The Polynesian.

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EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

TERMS.

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Cards, Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year.	5 00
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Yearly advertising not exceeding one half column,	30 00
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☞ Yearly advertising limited to the advertiser's own business.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty five cents per line for the first insertion, and six and one fourth cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ *Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.*

☞ *No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless prepaid.*

HOUSES, LAND, &c.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, in the following lots fronting on Merchant street:

No 1, 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back.
No 2, 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back.
No 3, 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 6 in back.
No 4, 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft back.
No 5, 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st.
do 41 ft front on Kaahumanu st.

Fronting on Kaahumanu street.

No 6, 41 ft front, 85 feet 2 in back. Sold.
No 7, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back.

Apply to STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Honolulu, Sept. 26, tf-20

VALUABLE house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected by the subscribers, situated on Beritania st, adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is built in a most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjoining the same is a bathing house, cook house, an excellent well of water, etc. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding house. For further particulars enquire of
tf-19 R. A. S. WOOD.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

The New York Herald, of Aug. 14th, says;

"Messrs. Gregory are the first company to bring a consignment of gold dust by the Nicaragua route. The passage was made in 29 days, and when the route is completed, it is expected that it will only require about 22 days from San Francisco to New York."

Packages of every description insured, forwarded and delivered, as addressed, by the Agents as follows;

Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. . .N. York.
Messrs. Kinsley & Co. . . . 11 and 13 State st. Boston.
Messrs. Burns, Couves & Co., "Harnden's southern Express". } New Orleans.
Messrs. Rawle, Drinker, & Co. . . .Hongkong, China.
Messrs. Mitchell & Co. . . .Honolulu, Oahu.

Our Express messengers, (having safes and staterooms for security,) on the river steamers, leave San Francisco daily at 4 o'clock, for the following Branch Offices, via Benicia and Sacramento:

Marysville, Downieville, Rough and Ready, Nevada City Mormon Island, Georgetown, Grass Valley, Coloma, Auburn and Hangtown, Weberville, Mines on the American, Yuba, and Feather rivers, and their forks and tributaries.

Also, by Stocton to Angels, Carson's, Jamestown, and the Mines on the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mercedes and Mariposa rivers.

A weekly Express is also dispatched to Humbolt Bay, Trinidad, to Portland, and other cities in Oregon, to Honolulu, Hongkong, and also, to Canton, China.

The New York correspondent of the Alta California, July 3rd: Says,

"Gregory's faithful and reliable Express is waiting for me—so I will conclude, hoping you will receive this, as Gregory delivers every thing entrusted to his care, whether it be a bag of gold dust worth five hundred thousand dollars, or a letter from a gold digger to his amiable and interesting wife in the Atlantic States."

N. B. This is the only Express through from the States, which runs beyond San Francisco.

Drafts at sight on the above offices.
Deposites received for safe keeping.
The highest price paid for clean gold dust

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,
Fire proof Banking house and Remittance office, corner Merchant and Montgomery Sts. San Francisco.
tf-28

Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

Underwriter's Rooms, Liverpool, 25th Oct.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of the Association, have appointed Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., to act as their agent at the Sandwich Islands, subject to the annexed instructions which are to be exhibited on all occasions where the agent may be required to act, so that no misunderstanding may arise with the parties assured or their representatives, as to the extent of authority vested in the Agent.

"No power from this Association can divest the assured, their agents, or assignees, or the masters of vessels of that right over property which law has given them; but it is presumed that the assured or their representatives will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent, who is appointed by the underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of loss or average with the underwriters."

By order of the Committee,
18-tf THOMAS COURT, Sec'y.

BILLS OF LADING for sale at the Polynesian office. July 26 tf-11

SUGAR! Sugar!! Sugar!!! Koloa Sugar for sale by 39-tf H. HACKFELD.

OX CARTS.—Six Ox Carts for sale by
45tf A. P. EVERETT.

FOR SALE to arrive.—4 cattle sugar mills, horizontal with rolls 22x15. By
49 tf STARKEY, JANION & CO.

COOPERAGE.—C. H. Marshal, having taken the stand on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, nearly opposite his old stand, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the cooperage line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Tubs, shower baths, and work of every description made to order. Feb. 15, 1851.-40-1y

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation; Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC., PER BOTTLE.

Champagne,	$2 50	Whiskey	$2 50
Port	2 00	Brandy, Martell's	2 50
Sherry,	2 00	best,	
Madeira,	2 00	Gin, Schiedam, best	2 50
Hock,	1 50	Ale,	75
Sauterne,	1 00	Porter,	75
Claret,	1 00	Cordials & Liquers	200
Cider,	1 00	Old Tom,	2 50

BATHS.

Hot Baths,	$1 00
Cold and Shower Baths,	50

Honolulu, September 21st, 1850.—19-1y.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—VICTOR CHANCEREL would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The bar will always be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished from the very best the market affords. Board by the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14—1y-18

CANTON HOTEL

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, etc., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward, they hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys and sleeping apartments attached to the premises. JOHN BARTLETT & CO.
Honolulu, July 20,-10-6m

MAINE HOTEL.

BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage.

The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.

Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 12-1y.

NEW HOTEL
LIBERTY HALL.

The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES DAWSON.
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1850. 17 1y*.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Henry Macfarlane begs to inform his patrons and visitors to Honolulu that he has just re-opened the boarding department for the season; and that he intends, by supplying the table with every luxury that the market can afford, and paying strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, &c. to merit a renewal of the approbation which his house has always received.

☞ Meal hours 8, 2, and 6 1-2 o'clock.
Honolulu Oct. 1, 1851-22-tf.

THE BEST QUALITY
of
IRISH POTATOES
IN ANY QUANTITY,
at the
LOWEST PRICES,
on the
Shortest Notice,
by
L. L. TORBERT,
at
HONUAULA, EAST MAUI.

Cargoes bought on commission at $1 50 per ton or 12 1-2 cents per bbl.

Enquire in Honolulu of A. P. Everett, or Makee, Anthon & Co.

There is a greater proportion of the RED potatoes at Honuaula than at any other part of the potato region.

Honuaula is the most convenient anchorage at the Island of Maui, to get cargoes on board. 6m-17*

CHARLES BURGESS gives notice to the residents of Honolulu that he is able to supply them with all kinds of jewelry, viz: wedding rings, Keeper's stone set, plain and chased scale rings, ear hoops, shirt studs, wrist buttons, gold vest buttons, etc, etc, etc. Jewelry repaired. Old gold, silver, and California coin bought.

☞ A few very handsome cornelian stones, on hand. CHAS. BURGESS, Jeweler.
11-6m King st., opposite the Maine Hotel

ISLAND PRODUCE.—The undersigned, having erected large and commodious buildings at Kahului, E. Maui, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Island Produce at that point at the shortest notice. Kahului is the landing place of the East Maui sugar plantations, and is a good and convenient harbor.
43-tf BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT.

STORE TO LET—with immediate possession, the premises now occupied by Porter & Ogden in Kaahumanu Street. The lease has over 4 years to run. For particulars apply to
PORTER & OGDEN.
Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1851-6t-32

SODA WATER.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership for the manufacture of oda, selters and mineral waters, under the firm of Ed. Heeren & Co., and hereby respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public in general.
ED. HEEREN,
July 26, 1851.tf-11 WM. ANDERSON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership hitherto existing between James Starkey, John Jackson Starkey and Robert C. Janion under the style of Starkey, Janion & Co. at Honolulu, has been this day dissolved, and will be wound up by the undersigned, who continues business as a Commission Merchant at the same place.
ROBERT C. JANION.
Honolulu Oct. 15, 1851-3m-23·

NOTICE.—IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE undersigned to leave the kingdom.
1t-34* J. H. RUDDACH.

B F. SNOW, OFFERS FOR SALE China Silk Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silks, Lacquered Ware, Ivory Ware, Sandal wood Cardcases, Chinese Watches and a large quantity of China Merchandise.
Honolulu, Nov. 18 tf. 28

The Polynesian.

Who is my Neighbor?

BY WILLIAM CUTTER.

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless—
Whose aching heart and burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim—
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man
Whose years are at their brim—
Bent low with sickness, care and pain—
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan helpless left—
Go thou and shelter them.

Where'er thou meet'st a human form
Less favored than thy own,
Remember 'tis thy neighbor worm,
Thy brother or thy son.

Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by,
Perhaps thou can'st redeem
The breaking heart from misery—
Go, share thy lot with him.

—

Thou may'st not have one piece of gold,
To bless the poor man's palm,
But angels will with joy behold,
If thou hast words which can be told
His troubled heart to calm.

THE WIND AND THE RAIN.—The following instructive essay upon the wind and the rain is from Dickens's Household words:

Winds are caused, like currents of the sea, by inqualities of temperature. The heated air expands, near the equator, rises and runs over towards either pole in two grand upper currents, under which their flow from north and south in two deluges of colder air, to occupy the space vacated. These currents do not flow from due north and due south, because, as the earth rolls every day once round itself, from west to east, air that has acquired slow movement at the poles, finds the globe traveling too fast for it at the equator, and is obliged, therefore, to drop more and more behind.

The current from the north becomes a north-east wind; but that from the south is not due south, but south-east. These winds are constant, where there is no local interference, within about twenty eight degrees on each side of the equator, being, in fact, the north-east and south-east trade winds. Why do they not blow all the way from pole to tropic?

There, you have the upper current to consider; the hot air that ascended at the equator has been gradually cooling, and becoming therefore denser—heavier—as it ran over the cold current below.—The cold air from the pole, too, has been getting warmer, therefore, lighter, on its travel; so that in temperate climates, to which we belong, it becomes a disputable point between the two currents which shall have the upper, which the lower seat. In these regions, therefore, there is no uniform wind; but as the currents from the equator generally succeed in maintaining that it is now their turn to go below, winds from the south prevail outside the trade winds north of the equator, which are, of course, represented by north winds on the other hemisphere. South-west and north-west these winds are, because they are fast currents, which started from the earth when it was rapidly revolving, and vote polar regions slow. Winds from the south-west then prevail in Europe; and the south-wester now blowing whistles with immoderate exultation at a victory over some polar current with which it has for the last few days been exchanging blows.

Well, you say, there must be a pretty clashing of cymbals when the great trade winds from the north and south run against one another; and they must do that somewhere near the equator. Yes, the scene of their collision occupies a broad band about six degrees north of the equator, more or less. The trade-winds of the southern hemisphere encroaches over the line at all seasons, owing to peculiarities of land and water; but the limits of the trade-winds are not marked out by a fixed straight line. They vary, in extent, with the season, and their outline varies with the nature of the earth or water over which they blow. But, the scene of collision, as we said, forms a broad zone of the variable winds and calms. Here it is that a great ascending current strikes off the antagonists on either hand; and then if we are in the current, we perceive no wind; and if we hold a lighted candle in the air, its flame ascends unwavering; but a few feet from the ground we can feel nothing of the upward rush which we dehominate a calm. With this current rises a vast mass of vapor, and the sun's decline, or a touch from the trade wind, or the coldness of the upper air, condenses this; and down come sheets of rain, attended with electrical explosions. How the trade-winds, when they come together, twist and twirl, and generally how two winds cause an eddy, and a veering of the weather cock when they come down upon each other, any man may understand who ever sat by a brook-side. Currents of water coming upon each other round the stones, from different directions, act upon each other just as the air currents act: carving miniature gales and model whirlwinds from a kindred element.

Within the zone of variable winds and calms, vapor ascends perpetually, and rain falls almost every day; the rainy season being distinguished only by a more determined drench, just as a doctor, paid by items, pours forth more bottles in the season of an epidemic, though he at all times is unmercifully liberal. That vapor rises from water and from every moist body under the influence of heat, anybody knows. The greater the heat, the more the vapor; but even in winter, from the surface of an ice-field, vapor rises. The greater the heat, the greater the expansion of the vapor. It is the nature of material things to expand under heat, and to contract under cold; so water does, except in the act of freezing, when for a benificent purpose it is constituted an exception to the rule. Vapor rises freely from lakes, rivers, and moist land; but most abundantly, of course, it rises from the sea, and nowhere more abundantly than where the sun is hottest. So it rises in the zone of variable winds and calms, abundant, very much expanded, therefore imperceptible. There comes a breath of colder air on the ascending current; its temperature falls; it had contained as much vapor as it would hold in its warm state; when cooled it will not hold so much; the excess, therefore, must part company and be condensed again; clouds rapidly form, and as the condensation goes on in this region with immense rapidity, down comes the vapor in the original state of water, out of which it had been raised; down it comes, a hogshead in each drop. Sudden precipitation, and the violent rubbing against each other, of two air-currents unequally warmed, developes electricity; and then in this zone you can hear such thunder, and behold such lightning, as we quiet folks at home are never plagued with. We may stop here to remark that in all climates this is the whole theory of rain.—Our present weather is sufficient illustration.—

There was a noisy wind from the south-west this May morning—a wind from the warm regions which has come over the sea loaded with vapor.—Though violent, it felt warm to the face but in the sky were scattered clouds, and the wind veered frequently towards the north, with sudden showers It was a contest between the south-west current and a current from the north, which now and then forced a way down, and, where it did so, cooled the atmosphere, and obliged it to part with some of its vapor, either in the form of clouds or rain. The winds are quiet now, and if you look out you will see that the fight is over, and the south-west beaten after all its crowing; north wins. You see by the smoke that there is a north wind, which, being a cold polar current, cannot hold, in any expanded state, one half of the vapor brought into our atmosphere by the south-west. The north wind, therefore, makes its victory by a general precipitation; the whole sky is uniformly clouded, and a steady rain falls, and will fall, until the balance is restored. When the north wind has turned out of the sky all the vapor that it cannot manage, we shall have fine weather, until a warm wind interferes.—The warm wind, then, must bleed some drops before it gains possession, but having conquered, will possess a sky containing less than its due quantity of vapor; therefore precipitation will not be continued. The south-west wind, however, soon brings moisture with it; and then, if the noon be fine, clouds form at evening, when the temperature falls and it may rain at night. Everything contains its regulated quantity of latent heat—a body in the form of air more than a liquid, and a liquid more than a solid. Latent heat is sensible heat mysteriously transformed, used in the process of nature, swallowed up, become insensible. Water contains more of this, then, in the state of a thin vapor than in the condensed form. When, therefore, clouds form, heat that was used up and made latent is restored and rendered sensible; that is one reason why cloudy weather is warm. After a shower, the whole earth is moist, and evaporation takes place on the entire surface. Water, to become vapor, seizes, appropriates, and thrusts into the latent form some of the sensible heat lying in its neighborhood, and, therefore, a coolness or a chill succeeds a rain. But there is chill, also, during the rain-fall, when the condensation is at its greatest; how is that? Doubtless you know that air and water conduct heat but badly. You could not heat a tub of water from the top, and the sea retains through all seasons a remarkable impurturability as to its temperature. So you, or the sun, cannot heat any amount of air from the top; but the sun's rays that reach the earth warm that, and it retains the warmth, and radiates it back again; and so it is the heat of the sun sent from our own earth which fills the air about us. If we walked on such high stilts as to raise our mouths and noses far above the sod, we would be very glad to have our stilts cut shorter; for the radiant heat lessens as we rise from the earth's surface, in proportion no less rapidly than light lessens as we quit a candle; and at any distance from the earth the atmosphere is very cold. So rain descending from the cold heights brings a chill with it. So clouds that cover over the earth and prevent its heat from radiating into space, but rather reflect it back again, act as a blanket does over a man's warm body when he is in bed, and so we have a second reason why it is warm—close—in cloudy weather.

Since water retains in a remarkable degree an even temperature, and land heats and cools in correspondence with all changes of the sun, it follows that where land and water are commingled, inequalities of temperature will be various and frequent; every inequality being the cause of a wind, and the water supplying copious material for clouds and rain. Therefore our island is so often clouded. Every one who walks by the sea-side, knows the sea-breeze produced by difference of temperature between the land and water. The water being uniform in heat, is colder than the earth during a summer's day, and the air, cooled upon its surface, blown in from the sea to fill the space left by the lighter current. But at night the earth has cooled down, till at length sea is the warmer of the two, and the cold current furnished by the earth blows to the sea. The moist wind from the ocean, flowing over continents, precipitates its moisture near the coasts, especially on steep and rugged hills; so that, far inland, clouded skies are rare. The earth in summer, therefore, lies day after day unsheltered from the sun, and stores up heat continually;—you know the heat of continental summers. In the comparatively cloudless winter nothing impedes radiation—out into space the heat all streams. You know the severe cold of a winter on the Continent. At Astrakhan the summer heat is that of Bordeaux, and fine grapes grow; but the winter cold is below zero.

Rain being elicited by heat from water, will, of course, abound most where the sun is hottest. The average yearly fall of rain between the tropics is ninety-five inches, but in the temperate zone only thirty-five. The greatest rain-fall, however, is precipitated in the shortest time—tropical clouds like to get it over and have done with it. Ninety-five inches fall in eighty days on the equator, while at St. Petersburgh the yearly rain-fall is but seventeen inches, spread over one hundred and sixty-nine days. Again a tropical wet day is not continuously wet. The morning is clear, clouds form about ten o'clock—the rain begins at twelve, and pours till about half past four; by sunset the clouds are gone, and the night is invariably fine. That is a tropical day during the rainy season.

What does the "rainy season" mean? At a point twenty-three and a half degrees north of the equator, at the tropic of Cancer, the vertical sun appears to stop when it is midsummer with us. As it moves southward, our summer wanes; it crosses the equator, appears to travel on until it has reached twenty-three and a half degrees on the other side of the line—the tropic of Capricorn; then six months have passed, it is midwinter with us and midsummer with people in the southern hemisphere. The sun turns back—(and the word tropic means the place of turning)—retraces its course over the Equator, and at the expiration of a twelve-month is at our tropic again, bringing us summer. Now, the rainy season is produced between the tropics, by the powerful action of the sun, where-ever it is nearly vertical, in sucking up vast quantities of vapor, which become condensed in the upper colder regions of the atmosphere, and dash to earth again as rain. The rainy season therefore follows the sun. When the sun is at or near the tropic of Cancer, both before and after turning, all places near that tropic have their rainy season: when the sun makes a larger angle with their zenith, it has taken the rainy season with it to another place. It is here obvious, that a country between the tropics, and far from each is passed over by the sun, in its apparent course, at two periods in the same year, with a decided interval between them. It must have, therefore, and does have, two rainy and two dry seasons. The parts of Africa and Asia bordering the northern half of the Indian Ocean are an exception to this rule; and though in the region of the trade-winds, they are independant of the trade-winds also.

A great expanse of water is there placed between two continents, one of which, Asia, stretching to the northeast, is heated during our own summer, and the other, Africa, lies south-west of the water, and is heated when the sun is at the other tropic, and when our regions are cold. The cool current flows over the water into the space left by expanded air in Asia, when that continent is warmed, from April to October, southern Africa begins her turn of summer, and the monsoon changes with a little conflict in the way of storm and cloud, and the air flows during the other six months to the other continent, creating the north-east monsoon. The end of March and the beginning of April, the end of September and the beginning of October are the stormy periods of monsoon changing. Water currents are determined by these constant winds, and each monsoon brings a rainy season to the coast on which it blows. The monsoon region extends beyond the coast of Borneo and Celebes, and on the coasts of China, northward to Japan.

Monsoon is a name drawn from an Arabic word, implying season. Prevalent winds on a smaller scale are determined in many other portions of the globe by local peculiarities of land and sea. Thus the great desert, the Sahara, heated intensely by our summer sun, pours up a current of ascending air, and sucks cool air out of the Mediterranean; on that sea, therefore, in the summer, a north wind prevails, and for the same reason it is easier to sail up than down the Nile.

Let us apply now some of the principles we have discussed. The trade-winds blowing equably do not deposit much of their vapor while still flowing over the Atlantic. Out at sea it seldom rains within the trade-winds; but when they strike the east coast of America rain falls; and the rain-fall on that coast within the limits of the trade-winds, is notoriously excessive. The chain of the West India Islands stands ready to take (in due season) a full dose; the rain-fall at St. Domingo is one hundred and fifty inches. But the winds having traversed the breadth of the continent, deposit their last clouds on the western flank of the Andes, and there are portions, accordingly, of the western coast on which no season will expend a drop of rain. Thus in Peru it rains once perhaps, in a man's lifetime; and an old man may tell how once, when he was quite a boy it thundered. Of the cold Antarctic current slipping by the Peruvian shores, and yielding the thick vapor called the Garua, which serves instead of rain, we have already talked. Upon the table-land of Mexico, in parts of Guatemala and California, for the same reason rain is very rare. But the grandest rainless districts are those occupied by the great desert of Africa, extending westward over portions of Arabia and Persia, to a desert province of the Beloochees; districts presently continued in the heart of Asia over the great desert of Gobi, the table-land of Tibet and part of Mongolia. In all these, are five or six millions of square miles of land that never taste a shower Elsewhere the whole bulk of water that falls annually in the shape of rain, is calculated at seven hundred and sixty millions of millions of tons.

In equalising temperature, in wafting clouds over the land, and causing them to break and fall in fertilizing showers, in creating and fostering the art of navigation, by which man is civilized, the winds perform good service. Their pure current washes out the stagnant exhalations from our homes, our fields, our persons; breaks the ripe seed from the tree, and sows it at a distance from its parent plant, where it may grow in the free air not overshadowed. Without winds, winter would be one monotony of frost, and summer one monotony of sun.—The crisp snow and woolly clouds, the delightful rustle of the summer forest, and the waving of the autumn corn, the glory of the sunset and the wonder of the rainbow,—the world would have wanted these had not the winds been taught to do their Master's bidding. After all, wind and rain prove more than the necessity of carrying umbrellas. And after all, Tom was not stupid, when he rejoiced in telling how—

. . . "the wind began again with a burst
Of rain in my face and a glad rebound
From the heart beneath, as if, God speeding me,
I entered his church door, Nature leading me."

Of course, it is understood that violent friction of the lower surface of a wind upon the upper surface of the sea, will raise the waves. The sea, in a gale, is a condition which all people understand. There are, however, certain winds, obeying their own laws, which produce storms at sea of a peculiar nature. These are typhoons and hurricanes.—

The hurricane is a remarkable storm wind, peculiar to certain portions of the world. It rarely takes its rise beyond the tropics, and it is the only storm to dread within the region of the trade-winds. In the temperate zone hurricanes do now and then occur, which crossing the Atlantic from America, strike our own coasts. We had one in 1836, and we had one last year. But, on our side of the equator the home of the hurricane is about the region of the West Indies; in the southern hemisphere, they favor Rodriguez and the Mauritius. Furthermore, they have their seasons. The West Indian occur from August to October. The Rodriguez, in the hot months of the other hemisphere. Furthermore, it is the nature of a hurricane to travel round and round, as well as forward, very much as a cork-screw travels through a cork, only the circles are all flat, and described by a rotary wind upon the surface of the water. The rotary wind blows the sea with it in a rotary current; within the circle of the hurricane the air is calm, and its diminished pressure lifts the water up in a great storm wave, which, advancing with the hurricanel surrounded by its current, plays the deluge, if it, strike upon a shore; but, otherwise, rolls on and on, while the wind dances round and round it; thus twisting circles while it marches on its main path—that main path being itself a grander curve. Hurricanes always travel away from the equator. North of the equator, the great storm, revolving as it comes, rolls from the east towards the west; inclining from the equator, that is, northward. It always comes in that way; always describes in its main course the curve of an ellipse, which generally crosses the West India Islands, and presently, pursuing the ellipse, marches to the north-east from the coast of Florida, treading the waves of the Atlantic.

In the southern hemisphere, hurricanes come from the north-east, and pursue a course away from the equator precisely similar. No hurricane ever commenced its main course from the west; but, it is obvious that a ship, revolving in its circles, will find the wind in every quarter in turn; and that a hurricane's main course is from the west in the last portion of its travels. Take an egg, and place it on an atlas map, so that its small end be near the coast of Florida, and its lower edge rest on the Leeward Islands; take a pencil, and, beginning eastward of these islands, trace the outlines of your egg towards the west, turning its corner, and still tracing on towards the north-east, as if traveling to Europe; leave off now, and you have sketched the ordinary path of a West Indian hurricane.

Thunder and lightning frequently attend a hurricane, and, more especially in the southern hemisphere, dense sheets of rain. Clearly, it is most important that a ship's captain, overtaken by a hurricane, should know the nature and exact course of the storm. A horn-book is now published, by the use of which he readily obtains the knowledge which enables him to put his ship so as she can ride safely until the hurricane is gone. Without such knowledge, puzzled by the changing wind, he perhaps drives before it, and is whirled round, circle after circle, dragged through the very road of danger; or, he escapes into the middle of a circle has a little breathing time, and presently the crash returns; or, he gets out of the main course, and through ignorance encounters it again. Shipwrecks innumerable have been caused in this way. In the present day, though we have not yet established a full theory concerning hurricanes, the sailor has been taught to step out of their path; and that is something practical, for which a naval country owes its thanks (perhaps something more) to Col. Reid and Mr. Piddington.

The typhoon, a relation of the hurricane, is of Chinese extraction. It is met with, only in the China seas, not so far south as the Island of Mindanao, nor so far north as Corea, except upon the eastern borders of Japan. A typhoon walks abroad not oftener than once every three or four years; and that is quite often enough. You may believe any thing of a typhoon. Robert Fortune says, that when he was at sea in a typhoon, a fish weighing thirty or forty pounds was blown out of the water, and fell through the skylight into the cabin. That might be believed of a typhoon from a less trust-worthy informant.

Of local storms and currents caused in-land, or out at sea, by inequalities of temperature, as, for example, by the warm current of the gulf-stream, we need not particularly speak. The storms and the rain-torrents of Cape Horn, where one hundred and fifty-three inches of rain have been measured in forty-one days, and where the whole year is a rainy season, we can only mention. To the simoon we give a nod of recognition; verily, that is a penetrating wind, which clogs with sand the works of a double-cased gold watch in the waist-coat pocket of a traveller. We wave our hands likewise to the Italian sirocco, and the Egyptian khamsin, and the dry harmatten; and so our dry talk ends.

For the Polynesian.

Temperance prolongs life, preserves the health of the body, and fortifies the soul; it is one of the virtues most strongly inculcated in holy writ, and by divines of every denomination of Christian religion. It is so necessary to man in every condition of life, that he who does not practise it, soon falls to ruin in soul and body as well as in property, and becomes degraded as the beasts which wallow in the mire, and a fit companion for them. The denunciations contained in scripture against drunkenness are so numerous and its consequences are so terrible, that it is a wonderful circumstance zhat civilid men or christians should give way tote only permitted, but actually recommended by God, through his servants. King David a Prophet, and man after God's own heart, addressing him in the 103rd Psalm says "Thou waterest the hills that wine may cheer the heart of man." "Wisdom" whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace, says, Proverbs 9th "Come, and drink the wine which I have mingled for you." Ecclesiasticas Chap. 31. "Wine taken with sobriety is equal life to man, if thou drink it moderately thou shalt be sober. Wine was created from the beginning to make men joyful and not to make them drunk. Wine drunken with moderation is the joy of the soul and the heart. Sober drinking is health to soul and body. Wine drunken with this embrating vice; nevertheless, much as it is to be deplored, such is the case, and until human nature becomes perfect or nearly so, such it will continue.

Sobriety is praised and drunkenness denounced throughout the bible, but the writer has never yet been able to discover in what part of the Old or New Testament the doctrine of total abstinence is contained. We know by reference to the inspired writings that wine was used in the earliest ages of which we have any record, and that the use of it in moderation, instead of being forbidden, is not excess raiseth quarrels and wrath and many ruins &c." We know by the 2nd chapter of St. John that the first miracle performed by our Lord was the changing of water into wine upon a festive occasion, and St. Paul advises Timothy to "use a little wine, &c."

There are numerous other passages both in the Old and New Testament that might be assumed to prove that wine has been given us by our bountiful Creator to be used; and we learn in the same book that not one of God's blessings is to be despised or rejected, but that all are to be enjoyed with thankfulness and moderation. The miracle performed by our Lord, of changing water into wine, as recorded by St. John, speaks volumes to the christian, but it is only necessary to allude to it here.

It is a doctrine universally received in the civilized world that the right to enjoy his own opinion, to seek his own happiness and to regulate his own conduct, provided that he neither impinges on the liberty of his fellow man, nor transgress the law of God, is inherent in every man, and this right cannot be justly wrested from him; by what authority then can any man, or any body of men, undertake to regulate the diet of their fellow man, or compel him to adopt principles not recognized in the code of morality which has existed from time immemorial.

It is of no avail to say that the moderate use of wine begets its immoderate use, and that if there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards. Reason was given us to restrain our passions; and there is no blessing that we enjoy that is not capable of being converted into a curse, by immoderate or improper use.

We all know to what crimes the inordinate love of gold will lead; we every day see men sacrifice honor and principle for the acquisition of it. We every day see or hear of political power, which should merely be the power of doing good on an extensive scale, being prostituted to the vilest purposes; there are also daily instances of the public press, which, instead of exerting its influence for the dissemination of truth, employs it for the purpose of its suppression, and for leading men's minds astray; but is there any person so madly absurd as to wish to banish gold from the country, to destroy all political power, or to restrain the freedom of the press, because each or either is perverted from a blessing to a curse in some cases? But the attempt at the compulsory establishment of total abstinence or excessive duties on wine *et id omne genus* is a purely analagous case, and more illy becomes men American born than it would those from any other part of the world; the history of their country shews that it was peopled in a great measure by men who banished themselves from their native lands for conscience sake, and to escape tyranny and oppression; its very freedom from an insupportable yoke originated in the resistance to unjust laws purely of a fiscal nature, that were attempted to be enforced by a power which conceived itself paramount in the state.

By the closest reasoning of which he is capable the writer can only come to the conclusion, that the exclusion of wine from any country by law, and the imposition on it of excessively high duties for the purpose of preventing its importation or manufacture are alike arbitrary and unjust, and ought not to be tolerated by any community of civilized men in this age of enlightenment.

November, 1851. G. RHODES.