

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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POETRY.

EARLY AFFECTIONS.

BY F. W. P. GREENWOOD.

I had been talking with my little boy—
My second one, just past his second year—
And talking seriously; for even a child,
So young, oft loves and wears the serious mood
Adopting it most naturally and sweetly.
I had been telling him, that if he proved
A good obedient boy, loving and mild,
And innocent, he would be loved of God,
And God would take him up at last to heaven.
He knows that Heaven's a glorious happy place,
What more, indeed, do any of us know?
And his eye brightened, as it answered mine,
But soon an anxious shade passed o'er its light,
And looking steadfastly, he said,
'And brother too?'

My child, my precious child!
Let it be ever thus. Still crave to share
All happiness, reward and holiness,
With him, and we your parents, will be blessed.

LEAVES FROM MEMORY'S NOTE BOOK. NUMBER 4.

The market of Valparaiso is exceeding good. Its chief excellence is the abundance and cheapness of fruits and vegetables. They do not equal the more cultivated kinds which are to be had in the markets of the United States. Peaches, Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs, Strawberries, (which are strung upon straws and sold by the *vava*, or yard,) Plums and Quinces, are the most plentiful. The English steamers bring regular supplies of tropical fruits from Peru and Guayaquil, so that the luscious chirimoyas of the former country, and the magnificent pine-apples of the latter are now to be had. The country, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is too rugged and dry to admit of profitable farming. Most of the produce is brought from twenty to forty miles distance. There is but little wild game. During the winter, partridges are common, and of excellent flavor.

There is neither variety or splendor in the churches of Valparaiso: The new church near the plaza, may be excepted. A better taste and more wealth is displayed in that. I was present at its dedication, and the celebration of Corpus Christi; a festival the real intention of which I could not learn, though my inquiries were made among a Roman Catholic population. The pomp and display was all that occupied the minds of the crowd. For Valparaiso, they were considerable. The whole population of the city and neighboring country, dressed in their holiday attire, poured into the streets surrounding the church. It was an excellent opportunity to compare the citizens and citizen soldiery of the most southern and flourishing republic of the south, with those of their greater sister at the north. The deportment of the former was most decorous. Their picturesque dresses, in which bright colors, flowing robes, rich shawls and ponchos predominated, were flaunted gaily in the brilliant sunlight. Their fashions were their own, but in the crowd was a goodly sprinkling of the exquisites of France and England. Houses to their balconies and roofs were filled to overflowing. The soldiery to the number of 2000 or thereabouts, were paraded according to their regiments. They were not regular troops, but drafted from the people of the town; and it must be allowed, their bearing and appearance were soldier-like in a high degree. Their uniform was simple and neat, and the volunteer bands of music which accompanied them were excellent. These bands play in the public squares two evenings in each week. The processions and ceremonies were too complicated for me to describe. All the paraphernalia of the church was brought forward to add splendor to the august occasion. But, to a protestant, there is little of interest in witnessing these ceremonies. Altars covered with tinsel, gilt paper, ima-

ges, patch-work and candles were erected around the square. Before each of them the procession stopped. As the host passed along, the people retreated from the front and knelt before it. The troops lined the plaza and the streets leading to it; the people en masse were back of them. At sight of the sacred symbol, every knee in that living multitude was bent, and every head reverentially bowed. High and low, young maidens and old men, alike, with uncovered heads, knelt side by side. Hundreds of the chief citizens closed the procession, bearing in their hands lighted candles, and clouds of frankincense filled the air. Anon the heavy guns of the batteries gave out a deafening discharge, the bells pealed forth their merriest rings, and the notes of the bands swelled high and joyously, heard above all. There was no drunkenness. The people all appeared gratified and happy, and the shows over they quietly dispersed.

I went into the new church. Crowds of worshippers were kneeling in groups about its spacious interior. No bonnet is allowed to enter the sacred walls. The ladies of the better quality were dressed in black, with their faces partially hid by rich veils. Their servants had brought carpets for them to kneel upon. My eyes wandered to one group, attracted at first by their picturesque position. There were three females, kneeling towards the high altar, to all appearance, wrapt in their religious exercises and unconscious of the admiring eyes turned towards them. All were beautiful, but the countenance of the tallest was most strikingly so. Her form was perfect; the rich tresses of her dark hair were partially concealed by a veil which was placed with perfect grace over her head. Her dark and lustrous eyes were turned towards heaven; her countenance was of the Madonna cast, her lips quietly moved, and the whole expression of her features seemed to breathe the purest spirit of womanly devotion. She formed a perfect picture, and despite of all else around me I gazed in admiration until she rose and left the church: I learned afterwards her name and family. She was the belle of Valparaiso, and the centre of attraction, though engaged. I saw her again at a ball. She was then all life and gaiety, but a smile of conscious beauty and pride sat upon her features, which formed an unfavorable contrast with my previous impression. But the spirit of the ball-room and the church is indeed different, and if there is sincerity in each case, the countenance must express the feelings of the heart.

The police of Valparaiso is perfect in its arrangement. There is no sleeping among the watchmen. Every half hour during the night, over the whole city, their musical voices are to be heard, calling out the hours, weather, and long live Chili. Mounted patrols scour the streets. Galloping is not allowed. The town is the most flourishing of all the Spanish American cities, and it is the most liberal in its intercourse with foreigners. Attached to the English consulate, is a chapel of the Church of England. The pulpit is supplied by a clergyman partly supported by the English government, and partly by the residents. This establishment is rather winked at than tolerated. Side by side, are the Protestant and Roman Catholic cemeteries. Both prettily situated on the brink of a hill overhanging the town. The grounds are well laid out and kept in good order. Valparaiso needs a first rate hotel. There are a number of inferior ones, chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The restaurateurs, however, are very good and much frequented. During the summer tolerable ices are to be procured. Yrs. WANDERING TIM.

MISCELLANY.

OVERWHELMING ARGUMENT.—Dr. Lathrop in one of his sermons says, 'if it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have, that he shall not exist and be miserable? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state, as well as in this. And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he had rather be annihilated, than run the hazard of a future existence, what hinders but what he may be unhappy forever? The man then, is a fool, who wishes there were no God, hoping thus to be secure from future misery, for admitting there were no God, still he may exist hereafter, as well as here; if he does exist, his corruptions and vices may render him miserable eternally, as well as for the present.'

I AM.—Who ever conceived a more beautiful illustration of this sublime text than the following by Bishop Beveridge?

I am. 'He doth not say, I am their light, their guide, their strength, or tower, but only 'I am.' He sets as it were his hand to a blank, that his people may write under it what they please that is good for them. As if he should say. Are they weak? *I am* strength. Are they poor? *I am* riches.—Are they in trouble? *I am* comfort. Are they sick? *I am* health. Are they dying? *I am* life. Have they nothing? *I am* all things. *I am* wisdom and power. *I am* justice and mercy. *I am* grace and goodness. *I am* glory, beauty, holiness, eminency, super-eminency, perfection, all-sufficiency,—eternity! Jehovah, *I am*. Whatsoever is amiable in itself, or desirable unto them, that *I am*. Whatsoever is pure and holy; whatsoever is great and pleasant; whatsoever is good or needful to make men happy, that *I am*.

RESIGNATION.—We are seldom contented with our lot. If afflicted, we are impatient to be freed. If prosperous, we are continually aspiring to be more so. 'Tis thus thro' life with the restless spirit of man. The present he scarcely heeds. There is to him no charm in the circumstances that surround him. The impressions of the past have faded like a dream. His whole soul grasps at something in anticipation. How infinitely happier might we be, were we to make the most of our present condition, and enjoy life as it is, and not as it is to be. We should appreciate every flower of comfort as it unfolds itself to our view, and sip its sweets before it fades; nor thrust the thorn which every rose conceals, deeper than it would of itself wound, merely to exaggerate affliction and furnish an excuse for a murmuring, repining and fault finding spirit.—*Eulalia*.

ALPINE SKIES.—Soon after sunrise, on a fine morning, when the sky, which relieves the silver white of the peaks of the Alps, shows, by the intensity of its blue, not only that its beholder is at a considerable elevation, but also that there is very little aqueous vapor held in suspension in the atmosphere, and consequently that in all probability the day will continue clear, it is no uncommon circumstance to see their first flying wreaths of clouds start suddenly into existence out of its serenity—almost, in fact, like a puff of smoke—and then as suddenly disappear; so that the spectator is almost inclined to doubt the clearness of his vision—when having first swept the whole heavens with his eye, and congratulated himself on its utter cloudlessness his glance a moment after falls on a line of rapidly increasing and apparently low clouds—when, after the lapse of another minute, the sky, to his astonishment, appears as deeply blue, as purely vaporless as ever.—*East India Magazine for January*.

An eccentric, but amiable and respected clergyman in Aberdeenshire, on setting down to compose his first discourse after being married, resolved to select a text that could not be twisted by his hearers into the remotest allusion to the connection he had so recently formed. 'The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft aglee.' To the great amusement of the less serious part of his congregation, the reverend gentleman gave out the groundwork of his discourse.—'For I would that ye all were even as I am this day except these bonds.'

Literary Notice.

POLYNESIA; or, an Historical Account of the principal Islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand; the introduction of Christianity; and the actual Condition of the Inhabitants in regard to Civilization, Commerce, and the Arts of Social Life. By the Right Rev. M. RUSSELL, L.L.D. and D.C.L. (of St. John's College, Oxford), Author of "View of Ancient and Modern Egypt," Palestine, or the Holy Land," etc. etc. With a Map and Vignette.—New-York: Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff Street. 1843.

The above work we have lately received. It was originally published in England and has been selected for publication by the Harpers for their Family Library. It is a well written but meagre compilation from authentic sources of the general history of Polynesia, sufficient perhaps to satisfy the curiosity of those not particularly interested in the history of this portion of the globe. The author appears to have made himself tolerably well acquainted with the narrative of the earlier voyagers, and to have used his information with good judgment, but of later sources of information he appears to have been singularly deficient, and evidently bestowed but little care or labor in seeking for them, so that the work although very good to a certain extent, is of comparatively small value to those who desire information bought down to the present period. The information given relative to these Islands, is very succinct, though impartial. The reader will smile at the following quotation:—

"We have had the good fortune to obtain a manuscript Dairy or Note-book, kept by a distinguished officer who spent some time in the Sandwich Islands, as well as those of the Society group. His information comes down to 1836, since which period there has not been any material alteration either at Otaheite or Woahoo."

The work was completed in Sept. 1842.—Certainly between 1836 and 1842 changes in government, manners, and general civilization have occurred, second in importance to no preceding ones, and should have been noticed in a book of this character. Notwithstanding so important an omission the reader will be interested by a perusal of the work.

We close our notice with the following eloquent remarks, which are pregnant with meaning:—

"Our limits forbid more ample details on the commercial prospects of Polynesia, a portion of the world which presents itself to us in the most interesting light, when we consider the means that ought to be employed for its moral and religious improvement. Both good and evil are in our hands, and the natives cannot enjoy the one without being exposed to the malign influence of the other. The national mind, more especially in New Zealand and the Sandwich Isles, has been put in motion; and we doubt not that the result, under the direction of Infinite Wisdom, will prove most beneficial. In contemplating the happy progress which mankind have already made in knowledge and refinement, the reader will find pleasure in perusing the following remarks, equally pregnant with intelligence and hope. Describing the progress of the Romans in Britain, the historian of their empire observes, that 'the hostile tribes of the North, who detested the pride and power of the King of the World, suspended their domestic feuds; and the barbarians of the land and sea, the Scots, the Picts, and the Saxons, spread themselves with rapid and irresistible fury from the wall of Antoninus to the shores of Kent. Their southern neighbours have exaggerated the cruel depredations of the Scots and Picts; and a valiant tribe of Caledonia, the Attacotti, the enemies, and afterwards the soldiers of Valentinian, are accused by an eyewitness of delighting in the taste of human flesh. When they hunted the woods for prey, it is said that they attacked the shepherd rather than his flock, and that they

curiously selected the most delicate and brawny parts of both males and females, which they prepared for their horrid repasts. If, in the neighbourhood of the commercial and literary town of Glasgow, a race of cannibals has really existed, we may contemplate, in the period of Scottish history, the opposite extremes of savage and civilized life. Such reflections tend to enlarge the circle of our ideas, and to encourage the pleasing hope that New Zealand may produce, in some future age, the Hume of the Southern hemisphere. Such were the words of prophetic genius seventy years ago; but what would the historian have said if he had lived to the present time, and seen within that short period so vast a change in human affairs, that the event which he then regarded as so improbable is already accomplished, and the descendants of the cannibals of Caledonia are setting forth from the shores of the Clyde, to convey to the cannibals of New Zealand the wonders of European art and the blessings of Christian civilization! These marvellous changes do indeed enlarge the circle of our ideas, for they carry us back to primeval days, and the first separation of the different races of mankind upon earth. For what said the Most High in that auspicious moment when the dove brought back the olive-branch to a guilty and expiring world, and the 'robe of beams was woven in the sky which first spoke peace to man'—'God shall increase Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.' God has multiplied Japhet, and well and nobly has the race of that son of Noah performed its destiny. After conquering in the Roman legions the ancient world—after humanizing the barbarism of antiquity by the power of law, the 'Audaz Japeti genus' has transmitted to modern times the glorious inheritance of European freedom. After having conquered in the British navy the empire of the seas, it has extended to the utmost verge of the earth the influence of humanizing manners, and bequeathed to future ages the far more glorious inheritance of British colonization. But mark the difference in the action of the descendants of Japhet—the European race—upon the fortunes of mankind, from the influence of that religion to which the Roman Empire was the mighty pioneer. The legions conquered only by the sword; fire and bloodshed attended their steps; they gave peace only by establishing a solitude. But our colonists set out with the olive branch, not the sword in their hand; with the cross, not the eagle on their banners; they bring no war and devastation, but peace and civilization around their steps; and the track of their chariot wheels is followed, not by the sighs of a captive, but the blessings of a renovated world. 'He shall dwell,' says the prophecy, 'in the tents of Shem.' Till these times, that prophecy has not been accomplished; the descendants of Shem—the Asiatic race—still hold the fairest portion of the earth, and the march of civilization, like the path of the sun, has hitherto been from East to West. From the plains of Shinar to the isles of Greece—from the isles of Greece to the hills of Rome—from the hills of Rome to the shores of Britain—from the shores of Britain to the wilds of America, the progress of civilization has never steadily in one direction, and it has never reverted to the land of its birth. Is, then, this progress destined to be perpetual? Is the tide of civilization to roll only to the foot of the Rocky mountains, and is the sun of knowledge to set at last in the waves of the Pacific? No: the mighty day of four thousand years is drawing to its close; the sun of humanity has performed its destined course; but long ere its setting rays are extinguished in the west, its ascending beams have glittered on the isles of the eastern seas. We stand on the verge of the great Revolution of Time—the descendants of Japhet are about to dwell in the tents of Shem—civilization is returning to the land of its birth, and another day and another race are beginning to dawn upon the human species. Already our arms in India have given herald of its approach, and spread into the heart of Asia the terrors of the English name, and the justness of their rule. And now we see the race of Japhet setting forth to people the isles of the East, and the seeds of another Europe and a second England sown in the regions of the sun. But mark the words of the prophecy: 'He shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.' It is not said Canaan shall be his slave. To the Anglo-Saxon race is given the sceptre of the globe, but there is not given either the lash or the slave-driver or the rack of the executioner. The East will not be stained by the same atrocities as the West; the frightful gangrene of an enthralled race is not to mar the destinies of the family of Japhet in the Oriental world; humanizing, not destroying, as they advance; uniting with, not enslaving, the inhabitants with whom they dwell, the British race may be impraxed in vigour and capacity in the

Eastern hemisphere, and the emigrants whom we see around us may become the progenitors of a people destined to exceed the glories of European civilization, as much as they have outstripped the wonders of ancient enterprise*."

* "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," containing an address by the accomplished historian of the French Revolution, to persons connected with New Zealand colonization. Such views, as he well remarks, promise to realize the beautiful anticipation contained in the "Pleasures of Hope."

"Come bright Improvement! on the car of Time, And rule the spacious world from clime to clime: Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore, Trace every wave, and culture every shore. On Zealand's hills, where tigers steal along, And bathe in brans the murderous tomahawk; There shall the flocks on thymy pasture stray, And shepherds dance at Summer's opening day; Each wandering genius of the lonely glen Shall start to view the glittering haunts of men, And silent watch, on woodland heights around, The village curfew as it tolls profound."

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1844.

Agriculture, as a source of wealth to a country, is of primary importance. In Europe and the United States, it has attained the first rank among sciences, and the ablest chemists, and naturalists, are devoting themselves to the study of the soils of their respective countries. To this object they bring the aid of all kindred pursuits, fully aware that in developing any fact which shall increase, or improve, their vegetable products, they are promoting the best interests of mankind. The results are surprising. Sterile soils have been changed into fields teeming with vegetable wealth; orchards groaning beneath the weight of fruits, have succeeded to sparse groups of trees, which yielded but a stunted product. Even rocks succumb to human skill, and it is discovered that there exists no land, however poor, or climate however unpropitious, but that can be made subservient to the wants of man. This is one of the noblest triumphs of the human mind; one which is without alloy, for wealth, happiness, civilization, and good morals, are its results. Commerce, invigorated, spreads its wings, with new vigor, to the breeze. The luxuries of former ages have become the necessities of this, and the intellect of man finds no worthier employment than the study of Nature. Individual enterprise has effected much, and a host of names have rapidly acquired celebrity, from the solid advantages which they have bestowed upon their countries. Governments, also, alive to its importance, have accomplished that which was beyond the effort of individuals, and the surveys of their several territories, in relation to all departments of Natural Science, are monuments of their wisdom. Soils, and their products, have been analysed, and the natures of each accurately ascertained: the chemical constituents of plants, themselves, have been determined, as well as the food they require in their several stages of existence; the preparation of manures; upturning of the soil; rotation of crops; exhaustion to the earth; depletion by injury; training; grafting; antidotes to insect, or atmospheric enemies, and all the varied care and skill required, successfully to produce the fairest fruits, have become so systematized that the farmer can calculate, when the elements are at peace, with almost a mathematical certainty upon the results. The old system was the slow accumulation of experience, transmitted from father to son, from the time the first spade uplifted the sod. It looked rather to effects as resulting from experiments; often blind, incomplete, and adventitious; than to general principles. Children clung to the beaten track of their fathers, too timid or too obstinate to deviate. Consequently progress was extremely slow, and 2000 years saw agriculture still in its infancy. How wonderful the change a few master-minds have wrought. England has produced a Davy, Germany a Liebig, France a Guy Lussac, and the United States a Jackson; men who, like Bacon, in Ethics, by seeking first causes, were able to push boldly on to the effects, and to deduce laws

as certain as the principles upon which they were founded. From this has resulted what may be called book farming. The farmer who has spent a long life at the plough, is at last convinced that a student in his closet, may know far more about his fields than himself, and eagerly avails himself of the simple rules which have cost the other a lifetime of study, to double the products and value of his lands. The old neglected bog, or sand patch, is found to be a source of wealth, and he finds there is not a particle of refuse matter but can be converted into food, or ornament. Agriculture, in one short half-century has doubled its existence, and yet is in its childhood. In a future number we shall pursue the subject further, and endeavor to throw out some hints which may be made useful to the agriculturists of this kingdom.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs visited His Sardinian Majesty's brig L'Eridano, M. le Conte De Persano captain, on Saturday last, and was received with the customary salute of 17 guns.

At 12 o'clock, same day, M. le Conte, attended by H. H. M. Secretary of State, was received by His Majesty.

The merchants will be interested to know that the government, in order to meet the exigencies of the treasury, intend raising the import duties from their present rate to 5 per cent ad valorem.

On the 23d of July last, the Chiefs of Raiatea, Huahine and Borabora tendered to Lord George Paulet the cession of their islands, for his Government, that they might be protected from the French. Lord George declined accepting the cession, on the ground that the French claimed the leeward islands as well as the others of the Society Group, as being under their authority.

HONOLULU, Sept. 9, 1844.

Mr. Editor,—In your review of the remarks of R. C. Wylie, Esq. upon the subject of leases, you have taken occasion to notice some facts of Egyptian history and chronology, which I think must in some particulars be erroneous. You remark that Egypt flourished as a kingdom nearly ten centuries before its conquest by the shepherd kings, and that one of these latter filled the throne at the time that Joseph flourished as chief ruler. The general deluge, according to scriptural chronology occurred about the year of the world 1656, Abraham visited Egypt A. M. 2084, Joseph was sold into Egypt A. M. 2276, Promoted to be chief ruler A. M. 2289.

According to Rollin the Kingdom of Egypt was founded A. M. 1816, by Menes or Menesram, conquered by the Shepherd kings from Arabia or Phenocia A. M. 1820, seizing upon Memphis, the capital of Lower but never extending their conquests to Upper Egypt—expelled by Thethmosis A. M. 2179.

If the above dates are accurate the kingdom of Egypt was founded one hundred and sixty years after the flood. It was overrun and subverted by the Hycsos or shepherds one hundred and four years after its first establishment. It was visited by Abraham one hundred and sixty four years after it was conquered by the shepherds and while the shepherd dynasty filled the throne, and two hundred and sixty eight years from its first foundation. The Shepherds were expelled ninety five years after the visit of Abraham, after reigning two hundred and fifty nine years, ninety seven years before Joseph was carried to Egypt and one hundred and ten years before he was elevated to be chief ruler in the kingdom.

The whole period from the deluge to the promotion of Joseph was 633 years, from the establishment of the kingdom by Menes to the same event 473 years, from the conquest by the shepherds to the same 369 years,—from its enfranchisement by Thethmosis to the same 110 years. Thus it appears that Egypt flourished as a kingdom but about one century before the conquest and that the conquerors were expelled long before the promotion of Joseph to the premiership of that kingdom. In these calculations the Bible and Rollin who also follows the Bible and is regarded as a standard and faithful author has been followed.

The early period of ancient history is involved in much obscurity and fable, but the chronology and history of the bible will be followed with safety and confidence by be-

lievers in its Divine origin and will of course take precedence of all other authority. S. N. C.

We presume the dates with which S. N. C. undertakes to amend ours are perfectly correct according to Rollin, but it is novel to us to see him quoted as "a faithful and standard author." We had always supposed that Rollin wrote an entertaining historical compendium, which considering the original authorities at his disposal, did him credit, and was a pleasant work, especially for young people and calculated to excite in them a disposition to study veritable history, from its first sources. With much truth he has much fable also; a necessary result from the inaccurate sources from which he drew most of his history. But far be it from us to disturb Mr. C.'s faith in Rollin. He further remarks that Rollin follows the Bible, and the "chronology and history of the Bible will be followed with safety and confidence" &c. We appreciate the sarcasm, and we assure Mr. C. we are as sincere a believer in its Divine origin as he is, but we do not in consequence feel bound to swallow Archbishop Usher's system of chronology, which is the "Bible Chronology" of Mr. C. and which was attached to it and made the commonly received one by an act of Parliament; the more especially when it was drawn from the Masorete Hebrew version of the old testament, which had been corrupted by the Jews themselves to throw the early prophecies concerning the Messiah out of date.—That which we prefer, believing the text to be purest, is the Septuagint, and we find its dates correspond with the early monumental history of the Egyptians, which is in itself a strong argument for its accuracy. The monumental dates cannot lie—They are as they were chiselled in adamant 4000 years ago, and it is very satisfactory to find that they accord with that version of the scriptures which we believe to be nearest the original. Josephus also confirms the authority of the Septuagint. But to show Mr. C. that we have a long list to choose from—we assure him that the date he settles for the flood is but one out of 300—all varying. The subjoined table of the chief authorities prepared by the erudite and pious churchman—Dr. Hales—will give some idea of the deplorable uncertainty that prevails in the chief eras of Bible chronology, by the most learned and orthodox divines as well as others:—

TABLE OF DIVERSITY OF CHRONOLOGICAL COMPUTATIONS. CREATION OF THE WORLD.

BIBLICAL TEXTS AND VERSIONS.	before Christ,	Years.
Septuagint computation,	"	5586
Septuagint Alexandrian,	"	5508
Septuagint Vatican,	"	5270
Samaritan computation,	"	4827
Samaritan Text,	"	4305
Hebrew Text,	"	4161
English Bible,	"	4004
JEWISH COMPUTATIONS.		
Josephus,	"	5555
{ Jackson,	"	5481
{ Hales,	"	5402
{ Universal History	"	4698
Talmudists,	"	5344
Sedar Olam Sutha	"	4359
Jewish Computation,	"	4220
idem,	"	4184
Chinese Jews,	"	4979
Some Talmudists,	"	3761
Vulgar Jewish computation,	"	3760
Sedar Olam Rabba, great chronicle of the world, A. D. 130.	"	3751
Rabbi Lipman,	"	3616
CHRISTIAN DIVINES.		
Clemens Alexandrianus, A. D. 194.	"	5624
Hales, Rev. Dr.	"	5411
Origen—A. D. 230.	"	4830
Kenedy, Bedford, Ferguson.	"	4007
Usher, Lloyd, Calmet.	"	4004
Helvetius, Marsham.	"	4000
Melancthon,	"	3964
Luther,	"	3951
Sealiger.	"	3950
DELUGE.		
Septuagint version.	"	3246
Samaritan Text,	"	2698
English Bible,	"	2348
Hebrew text.	"	2288
Josephus	"	3146
Vulgar Jewish computation.	"	2104
Hales,	"	3155
Usher,	"	2348
Calmet.	"	2344
EXODUS.		
Josephus and Hales.	"	1448
Usher and English Bible.	"	1491
Calmet.	"	1487
Vulgar Jewish chronology.	"	1312

"Usher's date attached to our English Bible has been relinquished by our ablest chronologists of the present time, from its irreconcilableness with the rise of the primitive empires; the Assyrian, Egyptian, Indian and Chinese all suggesting earlier dates for the Deluge."—Hales.

A learned author adds, "and now we can

bring Egyptian positive annals, derived from writings on existing monuments, the chronology of the Hebrew version of the Bible, is in the opinion of the learned altogether exploded."—*Gliddon*.

Among 36 Christian authorities that have computed the nativity of our Savior, the year itself is a disputed point and cannot be defined within 10 years. There are 19 dates for Solomon's temple, the longest B. C. 741—the shortest 479—a difference of 262 years. Examples might be indefinitely multiplied, but enough have been adduced to show that the present chronology of the Bible, though sanctioned by an act of Parliament cannot be followed with safety and confidence. So far as it is erroneous, it is the misjudgment of Usher, and has no connection whatever with the Divine origin of the Holy Book. These facts may be "hard sayings" to Mr. C. but if he requires more proof we are prepared to produce it, although it is not our intention to engage in a biblical discussion.—It may interest him to know that the painted portrait of Rhameses the III, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus—still exists. Having seen a fac simile of it taken from the Temple of Aboosimbel in Nubia, we can vouch for his having been an uncommonly handsome man, possessing all the beauty of features of the beau-ideal of Grecian art.—This painting represents him as seated in his chariot, perhaps the very one in which he pursued the Israelites. He ascended the throne B. C. 1565 and reigned 66 years.—As Moses in his accounts of the overthrow of the Egyptian army, does not allude to the death of Pharaoh, and Egyptian History is silent upon it, we presume, this king quietly occupied the throne and died a natural death. Hundreds of his busts still exist.

If Mr. C. is still of the opinion that Egypt flourished as a kingdom but one century before the invasion of the Hyksos, and that the flood occurred but 254 years before that event, we ask him to account for the great population of Egypt, which long before the Hyksos, built Thebes, Memphis and other great cities; the pyramids, on but one of which 100,000 laborers were employed at once and the stones brought from a distance of 600 miles up the Nile. By no human means could the world have been so densely populated and such stupendous structures erected in so short a period. In addition to this physical impossibility—if Usher is allowed to be good authority, Abraham died 35 years before Shem, was contemporary with Noah for half a century, and with Shem during his whole life. Isaac must have been born only 42 years after the death of Noah, and cotemporary with Shem 110 years. Now the Bible hints not at the slightest intercourse between the father of the faithful and the venerable anti-deluvians. Terah the father of Abraham, must have become an idolater under their very eyes despite the awful judgement which had just happened. Methuselah was alive in the year of the flood—and if he did not die the self same year he is made to be drowned by an act of Parliament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:—

Sir,—In reading *The Friend* of Sept. 4th, filled with Mr. Wylie's statistical remarks, my attention was particularly called to the article about *Moles*; or *Wharves*. He says,—“there are two *Moles*, or *Wharves*, one erected by Mr. French and Mr. Charlton, the other, and the best, by Messrs. Ladd & Co.”—making no mention of Mr. Reynolds's wharf, or of Messrs. James Robinson & Co.'s. Now, Mr. Editor, it is well known by every person at all acquainted with Honolulu, that for situation, extent and convenience for shipping, J. Robinson & Co.'s wharf far exceeds any other in this place.

As Mr. Wylie's report has gone forth publicly, it should be as publicly contradicted; you will please, therefore, to give insertion to this letter, in the next number of your valuable journal, and oblige,

Yours &c., A RESIDENT.

SQUALLY.—To see a young gentleman take a letter from the post-office from a female friend, with the word "single," written on one corner.

Imports.
Sept. 8.—TAHITI;—per *L'Ernest*—40 bags peas, 25 bags peaches, 25 boxes raisins, 5 bags walnuts; H. Skinner & Co. 8 half pipes wine, 3 pipes do., 4 puncheons lime juice, 80 cases sundry merchandise, to order. \$1000 in specie; French Consul.—4 boxes luggage, passenger.

Exports.
Sept. 6.—NEW ZEALAND:—per *Nimrod*—6 casks arrow-root, 2 cases lucifers, 2824 bags salt, 1538 bags sugar, 2 bbls. wine.

Latest Dates.
From London, March 12—Paris, March 10—United States, (New Orleans) April 26, (Boston) April 10—(New-York) April 11—Mazatlan, May 30—Society Islands (Tahiti) Aug. 19. China, Jne. 14.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



ARRIVED.
8th inst.—Ship William Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford 22 months; 700 sperm, 2050 whale, 21,000 lbs. bone. Sch. *L'Ernest*, Carey, 22 days fm. Tahiti.
10th inst.—Brig. Philetus, Brewster, Stonington; 50 bbls. sperm, 2100 whale.
13th inst.—Am. ship Congaree, Weston, 32 days from Kamschatka.

SAILED.
6th inst.—Brig *Nimrod*, Mulholland, for New Zealand. Fr. ship *Espadon*, Rateau, to cruise.
7th inst.—Am. whale-ship *Corvo*, Pendleton, for Stonington, U. S.
10th inst.—Am. whale-ship *Flora*, Allan, for New London, U. S.
12th inst.—Sch. *Mary*, Shannon, for Hilo; with despatches for United States, England, France, &c. via Mexico—per H. B. M. ship *Carysfort*.

Erratum—In our last No. we erroneously reported the whale-ship *Mary* & *Martha* as having sailed on the 4th. She is now in port.

Information furnished by *MILO CALKIN*, Esq., U. S. Com. Agent at Lahaina.

PORT OF LAHAINA—MAUI.
ARRIVED.
3d inst.—Am. whale-ship *Kutuzoff*, Cox, New Bedford 34 months; 800 sperm, 2600 whale, 15,000 lbs. bone.
4th inst.—Com. *Preble*, Ludlow, Lynn 24 months; 75 sp. 1600 whale, 4000 lbs. bone.
5th inst.—Am. whale-ship *Electra*, Ward, New London 14 months; 150 sperm, 2000 whale, 18,000 lbs. bone.
6th inst.—Am. whale-ship *Florida*, Cunningham, New Bedford 12 months; 60 sperm, 1050 whale, 8000 lbs. bone.
7th inst.—Am. whale-ships *South Boston*, Crowell, Fairhaven 22 months; 200 sperm, 2800 whale, 28,000 lbs. bone; *Sharon*, Smith, Fairhaven 40 mos.; 900 sperm, 1100 whale, 10,000 lbs. bone; *Alert*, Middleton, New London 14 months; 3070 whale, 30,000 lbs. bone.
9th inst.—Am. whale-ships *Cortes*, Hammond, New Bedford 26 months; 1000 sperm; *Heroine*, West, Fairhaven 14 months; 40 sperm, 2650 whale, 26,000 lbs. bone.
10th inst.—Am. whale-ships *Ceres*, Ayers, Wilmington 37 months; 400 sperm, 300 whale, 2000 lbs. bone; *George* & *Susan*, Howland, New Bedford 35 months; 1500 sperm.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.
WHEREAS, by a decree of foreclosure made by His Excellency the Governor, dated 3d September, inst., I am commanded to expose to sale at public vendue, certain property of HENRY S. SWINTON, defendant, described in the writ as follows:—

“A certain piece of land in Nuuanu valley, upon which the sole existing mortgage, held by the plaintiff, was this day foreclosed, subject to the rights of the original lessor, as will more particularly appear from the decree of foreclosure; and also all the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to the property in Honolulu known as the *World's End*, which was also this day foreclosed, subject to the validity of a prior mortgage held thereon by HIRAM GRIMES, and to the claims of WILLIAM HUGHES, who will contest with said Grimes the original ownership of said *World's End*.”

Public Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder—first, all the right, title and interest, of said defendant in and to the Nuuanu property first above described, and in case the said property does not produce sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, being \$489.44, and costs of foreclosure and sale, together with my fees, then I will next offer for sale to the highest bidder, the property in Honolulu known as the *World's end*, secondly above described—subject to the reservations of right maintained in said decree and above set forth.

Sale to take place at Mess. PATY & CO.'s Auction room. R. BOYD, High Sheriff. Honolulu, Oahu, September 9th, 1844. 3t

In Chancery—ORDER No. 6. FRANCIS J. GREENWAY and W. M. FRENCH vs. their creditors.

PURSUANT to the prayer of William Paty, Francis Johnson and William French, receivers appointed by Order No. 5, in this cause,

It is hereby ordered that said receivers shall have the following powers, without special application to this court.

1st. To employ a clerk to keep the books &c., necessary in the management of the trust reposed in

them, whose salary shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, besides the expense of his board.
2d. To choose for themselves a chairman out of their number.

3d. To dispose to the best advantage of any property of said estate, not exceeding at any time in value \$300, when two of them shall be of opinion that such sale will be advantageous to said estate.

4th. It shall be their duty to keep a faithful record of all their transactions as receivers, and make report of the same to this court, on the day of the final decree, or sooner if required.

5th. William Paty, one of said receivers, is appointed hereby, to be their treasurer of all monies received by them for property of said estate sold, until it shall amount in his hands to one thousand dollars, when the same shall be paid over by him to this court.

6th. In all cases where the sales intended by them shall be likely to exceed \$300, they are required to obtain special permission of this court before said sales shall be considered valid.

7th. The said receivers are hereby ordered to take possession of all the property of said estate, belonging now to this court, whether real or personal; all rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all moveable effects; make a schedule, and file the same with this court for its information, and the better to enable this court to guide their operations in disposing of said property, from time to time.

Done at Honolulu, this, 11th day of September, 1844.
M. KEKUANAOA.

Ma ka Hooponopono Kanawai—OLELO HELU 6.
FRANCIS JOHN GREENWAY a me WILLIAM FRENCH, *kue i ko laua mea i aie aku ai.*

E LIKE me ke noi ana mai o William Paty a me Francis Johnson, a o William French, ka poe malama waiwai, i Kohoia na ka olelo helu 5 o keia hana. Nolaia; ua holo keia olelo e hiki ai i ua poe la nana e malama i ka waiwai, ke hana i keia mau hana me ke noi ole mai i ka ahahookokoloko.

1. E hoolimalima i kakauolelo, e kakau i ka huks a me na olelo e ai, i kupono i ka oihana, i hana-wia ia lakou, aole nae e oi aku kona uku i na haneri dala elima o ka makahiki, a me ko ka ai.

2. E koho i Luna noloko o lakou.
3. E kuai makepono i ka waiwai a pau, aole nae e oi aku kekahi kuai ana, i na dala 300, aia i ka manao like ana o na mea elua o lakou, ua kupono ke kuai ana, e pono ai ka waiwai.

4. E kakau pono lakou i ka lakou hana a pau loa no ka malama waiwai ana, a e hoike mai i keia ahahookokoloko ma ka la e hooponopono nui ai, a mamua mai paha.

5. E lilo o William Paty i ka malama dala no na mea malama waiwai, ia na dala a pau loa i loa ia ia lakou a hiki i ke tausani hookahi, alaia, uku mai oia i keia ahahookokoloko.

6. Ina i manao lakou e kuai i ka mea, e oi ana i na dala 300, alaia o ka ai mau ana o keia ahahookokoloko ka mea e hiki ai ua kuai ana la.

7. Ke olelo aku nei keia, i na mea malama waiwai e kuai aku i ua waiwai la ua lilo mai i keia ahahookokoloko i keia wa, ina he waiwai pau, ina he waiwai pili i ke kimo, i na hoolimalima, i na loa mai a me na puks a pau loa, a me na waiwai lewa. E kakau pono i keia mau mea, a e waiho mai iloko o keia ahahookokoloko e maopopo ai, i hiki pono ai hoi i keia ahahookokoloko ke hana a me ke kuai aku i ua waiwai la i kela wa i keia wa.
Hoolohia na Honolulu, i keia la, 11 o Sepatemaba, 1844.
M. KEKUANAOA.

In Chancery—ORDER No. 5.
Before the GOVERNOR of the ISLAND of OAHU, acting as Chancellor in and for said Island.

WM. FRENCH and FRANCIS J. GREENWAY, embarrassed debtors vs. their creditors.

THE above named William French an American citizen, sole responsible partner of the late firm of Francis John Greenway, acting in conjunction with William Miller, Esquire, H. B. M. Consul General, committee of Francis John Greenway a British subject, pronounced insane by a jury of enquiry on the 9th day of May last, having applied to me the undersigned Chancellor for relief in his pecuniary embarrassments, and having on the 3d day of this present month made a full, free and unreserved assignment to this court of chancery for the benefit equally of all his creditors and of all the creditors of Francis John Greenway jointly with and severally from him, and having prayed the court to assume his and his said partner's debts to the full extent of all his joint and several property, and discharge them forever therefrom.

It is hereby ordered that this court, considering the said assignment to be bona fide and full; and considering the equitable relief which in all countries is extended under such circumstances to embarrassed or insolvent debtors, do hereby assume the payment of the just debts of said French and Greenway both joint and several, to the full extent of all their property; and do hereby decree the said debts, in contemplation of law, fully and forever discharged, and they the said French and Greenway no longer liable to any of their creditors for their debts contracted anterior to the date of this discharge, hereby declaring that the courts of this nation will not assume jurisdiction thereof against them or either of them. And all persons are enjoined from interfering in any way with assets of said estate now assigned to this court.

And it further appearing from the petition of said William French, that he and his said partner are dependent upon this court for the means of subsistence during the time allowed for the liquidation of their said affairs, and that they pray for a suitable allowance for their support.

It is ordered that the sum of One thousand five hundred dollars per annum be and the same is hereby set apart for the maintenance of said William French out of the assets assigned by him to this court to be paid to him quarterly, from the date of this decree in advance upon his order in writing drawn upon the Governor of Oahu; and further that the yearly sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby in like manner set apart for the maintenance of the said Francis John Greenway insane, payable to the written order of his committee, William Miller, Esquire, H. B. M. Consul General, or to his substitute for the time being.

And because in the equitable discretion of this court it is necessary that receivers one or more be appointed to take charge of, receive, and, with the specific order of this court from time to time, to dispose of, to the best advantage, any and all the prop-

erty assigned in trust to this court by the said William French as aforesaid.

It is hereby further ordered that William Paty an Hawaiian subject, & Francis Johnson and William French, American citizens all of Honolulu be and they are hereby jointly appointed such receivers, amenable, removable, and at all times controllable by this court, and that they shall each receive a just and reasonable compensation, in the discretion of the court for their services as such, on the day of passing the final decree for the payment of the debts of said estate.

And because it is necessary that the court do appoint some trusty agent to sue for and collect the debts due to said estate, and to be sued by the creditors thereof within the time allowed by this decree.

It is hereby further ordered that John Ricord, Esquire, His Hawaiian Majesty's Attorney General, be and he is hereby appointed such agent of this court for all the purposes last aforesaid, fully authorizing and empowering him, to appear in any court in His Majesty's Dominions, and there prosecute all actions brought by him in favor of said estate, and to defend all suits brought by any person or persons against him on account of said estate, and that this court will assume the payment of all sums recovered against him as agent as aforesaid, wholly or pro rata, on the day of the final decree in this cause to the extent of the assets of said estate.

And it is also ordered that said agent do cause public notice to be given of his appointment in some public newspaper in the Hawaiian, French and English languages, as well as a notice to all creditors or claimants of said estate to present their demands on said estate against him, and if need be to prosecute him for the recovery of the same, within six calendar months from the date of the first publication of said notice or that in default thereof they be forever barred.

Done at Honolulu, this 4th day of September, 1844.
M. KEKUANAOA.

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

ALBERT E. WILSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ASTORIA, MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

Offers his services for the sale of Merchandise, and purchase of the Produce of the country. Refer to—Messrs. C. BREWER & Co. (ag31 tf)

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

Per brig Delaware.
JUST received, per brig Delaware, from Valparaiso, T. red and fancy Prints, Saddles, boiled Linseed Oil, in zinc jars, Scotch Plaid Hdks., 72 doz. Ale,—for sale by Sept. 7. E. & H. GRIMES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of VINCENT & WILEY, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.
C. W. VINCENT,
JOHN WILEY.

C. W. VINCENT will continue the *CARPENTER'S* business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Vincent & Wiley, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4w Aug. 22.

Notice
IS hereby given to all persons wanting employment, that the Treasury Board will negotiate for gathering Salt at the Lake in Moanalua, on Shares. The Lake is now full of salt, and it is only to be gathered and taken to the beach. Apply to JNO. R. von PFISTER, Treasury Office, Aug. 29, 1844.

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

For Boston.
THE coppered and copper-fastened Brig GLOBE, J. DOANE, will load for the above port. She is well calculated for carrying Oil. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master, on board, or to Aug. 10. LADD & CO.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the crew of the British ship Wm. Ackers, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the master or consignees. Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1844. tf

For Sale.
THE HOUSE and premises owned and formerly occupied by A. H. Fayerweather.—For further particulars, enquire of Aug. 10. EDWARD C. WEBSTER.

Columbia River Salmon, Flour, &c.
JUST RECEIVED by E. & H. GRIMES, and now landing from brig "Chenamus," the following articles, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms:—
183 bbls. Columbia River Salmon; 11 bbls. new Flour; 56 M. Shingles; 8000 M. N. W. Pine; 2 bbls. Peas; 1 bbl. H. Nuts; 1 bbl. Butter Aug. 31

