

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. JARVES, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

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SELECTED.

PARTY OF CRUSOES ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Continued from page 158

Their last improvement was to manufacture a sort of wooden trencher for themselves, when they ate comparatively a style of superior comfort. In the up, they sometimes put elephant skin, which had the appearance of tripe, but in taste and substance it is described as of a more "leathery nature." After dinner, some of them went again to hunt for grub, some remaining at home, the swiftest runners being chosen to hunt the seal. At "tea time," or dusk, they returned, and partook of a mess composed of penguins' eggs boiled in water. Now and then they killed the albatross, which is rather a strong bird, and roasted it; but as the young ones were highly esteemed, and as the mariners daily began to lose their hope of being delivered, they were afraid to kill the old birds lest they could quit the island, and in this fear they permitted them to live as "stand-by's." For the same reason they spared the penguins which supplied them plentifully with eggs. The young seals were considered the greatest luxury, but they, as well as the old ones, were but too scarce, and their skins were in high request for clothes; for, at the end of a few months, from their mode of life, their clothes gave way, and indeed, the climate was so cold and wet that they were not fit to withstand the inclemency of the weather. The men set to work and made themselves clothes of the seal-skin, some using the hair inwards. They made a needle out of a nail. For shoes they made themselves a sort of socks or buskins of the same material, and they constructed various kinds of caps, which, as their beards were pretty long, by no means tended to improve their physiognomy.

We now turn to the history of the party of eight men who had gone ashore on the first island in the group, and from which they expected to be taken in the course of a week. During the week for which they possessed a sufficiency of provisions, they pursued the occupation of hunting the seals on the low sandy shores and inlets, and gathered a large quantity of the skins of these animals to carry with them on their return. At the end of the week, however, the smack did not make its appearance, which perplexed them not a little, but their distress may be conceived when they found portions of the wreck driven ashore by the waves, giving too certain evidence of the destruction of their vessel, and, as they feared, of the loss of their comrades. For six weeks they continued to watch the horizon, with a lingering hope that a sail would present itself to their anxious gaze, but nothing of the kind appeared, and the party then removed to another quarter of the island more productive of animals for subsistence. At the spot selected, the eight men staid during the winter, living on seals and sea-elephants, which they also looked by means of the blubber. When winter had passed away, provisions were found to be scarce, and there was a necessity for seeking new quarters. As the small boat was left to them, they proposed to sail to the island, lying at the distance of ten miles, where the smack had been

wrecked, and putting this design in execution, they landed, as it happened, close by the spot where their wrecked shipmates had built their house, and there they met, to the great joy of both parties. The fishing-party added to the comforts of the establishment, by bringing with them their kettle, frying-pan, and some other implements which were highly acceptable. There was now a more numerous party to be provided for on the island, and consequently additional exertions were necessary for procuring food. Hunting the seal, the sea-elephant, and various birds, was kept up at all times when the weather permitted; and when storms of rain, snow, and wind, swept across the island, and rendered it impossible for them to move out with safety, they remained shut up in their rude dwelling, in which their only mental solacement consisted in reading a Bible that had been fortunately saved among the materials of the wreck. Influenced by pious and rational sentiments, they formed a peaceful and orderly community, such as is seldom witnessed in similar cases of extreme personal inconvenience and privation. During their sojourn on the island there were no parties amongst them; no quarrelling, and none assumed command, but obedience of the best kind existed—namely, that produced by a conviction of the utility and propriety of the thing proposed, and a mutual desire to be serviceable. They all gave their utmost exertions to the execution of whatever was suggested by the most experienced or received the sanction of the majority.

After they had been together for about three weeks, and the prospect of deliverance from the dreary solitude getting every day more remote, it was proposed to construct a vessel with the timber of the wreck, and the materials of which the house was built. There were the remains of a hut built on the other island by some Americans who visited it some years before, when seals were more plentiful. With these, and what had been saved from the wreck, the carpenter reported that a vessel might be built, and they set to work on that object immediately. The sails were to be made of seal-skins sewed together, and a party, consisting of eleven, went to the first island, for the purpose of collecting and preparing them, and digging up the timber which had been used for the house. The collection and preparation of the skins took three weeks, and in a week more they collected all the timber for the building of the vessel. From the state of their provisions, it was found convenient that five of their number should return and stay at the other island, as there were not provisions sufficient for the subsistence of all at the island where the house was built. This party, therefore, having received a proportionate share of the utensils, namely, one kettle and the bottom of an old one, which was used as a frying-pan, they set off. Those who remained, in order that they might apply the timber used in constructing the old house to the building of the vessel, set to work to build a new habitation, which they formed chiefly of stones and turf.

This house appears to have been an improvement on the first, inasmuch as it had the luxury of three chimnies, which however, either would not draw, or were in-

sufficient, as the inmates were obliged to cut a hole in the gable end to let out the smoke. At this time they used the elephants' bones, with the blubber, as fuel, the fumes from which were by no means agreeable. Having finished this, they shifted their things into it, tore down the first, and then cleared the place where it stood, for the purpose of building the vessel upon it. They laid the keel, made from the topmast of the wreck, to erect a vessel whose keel should be twenty-nine feet, and built like a lugger, and of about four feet and a half high. It was calculated that she would be about twelve tons burden. They worked at it with assiduity, animated with the hope of delivering themselves. Their history of their various expedients to supply the place of regular tools and materials, though unintelligible to the general reader, would be highly interesting to nautical men. At the end of five months they had completed her with her seal-skin sails, and they set off to the other Island to fetch the other five men, that they might assist in the launch.

Nearly two years had passed since they were wrecked—a time which, as marked by their privations and anxieties, appeared as long as their lives. The five men who were on this first island were dispersed in search of food, and the larger party were obliged to go in pursuit of them. On the next day after their arrival, a gale sprang up, and their boat was driven about seventy yards from where she was made fast, and her stern knocked to pieces. This was a fearful disaster, which threw the party into dismay, yet out of evil, good sometimes comes. The day being fine, an old man, one of the sailors, was sent to a mountainous point to try if he could discover their comrades, and he had not been long gone ere he returned in a bewildered breathless state. When able to speak, he informed them that he had seen a vessel standing in towards the shore. This none of them would believe, and all said it must be a bird sitting on the water, an object which had often deceived their hopes. The man, however, was convinced that he was not mistaken, and asked who would go with him to see the vessel, when one offered to go with him, and ascertain the fact; and a tinder box was given to them, that they might, if it were true, make a fire to show those on board that there were human beings on the island. To their indescribable joy, these two men, on getting to the place where she was first discovered, saw a schooner standing along shore, and, from the carcass of a sea-elephant, just killed, and other traces, perceived that the crew must have been on shore. They then sought for and killed one of these animals, and with its blubber they soon made a fire on the promontory, that evidently caught the attention of the schooner, as a boat was seen to proceed from her towards the shore. The men ran down eagerly to meet her, but when the boat got near the shore, the crew evidently hesitated, on seeing the two men, whose appearance must certainly have been of a dubious nature. They were naked, with the exception of their rough brown fur jackets, as they had thrown off their skin trousers, which were exceedingly thick and heavy, for the convenience of running. They, however, hailed the crew, in a manner which

proved them to be civilized beings, and they were taken on board. The vessel turned out to be an American schooner, which had come for the purpose of sealing and trading in those seas. The captain received them kindly, and gave them shirts and trousers. It was sunset when they were taken on board, and the next day the captain and the remaining party were fetched. They proceeded in search of the other party, who descried the vessel with a degree of joy equal to that of the first man who saw it, and on the boat approaching the shore, hailed it with three cheers, which were returned by their comrades on board. Those on shore were so overjoyed, that they did not wait for her coming to the shore, but rushed into the water to haul her up. They were all taken on board. They assisted the schooner in loading, and after taking all their things on board, she sailed for her destination, the Isle of France.

Although thus rescued from a desert island, the misfortunes of the party were not terminated. On the way to the Isle of France, the mate of the smack had a disagreement with the American captain, and he and his companions, three excepted, were at their own desire put ashore on the island of St. Paul, where there are plenty of wild pigs and provisions such as the mariners had been lately used to, and which island is in the track of the vessels trading in the direction of the Mauritius. Here they intended to wait till picked up by a vessel in passing, of which they had no apprehensions. Of their fate no further account is given, though there is little doubt that they soon after reached England by some trading vessel. The three men that preferred going on with the American schooner, were landed at the Isle of France, whence they found their way to the Cape of Good Hope, and from that they returned to London in the Lord Exmouth, in a most destitute condition, but in good health, notwithstanding the straits and miseries they had undergone.

We have received several numbers of the Sailor's Magazine for 1840. It is published in New York, and besides giving an account of the efforts making to improve that class of men to which its pages are devoted, it contains much interesting miscellaneous intelligence, from which we extract largely. The seamen of this port have now been without a chaplain for upwards of two years. It is to be hoped that the Seamen's Friend Society will supply Mr. Deill's place shortly, as there are few stations where access can be had to sailors more readily or in greater numbers than this.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following abstract of the United States navy is collected from the navy Register for the present year. There are 12 ships of the line, carrying from 74 to 120 guns, including one *razed* to 54 guns, 5 of the number being in commission, 4 in ordinary, and 4 on the stocks. Of frigates, there are 16, carrying 44 guns, except two of the second class, which carry 36 guns; of these six are in commission, four in ordinary, and six on the stocks. Of sloops of war, there are 21,

carrying from 16 to 20 guns, of which 13 are in commission, 4 in ordinary, and 4 preparing for sea. There are 4 brigs, carrying ten guns each, one is a receiving vessel, and 8 are in commissions. There are 10 schooners, carrying from 4 to 10 guns, all in commission. There are two steamers and one store-ship all in commission, and two sea-steamers building. The total is 68 vessels, 39 being now in commission, 12 in ordinary, 12 on the stocks ready for launching, or in ordinary, 4 preparing for sea, and 1 receiving vessel. They carry, in all, 2106 guns.

Of the officers of the navy in commission, there are 55 captains, 55 commanders, 290 lieutenants, 61 surgeons, 17 passed assistant surgeons, 53 assistant surgeons, 51 pursers, 13 chaplains, 191 passed midshipmen, 231 midshipmen, 29 masters, 17 professors of mathematics and teachers of naval school, 32 boatswains, 37 gunners, 24 carpenters, and 25 sail-makers. Sailor Magazine.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE STARS.

The astronomical statement below is calculated to rouse the imagination even of the most phlegmatic.

The world's end.—During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale colour. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed, and here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens will pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."—*quincy Sentinel.*

THE WHALE FISHERY IN THE UNITED STATES

The Nantucket Inquirer has published an extended statement of the whale fishery in the United States, giving the name and class of each vessel, with many other particulars. The total number of vessel is 531, the most of them large ships, carrying, probably, 30 men each. Of these vessel, 2 belong to the state of Maine, 1 to New Hampshire, 375 to Massachusetts, 37 to Rhode Island, 54 to Connecticut, 56 to the state of New York, 1 to New Jersey, and 5 to Delaware. They are owned in the following places:

Wiscassett, Me.	1
Portland, do.	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	1
New Bedford, Mass.	169
Nantucket, do.	82
Fairhaven, do.	42
Salem, do.	14
Westport, do.	9
Edgartown, do.	8
Mattapoisett, do.	8
Sippican, do.	8
Falmouth, do.	7
Holmes' Hole, do.	4
Wareham, do.	3
Dartmouth, do.	3
Lynn, do.	3
Plymouth, do.	3
Boston, do.	2
Dorchester, do.	2
Newburyport, Mass.	2
New London, Con.	35
Stonington, do.	9
Mystic, do.	7
Bridgeport, do.	3
Warren, Rhode Island.	10
Newport, do.	19

Bristol, do.	5
Providence, do.	3
Sagharbor, New-York,	30
Hudson, do.	8
Poughkeepsie do.	6
Greenport, do.	5
New-York, do.	3
Cold Spring, do.	2
New Suffolk, do.	1
Jamesport, do.	1
Newark, New Jersey,	1
Wilmington, Delaware,	5

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

On Nov. 14, 1830, Capt. Cash, in the Harvest, discovered land, bearing south, 10 miles distant, the ship then heading E. S. E., the island extending from S. S. E. to N. N. W., about 20 miles, well wooded, principally with cocoa nut trees; it appeared mostly low, but here and there some bluffs, of perhaps 40 feet high; it is probably inhabited, as a large smoke was for some time visible in the centre of it. Made the east part in lat. 9 38 S. long. 158 14 West. Whether this be a new island or not is uncertain. It is not on the charts, and our knowledge of it is very imperfect. Capt. Cash is of opinion it is Penrhyn's Island, placed on the charts 40 miles farther east; but if Capt. Alexander Macy's discovery be correct, as given when in the Peruvian, this must be a new discovery, as the longitude is deduced from the chronometer, and good lunar observations. Capt. Cash found in his last voyage; in 1834, in the ship Courier, Bauman's Island, Roggewain's Island, and Tienhoven's Island must not be farther west than their situation on the charts; as he ran in the longitude of them all, as given by two good chronometers, then four days from the Society Islands, the weather being clear and saw nothing resembling land; which induces him to think the island above described may be Penrhyn's Island, 40 miles W. of its place on the charts.

Capt. Cash likewise saw, in 1834, an island bearing N. W. by N. 1-2 N., from Flint's Island, very low and dangerous, being only seen at a short distance, the lat. about 10 36 S., but, being thick weather, did not ascertain the longitude. It is important that this should be known to every navigator in the Pacific, as ships leaving the Society Islands bound north, frequently make Flint's Islands, and this lies in the track of ships bound to the line. Two other shipmasters have seen this island, in about the latitude above given, and were near running their ships upon it.—*Nantucket Eng.*

MUSCAT.

THE ASIATIC SHIP OF WAR. Among the novel events of the day, is the late arrival at New York, of a vessel and cargo from Muscat, on the Persian Gulf. This vessel, called the "Sultance," or "Royal," is a sloop of war, under the command of Reis Achmed Ben Hamed, and belongs to the Imaun of Muscat, the Seid Said ben Sultan. Capt. Achmed is the bearer of a letter and complimentary expressions according to Asiatic usage, from Sultan Seid to the President of the United States.

The extension of our commerce with Asiatic nations, and its security by treaty stipulations, has been the subject of anxious and successful interest to the administration. One of the happy results of this care of our commercial interest, was a treaty of navigation and commerce with the Imaun of Muscat, which relieved our commerce from discriminating duties. Another advantageous treaty has been concluded with the kingdom of Siam, and approaches have been made with the same desirable object, to the empires of Cochin China, Japan and China.

The value of our trade to the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat is greater than may be supposed. Official returns for

eighteen months, of vessels that visited Zanzibar, show the number to be forty-one, of which thirty-two were American. Twenty of these were from Salem, three from Boston, and three from New York. Zanzibar is an island on the east coast of Africa, and is the depot for the trade of the coast, and of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The United States are represented there by a consul.

Sultan Seid possesses large territory on the east coast of Africa, extending from Cape Delgado to Cape Gardafui. His navy consists of seventy-five vessels of war, of which several are line-of-battle ships, which is a larger naval force than that of all the Asiatic princes combined on the Indian ocean.

The presence of one of the Sultan's ships in our harbours affords us extreme gratification; and we hope that the Sultance's voyage to the United States will result in frequent visits of Sultan Seid's vessels to our ports.—*Washington Globe.*

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS DAWNING—OR THE CONTRAST.

Last week, visions of horsewhips, broken canes, pistols, and other murderous paraphernalia were flitting in grim and awful array, across our terrified imagination, accompanied by a confused multitude of "threats" as dim, bodiless, and as vapory as the ghosts from the land of the mist. So *blucish* did our spirits wax, that we had serious intentions of fortifying our premises with ink bottles, so arranged that the contents might be discharged by means of a spring, upon the countenance of any rash assailant. But such dark thoughts were soon dispelled, under the genial influence of sundry savory articles received from sympathising friends, which were all promptly forwarded to their destination. We know not whom to thank for the "*Log Cabin Pie*," but its effect upon the inner man was so decidedly beneficial, that we should not have the slightest objection to receive many more "*sich*."

RAW SILK.

Some specimens of Raw Silk from this place were sent to Mazatlan by the Maryland. We learn that it commands from \$7 50 to \$8 per pound, in that market. The specimen forwarded was not of the best quality, being one of the first reeled. Silk growers will be likely hereafter to find that place an excellent market for their silk.

Mr. Robson, passenger in the Swallow, informs us that Panama has declared itself an independent Republic, and will probably be able to maintain its independence. Some of the first acts have been to take off some of the former restrictions upon commerce.

The Queen Regent of Spain abdicated in October, and retired to France. The abdication of the King of the French was spoken of, in the French papers. The Emperor of Austria it was rumored would follow his example. The Blockade of the Ports and Coasts of Syria was rigidly enforced. Tyre and Sidon were taken on the 26th Sept. by the joint forces of Austria and England, after a severe cannonade. The fortress was carried by storm. The allied forces lost 40 killed and 70 wounded.

One hundred thousand men are to be called out to assist in the funeral ceremonies of the Emperor Napoleon.

Queen Victoria is the mother of a "fine daughter," so letters received in Mazatlan, before the Maryland sailed, state.

The news by the Maryland is up to the 12th of December from the United States.

Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON received 234 votes and Mr. Van Buren 60. The former is elected President of the United States. His term of office commenced 4th inst.

President Van Buren's Message to Congress for the session of 1840-41, has been received here. In it he pays high and deserved compliments to the Commander and Officers of the U. S. Exploring Squadron for their zeal and fidelity in accomplishing the objects of the expedition.

Frigate Constellation and Sloop Boston under the command of Com. Kearney, have sailed for the Indian Ocean.

The Yorktown, Corvette of 18 guns, Allick, Commander, has been ordered to these islands, which, with the southern groups and New Zealand are to form a distinct naval station. The whaling interests on Japan are to be specially looked after. This step has frequently been urged upon the American government, and it is one that has long been needed. We shall hail her arrival with much pleasure.

Ship Gloucester sailed from Boston Nov 10th, for this port, via Valparaiso.

European affairs still remain in an unsettled state, though the tone of Louis Philippe's Address to the Chamber of Deputies is decidedly pacific. The Peace party have secured a majority in the Chamber. M. Thiers and his colleagues in the Ministry have resigned, and a new Ministry is formed, which Marshal Soult is President and Minister of War, M. Guizot of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Duperre, Marine. This Cabinet gives great satisfaction to those desirous of maintaining peace in Europe.

The "*Stewart palace*," has been rebuilt within the royal enclosure near the fort, retaining the "*glass folding doors*" &c. which have been the cause of so much discussion. They are now simply large doors with side and top lights. The house is a very pretty specimen of Hawaiian architecture; the best on the islands perhaps, with the exception of Amelia's, the Governess of Kauai. It is 110 feet in length, 34 in breadth, and to the ridge-pole, forming one lofty and beautiful room. The posts, timbers, and rafters are all perfectly white, straight and of equal size, and bound together by cinet, disposed into fanciful shapes. The thatch is laid on in the smoothest and neatest manner possible, and the whole interior is so arranged to produce quite a grand effect, upon a visitor accustomed to the common edifices of Hawaiians.

CALIFORNIA.

A new law has been enforced in California by which all the coasting trade must be carried on in vessels under the Mexican Flag. Foreign vessels are allowed to enter and discharge their cargoes only at the port of Monterey. Sugar and Salt are made contraband articles.

The French Exploring Expedition, consisting of the Astrolabe and Zelic are expected to visit Oahu this season. These vessels are the same that the Porpoise met at the extreme south, a few days after the discovery of the Antarctic Continent.

EARTHQUAKE AT MAUI. Two distinct shocks were felt on the 9th inst at Lahaina. A rare occurrence on that island.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those on other islands who have not settled their subscriptions for the Polynesian will confer a favor by remitting the amount due, as soon as practicable.

To the Editor of the Polynesian :

SIR—To our great astonishment, we have just seen in the Editorial part of the Gaceta de Gobierno de San Luis Potosi, under date of 20th June, a false statement respecting the revolution which took place in this port in November 1836, and the apprehension of a number of foreigners in April, 1841. Some person or persons, we suppose, have

ken the liberty of making use of our names, in order to give more force to their malicious motives, or sinister intentions, and although we are well aware that some of the Am. gentlemen mentioned in said statement have sufficient knowledge of our ideas not to believe that we ever trouble ourselves with political flairs; and of our character to be persuaded that we would never put our names to such palpable falsehoods, and particularly to the recital of our mutual friends; yet others, who are not personally acquainted with us will of course consider us to be the authors of the calumnies contained in the before mentioned statement and for their satisfaction, we deny ever having put our names to the letters laid to our charge, and as we were eye witnesses to what occurred on the 5th of November, 1836, we can safely say that the statements made against Commodore Kennedy of the Peacock and other respectable citizens of the U. S. are false and without foundation, as likewise the story of the fifty foreigners who it is said were in arms at the Natividad, near the Misson of San Juan Bautista.

Requesting that you will do us the favor to insert the above in your highly respectable Journal, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves
Your most Obedient
Humble Servants,
ESTAVAN MUNROS,
DAVID SPENCE.
Monterey, Upper California,
January 28th, 1841.

GREECE. The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract from an article on modern Greece, in the one number of Frazer's Magazine.

"Among the establishments of Athens, the most interesting is unquestionably the American missionary school. With no other assistance than hit own energy, and at first with a very imperfect knowledge of the language, Mr. Hill has succeeded in establishing a school for children of both sexes, whose management so much discretion and judgment are exercised, that the entire population of Athens, without regard to religious opinions or party feeling, are unanimous in their approbation of it. The female part of the establishment is under the care of Mrs. Hill, a very estimable woman, of whom America may well be proud; for she has aided her husband in all his efforts for the furtherance of the benevolent views and enlightened policy of the Episcopal Missionary Society of New York, of which they are the agents. Mr. Hill and his wife have done more to effect a moral revolution in Greece than all the protocols in Europe; and the result of their system has already spread to Candia, the islands of Archipelago, Smyrna and other Greek settlements, in which they have sent native teachers, educated in the schools of Athens for the purpose of conducting branch schools on the same plan. Five hundred children are now receiving instruction in the institution, and fifty young persons are training under the direct control of Mr. Hill for the purpose of becoming district teachers. The whole establishment does honor to America, and the agents who have so efficiently fulfilled the trust confided to them."

AN ALARM AT SEA. The captain of one of our down-east schooners found himself one day becalmed in a fog off the Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H. The vessel lay with a slight motion, when the captain, with the quick ear of a seaman, discovered, by the creaking sound of cordage, that there was another vessel close upon him, which might run afoul, in short order. He had neither gun nor trumpet, to give his neighbor warning of their close approach; and the best thing he could think of was to get his men to drumming on some empty casks; but to no purpose, as the sound increased, and the vessel was nearing him. As a last effort of ingenuity, he seized a handspike, and applying it to the ear of an old grunter that happened to be on board, gave it several turns, none of the easiest, which brought forth a squeal, almost as loud as the big whistle of our locomotive engines. This signal was effectual; and just before coming in sight of his neighbor's craft, bows on, he heard her captain exclaim to the man at the helm, in a voice of thunder, "Starboard your helm, blast your eyes—starboard your helm, we're close upon a hog-yard."

NORTH-WEST COAST OF NEW HOLLAND.—A South Australian paper, in noticing the discovery on the northwest coast of New

Holland, by her Majesty's ship Beagle, says, "But the most interesting intelligence of all is the discovery on the northwest coast of New Holland of three immense rivers, stretching so far into the interior as to admit of reaching by their channel almost the centre of this vast continent. The following is an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Stokes, the surviving officer on board the Beagle. It is now time that the lake discovered in the northwest, by Mr. Frye, were fully explored."

"Her Majesty's ship Beagle, }
Swan River, Feb. 24 }
"We have had a most successful cruise on the northwest coast, having discovered three large rivers. By one of them, named after the Queen, I penetrated within 500 miles of the centre of this vast continent. Just as we were leaving the coast I was speared by the natives. The spear entered my left breast, slightly touching my lungs. I am now, however, thank God, much better; and when well the ship returns from the northwest coast."

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The following interesting and important facts respecting the commercial aspect of the island of Otaheite, or Tahiti, as it is now more usually called, are selected from a letter of Capt. Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 24, 1839.

In the year 1836, there visited this island 52 whale ships; in 1837, the same number; in 1838, 42 whaling vessels, and 9 merchant ships; in 1839, 34 whaling vessels, and 1 merchant vessel, making a total, in four years, of 195 vessels, mostly large ships.

"The commercial interests of this remote region," says Capt. Wilkes, "are rapidly increasing, and require the frequent visits and protection of a public vessel.

"Foreigners are protected in their persons and property. Deserters from vessels are speedily apprehended by the authorities. A wharf has been built for the use of whale ships, and every facility afforded them, with the most friendly disposition on the part of the natives.

"The population of Tahiti, does not exceed 10,500, showing a vast decrease since the first discovery, if the early estimates were correct. The causes of this decrease have been ascribed to war, infanticide, and disease; but I am led to believe that these have been as much overstated as the population by its first visitors. The native resources of the island are great. There can be successfully cultivated to a great extent, the coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, and other tropical plants and fruits; but the enervating character of the climate, and the abundant provisions which nature supplies them, seem for the present almost to neutralize these advantages.

"Several missionaries reside on Tahiti, have great influence with the government and inhabitants, and are much respected. An opportunity was afforded us by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of visiting several examinations of the native schools, under charge of the missionaries; they gave much satisfaction. I availed myself of the opportunity of giving to each scholar a small present as an incentive to further exertions. About 3000 attend schools, and all the inhabitants are professors of christianity; and one-third of the population read and write well.

"Several vessels are owned in Tahiti, and they are admitted into the British colonies of New South Wales on the same footing as English vessels."

Frederic William III, King of Prussia died at Berlin on the 7th of June, in the 70th year of his age, and the 43d of his reign. He is succeeded by his son Frederic William IV, who was born Oct. 15, 1795. It is said that the late king enjoined his son above all things to use his utmost endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe, to maintain a strict alliance with Austria and Russia, and to beware of innovations, without going into

the contrary extreme of being swayed with reason in favor of whatever is old. The King was buried in the coffin served for his wife, Queen Louisa, in 1810, for which was afterwards substituted a marble sarcophagus.

ORIGINAL COST OF FURS. By comparing the value given to the Indians for their furs, and the price they sold for by the Hudson's Bay Company in London, we may draw our conclusions as to the oppression of those people. Three marten skin obtained for a coarse knife, the utmost value of which including the expense of conveying it to those distant regions, cannot be estimated at more than sixpence; and three of these skins were sold, last January in London, for five guineas. With the more expensive furs, such as the black fox, or sea otter, the profit is more than tripled; and but a few years ago, a single skin of the former species sold for fifty guineas, while the native obtained in exchange the value of two shillings.

Eng. paper.

Escape of Louis Phillippe and family from shipwreck.—On the 16th ult. the king embarked with his family at Eu, at 12 o'clock at night, in the Veloce steamer, his intention being to touch at Boulogne, but the weather became very stormy, and the steamer was obliged to make for Calais. In threading the channel, the vessel was driven by the violence of the winds and waves on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril to all on board. As soon as it was possible effect a debarkation, the king ordered every person to be landed, and was himself the last person who left the ship. Thousand of the inhabitants of Boulogne crowded the shore to receive their sovereign, after which the king, with his family, left the town for Boulogne.

Attempt to Assassinate the queen and Prince Albert. The English papers contain very full details of an attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, while they were taking an airing in the Royal Gardens on the evening of the 10th of June.

CONNECTING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. That the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will soon be connected by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, now seems certain. An enterprising Company in Paris, after taking the necessary preliminary steps, has sent out a ship freighted with engineers, laborers, tools, &c., and it has probably by this time arrived at the mouth of the Chagres, ready to commence active operations. The New York Evening Signal remarks that there are now about 9000 persons per annum, on an average, passing and re-passing in connexion with the western parts of South America. It must be evident that the number will be greatly increased when the time of transit shall be reduced more than one half, and the expenses correspondingly reduced.

Irish Wit.—"Is there any ford here?" asked an English tourist, who came suddenly to full stop before one of the mountain-torrents of the west of Ireland. "Oh, to be sure, your honor—there was a ford," said a peasant, standing on the brink, and making a hundred grimaces of civility.—"When was it?" said the tourist. "Before the bridge was built," said the peasant; "but when man and horse went over the bridge, the ford got out of the habit." "Well now the bridge is broken down, I suppose the ford may have got into the habit again. Is it safe?" "To be sure, your honor—all but in the middle—but that is nothing; and, if you can swim, there is not a better ford in the country." "But I cannot swim." Then, your honor, the only safe way that I know of is, as soon as you get out of your depth, to walk back again."

Extract of a letter dated Tepic, Western Coast of Mexico, Aug. 4, 1840.

It is probable that you have heard of some Englishmen and Americans being forcibly sent to San Blas by sea from California. They are still here prisoners, awaiting an investigation into their conduct by the Mexican Government, which has been delayed by the late revolutionary movements.

Their cause is in the hands of the British and American Ministers, and justice will be done them for the sufferings they have undergone, and which appears to have been inflicted most arbitrarily by the authorities of California without any just cause.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A company of English capitalists have made arrangements for going extensively into the Silk Culture in Guatemala. It is stated

that the experiments already made in the business warrant the company in believing they will succeed to admiration.

Beautiful Smile.—A Yankee paper thus pathetically describes the fainting of a lady; Down fell the lovely maiden,
Just like a slaughtered lamb;
Her hair hung round her pallid cheeks;
Like sea weed round a clam!

A gentleman recently travelling in the country, called to a boy, 'Where does this road go to my lad?' Well, I don't know where it goes but it's always here when I come along.'

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU,

ARRIVED.

Mar. 12, Am. Whaling barque Nye, Smith, New Bedford, 15 months, 250 bbls.
12, Br. Sch. Swallow, 57 days from Panama.
Mar. 13, U. S. Ship Vincennes, C. Wilkes Esq. Commanding the Exploring Squadron, from Lahaina.

SAILED.

Mar. 13, Br. Brig Trinculo, Hullin, for Mazatlan.
17, Am. Brig Maryland, for Lahaina.

PASSENGERS

In the Swallow, Mr. Robson.
In the Trinculo, M. Peyrou, M. Baroutte, Mr. Starkey.

Exchange on London and the United States.

Sealed Proposals endorsed, will be received by the undersigned, addressed to him at the office of the American Consul, until Monday, the 22d instant, for

Three Thousand Pounds STERLING

Exchange on London, and

Ten Thousand Dollars on the United States, at 30 days sight.

R. R. WALDRON,
Purser Expl. Exp.

U. S. Ship Vincennes, }
Honolulu, March 20, 1841. }

REMOVAL.

Dr. R. W. WOOD has removed his residence to the Dwelling House in the same enclosure with his Office.

Honolulu, Mar. 20, 1841. tf.

NOTICE.

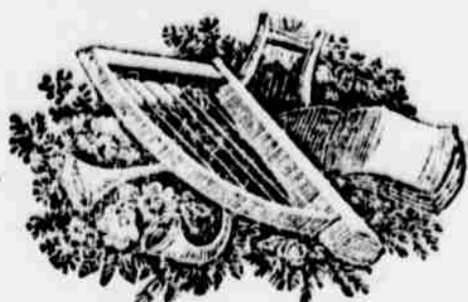
The Partnership and Firm of JONES & SLADE, is dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having demands against or indebted to said firm, are requested to settle the same without delay with ELI JONES.

ELI JONES.
J. S. S. SLADE.

Honolulu, March 18th, 1841.

N. B. ELI JONES will continue the business at the Store heretofore occupied by the above firm. tf

POETRY.



For the Polynesian.

"ONE EVENT HAPPENETH TO ALL."

And what is *this* which all endure,
The young, and fair, and brave?
What shall the noble and the pure
Share as the vilest slave?

Joy does not beam in every eye
And fill each bounding thought—
All hearts are not condemned to sigh
With wretched feelings fraught—

Some souls there are, celestial pure,
Rich, polished and refined,
Just fitted for a heavenly sphere,
To grace a world of mind;

And some, across whose dark'ning waste
No flow'rs of beauty spring,
But deadly plants, in deep'ning shades—
"Blackness of darkness" fling—

Yet low shall rest, by fate subdued,
In undistinguished state,
Whose patient virtues stamped him good
Or crimes have styled him great—

Time-honor'd brows must meet the shock,
And the form of youthful grace,
The event shall the firmest soul unlock
And the gentlest heart embrace.

Alike unnerv'd the hand of power
Which grasped the sword of wrath,
And her's whose unobtrusive love,
Shed flowers on life's lone path:

Yes—death shall chill each bounding
heart—
And veil each speaking eye;
The seal of silence firmly set
On the lips of harmony.

Either in earth's entombing breast—
Or in some sea-washed cave,
Dust o'er each quiet head will rest,
Or surging waters lave—

But weep not for the widowed clay,
Think if the heart be pure,
It reck's not where the casket lay
If but the gem's secure.

ZELL.

NEW GOODS.

HENRY PATY & CO., have just received per Ship MOREA, from New York, a large variety of New and Fashionable Staple and Fancy Goods (selected expressly for this market, by a Lady long resident here), among which may be found

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

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

Honolulu, March 1st, 1841.

NOTICE.

Persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. T. C. B. ROOKE, are requested to call and arrange the same at his residence, (formerly the Oahu Billiard Room,) where he will attend professionally, daily, from ten o'clock till four.

Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1841. 3w

E. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,



25 boxes Souchong Tea.
20 boxes Hyson Tea.
10 boxes Hyson Skin.
15 doz. Raspberry Wine.
12 " Stoughton's Elixer.
10 " Lemon Syrup.
200 Ohia Rafters.
5 M. ft. Koa Lumber
25 M. Koa Shingles.

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

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.

E. & H. GRIMES,

Have on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, an assortment of English, American, and China Goods, among which may be found the following, viz.

Brown, Blue, White, Cotton and Linen Drills. Cotton Hdks. Black, Blue, and White Linen and Cotton Thread. Bleached and unbleached American Cottons, different widths and qualities. American, English and French Prints. Men's and Women's Cotton Hosiery. India Rubber, Satin, and Cotton Suspenders. Marking Ink, Belt Ribands, Bed-ticking, Sailor Stripes, Black Hats, Men's and Women's Shoes, Brogans, and Calf skin Boots and Pumps. White Shirts, with linen and grass cloth bosoms. Petticoat Robes, Ready made Clothing, Cotton, Nankin, &c., Tassels, Bonnets, Hair Brushes, Tortoise Shell Dress Combs. Wick Yarn, Scotch Plaids, French Muslin Prints.

CHINA GOODS.

Light Blue Cottons. Souchong, Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, Sewing Silk, Blue and Yellow Nankins, White Grass Cloth, Colored and Black Silk Hdks, Grass Cloth Clothing, Muslin.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades, Knives and Forks.

Jack Knives, Scissors, Pins, Needles, Gimblets, Padlocks. Butcher Knives, Hat Pins, Spring Balances, Iron and Brass Seives. Iron Coffee Mills, Percussion Caps, Braces and Bitts, Sad Irons, Back Saws, Nails, assorted, Steelyards, Sheet Iron, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Wrought and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Tea Trays, Jew's Harps, Razors, Hatchets, Wood Axes, Spoke Shaves, Adzes, Door Locks, Latches, Chest Locks, Sail Needles, Fish Hooks, Flints, Looking Glasses, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, 1 Rifle, Iron Rivets, Brass Nails, Rim Locks, Screw and Pod Augurs, Gunter's Scales, Powder, Shot, Gun Locks, Globe Lanterns, Coffee Roasters; Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Harness Buckles, assorted, Currycombs, Rat Traps, Tin Soup Tureens, Files, assorted.

STATIONERY.

Memorandum Books, Cargo Books, Letter Paper, Ruled and plain Cap Paper, Quills, Wafers, Blue, Black and Red Ink, Steel Pens, Shipping Papers, and Commercial Blanks.

LUMBER.

Cedar Logs, Cedar Boards, American Pine Shingles, Koa Boards, Plank and Shingles, N. W. Rafters, and American Pine Rafters.

SUNDRIES.

Olive Oil, Olives, Mustard, Spanish, Manila and Macao Cigars, Ground Sage, Snuff, Tobacco, Stoughton's Elixir, Lemon Syrup, Nutmegs, Allspice, Black Pepper, Box Raisins, Essence of Spruce and Peppermint, Cinnamon, Ground Ginger, Flour, California Beef, Beans and Peas, Cut Tumblers, Macaroni, Vermicilla, California, American and English Soap, Lucifer Matches, Capers, Ale, Old Port and Sherry, Cordage, Pails, Buckets, Coarse and Fine Combs, China Pipes, Beads, Figs, Lozenges, Molasses, Stone Jars, Violins, Fine Heavy Blankets, Ship's Windlass, Jewelry, 1 hemp Cable, Pitch, Rosin, Arrow Root, Cutlasses, Soup Ladles, Britannia Tea and Table Spoons, White, Green and Red Flannel, Red and Blue Twilled Wool Shirts, Mat Bags, Brooms, Walking Canes, Axe Handles, Lavender Water, Shaving Brushes, Handspikes, Hour and Second Glasses, Jib Hanks, 1 China Bureau, 2 Chain Cables, 2 Anchors, Filberts, Almonds, Prunes, Muscat Wine, Mace, Rice, Fancy Chairs, Rattan Bottoms, Capers, Steel Hoes, American Pork, Shoe Blacking, English Duck, Fishing Lines, Sewing Twine, Nutmeg Graters, Spirits Turpentine, Black Paint, Cayenne Pepper, Razor Straps, Pencil Cases, Pea Jackets, Ground Verdigris, Indian Meal, Claret Wine, Cast Steel Punches, 1 Cook Stove.

B. Pitman & Son,

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

GROCERIES.

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

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe

Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salt. Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chisel. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c.

Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware.
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

For Sale.



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

For further particulars apply to
PEIRCE & BREWER.
Dec. 23, 1840. tf

FRESH CORN MEAL.

By the Barrel, or less quantity, constantly on hand and for sale by
E. & H. GRIMES.
Jan. 18. tf.

PEIRCE & BREWER

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

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

NORTH PACIFIC.

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

LADD & Co.

Have for sale.

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.

SALT.

100 barrels of Salt for sale by
B. PITMAN & SON.
Sept. 19. tf.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, payable in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarterly, Three Dollars; single copies, 25 cents.
ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one square; forty cents for each continuation; more than 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.