

planter, say, \$35. At this rate, yielding from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  more, and ripening quicker than canes dressed in the usual way, will it pay? We hope, by another year, several of the gentlemen interested in agriculture will be enabled to forward to us definitive results, for the benefit of the public at large. Its chemical analysis recommends it, also, as particularly suited to the coffee-tree. Its results upon the gardens of Honolulu will come more immediately under our own observation.

By "The Friend" of the 18th. inst., we learn that its present volume is closed under flattering pecuniary auspices for its future success. This must be gratifying to its many friends, as well as the announcement that it will be "devoted to temperance, seamen, marine and general intelligence." A strict adherence to this department, will not fail to render it of great benefit to seamen, and add much to the good it has already accomplished among them. Its future appearance will be semi-monthly, 8 pages, quarto.

The already crowded state of our columns obliges us to defer some comments, which we have to offer upon its contents, to our next.

**WHEAT LANDS AT WAIMEA, HAWAII.**—We are informed that wheat does well in the plains of Waimea, gradually increasing in size and weight as it is planted up the mountain, nearer the snow. The product is said to be quite equal to the best fields in the United States, so far as a judgment can be formed from the small quantities tried by way of experiment.

H. M. Schr Hooikaika left this port, Friday last, at 3 o'clock P. M., made her trip to Lahaina and arrived here again at 12 M. Saturday, being absent but 33 hours, 5 of which she was becalmed.

U. S. Papers into October have been received at Mazatlan, and later dates from England than have reached here, but we learn of no important intelligence. The House of Lords has set aside the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench against O'Connell and his co-adjutors and they have been released from imprisonment.

Another arrival from Mexico may be looked for within a month.

**Painful to behold.**—Pettes' Shawl store, Boston has plate glass windows, of but one pane each, containing 43 square feet.

**QUICK VOYAGING.**—Capt. Paine of the U. S. Brig Perry left New York in the fast sailing vessel Montauk in May last, and arrived at Hongkong in 37 days, being the shortest passage that we have any knowledge of.—He then took command of the Perry, and in seven months from the date of leaving the U. States, visited Mazatlan, San-Blas and arrived at this port, having in that period, including his stay in the several ports visited, sailed over a greater space than the circumference of the globe.

Since writing the above the Friend of the 18th. has been received, from which we take the following particulars:—

"Fast Sailing.—The beautiful American ship Montauk, commanded by captain William Mac Michael, arrived from New York on the evening of the 3th. instant, having made the unprecedented short passage of 37 days.

"This is the shortest run on record to China, from England or America, and taking into consideration the comparative distance from those countries, the Montauk has surpassed by about seven days, the passage of H. M. S. Vindictive, whose arrival in 39 sailing days from England, was, at the time, thought to be without parallel.

"The average run of the Montauk has been a fraction over 177 miles per day, since leaving the U. States.

"We learn that she has not had a fair average chance for a passage, particularly in the trade winds of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and that she also met with light and unfavorable winds in the China Sea."—*Hong Kong Gaz.*

"Capt. Paine of the U. S. Brig-of-war Perry now in this port, was a passenger on

board the Montauk. The Perry arrived on the 10th. inst. from Mazatlan. It appears therefore that Capt. Paine has been less than seven months from the United States to these Islands, by the way of China and Mexico. He remained in China 21 days and on the coast of Mexico 15 days, making only 176 days that he has been at sea on the passage from New York to China, from China to Mazatlan and from Mazatlan to the Sandwich Islands. Distances logged, 26,334 miles, averaging 153 1-4 miles per day."—*Friend Dec. 18.*

"An engraver at Boston has just finished an elegant seal of state for the King of the Sandwich Islands. It is said to be the handsomest work of the kind in existence."—*Picayune, Sept. 30.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

**Disastrous Intelligence from Hawaii! Great Earthquake near Waimea! Destruction of Cattle and Houses—and, it is feared of Lives!!** Extract from a letter received just as our paper was going to press.

4 o'clock, Thursday, }  
OHAOLA. }

My Dear Editor,—I have but a few moments to give you a brief account of the dreadful spectacle, which it has been my sad fortune to witness. I arrived at this place yesterday. As I approached, I noticed a singular and dark looking cloud which had settled around the summit of Mt. Hualalai. It was so near night that I could not tell whether it was vapor or smoke. It looked like the latter, but the old crater had been quiet so long that I did not conceive it to be so, although the natives around were looking at it with rather a distrustful air. However, they all turned in at the usual time, and as I was well tired with my hard day's tramp, I laid myself down to sleep on a pile of mats. It was cold, and I drew over me a heavy pile of tapas. How long I had been asleep, it is impossible to say, when I heard a sullen roar and then a rush of wind, like heated air escaping from a chimney. The sounds grew louder, and it seemed as if the ground beneath me was swaying about. As soon as my senses would permit, I jumped up, but no sooner had touched the ground than down I fell, my joints trembling and my whole body being in a quiver. This passed off in a few seconds, and I was able to get out of the house where I found most of the natives. What a sight! That cloud which we had noticed before going to sleep, had risen high and spread itself, dark as the base of the mountain itself, like an inverted cone, over it. Indeed it looked like the mountain turned upside down. Its edges were black, but in the centre was a deep crimson spot, extending itself upon all sides. The mountain was uttering terrible sounds, and at intervals the ground beneath us shook. Soon a volume of flame shot very high into the air, followed by a volley of rocks, stones and ashes. Another and another followed, each more immense than the preceding, until the mountain shook and trembled, and gave forth those horrible, unearthly sounds, which usually precede or accompany earthquakes.—The gore-like lava commenced flowing over the top, and oozing from a thousand till then unseen fissures. It was unsafe apparently to stay, but where could we fly. Fright and amazement rooted me to the spot. Hualalai seemed like some leviathan of the earth in the torments of an agonizing dissolution.—The noises thrilled through every nerve, and the belching and vomiting of steam, stones, lava and ashes, became every minute greater. The whole heavens had now become lurid with the blaze. The snow on Mauna Kea shone with a sickening glare. The atmosphere was heated and painful to the lungs at times. The lava took a direction at first inland, and then turned towards the sea. Every thing combustible in its course was consumed at once, but it added so little to the awful fire raging above that it was hardly noticeable. Some cattle had been driven, the day before, to a hamlet in that direction. At this moment, in one of the pauses of the terrible belchings of the volcano, I thought I heard a noise or cry like that of animals or human beings in distress.

This herd immediately occurred to me. The noises came again, more distinct, and bellowings could be detected. The natives spoke and pointed in the direction the fire was running. By the fitful glare, the outlines of the straw huts could be seen. We had hardly time to notice them, before the fire was upon and over them. No more cries were heard. We shuddered at the thought of even the agonizing death the animals must have suffered. Were there men there I whispered. A native answered by showing by his fingers how many lived there, men, women and children—not many, but far too many for so horrible a fate—if they had not had warning and put to sea in their canoes. We looked again at the mountain. Its crest was one belt of liquid rock, boiling, and thrashing, and dashing its fiery surge over its hissing sides, now and then rending asunder some weaker point, and disgorging its burning contents into the great stream which was flowing fast and extending its breadth down its base. One of its peaks, which had formed for me a very conspicuous landmark the day before, had entirely sunk. The whole edge of the crater was rapidly altering. Of a sudden the lava ceased to pour itself over the summit; its flow became much less. The jets were but occasional. It continued so for an hour, as near as I can now guess. Our attention was somewhat flagging, when suddenly the earth rocked so that we could neither stand or sit. The motion was perpendicular, with an occasional lateral swing. While we were endeavoring to maintain our equilibrium, a roar of ten-fold fury came from the volcano, and then a shock so severe that it deprived me, momentarily, of my senses. By the time I could look up, good heavens! what a sight was there. The mountain, towards us, was split asunder, and a mighty stream of that fiery, devastating, melted rock, was pouring itself through the aperture, with the rapidity of a spring tide, right toward us. It came fast, I got up and tried to run, but all power of motion seemed taken from me. The natives had fled. I made another attempt; the ground vibrated so beneath me that I could not stir. I looked again; on it was coming, snake-like and sure. I turned away my head and shut my eyes. Oh! the agony of that hour! I could feel the heat increasing; a tree above sheltered me somewhat from the hot cinders, but though my eyes dared not look again, my ears could not be shut to the dreadful explosions, the crackling of the woods and rocks, as it passed steadily over the country, coming towards me like a rising tide. Again and again I tried to move, to roll away, to speak, to cry, to pray, but sensation and power of all kind was denied me but the inexpressible agony which quickened every nerve, in anticipation of the moment when that flaming mass should roll over me. It had reached the hut I had left. Instantly it sunk, like a bubble in the waves. Now was the crisis of my fate. I essayed, with all the power of desperation, to leave the spot. In my exertion, I struck my head against a stone, and that awoke me. I found I had raised considerable of a bump, by coming in contact with a wooden pillow, and recollected that I had eaten a pound too much of larded pork for supper.

Yours, Faithfully, Z. Y. X.

**SINGULAR INCIDENT.**—During the run of the ship Phenix, from the island of St. Helena to this place, an African locust flew on board, which was caught and preserved. The distance of the vessel at the time, being one thousand and thirty miles from the continent of Africa, and a still greater distance from that of South America. Query—What did the little navigator subsist on, during its long voyage?—*Sag Harbor Corrector.*

It may be useful to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhoea. The dose is from 5 to 8 grains. The manner of preparing it is to burn the rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it is blackened; then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two-thirds of its weight by the incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no one case has it failed where given. It may be given in milk or water.

As many substances in nature, which are solid, do putrefy and corrupt into worms; so it is the property of good and sound knowledge to putrefy and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and (as I may term them) vermiculate questions, which have indeed a kind of quickness and life of spirit, but no soundness of matter or goodness of quality. For the wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, which is the contemplation of the creatures of God, worketh according to the stuff, and is limited thereby; but if it work upon itself, as the spider worketh the web, then it is endless, and brings forth indeed cobwebs of learning, admirable for the fineness of thread and work, but of no substance or profit.—*Bacon.*

Kings cannot possibly see all things with their own eyes, nor hear all things with their own ears; they must commit many great trusts to their ministers. They must be answerable to God Almighty, to whom they are but servants, for their actions and for their negligent omissions: but the ministers of kings, whose eyes and ears and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man for a breach of their duties, in violation of their trusts, whereby they betray them.—*Id.*

We see commonly the levity and inconsistency of men's judgments, which, till a matter be done, wonder that it can be done; and, as soon as it is done, wonder again it was no sooner done.—*Id.*

Men have got a fashion now-a-days that two or three busy-bodies will take upon them the name of the world, and broach their own conceits, as if it were a general opinion.—*Id.*

Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set; and surely virtue is best in a body that is comely, though not of delicate features; and that hath rather dignity of presence, than beauty of aspect.—*Id.*

#### Latest Dates.

From London, Sept. 18; Paris, Sept. 17; United States—(New Orleans) Sept. 14; (New York) Sept. 15; (Boston) Sept. 14; Mexico—(San Blas) Nov. 19; Society Islands—(Tahiti) Oct. 26; China, Aug. 26.

#### Passengers.

In Denia, for China—Dr. McLane, Mr. H. Bland.  
In Julia, for China—Capt. J. Dominis.  
In Modeste, for Tahiti—Mr. Miller.



1844.



#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

##### ARRIVED.

Dec. 13—Am. whale-ships Howard, Bunker, Nantucket 36 mos.—1950 whale; Caroline, McKenzie, New Bedford 23 months—1050 whale, 450 sperm; Ann, Leek, Sag Harbor 16 months—1200 whale; captain has been left, sick.  
Dec. 14—Am. whale-ship Thomas, Bishop, Sag Harbor 17 months; 1600 whale.  
Dec. 18—Am. whale-ship Addison, West, New Bedford 42 months; 950 sperm, 1000 whale. Br. sch. Falcon, Chape, 80 days from Sydney.

##### S A I L E D.

Dec. 14—Br. sch. Denia, Smith, China.  
Dec. 16—Am. ship Mariposa, Parsons, for Hong-Kong.  
Dec. 17—Hamburg brig Julia, Wilkin, Manila.—Am. whale-ship Howard, Bunker; to cruise.  
Dec. 18—H. B. M. ship Modeste, Baillie, Tahiti and Valparaiso.  
Dec. 19—Am. whale-ships Thomas, Bishop; Ann, Leek; to cruise.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**—Sydney, Sept. 25—Sch. Thomas Lord, (70 tons) Suwerkrop; to sail in a few days, with a mail for this port.

In September, expected to sail from New-York, for the Pacific, a U. S. store-ship.—*Friend.*

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### For Valparaiso.

THE French barque ADOLPHE, Captain Morvan, will sail for the above port, on or about the 1st. of January, 1845. For Freight (having about 80 tons spare room) or Passage, apply to  
PATY & CO.,  
Dec. 14. 3w Consignees.

##### Money Wanted.

**\$3,000 WANTED**—for which marine interest will be allowed, and security given by Bottomry Bond upon the British Brig Euphemia, and the individual responsibility of the undersigned—and of the owners, who reside at Dundee, in Scotland. Apply to the undersigned, at J. STUPPLEBEE'S.

J. S. NIGHTINGALE, Master.  
Honolulu, Dec. 14th, 1844. (tf)

##### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL THOMPSON, by book account, are hereby requested to make payment, on or before the thirty-first of this month. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be left in the hands of Government, for collection.  
Dec. 21. 2w