

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

Vol. 1.—No. 1.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

Subscription. Eight Dollars per annum, payable in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarter, Three Dollars; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertising. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one square; forty cents for each continuance; more than a half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three insertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half a square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion.

Terms of yearly advertising made known on application to the editor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The first number of the POLYNESIAN is issued and distributed as a specimen of its plan and typography, should it be continued beyond this number, which will depend upon the increase of subscribers. Should a sufficient number be obtained to warrant its continuance, it will be issued weekly for six months, at the end of which period, if it meets with a full share of public patronage, and be found a useful paper to the community, it will be continued yearly. Those individuals who wish to subscribe for the ensuing half year, will please leave their names and subscriptions at Messrs. Ladd & C's, Pierce & Brewer's, or with the Editor. Advertisements or communications to be left at either the above mentioned stores.

COMMUNICATED.

A STORM AT SEA.

By Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain, U. S. N.

"I pretend not to be weather-wise, Mr. M." I remarked to the purser, as I stood him on the quarter deck, while our ship was just ready to trip her anchor on the morning of our leaving Tung Koo island, "but if all sailor's signs be true, we shall have more wind before we have us."

The John Adams, in a different position, was already under way, being towed through a different pass from ourselves, as her position was more favorable with regard to the tide, which delayed us for an hour and more before we could double the head of Tung Koo island.

It was four bells, or ten o'clock in the morning, as our ship unmoored her last hold on the celestial empire. The sky was deeply blue, and beautiful beyond any morning I had before remarked; and in this field of loveliness, lay the soft and elongated cloud, with its spread train and feathery edge, more enchanting in its pencilled fringe than ever before I had observed that species of those airy courtesans, which the seamen call the mare's-tails! They slumbered in their unearthly and sweet rest as they lay, few and at far distances from each other; with the mackerel-backs, in their chequered and broken layers, filling up more closely the higher portions of the blue—deep blue canopy. Few mornings ever broke more fair; few skies ever looked more beautiful, as those clouds in the play of their electric points varied the rich and sunny heavens. One mystic nimbus was alone to be seen amid all this rich beauty, as it wreathed its dark folds around the highest peak of Lintin, an island in the near distance, as if to say, "Skies the lightest, are not always unclouded." The breeze springing as we stood down the roads of Macao, before described, under a gentle pressure of canvas, unable to take the more north-

ern and eastern pass, and soon after dismissed the pilot, with the hopes and the prospects of gaining, with the increasing wind, a long stretch before night-fall, from this island-bound coast.

All were congratulating themselves and each other on their happy escape from Tung Koo. We had seen enough of the celestials at their homes; and this point seemed now to us the starting place of our return to our own dear land; while every benevolent heart looked forward to our soon gaining a more northern latitude, which, it was hoped and believed would give substance to many of the shadows which were moving, like so many ghosts, over our decks, and add nerve to the decayed energies of the ship's company. Every step now seemed to plant itself more firmly on the deck, and every chest breathed already more freely as the freshening breeze bore on our ships, until, with the sun-set, all apprehensions of a lee shore escaped the visions of the wary sailor.

"Stand by to furl the royals, I say," cried the officer of deck, after the commodore had taken a few rounds on the quarter deck, and scanned the prospects of the weather for the night.

"Haul taught—in royals," was the next order; and a moment had not passed when those far up sails, looking so like the palm of a man's hand, as they are stretched upon the highest spars of the ship, were gathered to the slim and highest yards of the masts.

"We divined not wrongly, purser, as we read that beautiful sky this morning,

'Mackerel backs and mares' tails,
Make high ships carry low sails.'"

The purser and myself, at this pleasant hour, were trespassing with other officers of the wardroom, on the arm chest of the quarter deck, while these orders were being given.

"Man the top-gallant clewlines—lay aloft to furl the top-gallant sail," again cried the officer through his trumpet, as the breeze continued to freshen and the ship, under the impulse of the pressure upon the canvas, now and ever met with a bound that bid defiance to the wave, the cleft surge, which the fresh breeze of the day had begun to conjure up to a greater magnitude each moment we had been deepening our water, in its blue and fathom.

"Haul taught—let go the halliards and lee sheet—clew down; let go the weather sheet—clew up." A moment only passed, and the top-gallant sails of the fore, main, and mizen, lay as snugly to their yards as ever lady plaited surplice over stomacher, or roll on dress.

The ship was deemed snug for the night; and as the hours advanced with the continuance of the fresh and favorable breeze, all, save the watches in their

turn, were lost at the usual time in their hammocks, cot, or bed.

The hour had reached a little past the mid-watch of the night, without awakening the apprehensions of the officers of the deck beyond the attentive marking of the weather; until, a dark squall, as if magic had gained some new powers in rapidity of movement, came down upon the ship, and with its heavy breath shivered to ribbons every remaining sail that was set.

It was a sorry sight, as the day broke, to see the tattered sails, that had been with difficulty, gathered to the yards. The squall had now given place to a steady gale, increasing every hour in its force and fury; and the ship was now laying-to under her fore storm stay-sail and main and mizen trysails. The royal and top gallant yards had been sent down—the top gallant masts housed—the top sail yards, clewed down, and the Columbia, in her storm dress, now abided the war of elements, the torrents of rain, and the hurricane of winds. The rains for a while ceased, while the winds yet drove the sheets of spray in their horizontal layers from the cleft tops of the high waves, through the cordage of the nearly naked ship in volumes as drenching as were the torrents themselves. A new course was bent, while the frigate lay-to like a life-boat on the billow, though the sea had now swollen to the mountain surge. The John Adams, under the same sail, was near, at the windward, apparently with all things snug, like a phantom-craft, and at times under bare poles, as the two ships rose together, or again sunk, so that the trucks of either became for a moment invisible to each ship, and the next, rose with their hulls and every chord distinctly traceable on the wild and dun sky. And then, those winds—those howling winds of the gale, as they murmured with a voice more doleful than could be the chaunt of a thousand spirits of lost mariners engulfed by the raging storm, came through our rigging, with omens of dark things to the ship.

Thus the two coursers stood on their parallel tracks for the day, bounding from surge to surge, or drifting from ravine of water to leeward ravine, while the roll of the sea spread out its giant proportions, now trembling from its height to find its level, as the top broke in its cataract of foam to the deep and blue declivities of the billows, or at times threw its broad sheet in a chrysal river across the bulwarks of our ship.

The wind in its fury fell not as the coming night shut in again upon the dark sea, but its fearful impulses increased as the night watches advanced. The ship was thoroughly soaked by the driving surges which dashed against the Columbia, now penetrating the partial opening of the closed port-holes or coming

from the hatch-ways of the upper deck; and our ward room was afloat from the sea that drove with irresistible force against the storm-posts and penetrated by the rudder coat. And the sick were in their darkness and distress but delaying death. But wet as was the ship and shivered as were her sails, the revelation of the morning had not been anticipated for its fearful apprehension and the critical circumstances in which the gallant bark was to be found. The topgallant masts, notwithstanding they had been housed and the back-stays sheep-shanked and well taught, bent like a withe in the roll of the ship; and the morning discovered, as trifles in these circumstances, that the main top gallant mast had been carried away, together with the main trysail mast; and one of the boats, without having been noticed as it was disengaged by some surge in the loud roar of the winds from the davits, had gone on its wild buffet of the waves. With sea room, the gale might, if it please, blow its worst in typhoon, hurricane and tempest, and we would trust the good Columbia to her stumps, evincing as she did, her staunch qualities, without admitting a drop of water through her lower planks; and bounding and rebounding like some light but solid trunk of a forest mammoth, which the storm for ages might beat unjured and unyielding, so staunch was she in the tight work of her admirable mechanism. But the rock and the coral reef, and shoal, and sand bar, in unison with the surge of the open ocean, and the wild gale that shows no pity in its madness, would make even a thing so fair and faithful as the ship that had so justly received our confidence and attachment, but a cradle of bulrushes were she once to strike upon them, in the tumult of elements that were now driving above, and raging around, and rolling beneath us. But it was hoped that we had gained an offing the first twenty-four hours, of one hundred and fifty miles, and it must be a fearful drift of tides and drive of winds, that could have borne us in dangerous nearness to the coast. The dark clouds had admitted of no observation, and the log could not give us the tides and the drift. The second morning broke, and the storm had not lowered its voice; and the hurricane in its torrent—tempest, blended its fury with the heaviest roll of the sea, heaving, in its wildest commotion. None but the mariner then, can estimate the development of the day-break as it fell on a changed sea in its color for the deep blue of the fathomless ocean to the pale green of soundings. The lead in its cast gave the shallow water of twenty five fathoms; and in the drift of a few more casts, but twenty two fathoms, still decreasing, while the elements combined their concentrated and unabating furies.

To be continued.

THE POLYNESIAN.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

In establishing a newspaper at these Islands, among so sparse a foreign population, some of whom doubt its expediency, and amid so many conflicting opinions and interests, resulting from difference of nation, religious belief, language and education, and from the accumulated prejudices of years of mutual estrangement, the editor may well be pardoned for a feeling of distrust and diffidence of his own abilities to succeed in such an undertaking. That all the jarring elements which have here so long held their sway, can be reconciled, and brought into one harmonic action, is more than man can be allowed to hope,—but that they may be so directed as to conduce to the common weal is not an unreasonable expectation.

Situated as we are in the North Pacific, on a beautiful Archipelago, fast developing its great natural resources, and becoming a focus of civilization, and surrounded by islands and countries springing, almost Minerva like, into the rank of civilized nations, or on the borders of those empires, whose exclusive policy is rapidly wearing away before the more powerful friction of greater civilization, we hold an interesting point; one which may be made conducive to great and important results—results which shall be acknowledged with pride and pleasure by coming generations.

This part of the globe, and these islands particularly, are rapidly drawing the attention of the older countries, and all that tends to develop their greatness, or throw light upon their condition and history attracts general notice. With all the publications with which of late the literary world has been filled upon these subjects, much ignorance and misunderstanding has spread also. In no way can knowledge be so accurately given, as when published upon its own ground, and from the pens of those whose circumstances render them careful and critical observers.

This paper is the organ of no sect or party; strictly confining its objects to its legitimate purposes—it will not flinch from or fail to act upon the principles upon which it is established—"Pro bono publico," is the motto of its banner, and its objects are the dissemination of knowledge, advancement of education and civilization, promotion of good morals, and the commercial and agricultural interests of the Sandwich Island community. Those immutable principles of justice and religion, which are or should be firmly planted in every man's understanding, will be its guide; and though it adopts the tenets of no peculiar sect, it will defend the sacred rights of all—freedom of the press and conscience. Though deprecating useless controversy, its columns will be open to subjects of moment, on which various opinions may arise, and the discussion of which would elicit arguments of merit, and usefulness. But they must be of an elevated character, avoiding scurrility, personalities or any thing tending to excite without improving the community. Principles not men, must be borne in view—also that the object

of this paper is to elevate the taste, and promote a unity of feeling and interests among its patrons.

The classes and avocations of the Sandwich Island community being almost as various as its members, the paper to meet the wants and tastes of all, must embrace a wide range of topics. Also the desires of foreign countries to obtain local, and historical, and statistical information of the country we inhabit, its peculiar habits or customs, productions or improvements must be constantly borne in mind. A design so extended must at times cause it to be superficial on subjects which can only be properly treated by having some one of abilities solely directed to those specific subjects. Still we hope to make to make the paper useful, and that all will find in its pages some thing to please or instruct. It will endeavor to combine the utility of a commercial paper, with the more solid matter of the periodical, enlivened by the lighter and more amusing topics of a purely literary gazette.

A paper of this nature must depend for much of its interest and usefulness upon the community. In few places are gathered together so great a proportion of travelers, voyagers, or those whose business has led them over much of the earth's surface. All these possess information, curious and interesting to their neighbors, who in return can relate some profitable experience of their own; thus all by contributing their mites add greatly to the common stock. Those settled on the various islands of the group, and on the neighboring continents, are daily becoming acquainted with much that would prove useful and entertaining. Mind by being made to act on mind brightens, as diamond is polished only by friction with diamond. Nothing would enhance more the value of a sheet like this, than being made the medium of such communications. We appeal to the residents, to missionaries of all denominations, travelers, and all those who feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of their adopted countries, in which we feel second to none, to aid us in rendering this paper to realize the most sanguine wishes of its friends. If left solely to the care of a young and inexperienced editor, it must soon become stale and unprofitable, and thus defeat its object.

With this appeal to the public, doubting not but it will meet with a hearty response, the editor makes his bow, trusting we all shall improve upon acquaintance.

SHIPWRECKED JAPANESE.

There are in the town, under the care of Dr. Judd, four Japanese who were taken by a whaleship from the wreck of a junk, on which they had been driven about, by wind and wave, for many months and suffered great hardships. Their story is full of interest, and which we hope to receive for a future number, from Dr. Baldwin of Maui, in whose family the most intelligent of their number has resided for some time. They are now here with the hope of obtaining a passage to their own country, either by way of Kamschatka, or through the Expedition. Some of the coin which they brought with them is in circulation in the village, consisting of gold and silver pieces, of an oblong shape, from the value of a real to four dollars, and very neatly stamped.

HAWAIIAN COLL. CHH. MUSIC.

A book with the above title has been placed in our hands by the Compiler, Mr. Calkin. The binding and typographical work was done altogether by natives, and reflects great credit upon their skill. It is neatly got up, the selection is good, and it will doubtless do much toward exciting a more correct musical taste in our community, besides producing that great desideratum, a uniformity of knowledge of tunes, adapted for church worship.

SERAPHINA.—Through the liberality of some of the residents, the Chapel has been presented with an instrument of the above name. It is made on the principle of an accordeon, but in sound resembling the organ. It adds much to the interest of the religious exercises, and has already given a spur to the dormant musical powers of many, which we trust will result in some decided improvement in our sacred music. Meetings twice a week, for practice, are now held at the chapel by the votaries of harmony, and the only fear is, that the zeal of the choir will finally overpower the lighter strains of the seraphina.

HAWAIIAN ENGRAVING.—Several views of Hawaiian scenery have been handed us by Mr. Andrews, of the High School, Lahainaluna. They are of Lahaina, Kailua, Kaahiwaloa, and other places—executed on copper, by scholars of that Seminary. They are said to be accurate, by judges, and certainly manifest strong native talent for the art, which more instruction and better materials to work upon, would develop into proficiency, and produce engravings which would not disgrace a boudoir in the United States.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a little boy some days since had his arm caught into the rollers of a sugar mill in Nuuanu valley, and before it could be extricated it was crushed to the shoulder joint. The parents refused to have it amputated, preferring their native remedies. He has since died.

ITEMS.

Queen Victoria has announced to Parliament her intended marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg.

Late papers from the U. S. mention the death of John Jacob Astor, of N. York, leaving an immense wealth—Rumor says ninety millions of dollars—but probably much nearer nine.

The bark Flora sailed Jan. 7th, from New-York for Valparaiso, and Honolulu.—Rev. John Diell, passenger.

A large fleet of ships were fitting out from England, Nov. 1839, to blockade China.

We have received Sidney papers up to Dec. 1839. They contain but little of interest. Nov. 4th, the U. S. Store Ship Relief, arrived—Capt. Long.

The Australian of Dec., mentions the death of Mr. Williams, author of "Missionary Enterprises in the South Seas." He was cut off with a Mr. Har-

ris, in attempting to land at Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, by the savages.

One of the "on dits," about town is, that Prince Eugene of Savoy, eldest son of the king of Sardinia, is expected at these islands shortly, in the Sardinian frigate La Reine. La Reine was at Rio Janeiro when the Lausanne left that port. Letters addressed to the Prince are here awaiting his arrival.

We have received papers by the Don Quixote, from the U. S. up to March 21st, from which we have barely time to glean the following news.

Queen Victoria was married Feb. 10th, to Prince Albert of Saxe Gotha.

The Constellation frigate, sloops Concord and Preble, are fitting with all possible despatch at Charlestown navy yard, Mass., for the East India station—ordered out on account of the China troubles.

The boundary question is still a bone of contention. Fortifications are being erected, along the frontiers, by both parties; but probably with no immediate war-like intentions.

[Extract from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Northwestern Boundary.—The dispute between the United States and Great Britain, in reference to the Northwestern Boundary, is attracting attention in England. "If the course we pursue says the London Shipping Gazette "in the dispute with China be found to be injurious to American commerce there are elements already at work of a character sufficiently inflammable to render them not over fastidious or punctilious at finding out some real imaginary line of distinction to draw between our proceedings and the French blockades in South America. We question, therefore, if we are over and above secure against being involved in a quarrel with the United States, if we proceed to blockade of the ports of the Celestial Empire without declaring war. At such events, it will be wise in ministers to act with circumspection, and weigh well the probable consequences, before they are so far committed that they can not retreat without a sacrifice of principle.

The negroes captured in the Antislavery, have been declared free.

News of the visit of l'Artemise to the Sandwich Islands, reached U. S. Feb. last.

DEATHS.

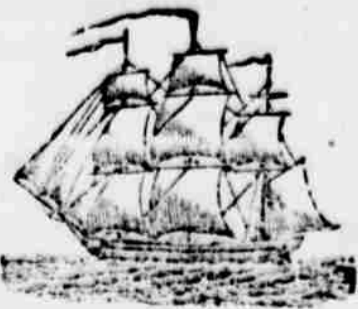
DIED at Koloa, Kauai, May 17, Elizabeth S., aged 35, wife of P. A. Brinsmead Esq. U.S. Consul for the Sand. Islands.

Drowned at sea, from the wreck of the S. I. schooner Keola, James Thompson, a native of the U. States.

PASSENGERS.

Per. Brig Hebe—Mrs. Anderson
" " Erig. Clementine—Bishop of Nilopolis—
Mess. Maigret.—Desvaut and Heusel.
" " Sch. Morse—Mr. H. Paty.
" " Ship North America—Mr. F. A. Olmstead
" " Active—Mrs. Brooks.
" " Konohassett—Mess. Raymond and Stephens
" " Don Quixote—Mess. Levi Chamberlain and F. Johnson.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

May 2,	Br. Brig Hebe, Anderson, London; 21 days from St. Blas.
" 3,	Br. Whale bark Indian, Maugham, London, 10 ms. 500 bbls.
" 8,	Am. Whale ship Obed Mitchell, Ray, Nantucket; 31 ms. 600 bbls.
" 12,	Am. Whale ship Abigail, Cox, New Bedford; 9 ms. 300 bbls.
" 13,	Am. Whale ship Midus, Coggeshall, New Bedford; 26 ms. 1200 bbls.
" 15,	Am. Whale ship Charles Frederick, Brown.
" "	Br. Brig Clementine, Walker, from Valparaiso — via Gambiers and Marquesas — Midze. to the owner.
" 16,	Am. Whale bark Equator.
" 21,	Am. Whale bark North America, Richards, New London; 7 ms. 150 bbls. Put in to repair, having been ashore at the Gallapagos. Amount of damage not ascertained.
" 22,	Br. Whale ship Active, Brooks, London, 21 ms. 1200 bbls.
" 30,	Am. Whale ship Catherine, Brown, Nantucket; 279 bbls. 12 ms.
June 5,	Br. Big Fly, Wilson, Valparaiso and Calao; 30 days from latter place.
" 6,	Am. Bark Don Quixote, J. Paty, Mazatlan.

SAILED.

May 5,	Brig Hebe, Anderson, for Manila.
" 8,	Bark Indian, Maugham, whaling.
" 9,	Ship Obed Mitchell, Ray, whaling.
" 12,	Ship Abigail, Cox, whaling.
" 14,	Sch. Morse, Fitch, for California.
" 18,	Bark Equator, whaling.
" 19,	Ship Charles Frederick, Brown, whaling.
" 21,	Ship Konohassett, Waterman, Manila.
" 26,	Ship Midus, Coggeshall, whaling.
" 29,	Brig Clementine, Walker, Hawaii.
June 1,	Ship Catherine, Brown, whaling.

MEMORANDA.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Olmsted for the following extract from his journal, containing the particulars of the accident to the Bark North America.

"On Friday evening, April 10th, we made Chatham Island, the most eastern of the Gallapagos group, then twenty or thirty miles distant. Few of us will forget the dangers of that night, and our narrow escape from shipwreck upon a barren and uninhabited island. Sometime after midnight, I heard the officer of the watch come down and ask Capt. R. some question regarding the course of the ship. Receiving an answer, he went upon deck, and immediately called out to Capt. R. to come up. Roused by the earnestness of his tone, I was wondering what could be the cause of it, when I heard the roaring of the surf, and immediately the ship thumped heavily against the rocks. All hands hurried upon deck, where the situation of the ship appeared to be deplorable enough. On the leeward side, the high outlines of Canton Island, rose gloomily up from the sea not more than a quarter of a mile off, while on the starboard side was a small rock about a ship's length off, forming a part of the ledge, upon which the ship thumped heavily every few minutes. Upon this rock were several seals, whose dismal howls rendered the scene the more terrible. In a hasty one of the boats was lowered, and proceeded to sound in the neighborhood of the ship. Close under our lee bow there was but nine feet of water! (The North America drawing eighteen feet.) They sounded again, a little ahead and found two fathoms. The ship was evidently fast upon a ledge of rocks extending between the island and the rock on our starboard side. We now endeavored to haul her off from the ledge stern foremost, by planting a small anchor astern of the ship. This prevented her being carried upon the ledge any farther, and swung her bow off a little. As she continued to thump heavily, the probability of our being obliged to leave the ship seemed almost certain. Small casks were filled with water to be put into the boats, in case we were obliged to abandon the wreck suddenly. It was the universal opinion that the ship would go to pieces before long, as the continued thumping upon the rocks seemed to forebode her certain destruction. Most providentially for us, the wind was light and there was but little swell in the narrow channel where we lay. Upon our starboard bow the water was deeper, and our only hope for the preservation of the ship appeared to be in being able to get one of our anchors ahead where there was more water, and then to "warp" her off the rocks. To accomplish this, we were obliged to make a raft for transporting the heavy anchors. For this purpose all the spare spars were cast loose, and prepared for

launching. A topmast and another large spar were just about to be launched, when the captain, who stood upon the tailer suddenly exclaimed, "The ship's float, cast off the stern line." The line was immediately cut, the wheel put hard to port, and the ship glided past the ledge of rocks into deeper water."

Caution to Whaler's, touching at the Marquesas.

The Catherine touched at Nukahiva bay, Marquesas, for recruits. Capt. Brown hearing that a good trade could be carried on, on the opposite side of the island, went there in his boat to barter with the natives, who having enticed him ashore, seized him, and demanded forty muskets and six kegs of gunpowder for his ransom—Capt. B. not having that quantity on board his vessel, could not comply with their demands, at which they became much enraged, and gave him to understand that the next day he should be roasted and eaten—That night they made preparations for their feast, bound their prisoner, and finally fell asleep. Among their number was a Spanish boy, who was of considerable consequence among them.

He watching his opportunity, cut capt. B's bonds, led him from the house, and conducted him safely to the friendly tribe, the Tyboes who protected him until he reached his ship. The hostile tribe soon followed, demanded their prisoner, and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of two of each party; when having had fighting enough, they adjourned sine die, settling the matter by a feast.

P. S.—The above was written agreeably to the rumor prevalent in town at the time—But since having made particular inquiries, we learn that the capt. having gone ashore to trade, was detained by the natives six days, and the above mentioned ransom demanded, before he made his escape—During this time he was holding intercourse with his ship, which he ordered round to Nukahiva bay, where he embarked. So far from any feeling of fear from these same cannibals, he returned to their bay again, pulled to the shore in his boat, and traded away some tobacco—The second mate who was in the boat at the time the capt. was captured and made no attempt to rescue him then demanded his discharge, uttering terrible threats against Capt. Brown, if he did not comply. He received his discharge, and went ashore immediately, and joined the offending tribe. We have been thus particular in looking into this affair, from perceiving how generally believed the first account was, showing how common it is to believe any report, however injurious to savage character, without due inquiry into all the accompanying circumstances. In this case, we should not at all be surprised to learn that the discharged officer was implicated to some degree, in this transaction.

Fly reports ship Europa, Oahu, arrived at Valparaiso, March 10th.

Same day U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Clack, sailed for United States.

U. S. frigate Columbia, Commodore Read, was at Valparaiso, being detain'd on the coast on account of expected disturbances.

The Don Quixote brings news of importance, but too late for insertion of particulars in this number. Fresh disturbances in California — foreigners imprisoned, excepting Frenchmen. Boundary question between United States and Great Britain, unsettled.

By the politeness of Mr. Thurston we have been favored with the following letter, containing an affecting account of the loss of the S. I. schooner Keola, embracing a touching record of conjugal love, seldom if ever surpassed. Faithfulness like that described in the letter, is something more than the mere instinct of a savage. It ennobles its possessor, if her skin is dark, and renders her worthy of a page in the records of "Noble deeds of women."

Lahaina, May 21, 1840.

DEAR BRO. THURSTON:—As the Kinnau is soon expected to sail for Oahu, I will write a few words. You have heard, I suppose, the report of the loss of the vessel, Keola, as the report reached here just as Br. Green was sailing for Oahu. The same day that he sailed the persons who escaped arrived here, and told us all the sad particulars. You will be afflicted to learn, that our friend Mauae is among those who were lost. As his wife is among the saved, and as they both swam about twenty-five miles together before he died, we have a full account of him to the last. What is wonderful beyond description is that his wife carried him when he could no longer swim himself, and carried him till after he was dead. She left him when they were in less than one quarter of a mile of the shore of Kahoolawe.

There are supposed to have been in all between thirty and forty persons on board, only four of whom have escaped. These are wife Mauae, the wife of Thompson, and two young men who belonged to the vessel.

The following is a brief history of this melancholy affair:—The Keola left Lahaina for Kawaihae, Saturday evening, May 9th, in a somewhat leaky condition, as all were aware by the amount of pumping required. The next day, (Sabbath,) after dinner, they were in sight of Kahoolawe point, which was not at a very great distance, nothing of Maui could be seen but Kahaleakala, and Kahoolawe was lost in the misty distance. The wind was strong, and, as the young men say, the stone ballast rolled over to leeward—they put it back again, and soon after, two barrels of molasses and a cask of water, but poorly blocked up, rolled to leeward. This is supposed to have been the immediate cause of the disaster, tho' as the vessel had been aground five times since she was examined, she might have been very weak. Her bows were thrown so suddenly under, that it is supposed that some who were lying in the hold were never extricated; but went down with the vessel. Thompson was writing in the cabin, and had little more than time to get on deck. The natives were soon all in the ocean; and Thompson, poor man, unprepared, was hanging to a part of the stern still above water, while Mauae who had held morning prayers and conducted Sabbath services with the people in the forenoon, now, in the water, called the natives around and implored help from on high. Having asked help of God, they then looked about to see what they could do to help themselves.

A current was setting to the North, so that none thought of swimming for Hawaii. Thompson could not swim at all—he threw out an oar on which he and his wife left — by her aid and the current, they proceeded towards Kahoolawe. Monday morning he died, and she landed in the forenoon with the oar on Kahoolawe. A vigorous young man seized the cover of the hatchway for himself and little brother — the boy died before daylight, Monday, but the older one reached Kahoolawe at 7 or 8 in the morning; while a very slender youth, who had been weakly, left the vessel without any help but his skill in swimming, and landed on the same shore before morning.

Mauae and his wife took each a covered bucket for a *mouo*, and having thrown away the contents, they tied some of their garments around them, and swam for Kahoolawe. They had three young men with them who disappeared one after another, either by drowning, or going in different directions. Some were in sight on Sabbath—but during the night all disappeared and left them to pursue their watery way alone. Monday morning Kuluwahine's bucket came to pieces, and she swam without any thing till afternoon, when Mauae became too weak to proceed — they stopped — she *lomi'd* him till he was able to swim again — they now went on till they had Kahoolawe in full view—but Mauae became more feeble than before — so she took his bucket — he held to the hair of her head, and so she dragged him—but soon his hand slipped, and she tried in vain to rouse him even to such an effort. She told him he

must pray — he commenced, but could utter only a sentence or two. She then put his arms around her neck, held them with one hand, and made for the shore. When as near the shore as where small vessels anchor at Lahaina, and after they had been swimming 28 or 30 hours, she found he was entirely dead, and leaving him reached the shore near night—but she was much exhausted, was on the opposite side from the only settlement, her eyes were so affected she could not see for a while, and she was a stranger there, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, she looked around in vain for inhabitants nothing to eat all the time, and she would have perished but that there had been considerable rain, and she found water standing in some of the brooks. Friday morning she found some watermelons growing, and after eating one, was discovered by some fishermen, and was by them conducted to the village, and the next day brought here. The young men were as lively when they reached here, as before they were wrecked the women somewhat exhausted—Their preservation we record as almost miraculous. I have written all these particulars because I supposed you would be interested to know them and probably others wish to hear them. Two of the chh. members of Puna were lost one named Kanakaokai—the name of the other I have not ascertained. There was a Spaniard from Waimea on board.

Mauae was at our houses just before they left—had called once or twice before — appeared tender and humble—my impression was that he had made advance in grace since we lived at Hawaii."

From the Knickerbocker.

It is not many months since, that I had been travelling day and night, over roads of iron, for nearly a week, until my sense of hearing was almost destroyed, by the continued *fiz, fiz-fiz, fiz-fiz, fiz-fiz*, of a steam-engine, the incessant ding-ding, ding-ding, of the alarm bell, and the prolonged rumble, rumble, rumble, of the rail car's wheels. My eyes, too, were well nigh destroyed by sparks of fire, and flying ashes; but above all, from the want of rest and sleep. It will be readily imagined, therefore, that it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that I exchanged a seat with an upright wooden back, in a rail-road car, for the almost by-gone luxury of a couch-like seat in an old-fashioned stage-coach, which was to take me to the place of my destination. A blessing rest upon those old-time conveyances, the bare mention of which calls up a thousand recollections of social pleasures, that come thronging and fluttering about the nib of my pen, like moths around a bright light, on a summer evening! But, beautiful creatures! I can only apostrophize you now. Some other time, I will impale you upon the end of my quill, and preserve your slight forms in ink.

The day was remarkably fine; our road lay through the pleasantest parts of pleasant Connecticut, near the picturesque valley of the Housatonic; our cattle were sleek and fine looking; the driver was civil, and decently dressed; and the coach itself was a miracle. There was not a rent in the curtains, nor a spring out of order. There were but two passengers, beside myself, one of whom was one of those good-natured humorists, who I believe live all their lives in stage-coaches, for I never met with one any where else; and the other was an invalid, with his face tied up so that he could not speak.

To be continued.

POETRY.



STAR LIGHT AT SEA.

'Tis night, and such a night! The many stars,
Shine clear as gems upon a diadem.
At times, the slumbering sea her bosom heaves,
As if a giant breath'd. The sails spread high,
And wide, are gently fan'd by favouring gales,
As on her stately course the bark pursues
Her fiery track; in front with soothing noise,
The peaty spray murmuring rolls along.
As some tall spectre stalks by stealth abroad,
With ghostly shroud o'er him transparent flung,
She seemeth; magnified by the dim twilight—
All's still, except the measur'd tread of watch,
As pacing slow he whiles away the hour—
There is a magic beauty in the night,
That melts the soul with undefin'd delight,
And as the cold, pale stars from high look down,
They soothe the restless thought; and leaving far
Behind, earth's cares, to worlds beyond, it soars;
And busy fancy 'vesting all she sees
With ev'ry hue and form, all statess, bright—
In quick succession flies; 'till wearied with
Its airy task, and musing long, half thinks
It so, and sinks to earth and sleep again.

HENRY PATY & Co,

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

DRY GOODS.

Silk, — Cambrics, — Gingham, — Drillings, — Tickings, — Osnaburghs, — Merino, Chencille, Thibet and Cotton, Shawls, — Silk, Mrino, and Cotton Handks—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 Wrot, 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, — Needles—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 Mortice and Pad Locks—Bolts—Sud Iron—Jap'd Lumps—Plated German Silver, Britt'a and Iron Tea and Table Spoons—Jewsharps—Brass nails—Cut Tacks—Percussion Caps—Stirrups and Bitts—Rat Traps—Gun Flints—Stew Pans, — Shot—Spikes. Slide Rules.

MEDICINES, &c.

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

PROVISIONS.

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

FURNITURE.

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

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Waggon and Harness—600 Sheets Sheathing Copper—2 M. Am. Boards—8 M. Am. Shingles—

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

ALSO,

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

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

Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf.

THOMAS CUMMINS,

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

HARD WARE.

Pocket Knives; Spring Ballance Knives and Forks; Scissors; Pins and Needles; Gimblets; Padlocks; Percussion Caps, and Lead; Irons; Braces and Soup Ladles; Gauges; Chisels; Hooks, and Hinges; Files; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges; Cast Iron; 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 Shavers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jewsharps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares; Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons; Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes; Currier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigrease; Chrome Yellow and Yellow Ochre; Lithrage; Spirits Turpentine; Paint Brushes; Lamp Black; Ground: Log Wood, and Copperas.

STATIONARY.

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

SUNDRIES.

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

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

WANTED.

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

American Domestic, &c.

50 Bales 4-4 Brown Cotton,
15 do. 3-4 do. do.
4 Cases Indigo Blue Drills,
10 Bales Brown do.
2 Cases White do.
15 do. Blue Cottons 4-4
2 do. Cotton Thread,
6 do. Fine Cambric,
1 do. Check Muslin,
1 do. Cotton Hosiery,
1 do. Woollen do.
4 do. Prints, ass'd.

ALSO,

3 Packages ass'd, Hardware,
50 Kegs White Lead,
50 do. Black Paint,
25 do. Green do.
1 Case Verdigrease in Cans,
2 Casks Linseed Oil,
30 Bolts Russian Canvas,
300 lbs. Sewing Twine,
1 Case Marline Twine,
2 Chain Cables, 1 3-4 inch, & 3 inh.
4 Small Anchors,
15 M. Brick,
20 Coils Russ. Cordage,
700 Sheets Sheathing Copper,
500 lbs. do. do.
500 Bbls Fresh Richmond Street Flour
50 do. American Beef and Pork,
200 do. Navy and Pilot Bread,
40 Boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
200 do. Rock Candy.
PEIRCE & BREWER.
Honolulu, June 6, 1840.

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 Brass Kettles,
15 Half bbls. Coal Tar,
20 Chal. Coal,
100 Coils Cordage,
200 lbs Sewing Twine,
20 Bolts Canvass,
60 Kegs Paint, ass'd,
1 Case German Tumblers,
10 Kegs Tobacco,
Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

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

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

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

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

ALSO,

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

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.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Michel Gronbeck, late master of Brig Clementine, deceased, are requested to present the same for adjustment to the under signed; and all persons having property or money belonging to said Gronbeck are likewise requested to pay over the same to,
L. H. ANTHON. Executor.
Oahu, June 1, 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.

NOTICE.

United States Consulate,
Sandwich Islands May 25, 1840.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Thompson mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims upon said estate to present them for settlement at this Consulate.

WILLIAM LADD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

PEIRCE & BREWER,

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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

NORTH PACIFIC.

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

NOTICE.

The undersigned, being about to relinquish his business at this place, to Mr. F. J. Greenway, requests that all persons having unsettled accounts with him, will present the same at his Counting-Room, for adjustment, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM FRENCH.

Honolulu, Oahu,

28th May, 1840. 4w

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having taken the premises formerly occupied by William French, Esq., at this place, for the purpose of conducting a general

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

to commence on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty—he solicits a share of public patronage.

F. J. GREENWAY.

Honolulu, Oahu,

May 28, 1840. 4w