrath at our lazy kanakas. However before nine o'clock they came straggling along, made us a fire, and we passed a comfortable night. Thermometer 46° at sunrise.

July 1.—Started early, our course being directly for the summit, the shortest but steepest way. After a few hours slow progress, we passed the line of vegetation, excepting a species of fern, and a few stunted grasses, and came upon a bed of scoria, and rough lava. This led to a large crater, apparently the great terminal one of Mauna Kea. The side towards the s. w., through which we entered was torn away, and here the lava apparently had discharged itself. Including the numerous sand and scoria conical shaped chimneys, which have an elevation of from five hundred to one thousand feet, and appear to have been as it were *blown* up, by the expansive force beneath, its circumference was not less than six miles. The basin was broken up into lakes, crested waves, cones, and all the distorted shapes of an active crater, rendering traveling exceedingly rough; our men giving out every few rods. On these chimneys, were herds of bullocks, which scampered off at our approach, and plunged down their rugged sides with a rapidity which defied pursuit. Their only object in frequenting this region, where there is no trace of vegetation, is to avoid the pursuit of the hardy hunters, or to lick the snow. After pushing our way until within two thousand feet of the summit, our horses gave out and were sent back. This was at the bed of a large lava lake at the south eastern extremity of the crater. Here we found a series of minerals, such as we had not noticed before. They were augite, hornblende, olivine, etc. Leaving the lava, we struck upon volcanic gravel, loose and slippery to the footing. At this height my respiration was sensibly affected, lips cracked, eye balls inflamed, with a dizzy, swimming sensation in my head. Some of the natives were similarly attacked. By the time we had reached the foot of a sand hill, about three hundred feet above us, which the guide insisted was the highest peak of the mountain, these symptoms had increased to such a degree, accompanied by faintness, that I could not walk without assistance, and but a few rods at a time. Some peppermint and brandy, mixed with water, relieved me a little. My companions were not so much affected. It was now sunset, and we were on the highest visible point but one, surrounded by a scene of infinite grandeur. To the south lay Mauna Loa, with its dome summit, on which we could distinctly trace the great crater of Douglas, now at rest, for no smoke was visible; Mauna Hualalai rose precipitously on our right, and such was the clearness of the atmosphere, that they both appeared close upon us, though thirty miles distant. On this side we had an adequate conception of our elevation; thirteen thousand feet. The great plain between the two mountains, which is two days walk across, appeared but a mere valley, while immediately beneath us Mauna Kea, descended so precipitously that its base could not be seen. The sky was cloudless, and of the most perfect transparency. Looking back, from whence we had ascended, our gaze rested upon an ocean of clouds, piled in gorgeous and dense masses, or lying like drifts of the whitest snow. The last rays of the sun played upon this airy sea with the most dazzling brilliancy, giving it those ethereal shades, which are beyond description, and no artist can catch. This belt of clouds

shrouded all beneath from our view, but in the back ground, sixty-five miles distant, rose in bold relief, like some ocean island, the dark blue peaks of Maui; for they had that tinge. Their appearance, at once drew from all, one sympathizing burst of delight and astonishment. Though they were actually three thousand feet below us, with more than two thirds of their height enveloped in vapor, there they were, seemingly rising for miles in perpendicular height above, and with a proximity that appeared fearful. It was a spectacle worth months of toil, and one of those which visit man but rarely in this world of sad realities. The effect was too overwhelming for us to stop and reason upon the causes of the phenomenon. Let cold calculating philosophy do that. Here we were on the summit of one of the sublimest of God's own works, shut out from earth, and around us the mighty pinnacles of nature's glorious temple; the beautiful, grand, terrific and sublime commingling in most perfect harmony. The attributes of the Almighty, love, justice and mercy were here shadowed forth in all their fulness in his works, and we feeble creatures, could but admire and adore. The shades of night, caused us to leave, and we hurried our reluctant steps downward, and after a descent of about eight hundred feet, we found an overhanging rock, just large enough for three to creep under, affording some slight protection from the keen mountain air. This was to be our couch. From the dampness of the ground it was evident that the snow had not been melted long from here. The long twilight afforded us plenty time to eat our frugal meal, and prepare our lodging place, which was to select the smoothest portions of the rock. As there was but little choice in that particular, we soon resigned ourselves to our stony bed, having first bundled ourselves well up in blankets. Thermometer 40°. Mauna Loa bore s. 1/2 w. true from us.

We found it impossible to sleep, the rarification of the atmosphere still causing faintness, until we drew our blankets over our heads. Up at sunrise, Thermometer 30°, and a fine bracing morning it was. My companions, not having seen the snow, disbelieved the guide's statement the evening previous, and started themselves to seek the summit. Having ascended the hill which the guide had pointed out, they found another arising two hundred or more feet above that, which after great labor they scaled. These hills are composed of loose sand, into which one slips knee deep at every step. The second one was frozen hard. This they found to be the highest point; it was composed of slag, lava and gravel. The snow or rather ice lay in the chasms, in spots in masses ten feet deep, fourteen wide and three hundred long. About five hundred-feet down, in a southerly direction, lay the pond of water, the existence of which has been often doubted. It lies in the basin of a small crater, and at that distance appeared green and slimy. Having piled a cairn, as a monument to their success, they returned in all haste to the camp.

**PRUSSIAN CHART OF THE HAWAIIAN GROUP OF ISLANDS.**

The above Chart, of which notice appeared in a former number, has been handed us, with a request to note such errors as personal observations on the several islands enable us to detect. It is beautifully executed on a small scale, but sufficiently large for the general purposes of navigation. Those who have attentively examined the several lines of coasts of these islands, will detect at once many errors; though doubtless this Chart is as correct as any preceding one, and in some respects much superior. The interior of the islands is beautifully delineated, but evidently more from distant views, than from internal surveys. Great confusion exists in regard to the nomenclature. The names are taken indiscriminately from the vocabularies of early voyagers, and from the printed reports of the missionaries, which of course destroys all uniformity. The same names are in almost every instance differently spelt, when given to different places. The author frequently appears to have regarded them as distinct words. This irregularity arises from ignorance of the structure of the language. The letters *t*, *u* and *d*, which are here frequently used, are dropped from the Hawaiian alphabet, and are not to be found in any of the printed works, though in conversation they are synonymous with *k* and *l*.

On Hawaii we find the districts of Kau, misspelt Kaoo; Puna, "Poona; Oiaa, "Ora; Waimea, "Whynea; Hamakua, "Hamakooah; Mauna Kea, "Keh; Mauna Hualalai, "Hualai; Mauna Loa, "Roa Loa; the north point, Opali, printed Upoli; south point, Kala, omitted; the island of Ika-hoolawe, printed Kadoolawe; Lahainaluna, "Lahainaluna. Similar errors occur throughout the Chart.

The country about Kilauea, on Hawaii, marked as overflowed with lava, is covered with a thick growth of heavy timber, on a thin soil, through which the volcanic rock occasionally shows itself.

The highest peak of Mauna Kea is placed twelve miles too far to the east, and five to the north from its true position. It bears west by north from Waiakea, and north, half east, true, from the great crater on the summit of Mauna Loa. There is also a great error in connecting two ridges of mountains, making but one ridge of them. Those to the north of Waimea, some five thousand feet altitude, lie parallel with the coast, and are a distinct range from Mauna Kea, from which they are separated by a plain fifteen miles in width, thickly wooded towards Hilo.

Hilo and Kailua bays are too deeply indented. At the former place two lagoons are laid down, two miles in breadth and extending inland three miles. These lagoons are mere creeks, of a few rods in width, and running but a short distance from the shore.

Kaui is replete with errors. Na Pali, the celebrated precipice, on the Chart commences at Waiohi (misspelt Waiali). Its true position is seven miles westward from that place. Hanalei bay, and the adjoining coast, and indeed much of the outline of the island, though on so small a scale as scarcely to admit of criticism, disagrees with the unpublished map of Mr. Denison, who, some years ago, thoroughly surveyed the island, at the expense of the S. I. Mission. His map is undoubtedly correct, and we hope will soon be engraved at Lahainaluna.

Koloa (on Prussian Chart Kaloa) lies three miles more to the west, Wahiawa, six miles. The coast here is decidedly wrong, from Koloa to Hanapepe, it extends westerly, with but few indentations. By Chart north west, with a bay two miles deep. From Hanapepe to Waimea (printed Weimea) north west, by Chart north northwest. The westernmost point projects three miles beyond its true position. The situations of places are grossly out of the way. Kolo lies parallel with Hanamaula. On the Chart a parallel line places it nine miles and a half to the north of it. Waimea likewise is made to lie farther north than Nawiliwili, when its true latitude is three miles south of that village. The map of the interior is but a fancy sketch, none of the mountains being correctly laid down. It would seem as if a few points of Kauai had been correctly ascertained, and the surrounding coast and country guessed from them. Doubtless those well acquainted with the other islands would detect many like mistakes. If so many occur in the best chart we have at present, it shows most conclusively the necessity of a thorough scientific survey of the group. It is true, that the present charts answer for all common purposes of navigation, and we never hear of the loss of a vessel through their incorrectness. The islands are so small, and the points touched at so few, that nautical men have but few opportunities of a practical examination of the coasts; but as they rise in importance, civilization increases, and their natural resources become developed, an accurate knowledge of all harbors, roadsteads, soils, and productions, becomes of great importance to the residents—and indirectly to their respective countries. We hope Capt. Wilkes, of the Exploring Squadron will look to this.

The Episcopal Service was read last Sunday, with a sermon at the Chapel, in a clear and impressive manner by P. A. Brinsmade, Esq., who will continue the same, until the pulpit is regularly supplied. To those whose privilege has been to have been educated in the forms and tenets of the Episcopal church, this is a most agreeable change, and cannot fail to illumine a feeling of devotion, which the barrenness of the Presbyterian form would ever fail to kindle.

A few weeks practice of the chants will give the choir the necessary experience in bringing them out properly. If this change is to be of any permanency, we recommend the use of the collection of hymns attached to the prayer book, as being infinitely superior in diction, poetry and devotion to that compiled for the use of seamen. Few collections contain so many gross deviations of metrical rules, such perversion of the king's English, with so little that can be called poetry, as the latter, and we sincerely hope it will be altogether dispensed with.

Several specimens of raw silk from the plantations at Koloa and Hanalei, have been received at Honolulu lately, which for evenness of thread, strength and gloss, are unsurpassed by the best productions of skill in the United States. They are reeled from the pure American worm, and from the cross breed of the American and China. The white specimen which has the strongest thread, is from the American. The others are of the mixed breed, and give a finer thread of a delicate straw or dark orange color of exceedingly beautiful lustre. A portion of this was reeled by the native women, and proves beyond doubt their ability to compete, (under proper management) with foreign reelers. The only hindrance to a large crop this season, may arise from a threatened scarcity of mulberry leaves.

The French Corvette La Danaide, T. Rosamel, Commandant, arrived from California on Monday last. Soon after dropping anchor, salutes were exchanged with the fort. On Thursday she was visited by Gov. Kekuanooa, who received the honors due to his rank. La Danaide will remain several weeks, and then proceed to Manila.

His Hawaiian Majesty and suite to leave Lahaina for Honolulu in a few days—so letters from Maui.

- LIST OF OFFICERS OF FRENCH CORVETTE LA DANAIDE.**
- Corvette Francaise, la Danaide, 24 canons de 20. 170 hommes d'equipage.
- TPH. DE ROSAMEL, Capitaine de Corvette.  
TAURES, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Second.  
AMY, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.  
BRUNAT, Enseign de Vaisseau.  
DE CACHARD, Enseign de Vaisseau.  
TISQUET, Enseign de Vaisseau.  
COCHE, Commis d'administration.  
LIAUTAUD, Chirurgien Major.  
LE BRILL, Eleve de 1<sup>re</sup> Classe.  
D. MAREUIL, Eleve de 1<sup>re</sup> Classe.  
GARNAUT, Eleve de 2<sup>me</sup> Classe.  
REYMONENE, Eleve de 2<sup>me</sup> Classe.  
ROUBIN, Second Chirurgien.

**To Correspondents.**

An article on the manners and customs of the natives of the Navigator's groups has been received, and will be given in a future number.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Baldwin for his attention in sending the Polynesian an account of the "Shipwrecked Japanese." It will be presented to our readers in our next number.

**MARINE NEWS.**



**PORT OF HONOLULU.**

- ARRIVED.**
- July 19, Br. brig Clementine, Bowbeys, from Hawaii.
  - " 20, French Corvette, La Danaide, 24 guns, T. Rosamel, Commandant, 19 days from Monterey.
  - " 20, Am. whale ship Nautilus, Ellis, New Bedford, 20 mo. 1,400 bbls.

The Nautilus touches here to leave Capt. Ellis, who is too ill to remain on board. The Nautilus will continue her cruise under charge of the first officer. Capt. Ellis spoke three weeks since, the St. George, Fisher, New Bedford, 10 months, 500 bbls. Also, the Cadmus, Mayhew, Fairhaven, 25 mos. 1,300 barrels.

- July 24, Am. whale ship George, Lake, New Bedford, 6 mos. 150 bbls.

- SAILED.**
- July 22, Br. brig Clementine, Bowbeys, for Hawaii.
  - " 22, Br. ship Europa, Lacy, Valparaiso.
  - " 23, Am. whale ship Nautilus, to cruise.
  - " 24, Am. whaleship George, to cruise.

**PASSENGERS.**

Per Europa, Mr. Dickson and lady.

**MEMORANDA.**

La Danaide reports ship Alert at Monterey, 27 June, 150 days from Boston via Valparaiso.

Bark Index, Scott, from Lima, same day.

Schooner Morse, Fitch, arrived 18 June, has taken Mexican colors, and is called the Nymph.

United States ship St. Louis, Forest, Commander, at Monterey, July 1, to leave in a few days for Mazatlan and Valparaiso.


**Musk.**—It is said that a grain of musk is capable of perfuming, for several years, a chamber twelve feet square without sustaining any sensible diminution of its volume or its weight. But such a chamber contains 2,985,984


cubic inches, and each cubic inch contains 1000 cubic tenths of inches, making, in all, nearly three billions, of cubic tenths of an inch. Now it is probable, indeed almost certain, that each such cubic tenth of inch of the air of the room contains one or more of the particles of the musk, and that this air has been changed many thousand of times. Imagination recoils before a computation of the number of the particles thus diffused and expended.—Yet have they altogether an appreciable weight or magnitude.

**HENRY PATY & CO.,**  
Have for sale,  
10 barrels American Beef, superior quality.  
10 bar. Am. Flour, sup. qual. (Gallego Br.)  
50 barrels California Beans.  
20 baskets Champagne.  
600 sheets Sheathing Copper, 16 and 24 oz.  
July 25. tf.

**Advertisement.**

The Teacher of the Oahu Charity School, having (within a short time) either lost or mislaid, a copy of *Parker's Progressive Exercises in Composition*; will gladly reward the individual who may have the kindness to restore the same.  
Honolulu, 24th July. 3w.

**B. PITMAN & SON,**  
Have for sale,  
 20 boxes Hyson Tea.  
12 boxes Souchong Tea.  
10 boxes Hyson Skin.  
10 barrels Fresh Flour.  
40 boxes Soap.  
July 13. tf.

**For New York.**  
 The Bark Flora, SPRING, Master, will sail for the above port, the first of August.  
For freight or passage apply to  
**LADD & Co.**  
July 11. al.

**Notice.**

Persons having in their possession books belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return them.  
**JOHN DIELL.**  
July 11, 3w.

**For Sale.**

The good Schooner CLARION, 33 tons burthen, well found in tackle and apparel; good sea-boat and fair sailer.  
Apply to  
**PEIRCE & BREWER.**  
July 11. tf.

**10,000 Coral Stone,**  
50 Piles Lime Stone,  
100 Cords Wood,  
400 bbls. Salt,  
2,000 lbs. Arrow Root,  
50 Bbls. Beans,  
20 " Corn,  
For Sale by **LADD & Co.**  
June, 6. tf.

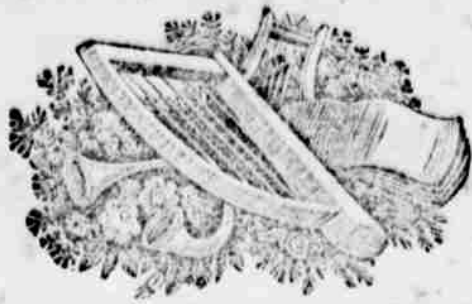
**FOR SALE.**

A Copper Riveted and Iron Bound Leather Traveling Trunk. Also, An Excellent English Fowling Piece.  
Apply to **L. H. ANTHON.**  
June 9, 1840. tf.

**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.

POETRY.



ORIGINAL.

NOVEMBER MUSINGS.

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."—Isaiah.

The gorgeous hues which autumn lent, have vanished, sad and sere  
Is Nature's robe, as though she mourned the fast departing year;  
The leafless, melancholy trees breathe forth a dirge-like tone,  
And chill winds rustle through the withered grass with plaintive moan.

Alas! the summer of my life has faded too away,  
And yet it seems as if I were a boy but yesterday,  
With heart unchilled by worldliness and brow unmarked by care,  
And every thought of my now fettered spirit free as air.

Where are the glorious visions now, that dawned upon my sight  
In early youth, when all the earth seemed beautiful and bright?  
When every hill, and rock and stream, each leaf and floweret bore  
A secret language of its own that greets me now no more!

There was then a voice of melody in every sound I heard  
When the dark forest's ancient depths by summer winds were stirred,  
And as the strong winged tempest swept across the whitening sea,  
There seemed a song of triumph in its rushing tones to me.

Those days have fled beyond recall, the world has claimed me now,  
And mingling with the multitude, before its shrine I bow;  
But yet the memory of the past I cannot quite repress,  
And smiles conceal an aching sense that all is emptiness.

Alas! for me,—my summer's prime full soon has past away,  
A 'still small voice' is whispering a warning of decay;  
And the brown and lifeless leaves with which our woodland paths are strown  
Remind me that a doom like theirs ere long must be my own.

A mournful note seems borne along upon the evening gale,  
It strikes upon my startled ear like nature's dying wail;  
And with the deepening shades of night, there comes a burthening gloom  
That to my saddened spirit speaks of parting, and the tomb.

But brighter, better thoughts than these, within my heart arise,  
As turning from this changeeful earth I look toward the skies;  
The grass may wither, and the flower may fade before the blast,  
But the word of promise by our God, shall stand forever fast!

J. P. C.

American Domestics, &c.

- 50 Bales 4-4 Brown Cotton,
15 do. 3-4 do. do.
4 Cases Indigo Blue Drills,
10 Bales Brown do.
2 Cases White do.
15 do. Blue Cottons 4-4

- 2 do. Cotton Thread,
6 do. Fine Cambric,
1 do Check Muslin,
1 do. Cotton Hosiery,
1 do. Woollen do.
4 do. Prints, ass'd.

ALSO,

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

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Honolulu, June 6, 1840.

HENRY PATY & Co.,

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

DRY GOODS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

MEDICINES, &c.

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

PROVISIONS.

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

FURNITURE.

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

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Waggon and Harness — 600 Sheets Sheathing Copper — 2 M.

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

ALSO,

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

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

Honolulu, May 28, 1840.

THOMAS CUMMINS,

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

HARD WARE.

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

PAINTS.

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

STATIONERY.

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

SUNDRIES.

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

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

LADD & Co.

Have for sale. 100 Tons Sugar, 20,000 Galls. Molasses,

- 2,000 Do. Syrup,
60 Pr. Ox Bows,
1 Case Riding Saddles,
1 do Paint Brushes,
4 Casks Tin Ware ass'd,
6 Kegs Cooper's Rivets,
2 Tons Steel, ass'd,
15 Cooking Stoves,
14 Coils Lead Pipe,
2 Tons Zinc,
600 lbs. Brass Kettles,
15 Half bbls. Coal Tar,
20 Chal. Coal,
100 Coils Cordage,
200 lbs Sewing Twine,
20 Bolts Canvass,
60 Kegs Paint, ass'd,
1 Case German Tumblers,
10 Kegs Tobacco,
Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale the following Goods, on reasonable Terms, viz:— Prints — Gingham, — Brown Blue and white Cottons — Brown and Blue Cotton Drilling — Linen Drill — White Cambric — Shirting Stripes — Hosiery — Suspenders — Bone Buttons — Wick yarn — Nankeens — Cotton and Linen Thread — Combs — Shoes — Shoe Blacking — Colored Pongee Hkds. — Nankeen Clothing — Colored Shirts, &c., &c.

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

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

ALSO,

On hand, Koa Shingles, good quality Koa Lumber, 20,000 lbs. Sandwich Island arrow root. Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf

PEIRCE & BREWER,

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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

NORTH PACIFIC.

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

LADD & Co.

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

CHURCH MUSIC.

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

June 10. tf.

WANTED.

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