

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. JARVES, Editor.

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

HISTORY OF HAWAII, written by Scholars at the High School, and corrected by one of the Instructors. Lahainaluna. Press of the High School. 1838. (Continued from No. 8.)

The first reinforcement of missionaries arrived April 27, 1823. Two of these, Messrs. Richards and Stewart, commenced a station at Lahaina on the island of Maui, accompanied by Keopuolani. She was not long after taken sick and Liholiho came from Oahu to visit her. She died in September. After this the king dwelt at Wailuku and Lahaina, and while at Kaluaokiha in Lahaina he declared to the chiefs his intention to visit a foreign land.

The history of Liholiho's works during his reign can be told in few words. He was drunk all the time. When the men about his person saw the condition of their lord, they said, "Now poor folks will live," and every one of his people began to beg of Liholiho whatever he desired, and his request was granted. The proprietors of lands were removed from them without having committed any offence, and without being chargeable with any neglect in paying their taxes. When the king's train perceived that the foreigners had a large supply of cloth, they urged the king to buy it on credit, to which he consented. Such was the character of his reign.

The king's visit to England.

After Liholiho had, as before mentioned, formed the purpose to sail to a foreign country, he constituted Kauikeaouli king in his stead. The chiefs and people were assembled in the house of Kaluaokiha where he imparted to them his will in the following terms; "Where are you, ye chiefs;—I sail to foreign shores; my younger brother is your king. I go, if I return, he will be my successor." He then addressed Kauikeaouli, "Attend. Dwell with the chiefs. My own individual lands, and the lands of our men are yours. The lands of the chiefs are theirs;—you have no claim to them."—This done, he went on board a British whaler and sailed to Oahu. Here the chiefs urged him to relinquish his purpose, but to no effect.

He was determined to visit Britain; and yet the determination was not perhaps his own, but that of the demon, intemperance which ruled over him and set him on. Some have affirmed that he undertook the voyage through shame that he had not a larger revenue from his subjects; others that he left, to avoid hearing the word of God; others that he sailed to hide his bones. The purpose he had in view is obscure. Providence, it would seem, designed to remove from the islands the calamities of which he was the occasion. His suite consisted of two foster-mothers, three advisers, two favorites, two servants, and two white men, twelve in all. They embarked in a British whaleship, Captain Starbuck, November 27, 1823. As he was about to step into the boat, the chiefs and people waited for their king's departure. It was rumored that efforts would be made to prevent him from going; but when the time for sailing arrived no opposition was made. When he departed for the ship the queen remained on shore mingling her sorrow with the chiefs; and chanting, "O heaven; O earth; O mountain; O sea; O my counsellors and my subjects, farewell: O land, farewell; O thou for whom my father suffered, the object of toil which my father sought. We now leave thy toils, I follow thy command, I will never disregard thy voice; I will walk by the command which thou hast given me."

When the boat from the vessel came for her, she stepped into it, and departed. The vessel soon disappeared on the ocean; the land was eased of its burden; the sorrows of the oppressed were relieved: the continual firing of guns and the revelry of the drunkards ceased; the confusion occasioned by his extreme fickleness was ended; one great calamity remained—the public debt.

Some of the party died on the voyage. The ship touched at Rio Janeiro, then proceeded to London where Liholiho and his queen, Kamamalu expired. The king as he was departing said to Boki, "I die in the morning of my days, alas! for I shall see my country no more." Of the twelve who went, seven only returned. The remains of the king and queen were restored to the islands on board a British man-of-war under the command of Lord Byron.

Missionary Efforts.

When it was decided that Mr. Thurston should reside at Kailua, Liholiho directed that his wives and younger brother with some others should be instructed in the English language. The thing was undertaken, but most of them were soon weary and forsook the school. The princess Nahienaena, David Malo, and others were instructed by a foreigner not of the mission; Mrs. Thurston also taught them. Children on Oahu and Kauai were collected to learn the English language, but they did not long continue, as the missionaries devoted their time to the acquisition of the Hawaiian tongue.

While Liholiho dwelt at Oahu, there were two grounds of perplexity—one was the intemperance of the king; the other the jealousy which existed in the minds of the chiefs and people in regard to the missionaries. They were jealous of Mr. Bingham because a cellar was dug for a

house he was building. When the Hawaiians saw the cellar, they said, "Your land, O king, is gone to the foreigners;—this vault is a depository for guns and powder;—they will call into it their king; and men will be sent in long chests, and carried on carts, and left in the vault till the day for prayer [the sabbath] arrives; that is the day of death, to you and all the chiefs, and the kingdom is theirs." Thus the Hawaiians—with many other similar suspicions, which were encountered "with a patient continuance in well doing."

A certain foreign trader, injured Mr. Bingham; but he did not resent it, and when the man was overcome by strong drink and had fallen, the natives beholding said, "This foreigner is prostrated by rum, yet Mr. Bingham does not injure him." And they added, "The word of God which they preach to us concerning forbearance is true; for we see he is not angry, although this man has shaken his fist in his face."

To be continued.

From the American Monthly Magazine. A QUEEN'S FAREWELL.

A Sketch from French History.

An immense crowd was assembled before the door of the Hotel of St. Paul. It was evening, and the light of a thousand torches gleamed upon a covered litter, and upon the mingled arms of France and England, embroidered upon the violet-colored mantles of a numerous retinue of pages and men at arms. Several of the latter, who wore the arms of England, were sitting on horseback like so many statues, gazing mournfully upon the litter which they seemed guarding. A deep and solemn silence pervaded the whole crowd. When a casual observer stopped to inquire the meaning of this assemblage. The answer was invariably the same: "We are waiting for the widowed Queen of England, Catharine of Valois, who is returning with the body of her husband to his own merry England, there to take up her abode for ever. Her Majesty has come to bid a last farewell to King Charles VI., her father and our master. May God have mercy on us all."

His curiosity gratified, the idle inquirer would wend his way, gazing with equal indifference upon the litter which was waiting the pleasure of the youthful widow, and upon the brilliantly lighted windows of the palace, in one room of which was assembled a group of heart-stricken mourners. The room was small, overlooking the Seine; and was lighted partly by a small silver lamp suspended from the ceiling, and partly by the pale and uncertain light of the moon, which was in its wane. An elevated seat was placed near one of the windows, and beneath its heavy canopy, embroidered with the lilies of France, stood two female figures in the attitude of deep affliction. The glimmering light of the lamp, and the silvery rays of the moon, while it softened every feature of their faces, seemed to add a deeper tinge of melancholy to their whole appearance. As they stood in the shadow of the window they seemed about the same age, and yet were they mother and daughter. The one supporting herself against the back of a chair,

was the beautiful Queen of France, the far-famed Isabella of Bavaria; the other, kneeling at her feet, was her gentle daughter, Catharine of Valois, the youthful widow of Henry V. of England.

There was a long pause; Catharine buried her face in her mother's lap, while the queen leaned out of the open window as if for air, while her fast falling tears mingled with the rapid and flowing Seine. Suddenly she bent down her head till her lips touched her daughter's cheek, which she covered with tears and kisses. Alas! alas! Henry V., King of England, Regent of France, son-in-law, and, by act of parliament, successor to Charles VI., had just expired at the castle of Vincennes, at the early age of thirty-six; and in his grave, the grave of the conqueror of Agincourt, were buried the warm affections of the gentle Catharine and the ambitious hopes of her more daring mother. Weary with weeping, the youthful mourner at last raised her head, and threw back the raven ringlets that clustered round her brow. She gazed upon the star-spangled firmament, upon the flowing Seine, till deep sobs again convulsed her frame. Her mother, with her eyes fixed upon the changing expression of her child's face, now covered her fair face with kisses, now bathed them with a mother's tears.

And this was Isabella of Bavaria, in whose breast glowed all a mother's love, unsubdued by the stormy passions which had made her the destruction of her sons and husband, and the bane of the kingdom of France. Guilty and unworthy as a queen, a wife, and a mother; betrayed in her affections; dreaded by some, despised by others, and detested by all; lulling by sophistical reasonings the remorse which at times weighed heavily on her heart; returning contempt for contempt, hatred for hatred; there was yet one redeeming spot, one touch of womanly feeling amid this whirlwind of passions, and that was her intense, devoted affection for her lovely and gentle daughter. She loved and revered her as men love and revere virtue. All her hopes were centred in Catharine; and to see her happily married, the wife of the heroic Henry of England, had been the dearest wish of her heart. But one crown for her daughter was not enough, she must be queen too of France, and though a crime alone could secure the diadem of lilies to Catharine, her ambitious parent did not hesitate. The Dauphin must be disinherited; and, though he too was Isabella's child, she heeded it not. The Dauphin was disinherited, and his sister's bridegroom proclaimed as the successor of the weak and imbecile Charles VI. But of all this Catharine was guiltless. Wicked and reckless as she was herself, Isabella had watched over the purity, the unsuspecting innocence of her daughter's character, with all a mother's vigilance and all a mother's love. And when all her ambitious projects were destroyed by the early death of Henry, she felt as if her daughter were now her only tie on earth, her only apology in the sight of heaven. But here too her hopes were doomed to be blasted.

To be continued.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Vita sine virtute atque eruditione nullius pretii est.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1840.

GLEANINGS FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.—HAWAII, No. 3.

July 4—This day was the fourth, and was ushered in with hearty cheers. Traveling improved greatly, and having reached the summit of the spur, we had a distinct view of the volcano, presenting an immense pit, vomiting out steam and smoke. A short distance farther we came to beds of delicious strawberries, and bushes of *giant* raspberries, from which we made a hearty meal. We no doubt shall be accused of telling a traveler's bounce, when we state that some of the latter were five inches in circumference, but such was the case, proved by measurement, as all who eat of them can testify. They were very juicy, but had a slightly bitter, pungent flavor, which no doubt might be much improved by cultivation. The country was open, with a gentle declivity towards the crater, until within five miles of it, when we entered a dense forest of very large timber, covered with arborescent ferns. Either a whirlwind or earthquake had occurred recently, for the ground was strewn with overturned trees, some of which were four to five feet in diameter. All were torn up by their roots. Emerging from the forest, we skirted the woods in an easterly direction for a mile or so, and then struck off at a right angle for a few rods, when we came upon the brink of an old crater of great size. Twenty feet descent carried us into its basin, where we crossed two great rents in the earth, of which no termination could be seen. Their sides were covered with ferns, and they were five feet in width. An eighth of a mile off there was another declivity, which formed the outer edge of Lua Pele. Descending this, a short run brought us breathless to the brink of the volcano. We were prepared to feel disappointment at first sight, but I must confess that this view came far beneath our expectations. "Can this be the mighty crater of which we have read and heard so much. There must be some mistake." And we inquired of our guide again and again if there was no other. Where were the flames, the boiling chaldrons, the fiery foam, the booming waves, the bubbling lava, the deep, unearthly bellowsings, the awful and sublime; where were they? Our eyes rested upon a mere mass of smouldering ruins. As we gazed its immensity grew upon us. More and more we realized its great size, its vast depth, and the grandeur of the whole, by analyzing its parts. It looked like the ruins of some mighty conflagration, from which the smoke and flame still rose, and at any moment liable to break out again, fiercer than before. At the farther extremity, a bright light showed itself, like the flickering flame of half-extinguished embers, and all was silent except the occasional hissing of gasses and steam. I thought of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities of the Plain. They must have appeared like this, before the waters flowed in and buried them forever. After gazing until nightfall, we hastened to the hut, where we were to sleep, a mere shelter of roots and grass thrown upon a few sticks, and covered on the windward side only. It was but three feet from the brink, a perpendicular precipice of four hundred feet, a portion of which had lately slid down part way, and hung threateningly over the remainder. Back of it was a crack in the earth, through which the steam constantly escaped. So occupied were we with the scene before us, that the danger to which we were exposed in sleeping here did not occur to us until we were ready to leave the crater, and the excitement was over. A slight shock of earthquake, and we should have known nothing more. However, having supped, we spread our blankets with our heads towards the abyss, to be prepared for any display which might occur during the night, which closed in with a cold drizzling rain, and the wind blew in furious squalls, threatening at every gust to drive our frail shelter into the pit below. The hitherto quiet crater, at intervals threw up columns of hot steam, stones and ashes, accompanied with loud reports, resembling the discharges of heavy artillery in a confined place. Occasionally the fires at the farther extremity would gleam up with considerable brilliancy; excepting this, nothing was to be seen, through the darkness, but the outlines of the chasm before us, and the whirling mist, and

smoke reflecting the glare of the fires. The blast eddying over the precipice gave a hollow moan, rising at times to a howl, as it rushed rapidly past. It was a dismal scene, and what with rain and cold, we passed an uncomfortable night. The morning of the fifth broke as the previous evening had commenced, but the sun soon dispelled much of the mist, and left us a pleasant day for our researches. Thermometer 53°.

The plain on the north, is much split up by fissures, from which steam continually issues, hot enough to cook meat or vegetables. In a few places it condenses and forms excellent drinking water. Four species of very palatable berries grew here abundantly, commonly called "huckle berries," though they have but little resemblance in flavor and none in color to that fruit. To the north east of this plain, we find sulphur banks several hundred yards in extent, and about twenty feet high. The gases were not powerful, and by digging into the earth, which was hot, soft and greasy, we obtained some beautiful specimens of sulphur in all its different forms, the best of which, however, soon lost their beauty by exposure to the air. The efflorescences at the mouth of the crevices were exceedingly delicate and beautiful. These banks appear to be volcanic rock, decomposed by sulphuric acids, for it is to be seen in all its stages from the hard rock to the soft paste. An hour's steaming here dissipated all the pain and soreness which we felt from our exposure to the weather.

We estimated the circumference of the whole crater at five miles, the western side of which was the highest; but in no place did the depth to the black ledge exceed five hundred feet. It is more oval than circular, its greatest breadth being from N. E. to S. W. and is aptly termed by the natives, Lua Pele, (pele's pit,) for it is nothing but an immense hole, which the fire has eaten in the ground. Count Strzelecki makes the N. E. cliff four thousand one hundred and one feet above the level of the sea. Douglas three thousand eight hundred and seventy four. In descending to the black ledge, at the N. E. extremity, the path winds round an old crater, small and steep on all sides; its bottom is covered with masses of large rocks, shaken down by earthquakes, and large trees are also growing in it, indicating a long repose.

Following this path, we soon arrived on the ledge, which appeared like a field of ice breaking up in the spring. It varied from five hundred to two thousand feet in width, and then abruptly terminated in craggy and over hanging precipices, which had split and burst in every direction from the action of the fire beneath. The main body of the crater had settled down from the black ledge in some places gradually, until its own weight burst itself violently from the edge, leaving gaping chasms, the sides of which were intensely heated;—at others, it appeared to have sunk instantaneously, tearing away and undermining the ledge, and leaving precipices of two hundred feet in height. The greatest depth was about two hundred and fifty feet. The lakes, cones and forges remained, but were emptied of lava, and quiet, emitting nothing but smoke, excepting a lake at the S. W. extremity, of which a bend in the ledge hid from our view, all but the rising flames. Evidently a short time before, the ledge had been overflowed, as the lava was piled in masses twenty feet high or more, on its outer edge, gradually decreasing in height as it rolled in immense waves from it; and without doubt, the whole mass had been raised, as we could now stand on the ledge and pluck ferns from the bank. We walked around the crater on the black ledge, endeavoring to find a place where it would be practicable to descend, but the banks were every where too much broken up to admit of it. Independently of that, they were so heated, that the brink could only be approached in a few places, and these only at great risk. It was cracked into great chasms, from a few feet to a rod in width, of which no bottom could be seen, and in places large masses had swollen up, and then tumbled in, like the bursting of an air bubble, or the falling in of a vast dome. The hollow echoing sound beneath our feet, showed the insecurity of where we trod, and liability to give way, and precipitate us at any moment to instantaneous death, and I must confess, that it was with fear, that I walked along this path of destruction. On the surface of the ledge the rock was black and very vesicular, but as it descended it grew more compact, and became of a white or leadish color. From all these pits and chasms, a white

flickering flame ascended, so hot in one place that we attempted to cross, as to singe the hair from our hands, and scorch our clothing, and nothing but a precipitate retreat saved us from being enveloped in flames. The hot air would frequently flash up from the fissures without warning, and it required much caution and agility to escape from it. The Thermometer over one fissure rose to 162°; on the ledge, five hundred feet from the brink, three feet above the ground, 97°, on the lava at the same place 123°. Two feet above a fissure, 143°. Eighteen inches below the surface, it rose instantly to 166°. Continual heavy explosions were occurring on the sides, sounding like muffled artillery, throwing up stones, ashes and hot steam two hundred feet or more into the air, and sending away the banks, tumbled large masses of rock into the crater beneath. Indeed, the whole black ledge appeared like a mere crust, the igneous action beneath having eaten away its support, and which the slightest shock would precipitate into the gulf beneath, and thus restore the crater to its ancient limits.

On the S. E. and S. sides, lava had gushed laterally from the bank and flowed down upon the ledge. Near here are the sulphur hills, from which the finest specimens are obtained. They were beautifully coated with fine white, blue and green salts, but owing to the intense heat, and suffocating fumes of the gasses, we were unable to secure many. A little farther on, we found the lava fissures encrusted with the most beautiful crystals and efflorescences, which had condensed into every variety of form and figure, but too delicate to bear exposure to the atmosphere. Having reached the southern extremity we obtained our first view of the lake, the light of which had attracted our attention the previous night. It was several hundred yards in circumference, and in the most sunken part of the crater. The lava was twenty feet below its banks, a liquid body, boiling, bubbling and thrashing in great fury. Occasionally it would become encrusted over, and then a red streak would shoot across its surface, like the darting of lightning in a heavy storm. In the centre, the lava was tossed high into the air, with a puffing, sputtering noise, like the blast of a heavy bellows, mingled with the roar of surf. Its color was livid, much resembling clotted blood, of which the whole might be taken for an immense hell-brewed chaldron, and the unearthly noises, for the moans of agonized spirits, and the fiendish cries of their tormentors. The effect upon the imagination was powerful, and the reality horrible and hellish, beyond description. To the leeward the gasses were strong, requiring much caution to avoid the stifling currents of heated air. On the north west side filamentose lava, commonly called Pele's hair, was thickly strewn for many acres, like a field of mown grass.

Mr. C. and myself having performed the circuit until we were underneath where our hut stood, where the bank having given way to a considerable height, formed a steep hill which appeared quite practicable of ascent, we proposed to shorten the distance by climbing up at this spot. No sooner thought of, than we made the attempt, and reached the first two hundred feet without any difficulty. Here, the summit being hid from us, we held a consultation whether to proceed or not. Upon looking down, we saw our natives gazing in astonishment at us, and urging us to return, saying that it was impossible for us to reach the top, and nothing but a bird could. However, like all obstinate personages, we did not like to retrace our steps, so we pushed ahead. A few rods more climbing, brought us to the perpendicular face of the rock, or rather rocks, which were loosely embedded in earth, and relieved only by some jutting points, and a few roots, on which but little dependence could be placed. We were now so high that it was impossible to descend, as we could not see where to place our feet beneath us, and the slightest look downwards, might make us loosen our hold, and be dashed to pieces. Not the least danger was, that some of us might loosen a rock, which starting, would draw down an avalanche of others, and ourselves with them. By looking up, zigzagging along the edges of the rocks, and bearing our weight equally as possible on all parts of our bodies, we drew ourselves slowly up, until we were within ten feet of the top. Here we met with the "unkindest cut of all." The rock was the smoothest, and just at the rising of the brink, hot steam issued from it, making the earth scalding and slippery. Mr. C., being ahead, and blessed with the longest

legs, managed by bearing his whole weight upon a projecting point of rock, not three inches in diameter, to make a spring, and at the same time clawing into the soft earth, he reached the summit with only burnt fingers. He then laid down upon his back, with his arms over his head, clinging to roots, and dangled his legs over the precipice to assist me. Following his steps, I hitched myself up, and making a grab at his toes, was soon *loaf* on to the bank. It was not until we were in perfect safety, that we realized the full extent of our danger, and our com-munite folly in rushing into it. The slightest misstep, or want of presence of mind, would have hurried us to immediate death, and while we felt grateful for our escape, we vowed another time, "to look before we leaped."

It is a common remark that travelers visiting the volcano, even at short intervals, never see it under similar circumstances, and consequently are apt to discredit previous statements. A moment's reflection should convince them that with such a mighty engine of nature, exercising in their highest degree the combined powers of fire, heated air and steam, and continually in action, great changes are momentarily liable to occur; and that they do, these very discrepancies bear ample testimony. It would be an interesting point gained in geological science, if some observing man could reside in the neighborhood and note the various changes, at the periods of their occurrence. Or in lieu of that we would recommend some one at Hilo to keep a journal, and request every traveler to note in it, the state of the volcano at his visit, and thus a valuable mass of information could be collected.

We have endeavored to present a faithful picture of it as it appeared at our visit, and it evidently differs much from all preceding descriptions. Douglas makes the depth of the crater in 1834, one thousand one hundred and fifty seven feet. At our visit it had filled up one half, and the black ledge which had been gradually rising, was, in some places, within three hundred feet of the top, while former accounts state it at eight hundred. A few years since, the basin was much in its present state, like the inside of a bowl. A foreigner who visited it a week only before the late eruption, described it as like a dome, there being a gradual ascent from the sides to the centre; the lava having overflowed the whole of the black ledge, the limits of which could not be traced. The whole surface was in violent action, thickly indented with fiery lakes, and crowned with puffing cones, and forges, whose bases were lashed by burning waves, and the whole accompanied with dreadful noises. Had not the liquid lava found a vent by pushing its way through subterranean galleries until it met with a weak spot, which its gravity soon forced through, and running out until the fiery mass in the crater subsided to a level with the outlet, it might have risen to the top, and overflowing, destroyed all that portion of the island. The immense lateral pressure which must exist, increasing as the crater fills up, will probably prevent any great and sudden disaster of this kind, by forcing an outlet toward the sea, as it did in this instance. Though so much has drained out, still an immense body remains in the volcano, and it will probably soon commence rising again. The second night of our stay, the fires were much more brilliant, and the reports more frequent.

It is a remarkable fact, that on all the islands the general course of volcanic action is south easterly, or rather the craters form a chain from the north west to south east. On Hawaii, Mauna Kea appears to have been extinguished first, then Hualalai. Mauna Loa has probably fire still beneath, though it has gradually cooled down by forming a series of lateral craters, extending from the great one on its summit to Kilauea, which is now the great fountain head. Kilauea is pushing itself easterly, as the late eruption bears witness, and the whole earth in that direction is doubtless pierced with galleries, which carry off the superabundant lava, and when the ground becomes too weak to bear the pressure, it forces its way to the surface, and flows until it creates a common level at Kilauea. The several eruptions can easily be traced towards the sea; and a series of lateral craters also, some of considerable extent, which no doubt have been fed from Kilauea. One, six miles to the east, is a mile in diameter, and emits smoke and sulphurous gasses.

It is a common remark that Kauai is the oldest island, and that the others have been

plished commander and officers. We wish them a "bon voyage," and speedy return to "la belle France."

The Flora takes home upwards of two hundred tons of sugar and molasses, of Sandwich Island produce. Some of which was raised by, and shipped on account, of the natives. This is a much greater amount than has ever been before sent from the islands, and we hope the enterprising owners will realize a profitable voyage, and thus encourage both Hawaiians and foreigners to a more rapid development of the natural resources of the country. A good export, will soon bring wealth and business amongst us. Sixteen thousand goat skins, also, are sent in the Flora, and the first shipment of raw silk, from the plantation of Peck & Co., Koloa.

The new iron sugar mill imported from the United States, for the King, has been set up at Wailuku, Maui, and is about to be put in operation.

The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Chapel was laid on the 6th, His Majesty, Gov. Kekuanooa, and the officers of La Danaide being present.

COMMUNICATED.

The Japanese went in the Harlequin Aug. 3rd, grateful for the hospitality which they received at the islands. They visited La Danaide on Saturday, where they were politely received by Capt. Rosamel and shown through the ship. The complete order on board and the immense power of the armament seemed to make a deep impression on their minds.

It is to be regretted they left so soon as they were just beginning to acquire ideas which could not fail to be useful should they return to their native land. They will at least be able to say, that Christians are not such dangerous characters as the Niponese government suppose them to be, since to them they have been mainly indebted for rescue from starvation or a watery grave, for their support in a foreign land and for their outfit and passage towards home. The idea that their own government are cruel in their treatment of shipwrecked mariners by inhumanly repelling all who return from a foreign land, seemed to be new to their minds, and the government can be excusable only on the supposition that they believe the earth to be flat and Japan "somewhere about the centre of it;" of course a Junk blown off in a storm could not be long absent before they would arrive at the inevitable conclusion that she must have reached the jumping off place "whence none return." Such of their subjects as are brought back in ships they probably regard as runaways attached to foreigners and of course like them to be shut out by force from their country. I zero acknowledged the injustice of the law and promised to do all in his power to correct the erroneous impressions of his government.

In case it is inconvenient for the Gov. of Kamschatka to return these unfortunate men they will remain on board the Harlequin and be again received at this place, and it is to be hoped that a vessel may be fitted out in the course of a year for the double purpose of returning them and opening a trade if possible on some part of the coast.

The Rev. H. Bingham after a residence here of 20 years takes the voyage in the Flora on account of the feeble health of Mrs. B. and to promote the objects of the mission in the U. S. They will be absent about eighteen months.

EXTRACTS.

When I was not worth 140 dollars, I married. My wife earned thirty-one and a quarter cents with her needle, I earned seventy-five cents with my hammer; yet I never was to this day without a loaf of bread and a shilling. You have heard how Lawrie Todd begun house keeping; the inventory was true; we had but three chairs, one more than our need; you may have a hundred, but you can only sit on one at a time. Had I my life to begin anew, and in the same circumstances, I would just do as I did then; at the age of twenty-two I would rather

lodge by the bush with the woman of my choice, than to strut over a Turkey carpet, gape on the sofas, yawn by the piano, and dream over the sideboard, in all the dark, gloomy and horrible forebodings of a bachelor of forty, for they know the time is past—twenty-five years are never to be recalled." —Grant Thorburn.

A MERRY LIFE.—In 1813, a sailor who had just returned from India, with more money than he well knew what to do with, took up his residence at a public house in Chelsea, and spent his time and his money in the following manner: He walked out before breakfast in the morning, and the first persons he met of the laboring class, both men and women, he hired for the day. He then brought them to the house, and first paying them their wages, ordered each a couple of glasses of shrub and brandy, by way of a whet for breakfast, which consisted of hot rolls, toast, bread and butter, tea, coffee, eggs, beefsteaks, and brands. The remainder of the day, till dinner, he kept them singing, dancing, drinking, &c. At 1 o'clock the sailor had dinner served up, which consisted of good roast beef, boiled legs of mutton, plumbpuding, and porter; and after dinner there was plenty of port wine and liquors. The wine was brought by a dozen bottles at a time. This social tar never hired the same persons to be merry a second day, but had a fresh party every morning; and his company, each day, was limited to twelve persons, besides the musician.

"My dear, what shall we have for dinner to day?" "One of your smiles," replied the husband, "I can dine on that any day;" "But I can't" said Mrs.—"Then, take this," said he, giving her a kiss as he departed for his office. He returned to dinner: "This steak is excellent," said he, "what did you pay for it?" "What you gave me this morning," said she. "You did!" said he, "then you shall have market money the rest of the time."

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, relates the following anecdote in a recent letter:

"A quack doctor of no very equivocal caste, went to the levee, when some knights were to be made. Each gentleman handed the Lord Chamberlain a card, on which was written his Christian and surname. This Mr. Aldis did as they did, knelt down, got the royal accolade, and rose up "Sir Charles Aldis." It was impossible to un-knight him, and Sir Charles the scamp remains. It was George the Fourth who gave him the title, and never was a man, a monarch more annoyed when the mistake was discovered; for on the very wall of St. James' Palace was posted, the next day, square bills recommending "Sir Charles Aldis' Pills which contain no mercury."

THE MORMON BIBLE.—The origin of this work which it has puzzled many to account for, being evidently the production of a cultivated mind, yet found in the hands of exceedingly ignorant and illiterate persons, is at length explained. It was written in 1812 for amusement as a historical romance of the lost race, the remains of whose numerous mounds and forts are found on the banks of the Ohio. The author was Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who resided at New Salem, Ohio; and on the appearance of a Mormon preacher there, many of the friends of the deceased clergyman recollected passages which he had read to them during the time he was engaged in composing it. On inquiry, the original manuscript was found among his papers. It also appeared that at one time he had some thoughts in relation to printing the work, and that it remained at a print-

ing office for a long time. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time employed in this printing office, and it was no doubt copied by him.

When a highland party of robbers was formed for an expedition against their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed as earnestly to Heaven for success, as if they were engaged in the most laudable design. The constant petition of grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered with great fervour, in these terms; "Lord turn the world upside down, that Christians may make bread of it." The plain English of this pious request was, that the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

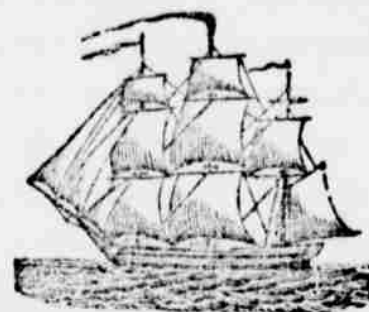
RECIPE FOR DYING BLACK.—What's the best recipe for dying black? Hanging, said a wag, who overheard the question.

If you wish your sons to become tipplers, make it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning; before dinner; when cold, wet, heated, or fatigued; and occasionally recommending its use in their presence.

And finally. If you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian, and pay the printer.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great, because their associates are little.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU

SAILED.

Aug. 3, Am. bark Flora, Spring, New York.
" 3, Br. brig Harlequin, Chiene, Kamschatka.

PASSENGERS.

Flora, Rev. H. Bingham, lady and three children. Mrs Thurston, and five children. Mr. A. Rogers, lady, child and servant. Mr. F. Olmsted, for New York. Capt. Shaw, and two children, Mr. E. L. Gray, for Tahiti.
Harlequin, Capt. J. O. Carter, lady and child.

For Sale.

- 45 bales 4-4 Brown Cotton.
- 12 bales 3-4 Brown Cotton.
- 3 bales Brown Drill.
- 1 case White Drill.
- 15 cases Blue Cotton.
- 5 cases Blue Nankins.
- 5 cases Fine Cambrics.
- 2 cases Cotton Hosiery.
- 6 cases Prints, assorted.

ALSO,

- 3 packages assorted Hardware.
- 50 kegs White Lead.
- 40 kegs Black Paint.
- 25 kegs Green Paint.
- 1 case of Verdigris, in cans.
- 2 casks of Linseed Oil, in cans.
- 25 bolts Russian Canvass.
- 2 bales Bagging.
- 52 boxes Lemon Syrup.
- 3 boxes Stoughton's Bitters.
- 16 boxes Olive Oil.
- 12 kegs Nails, assorted.
- 15 boxes Claret.
- 20 coils Russian cordage.
- 30 coils Manila Rope.
- 2 Chain Cables, 1 3-4 and 3 inches.
- 4 small Anchors.
- 6 cases Sheathing Copper.
- 30 barrels Flour.
- 40 barrels Beef and Pork.
- 100 barrels Navy and Pilot Bread.
- 150 boxes Glass, assorted.
- 6 boxes China Shawls.
- 1 box Satin Figured Handkerchiefs.
- 1 box Pongee Handkerchiefs.

Peck & Brewer.

Honolulu, Aug. 8, 1840.

successively thrown up from the ocean. In confirmation of this we meet on that island a greater depth of soil, more vegetation, and far more arable land in proportion to its extent, than on the others, while at its southern extremity only, exist two small craters. Age has reduced others, (if such there were,) to the level of the surrounding soil, or clothed them with forests, so that their limits are undistinguishable. On Oahu, the traces of volcanic action become more numerous, and the craters larger, while on Maui, the principal one forms a mountain of eleven thousand feet elevation. But it is not until we reach Hawaii, that this terrible agency assumes its grandest and most sublime forms. Of the age of this island we can only conjecture; it may have been coeval with the flood, or have been formed since the christian era. Certainly no one can travel and view the mighty ruins of nature, and the process of creation and destruction, as it were in perpetual contest, without realizing the truth of the transitory existence of this earth, and that the day may be not far distant when indeed "the elements shall melt with fervent heat." Hawaii is fearful ground to tread upon. We are amazed at beholding the visible fires of Kilauea and their terrific action, but what are they, but a mere speck, in comparison with the immensity and power of the force required to raise up mountains of three miles perpendicular elevation, with bases of one thousand five hundred square leagues. Hawaii was formed by continual and repeated eruptions, depositing layer of rock upon layer, until it attained its present elevation, and for aught we know the same action is still going on, at present quietly, but ready at any moment to burst out and overwhelm its unsuspecting inhabitants. There cannot be a doubt that to a great extent, the interior of Hawaii is a vast globe of fire, against the sides of which, the liquified rocks dash their fiery spray, and roll with unceasing noise, and were it not for the number and magnitude of its vents, it would be shaken to pieces by successive earthquakes. We who live amid these scenes scarce bestow a thought upon the dangers which environ us. But Vesuvius after having been dormant for one thousand years, revived and buried several cities in its devastating streams, and the inhabitants of Catania, in Sicily, regarded as fables the historical accounts of previous eruptions of Aetna, until they were themselves overwhelmed in a sudden and instantaneous destruction; in many places where volcanoes have become overgrown with wood, and covered even with elegant villas, they have with scarce a warning burst forth, and destroyed whole districts, as occurred as recently as 1812, at St. Vincent, West Indies, where nearly all the plantations on that island were destroyed, the lava flowing so rapidly as to reach the sea in four hours. When this eruption took place the earthquakes at Caracas, four hundred miles distant ceased, evidently showing that there was a connection between the two places. With such precedents, it would certainly not be astonishing if any of these craters which are at present quiescent, should at any moment burst forth, and renew similar scenes of desolation, and even Kauai may give vent by some submarine communication to the fires of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Industry.—A girl in the employ of Peck & Co., Koloa, has reeled a pound and a quarter of fine silk in one day. In the United States, one pound is considered a fair day's work for the best reellers.

The "three days" of the French revolution were celebrated by La Danaide, on the 23th ult., by firing half hour guns throughout the day, and being dressed in mourning for those who fell on that occasion. On the 30th three royal salutes were fired, at sunrise, meridian and sunset, and the ship was beautifully decorated with the flags and signals of different nations. On the 31st she was visited by His Majesty, for whom the yards were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns fired with the Hawaiian flag at the fore. La Danaide is a new ship, on her first voyage, and in beautiful order.

She sails on Monday next, much to the regret of the residents who have enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with her accom-

POETRY.



ORIGINAL.

'Be it ever so lovely, there is no place like home.'
Wandering amid the green, sequestered
bowers
Of these bright islands, where perennial
bloom
And golden fruitage all the air perfume
With balmiest odors, as the swift winged
hours
Fleet by, forgetful of the envious sea
That rolls between, how oft my spirit turns
With longings inexpressible to thee,
Home of my heart! How achingly it yearns
For that blest hour when all these scenes
shall seem,
(As round me loved ones and long-parted
press,
Their glad tears mingling with each fond
caress.)
But like the memory of some pleasant dream;
When won the haven of my hopes, from
shore
Not summer climes, nor gold, nor fame
shall tempt me more. J. P. C.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers hereby give notice
that they have formed a copartnership
under the firm of **SHAW & GRAY**, for the
purpose of transacting a general mercan-
tile business at Tahiti, Society Islands.
SAMUEL T. SHAW.
EDWARD L. GRAY, JR.
Honolulu, Aug. 8, 1840. 12w.

Shaw & Gray

Give notice to Masters of whale ships,
that they will always be well supplied
with provisions, and other necessary stores,
which they will be happy to furnish
promptly and at short notice.

Engravings of Hawaiian Scenery and
Costumes; also, Maps. Done on Copper-
plate at Lahainaluna, Maui, by natives.
For sale by **PEIRCE & BREWER.**
Aug. 8. tf.

HOUSE TO LET.

The Dwelling House of the late Thom-
as Crowell. For terms apply to
P. A. BRINSMADE.
August 1. 3w.

For Sale.

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

HENRY PATY & CO.,

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

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,
20 boxes Hyson Tea.
12 boxes Souchong Tea.
10 boxes Hyson Skin.
10 barrels Fresh Flour.
40 boxes Soap.
July 18. tf.

Advertisement.

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

PEIRCE & BREWER,

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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

NORTH PACIFIC.

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

HENRY PATY & Co.,

Have for Sale on the most reasona-
ble terms, for cash, approved credit,
or barter, a great variety of merchan-
dise, including.

DRY GOODS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

MEDICINES, &c.

Extract Sarsaparilla — Extract Bu-
che — Epsom Salts — Calcined Mag-
nesia — Opodeldoc — Oil Spruce — Es-
sences — Cephalic and Maccaboy Snuff
— Stoughton's Elixir.

PROVISIONS.

Flour — Beef, — Ship Bread — Cod
Fish — Mackerel — Tea — Sugar — Cali-
fornia Beans — Pickles — Salad Oil —
Vinegar — Arrow Root — Corn — Pota-
toes.

FURNITURE.

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

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Waggon and Harness —
600 Sheets Sheathing Copper — 2 M.
Am. Boards — 8 M. Am. Shingles —
3 M. Birch Boards and Joists — 12
Baskets Champagne — 10 Cases Boots
and Shoes — 20 Doz. Lemon Syrup —
20 Doz. Stoughton's Elixir — 6 Caboo-
ses — Paint Oil — Chrome — Lamp

Black — Paint Brushes — Indelible Ink
Writing Ink — Sherry Wine — Riding
Whips — Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar
Strings — Silver Watches — Gold Breast
Pins — Harmonicons — Signal Horns —
Umbrellas — Men's and Boy's Blk. and
Drab Hats — 1 Set Heavy heaving-
down Blocks — Bags — Twine — Brooms
— Rope — California Soap — Letter and
Bill Paper — Blank Books — Tobacco —
Axe Helves.

ALSO,

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

Cash paid, as above, for Bills of Ex-
change on the United States, Eng-
land, France or Russia.
Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf

LADD & Co.

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

THOMAS CUMMINS,

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

HARD WARE.

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

PAINTS.

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

STATIONERY.

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

Sundries.

Coffee; Olives; Cigars and Tobacco;
Stoughton's Bitters; Pepper; Currants
and Almonds; Dried apples; Cham-
paigne; Cider; London Porter; Hams;
Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes;
Peppermint; Swaim's Panacea; Mo-
lasses Gates.

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

WANTED.

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

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale the following Goods,
on reasonable Terms, viz:—

Prints — Gingham, — Brown Blue
and white Cottons — Brown and Blue
Cotton Drilling — Linen Drill — White
Cambric — Shirting Stripes — Hosiery —
Suspenders — Bone Buttons — Wick
yarn — Nankeens — Cotton and Linen
Thread — Combs — Shoes — Shoe Black-
ing — Colored Pongee Hkds. — Nankeen
Clothing — Colored Shirts, &c., &c.

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

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

ALSO,

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

LADD & Co.

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

FOR SALE.

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

10,000 Coral Stone,
50 Piles Lime Stone,
100 Cords Wood,
400 bbls. Salt,
2,000 lbs. Arrow Root,
50 Bbls. Beans,
20 " Corn,

For Sale by **LADD & Co.**
June, 6. tf.

SAM AND MOW,
BAKERS FROM CANTON.

Good people all — walk in and buy,
Of Sam & Mow, good cake and pie:
Bread hard or soft, for land or sea,
"Celestial" made; come buy of we.
June 15. tf