

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. JARVES, Editor.

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THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

Continued from page 6.

The right whale, which, with the sperm, constitutes the principal object pursued by the whale fishery, is of the largest class. Many which were taken in 1761, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is stated, produced two hundred and thirty barrels of oil; and as the ships then employed did not exceed sixty tons burden, the capture of a single whale constituted a full cargo. The bone from a whale of this size, sometimes weighed 3000 pounds, each of which was worth a dollar, and the ribs were frequently ten feet in length. Their food consists of a species of animal not larger than a spider, and similar in form, called "bret," which swim near the surface of the water, and tinge it for acres with a reddish cast. The difference between the right whale and the sperm is noticed at a distance by the manner of its spout: for while the right whale has two spout holes, and throws the water in two perpendicular streams, that widen as they rise, which is also true of the "hump-back" and the "fin-back," the sperm whale spouts in a single stream, that is thrown forward from its head, at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

A sperm whale, of the length of sixty feet, usually has a body, the largest part of which is about twenty-four feet in circumference, while the distance from one point of the tail to the other is not less than seven feet. The length of the fin of a whale of this size, is about three feet and a half, and fourteen feet will scarcely measure the length of the jaw-bone. The spout holes, or nostrils, are situated about ten inches from the end of the nose.—From that point to the eyes, the distance is not less than fourteen feet. The color of the skin is dark, being about the thickness of one inch, the blubber on the ribs being five inches, and that upon the breast nine inches, the proportion of the blubber being about one sixth part of the whole of the animal.

The sperm whale, which it is well known is the most valuable species connected with this traffic, we shall now consider. The head of this animal, constituting one third part of the size of the body, exhibits a very blunt appearance, with a front like the breakwater of a ship, and at its junction with the neck is a large hump or bunch, which the whalers call "the bunch of the neck." Here, at what might be denominated in a quadruped the shoulder, we find the thickest part of the body; maintaining that bulk for about one third of its length, it reaches what is called the "small," or beginning of the tail. Here a hump is also seen, and from that point a smaller series of ridges runs down towards the extremity, which, at the commencement of the "flukes" or extreme fins of the tail, is not larger than the body of a man. The "flukes" consist of two triangular fins, about six feet and twelve or fourteen feet broad in the largest size, that would appear like the tail of a fish, were it not that undulation is perceived between them, and that their position is horizontal. The great power of the muscles which direct them with the main body, and the fact that they can be moved with ease by the whale, render them a formidable weapon of defence, and an object of terror to the whaleman, who often becomes the victim of their fury. The head, when viewed in front, presents a broad, somewhat flattened surface. On the side near the extremity of the head is the

spout hole, which, in the dead animal, appears in form like the letter S. In the upper part of the head is a large triangular cavity which is called the "case," containing the oily fluid that after death is congealed into a yellow granulated mass, the spermaceti. Beneath the case and the nostril, is a thick mass of substance, elastic in its nature, which is called the "junk," and formed of a cellular tissue, and infiltrated with fine sperm oil and spermaceti. The mouth extends throughout the whole length of the head, containing in the lower jaw forty-two teeth of formidable dimensions, and when open, it is as capacious as a good-sized bedchamber, and the roof is covered with a sort of coarse hair, which serves them to filtrate their food. The throat, unlike that of the Greenland whale, is large enough to admit the body of a full-grown man. The eyes are small, in proportion to the bulk of the body, are situated far back on each side of the head, and are furnished with eyelids, the lower ones being moveable. A short distance behind the head are placed the swimming paws or fins, which appear to serve them not so much for the purpose of swimming as to hold their young, and direct their motion through the water. The size of a full-grown sperm whale is estimated from good authority to be about eighty-four feet in length; the depth of the head from eight to nine feet, and the breadth five to six feet; the swimming paws or fins about six feet long and three broad; and the circumference of the body thirty-six feet. The skin of the sperm whale is smooth, without scales, although in those which are old it appears wrinkled. The color of the skin is dark throughout the greater part of its surface, but especially so on the upper part of the head, the back, and near the flukes, where it is quite black; while on the sides it assumes a lighter tint, and on the breast it becomes silvery gray. Aged "bulls," as they are termed by whalers, frequently have a portion of gray on the nose, above the fore part of the upper jaw, and these are then said by whalers to be "gray-headed." Beneath the skin is the blubber or fat, which is, on the breast of the largest whale, about fourteen inches thick, but on most of the other parts of the body only eight inches. This blubber, encircling the body, and termed by the sailors "the blanket," is of a light yellow color, and when melted down, supplies the sperm oil, affording not only buoyancy to the animal, but also a protection from the changes of the climate. The ordinary food of this species of whale appears to be a sort of cuttle-fish called the squid, which they probably secure by descending a certain distance into the ocean, and opening their jaws, allow these animals to accumulate within their mouths, when they swallow them.

The common motion of the whale is slow, swimming as they do at the rate of from two to four miles an hour, being propelled by an oblique action of the flukes, like the operation of sculling in the water, their fins being used only as directors. This mode of swimming enables them to propel themselves about seven miles an hour; but the greatest speed is attained by striking the water with the broad flat surface of the flukes perpendicularly, when at each time that the blow is made with the inferior surface of the flukes, the head of the whale sinks down the depth of eight or ten feet, and when it is reversed, it rises out of the water nearly the same distance, the action allowing him a motion of from ten to twelve

miles an hour. When disturbed suddenly, however, the whale has the power of disappearing immediately from the surface in a horizontal position, by striking upwards with his fins and tail.

The question has long been mooted, as it is well known, whether a whale is a fish; and this question is founded on the peculiarity of its physical conformation. Unlike fish in general, its blood is warm; it inhales the air, it calves, suckles, and protects its young. In a calm, and when the water is smooth, the first part of the whale which appears is a dark-colored pyramidal mass which is called the hump, projecting two or three feet out of the water. At uniform intervals, the nose is seen upon the surface, and from its extremity the spout is thrown up, appearing at a distance low and bushy, and formed by minute particles of water lodged in the nostrils, and the condensation of aqueous vapor which is thrown from the lungs. This spout is ejected from the blow-hole slowly and continuously for the space of three seconds, and can be seen in clear weather at a distance of four or five miles from the masthead of a ship. In the case of the sperm whale, the spout is thrown in sudden jets, is thin, and is ejected at a considerable height in a perpendicular direction; and when alarmed, with greater rapidity, and to a much greater height.

The uniformity which pervades the motions of the whale is quite remarkable.—The time which is required in the performance of the several acts to which it is accustomed, is minutely regular in the sperm whale, and the fisherman, by accurately observing the motions of the individual, can easily judge the period which it will occupy to exercise them. When the whale has spouted, the nose sinks beneath the water immediately. The air again fills the chest silently in the sperm whale; but in the fin-back, this act is performed with a loud noise, as of air rushing suddenly into a small orifice. In a large "bull whale," the time occupied from one spout to another is ten seconds. During six of these the nostril remains below the surface of the water; the inspiration occupies one second, and the expiration three seconds. At each breathing time the whale makes from sixty to seventy expirations, and remains upon the surface about ten minutes. At the termination of the breathing time, the part between the hump and flukes appears above the water in a curved and convex position; the head sinking under the surface, the flukes are thrown high into the air, with a motion called by the sailors "peaking the flukes," and the body, thus obtaining a perpendicular position, suddenly disappears from the surface of the ocean. The common period in which a whale remains under water, is an hour and ten minutes, although some will exceed that time, yet these are but rare exceptions. From these facts it is perceived that in the sperm whale about one seventh part of the time is expended in respiration. The habits of the female whales are somewhat different. They remain under the water generally about twenty minutes, make thirty or forty expirations while they are on the surface, which is about four minutes, and consume about one fifth part of the time in expiration.

The period of expiration is, however, often varied when the approach of a boat, or any other circumstance, tends to alarm the whale. In this case, although he has made but half his number of expirations, he disappears in a horizontal position, leaving a vortex where his body before

floated, but it is soon seen near the surface completing his usual number. This downward motion is effected by powerful strokes with his swimming paws and flukes; and in that motion which has been described and which is termed by the sailors "going with the head out," the spout is thrown up at every time—it appears above the surface, and the piration is more hurried and unequal. It is somewhat extraordinary that so huge an animal as the whale should be easily alarmed, yet such is the fact; and when intimidated by the approach of a ship, it appears to search for all objects near it by moving its tail in a wide sweep from side to side on the surface. When a harpoon is struck into its side, he often turns over and over in the water, and thus frequently winds an immense length of rope around him. His positions are various. Sometimes he assumes a perpendicular position, with only his head above water, seemingly for the purpose of surveying the broad expanse of his watery home, when his head seen at a distance resembles a huge black rock in the ocean. At other times he turns over on his side, to view a ship or any other object which is approaching; the rays of the sun striking directly upon his eye, and seeming to enable him to see a greater distance. At other times the whale appears to exercise itself by beating the water with its tail into foam, which, of course, can be seen at a great distance. A more curious habit which marks the whale is that of leaping completely out of the water, or "breaching," as it is called, that appears to be effected by descending to a certain depth, and working his tail by powerful strokes, that are increased near the surface until the whole body is projected out to an angle of 45 degrees. This action is probably caused by its attempt to rid its body of the sucking fish and other animals which adhere to its surface, or of avoiding the encounters of the swordfish, its greatest enemy, while the "thresher" attacks it from below, and thus prevents it from descending.

The habits of the sperm whale are peculiar. They herd in large schools, the females being protected by from one to three of the other species. The males appear jealous of intrusion, and fight with great power to prevent it. The large whales generally go alone in search of food, and when seen in company, are supposed to be travelling from one feeding ground to the other. These large whales being quite incautious, are easily overcome, and even after the plunge of the harpoon, often lay exposed to their destroyers like a log of wood, scarcely appearing to feel the blow. Sometimes, however, they are found possessing extraordinary courage, doing dreadful havoc with their principal weapons, their jaws and tails. The breed at all seasons, producing one and sometimes two at a birth, the size of their cubs being, when first born, from twelve to fourteen feet. The females are much smaller than the other sex, being not more than one fifth part as great. These manifest strong attachment to their young, taking them under their fins, and urging them to escape from danger. Their attachment to each other is no less remarkable, and when one is wounded, its companions will remain around her to the last, so that they often fall a sacrifice to their affection.—The attachment on the part of the young towards its parent is no less extraordinary, and they are often seen around the ship for hours after their parents have fal-

len a prey to the harpoon. The males swim in schools until they are about three fourths grown, when they separate and seek their prey upon the ocean alone.—The difference between them and the female droves is evident and striking from the fact that when one of their number is struck it is left to its fate, scarcely an instance being known of its companions having "heaved to." They are cunning and shy, and accordingly are more difficult to take, as from their vigor and activity, great despatch is necessary in order to give them no opportunity to recover from the terror and fright occasioned by the blow of the harpoon. One single circumstance may here be mentioned, that the whale, both great and small, appears to have the power of communicating intelligence to its kind when any danger approaches, for the distance of four, five, or even seven miles; but the mode in which this is done has never been ascertained.

We shall not here enter into a description of the "fin-back" whale, an animal of larger size than the sperm, but so uncertain and active in its motions as to elude the most expert whale fishermen.

The "right whale," another species, which, with the sperm whale, constitutes the most prominent staple of our whale fishery, we have considered. It is similar in its general form to the sperm, and possesses the same general habits, although the oil extracted from it is of inferior quality. There are also other species, such as the razor-back, the broad-nosed whale, and the beaked whale, and species of a smaller kind, to which we shall merely allude.

The wide domain of the ocean is the home of the whale, and we find it spouting in every latitude of the sea, from the icebergs of Greenland to the African coast. It is admitted, however, that the sperm whale is seldom seen in the colder latitudes, confining itself to the more genial climates, while the Greenland whale, which is of extraordinary size, appears to delight in tumbling among the mountains of ice which float in the region of the north pole. We find the whale fishermen hurling the harpoon upon the coast of New Zealand, as well as New Holland, near the shores of Peru and Madagascar, Chili and California, Japan and the China Sea, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. It is indeed not unusual for the whaling ships from our American ports to ransack the world for their gigantic prey, entirely circumnavigating the globe, although the enterprises of the British whale fishermen are directed more particularly to the coast of colder climates.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Honolulu, Saturday, June 25, 1841.

A rage for opening shops seems to have taken hold of the good people of this town, and has been carried to such an extent that there is now scarcely a street or avenue but what can boast its house of merchandize.—Trades, however lucrative, are deserted to fill the mercantile ranks. As far as this is the result of a real increase of business in the place, a supply in proportion only to the demand, we rejoice at it, and wish these enterprises all success. But the query arises is it so? If not, it will result either in a very general reduction of profits, to such an extent as to drive from the business the smaller dealers, those who perhaps have embarked their all in it, or else produce a competition destructive of the best interests of all. Every one will allow that unless there can be a great and permanent increase of exports, there will be but little encouragement for business in future. The visit of the Exploring Squadron gave a vigorous but transient impulse to the business of the place, by putting a large sum of money in circulation among the natives. But if business here is to depend upon the wants of the ship-

ping, it will remain in a very precarious state; some years languishing to almost nothing, at others brisk and profitable. This year, owing to the low prices and stagnation of business in the United States, and the competition between merchants of rival nations, this market has been flooded with goods, and prices reduced proportionably, while the number among whom the reduced profits are to be divided has increased two fold. In addition to this the market of California, upon which the merchants here have mostly depended to dispose of their surplus stock of goods, has been by a decree of the Governor of this year virtually closed, and our warehouses are filled with what in common seasons could have been disposed of there to an advantage. It is very evident that if this state of things should continue, losses must accrue somewhere, consequently it behoves those who are doing well now, to examine closely before they venture upon uncertain grounds. Industry, economy and temperance are as sure paths to fortune in a trade, as in a profession.

But we commenced this article rather to examine into the present sources of business, and future prospects for these islands, rather than to enter into a disquisition upon a subject which must be as evident to all our readers as to ourselves. Business here depends upon the wants of the inhabitants, and their ability to pay depends now, principally upon the wants of the shipping, and upon the articles raised for export. The inhabitants of this Archipelago may be reckoned at 100,000, of which perhaps not one third are clothed to any considerable extent, and that number mostly with the cheapest American fabrics. The consumption of fine goods is very limited. The average number of ships that recruit here annually may be reckoned at from 60 to 70, spending from \$700 to \$800 each, say \$50,000 inclusive, most of which goes into the hands of the natives. The consumption of the products of the country by the residents cannot vary much from that sum, consequently we have \$100,000, and in addition to this the staple products of the country to pay for the importations. Up to Aug. 17, 1840 the imports amounted to \$218,000 while the exports to the same date including supplies to shipping amounted only to \$75,000, leaving a large balance either to be shipped away, or to wait until the natives have acquired the means of purchasing.

These facts are sufficient to shew that until an export is found for the country, business will never increase to any great or permanent extent, as the natives will not have the means of consumption. Consequently those who have the real interests of the islands at heart, cannot do better than to afford every encouragement to agricultural enterprise. Instead of clogging them with heavy land-rents, short leases, and impeding their advancement by injudicious legislative enactments, bounties had better be offered, and even land given upon the condition of cultivating it. Not only the people but the government derive an income from every dollar of foreign capital invested here. As the demand for labor increases, wages rise, and their civilization keeps pace with their purse. The prospects for an increased export, and an awakening to the industry of the country, were never better than at the present time, still it will be years before all the means that are now here of developing the resources of the country are brought into full tide of successful operation. People generally prefer the more immediate gains of traffic to the distant but sure results of agricultural investments. Those who engage in the latter deserve well of their countrymen and of this nation. They put to work the bone and sinew of the country, and by investing their gains in this manner add to the nation's wealth. There are now but two iron sugar mills in operation, which will probably not turn out this season more than

250 tons of sugar. The large iron mill, which came by the Gloucester can turn out four tons of sugar daily; when this with the two others that have been recently imported have been set up, and sufficient land cultivated to keep them supplied with cane, they with the others already here will be able to manufacture eight tons or more, daily, and turn out upwards of one thousand tons yearly. In addition to this, the silk business in certain places bids fair to yield handsome returns, as does also the coffee. Two mills for extracting the kukui oil, and a cotton gin capable of cleansing 400 lbs. daily have been recently imported; the former of which are destined for Koloa, Kauai, where they will speedily be put up. Thus we have the prospect of having the amount of exports more than quadrupled, while profitable employment will be furnished to thousands who now scarce glean a living from a scanty kalo patch, or meagre potato field.

The success and increase then of the commercial business depending so much upon that of the agricultural, it is important that all should appreciate its value, and not in the attempt to accumulate money too fast, fall into the greater error of neglecting those interests, upon the basis of which their own prospects will depend. The recent mercantile catastrophes in the United States, show conclusively the folly and sad effects of overdoing trade, while the farming interests during that period have prospered.

The United States Exploring Squadron, though fitted out as a peaceful expedition, and with small armaments, has done more fighting and been engaged in more contests, than probably the remainder of the navy for the last ten years. At the Fijiis from 70 to 100 men were killed on the part of the natives, at the King's Mill group, from 12 to 20—and at the Samoa, several villages were burnt. Besides these many petty attacks have been repulsed without any known loss of life.

Many individuals in the United States may be inclined from ignorance of the character of savages, to condemn these acts as cruel and unnecessary, but those acquainted with all the circumstances, will consider them proper, and called for by the treacherous disposition of the natives themselves. It has been found in every case, by those who have had to deal with them, that forbearance was attributed to fear, and served only to prompt them to fresh attacks, and that the only way to secure good treatment, was by vigorous and decided measures, which should shew them the superiority of the foe with whom they sought to contend. Lieut Underwood, and Midshipman Henry at the Fijiis, and the sailor at Drummond's Island, King's Mill group, it will be remembered, were surprised and massacred in the most treacherous manner, and while apparently on the most friendly terms with the murderers. Such would have been the fate of every man in the ships, could the natives have compassed their designs; consequently the only resource was to teach them a severe lesson by bringing upon them the fate they designed for others. On every occasion when opportunity offered, the natives have been treated in the most favorable manner, presents distributed among them, and no effort left untried to impress them with the idea of the good will of the white man, and thus to secure for all future visitors, kind treatment from them in return. But wherever the natives have been found in their original state, unchanged by intercourse with foreigners, or unblest by the efforts of missionaries, their disposition has ever been the same. Governed but by fear or selfish motives of personal interest, they never let slip an opportunity of theft, which often led to a worse crime. Even the inhabitants of the low coral islands, who apparently had never before seen a white man, and while trembling from fear, attempted to worship their

visitors as beings of another world, could not repress their inclination for thieving. Consequently, it was equally as much the duty of the commanders to impress upon the natives the determination of their government not to allow any unfriendly act, or treacherous conduct to pass unnoticed, as to cultivate a kindly understanding with them. If the latter principle with barbarians is generally founded only upon the former. Not least of the benefits which will accrue from this cruise is the impression which has been made upon the savage tribes, that neither time nor distance will prevent them from suffering a just retribution for any hostile acts on their part towards those who may be upon their shores—while at the same time they will be rewarded for all deeds of kindness or hospitality; and thus finding it for their interests to practice humanity towards others, they will be led to be more merciful among themselves.

Besides the great additions which the gentlemen of the scientific corps will add to the several departments, by their thorough researches, and extensive collections in all branches of natural history, as well as of navigation will have been freed from many imaginary dangers, by the expulsion from charts of islands and shoals supposed to exist, while the positions of others being accurately determined, the mariner will be enabled to push more boldly upon his way. Drummond's Island was found to be by A. Rowson's chart, 100 miles out of its true position, and the French surveys in that direction were singularly incorrect, having been taken by running hastily past the islands, instead of taking proper positions on all sides, for securing an accurate survey of all their coasts and reefs.

The surveys of the islands inhabited by warlike and ferocious tribes are attended with much fatigue and danger. Parties are frequently out from twenty to forty days in open boats, exposed to all vicissitudes of weather, from damp, cold, and stormy nights when they are obliged to remain in the boats for fear of surprise from the natives to the scalding heat of noonday sun, when they have to tramp over sand beaches, or wade on the sharp stones of the reefs exposed to its full power. The thermometer in the sun at the King's Mill group stood at 159° F. In addition to these labors, the intense anxiety of mind which an officer is obliged to endure, not only to perfect his work, but to preserve the healths of his men and their lives from any sudden and unexpected attack of the natives. Night and day they must be prepared, for no proofs of friendliness on their part can be relied upon as sincere. The changes of climate are frequent. All this considered, it speaks well for the care of the commanders, and their arrangements, that the general health of all on board has been so good since they left the United States. Compared with the cruise of the early navigators who frequently lost half of their crews from disease and hostile attacks, it would seem wonderful, did not the great improvements in ship building, and the care with which vessels at the present time are fitted out, and the experience gained in long voyages, fully account for such favorable results. May the same Providence which has thus far guided them with so much honor to themselves and usefulness to others, still continue to shield them from harm and restore them in health and safety to their homes and friends. Nobler hearts and more generous spirits never bore their country's flag amid the perils of the deep, or the dangers of the land—God bless them.

SINGULAR. There is a little dog in the town that was born without a tail, and did very well notwithstanding, though if he should become a remarkable dog, and some body should attempt to write the tale of his life, it could be said of him, that living without a tail he wagged, but dying, his tale he hid behind him.

robberies and Housebreaking are becoming the order of the night again. Several persons, within a few nights past, have been taken into and robbed, in the most daring manner. It behooves all to be on the alert to secure the villains, for notwithstanding the frequency and daring nature of their attempts, they have never been detected, although frequently seen.

His Hawaiian Majesty and Her Excellency Kekauloahi and suites, left on Monday last in the ship Bartholomew Gosnold on their way to Kauai. We hope that an examination of the agricultural enterprises at that quarter, will favorably impress them towards their general introduction and engagement in their kingdom.

The annual meeting of the king and chiefs which commenced April 1st, was adjourned on the 30th ult. after a busy and interesting session, having made some important modifications in the existing laws, besides passing a number of new acts. They also have agreed to establish something like penitentiaries, for the reformation of criminals, where the inmates shall receive regular instruction in some profitable labor, and also in morals and religion. Of course it will be many years before the government will have acquired sufficient experience to combine in a judicious and effective manner, the principles of reformation and punishment—still it is an interesting step, and one which may prove of great service to the country. It will effectually do away with the reproach so often cast upon them, of being governed in their views of justice by mere mercenary motives, and of degrading their subjects, by submitting them to brutal treatment, and disgraceful labor.

The subjects of the new Edicts are summarily these.

1. An act to prevent horseracing in the public streets.
2. An act respecting mischievous cattle.
3. An act respecting domestic servants.
4. An act respecting debts and interest upon them.
5. An act respecting vagrants.
6. An act respecting apprenticeship.
7. An act respecting lost property.
8. An act respecting property in trust.
9. An act respecting the rights of parents.
10. An act regulating the manner of collecting debts.
11. An act relating to the hire of laborers.
12. A law respecting partnerships.
13. An act relating to crimes not mentioned in the printed laws.
14. An act to regulate the labor of criminals.
15. General Harbor laws.
16. Particular harbor laws for Honolulu.
17. Particular harbor laws for Lahaina.
18. An act to prevent noise in the streets by night.
19. An act respecting gambling.
20. An act relating to Forgery.
21. An act relative to counterfeit coins.
22. An act respecting perjury.
23. An act respecting quarrels and assaults.
24. An act respecting lewdness.
25. School laws entirely remodelled.

These laws will be published as soon as they may be, and most of them go into operation when proclaimed, and whether proclaimed or not are all to take effect on the 1st of September.

On board the U. S. S. St. Louis, while she lay at Lahaina, last April.

A negro steward from one of the whalers in port, came on board, and inquired of Capt. Forrest.

Capt. F. "What's your name?"
 Negro. "Pompey, Sar," with a shake of the head, and a pull at his woolly locks.
 Capt. F. "What do you want of me?"
 "Satisfaction, Sar—my captain bears upon me, and hazes me about—have you any, Sar?"

"Let us hear your story."
 "One day when off the Cape, the mate made an error in his longitude. I looked it up, and told the captain of it. He

looked it over and said 'So I have, Pompey—where did you learn your navigation?'—
 'Studied it ashore, Sar.' Soon after, the mate came up, and says to me, 'what's the longitude?' I told him that the captain had made an error; and it was so and so. Captain overheard it and came to me, and said, 'much learning has made you mad—you know too much for a nigger—I shall make you cook,' and he made me do cook's and steward's duty both. After that I had no peace, Sar—he bore down upon me—tied me up in the rigging, 'cause I worked up ship's reckoning—hurt my feelings deffully before the crew, Sar."

Capt. F. "How did you work up the longitude?"

P. "Got an Epitome Sar," strongly accenting the o.

Capt. F. "A what?" (thinking he meant some kind of disease.)

P. "An Epi tome Sar."

Capt. F. "What?"

P. "Epi tome Sar."

Capt. F. "Ah! an epitome. Can you take a lunar?"

P. (Scratching his head,) I guess—I don't know—think can Sar—'bout as quick as any body—four different ways, Sar."

Capt. F. Why Pompey, you are quite an astronomer."

P. (Proudly,) "That's what the people call me, Sar."

Capt. F. "Well, what do you want me to do for you?"

"Satisfaction for such treatment. It is too bad."

Capt. F. "You are just the nigger I want on board the St. Louis. I'll take you here."

P. Looking frightened at such an unexpected way of putting an end to his troubles, and not at all relishing the idea of a transfer to a man-of-war, said—"Sar, don't mean to complain of captain; treats me well now—thought I ought to have satisfaction for tying me to the rigging; guess I'll go."

"Stop. I have got no teacher on board. I should like you for Professor of Mathematics," said Capt. F., looking around upon the group of young gentlemen who were listening to the conversation.

This was said with such a serious countenance that they, who had been scarce able to restrain their mirth before, burst into a roar of laughter, under the fire of which Pompey made off with himself, and nothing more was heard of him, his scientific attainments, or his being "borne down upon" afterwards.

A CARD.

Dr. Judd takes this method of acknowledging the receipt of Sixty-five dollars in cash from two individuals belonging to the U. S. Ship Peacock, to be expended agreeably to the instructions of the donors, for the cause of education at Honolulu; also an article of clothing now in the hands of a merchant to be sold for the same object.
 June 21.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
 June 19. Haw. Sch. Hawaii, Hilo.
 24. Haw. Sch. Paalua, Kauai.

SAILED.
 June 19. Haw. Sch. Paalua, Kauai.
 21. U. S. Ship Peacock, W. Hudson, Commander, Columbia River.
 " U. S. Sch. Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, Columbia River.
 " American Whaleship Bartholomew Gosnold, Russell, Kauai.

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B. Pitman & Son,
 Have for sale on reasonable terms, viz., English and American Prints. Gingham. Printed Muslins. White, Brown and Blue

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

GROCERIES.

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

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts. Bench Planes. Braces and Bits. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c. Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware.
 Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

Received per Lama, from Boston, and on hand.

- 20 Cases 4-4 Indigo blue Cottons
 - 3 " 3-4 do. do.
 - 20 " 3-4 Chickopee Cottons
 - 1 " Linen fold Cottons
 - 2 " Bleached Cotton Drill
 - 4 " York and Satin Jeans
 - 1 " Ticking
 - 30 Bolts Am. Cotton Duck
 - 2 Cases Merrimack blue Prints
 - 1 " Orange Prints
 - 2 " Furniture Chintz
 - 1 " Linen Coats, &c.
 - 1 " Marseilles Quilts
 - 1 " Cotton Hdks.
 - 5 " Cotton Thread
 - 1 " Pink Cambric
 - 1 Can Copal Varnish
 - 20 doz. Swaim's Panacea
 - 2 Cases Table Salt, in small boxes
 - 80 doz. Cider, packed in table salt
 - 5 Bbls. Linseed Oil
 - 20 doz. Olive Oil
 - 40 " tin boxes Seidlitz Powders
 - 2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine
 - 3 Cases Friction Matches
 - 500 Boxes Soap
 - 10 doz. Hock Wine
 - 20 " Champagne
 - 2 Cases Loaf Sugar
 - 1 Cask Coffee
 - 10 qr. Casks Sicily Madeira Wine
 - 10 Boxes Pipes
 - 20 Sides Sole Leather
 - 4 " Patent "
 - 12 Morocco Skins and Binding Leather
 - 1 Box Shoe Thread—1 bbl. shoe Pegs
 - 50 Ox Bows—50 doz. Axe Handles
 - 2 Cases Fur Hats and Caps
 - 10 Packages Hard Ware assorted
- Also many other articles too numerous to mention.

PEIRCE & BREWER.

April 10, 1841. t. f.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

Have for Sale

Brown Linen. Super Webb Braces. Super India Rubber Braces. Cotton Bandanna Hdks. Large Cotton Flag Hdks. Imitation Pongee Hdks. Colored Cotton Half Hose. White Cotton Half Hose. Imitation Linen Cambric Hdks. Super Linen Cambric Hdks. Large Choppas. White and Brown Linen Thread. Russia Sheet-ing. Ravens Duck. White Linen Drills. French Linen. Mourning Lawns. Black Bombazine. Colored Bombazine. Russia Diaper. Check Muslin. Jaconet Muslin. Check Cambric. Stripe Cambric. White Cambric. Super White Linen. Birds Eye Diaper. Linen Damask. Printed Linen Drills. Stripe Linen Drills. Assorted Sewing Silk. Stay Lacings. Pearl Shirt But-

tons. White Suspender Buttons. Pea Jacket Buttons. Figured Vest Buttons. Figured Coat Buttons. Black Silk Cravats. Patent Pins. Crash. Mous. de Laine. Vestings. Pantaloon Check. Summer Cloth. Plaid Cape de Lyons. Fine Erminet. Broadcloth. Black. Satin Stripe Chally. Ladies' Gloves. Ladies Scarfs. Pressed Crapes. Swiss Figured Muslin. French Muslins. Saleratus. Dried Apples Sardines. Nutmegs. Allspice. Claret Wine. Champagne Wine. Madeira Wine. Malmsey Wine, extra. Sicily Madeira Wine. Old Port Wine. Sherry Wine. Window Glass. Paste Blacking. Pipes. Half Spanish Cigars. Best Spanish Cigars. Raisins. Salad Oil. Cassia. Soap. Champagne Cider. D. B. Stout. Ale. Nails. Gaiter Boots. Gentlemen's Calf Boots. Cambleteens. Farina Cologne. Fine Ivory Combs. Tooth Brushes. An assortment of Stationery. Ladies' Kid Shoes. Ladies' Kid Slippers. Ladies' Bronze Slippers. Best Cavendish Tobacco. Short Twist Tobacco. Fine Cut Tobacco. Long Twist Tobacco.

Patent Match Boxes and Wax Tapers. A select assortment of Cut and Pressed Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Cake Dishes, Lamps, Tumblers, Door Knobs, Salts, etc. Also a good assortment of Hard Ware.
 Honolulu, May 27, 1841. eptf.

Now Landing from Ship Gloucester

AND FOR SALE BY
LADD & CO.

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

E. H. BOARDMAN,
 Watchmaker and Jeweller.

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

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

Honolulu, June 12, 1841. tf.

AUCTION.

On Monday, June 25th, at the Store of PEIRCE & BREWER, will be sold a variety of articles, consisting of Brown Sheetings—Bleached do.—Brown Drill—Scarlet Flannel—Colored Cambric—Pilot and Navy Bread—American Shingles—Window Frames—Lot of Tin and Iron Ware—Lot Books &c. &c.

For particulars see Auction Bills.
 F. W. THOMPSON, Auct.
 Honolulu, June 24, 1841.

LUMBER, & C.

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

SELECTED.

SPOT OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DEATH. The rock is somewhat insulated, and at high tide the water breaks over its summit. It is said to be, at present, not one-fourth its original size, as almost every visiter, for a number of years, has been in the habit of carrying away a fragment of it as a relic. A French man-of-war, which was lately here, is said to have taken off about a ton of it; and some Spaniards, who visited the island several years since, not only took specimens of the rock, but the whole ship's company knelt upon it, and offered up a prayer for the hero's soul.—*Townsend's Sporting Tour in the Rocky Mountains.*

The London Review contains the following just tribute to the father of American independence.

"Since the reign of Washington in the respect and admiration of mankind, the standard of heroic greatness has been changed—real action has taken the place of theatrical; public life is no longer a stage to strut and mouth on, but a true life, aimed with the same true judgments, as that of the simplest citizen, open to the winds of heaven, to the sun, and to the falling rain."

CURIOUS AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We see it stated in a foreign periodical, that Signor Bertelli, a rich landed proprietor in Piedmont, has discovered a method by which he can make silk worms spin red or blue cocoons at pleasure. So that the silk is dyed naturally with one or the other of these colors, not only of surpassing beauty but indestructible. Signor Bertelli keeps his discovery a secret; but it is supposed to consist in some particular preparation of the mulberry leaves on which he feeds his worms.

SUBLIME AND AFFECTING. We find the following sentence in an exchange paper. It describes the heroine of a story who had just recovered from a fainting fit. "And rising to her feet with a majestic mein, and a smile of angelic sweetness, she seated herself by the tea urn, and performed the honors of her uncle's table to the satisfaction of all concerned."

A troublesome sitter to an eminent portrait painter puzzled himself and plagued the artist in determining whether he should be painted on panel or canvas. "But how would you have me drawn?" He at last asked the irritated man of talent. "On wood, sir," roared the latter: such a fellow as you should be drawn on nothing but a hurdle."

The spread of tetotalism has seriously affected the revenue in those parts of Ireland where it has been introduced. The excise collection in Cork district is £23,000 deficient compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; and the Fermoy collection shows a deficiency of £11,000 for the same period.

CONVERSATION.—Nothing betrays a greater degree of ignorance of the world, of the human heart, and of good manners, than the assumption of a self-sufficient, dictatorial tone in conversation. Every man should consider that his opinions are not oracles, but they are generally liable to be disputed

Advertisements.

HENRY PATY & CO.

Have for sale a large variety of Staple and Fancy Goods, (selected expressly for this market, by a Lady long resident here), among which may be found

Plain, Figured Colored, and Florence Silk—Pink, Stamped and other Satins—French Crape—Black Bombazine—Figured and Satin-Stripe Shally—Paradise Mousline De Laine—Plaid Swiss Muslin—Black Satin and other Vestings, super quality—5-4 Silk Star Blond—5-4 Silk Black Square Net—Fancy Prints—Thibet M. De Laine, Silk and Large Net Shawls—Silk, Merino, Shally, Pic-nic, Gauze and Louisine Scarfs—French Muslin, and Lace Wrought Collars and Capes—Ladies Open Work Lisle Hose—Blond Quilling—Black Blond Footing—Green Lace Veils—1-4 Length Kid and White Mohair Gloves—Linen Cambrie Handkfs—Ladies Cravats—Lisle Edging—Blk

Neck Ties—French Cuffs—Head Bands—Victoria Robes—Bonnet Fronts and Crowns—Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, Silk, Garniture, Cap, Belt, Plain, Figured, and Velvet Ribbons, splendid assortment—Stay Tapes and Lacets—Stay Backs—Steel Busks—Black Silk Frogs—Super White Spool Cotton—Hemming's Needles—Scissors, assorted—Silver Thimbles—Strawberry Emeries—Inlaid Shell Card Cases—Fancy Almond, Peach and other Soaps—Black Silk Braids—Piping Cord—Linen Floss 6 dozen Pasteboards—White Wax—Children's Red and White Worsted Socks—Saddle Cloths—German Collogne—Cap Combs—German Silver Table, Tea and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives—Hair Cloth Seating, 18, 20 and 22 inch, etc. etc.

Honolulu, March 1st, 1841.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale, which they offer on reasonable terms:

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

Also—Just received

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

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.

Now Landing from ship Gloucester, and for sale by

LADD & CO.

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

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

HUNG TAI

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

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

May 29th, 1841. tf.

MARSHALL & JOHNSON

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

- Articles, viz.
- 11 bales Brown Sheeting.
 - 16 cases Prints, consisting of American, English and French.
 - 1 case Merrimac Checks.
 - 2 bales Union Ticks.
 - 6 cases Bleached Sheeting.
 - 1 bale Hamilton Stripes.
 - 2 bales Suffolk Drills.
 - 1 case Bleached Drills.
 - 2 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Blue Cotton.

For Sale.

- 2 Boxes Loaf Sugar,
- 5 Baskets Olive Oil,
- 2 Boxes assorted Spices,
- Lot Willow Baskets,
- Earthen Jars,

by B. PITMAN & SON.

May 22, 1841. tf.

MERCHANDIZE

FOR SALE BY

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Received from New York per Ship Morea, etc.

- 10 Bales Brown Drills,
- 30 " " Sheeting, 4-4
- 17 " " Shirting
- 1 Case Long Cloth
- 1 " Colored Cambric
- 1 Bale Scarlet Flannel
- 1 " " Blankets
- 10 Bolts Brusgins Duck
- 20 " Ravens "
- 10 " Russia Sheeting
- 1 Cases Prints
- 50 Baskets Champagne

- 10 Boxes Muscat Wine
 - 4 Bags Coffee,
 - 6 Boxes Loaf Sugar
 - 150 Demijons, 5 galls.
 - 90 pair Venitian Window Blinds
 - 90 Window Frames, sashes, &c. complete
 - 8 M. best Am. Shingles
 - 8 Hand Carts
 - Lot of Tin and Wooden Ware
 - 2 Bags Pepper
 - 50 Bbls. fresh Am. Flour
 - 50 Bbls White Lead
 - 1 Case Verdigris in cans
 - 5 Crates Crockery assorted
 - 3 Casks Glass ware do.
 - 1 Crate Dining sets, French ware
 - 2 Bureaus—3 Sofas
 - 1 Centre Table—1 Commode
 - 120 Molasses Shooks
 - 80 Bales Am. Leaf Tobacco
 - 15 Bbls Tar
 - 5 " Bright Varnish
 - 1 Box Powder in cannisters
 - 50 Kegs do.
- April 14, 1840. tf.

FRESH CORN MEAL

By the Barrel, or less quantity, constantly on hand and for sale by

E. & H. GRIMES.

Jan. 18. tf.

For Sale.

The premises in Honolulu now owned and occupied by Capt. JOHN DOMINIS. This desirable property is centrally and pleasantly situated—has an entrance from two different streets—a small garden, under good cultivation—good buildings, &c., and 9 years' unexpired lease of the land. Will be sold at a low price, and on a low credit if applied for soon.

For further particulars apply to

PEIRCE & BREWER.

Dec. 23, 1840. tf.

SAM AND MOW, BAKERS FROM CANTON

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

June 15. tf.

Just Received

and for sale by

J. J. JARVES,

A small and select invoice consisting of Plaid Cambric Muslins—Marseilles Vestings—Gents. and Ladies' Kid Gloves—Silk ditto—Brown Linen Table Cloths—Ribbons—Buttons—Veils—Breeches—Cord—Tapes—Pins—Super. Scissors—Thimbles—Wicking—1 Stud Lamp, etc.

—ALSO—

1 Case 59 pairs Ladies' Shoes, various colors and sizes.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.—VOL. II.
A WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY
For the Proprietor and Editor.

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

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

TERMS OF YEARLY ADVERTISING.—quantity limited, \$40 per annum; half-yearly \$20; for quantity not exceeding half a column, \$30; half-yearly, \$15. The privilege of yearly advertisers to be inserted to their own immediate business, unless by special agreement to the contrary.

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