

the resources of the soil, by the introduction of foreign capital and agriculturists is sufficiently liberal, and it is to be hoped that many years will not elapse before their attention will be directed to creating a profitable export for the country, by the interposition of some liberal and enlightened regulations. It is impossible for them to do this, otherwise than by a judicious union of their lands and labor, with the capital and intelligence of foreigners. The beneficial results of these visits have not fallen solely to the share of the chiefs and merchants. The common people have reaped a harvest of dollars, most of which have been spent where most needed, to clothe themselves, and at the same time have they made so respectable an appearance as at the present.

The excursion to the summit of Mauna Loa was one of exceeding interest, and a gigantic undertaking. Upwards of 500 natives were employed on the occasion, but it was found necessary to employ the seamen of the ship to do the hardest work, the natives not being able to withstand the intense cold. When within a few miles of the top, one of them wandered from the track, and though the strictest search was made for him, he was not found until the third day. He was then lying under a rock, speechless and nearly gone; a few hours later and he would have perished.

The ascent of Mauna Loa is very gradual, being a complete dome, of indurated lava, exceedingly toilsome to travel over. The compass is the only sure guide to the summit, and the first notice that the traveller receives of his having surmounted all difficulties is finding himself upon the brink of the tremendous precipice that forms the eastern wall of the crater. The exploring party ascended in a westerly direction from the volcano of Kilauea, that being the most feasible. Upon their first arrival, they suffered somewhat from want of provisions, and even as high as two dollars and a half was paid for a gallon of water. But this necessary article was soon found in abundance, and a regular communication established with the ship at Hilo, which afforded abundance of supplies. Fuel was brought from a distance of many miles. A regular encampment was formed, and the American flag hoisted; the pendulum house being situated in the centre. To break the force of the winds which blow across the mountain with terrific violence, double walls of stone were built around the whole. The gales were strong, and swept up the sides of the crater with a dismal howl, that added much to the wildness of the scene. Snow fell in abundance. Twice the thermometer stood at 13° F., though its usual range at night was from 16° to 20°; at noon it rose occasionally to 45°. Notwithstanding the rarity of the atmosphere, the party suffered less than might have been expected, though chapped lips and hands, and swelled faces gave evidence of the intensity of the cold. Some few suffered from slight bleedings, but all became gradually habituated to the state of the atmosphere, and were able to attend to their several duties.

Douglass' measurement of the height of the mountain proved nearly correct. In round numbers it is stated at 13,500 feet.—The point where the encampment was formed, immediately upon the brink of the crater, was named Pendulum Peak, by Captain Wilkes. The results of the observations made from the pendulum proved exceedingly interesting and satisfactory, being the first ever made with this instrument at so great an elevation, three to four thousand feet being the highest that any experiments had previously been attempted with it, by any one. Steam issued from crevices on the summit, and penetrated even into the tents, so that they were obliged to stop up the rent of the rock which allowed it ingress.

The other statements of Douglass, as to measurements, activity of the volcano, etc., which see his journal as published in vol. of Hawaiian Spectator, proved most sig-

nally incorrect. Instead of one large crater on the summit, 27 miles in circumference, there are several. The one he visited being one and three quarter miles in diameter. Its eastern bank measured 430 feet in depth, the western 340—both almost perpendicular, though in one place the bank had given way and formed a less precipitous descent. The bottom was rough in the extreme; lava piled and broken up in multifarious forms and sizes—steam issued from some of the crevices, hot enough at times to light a pipe. But there were no traces of any very recent eruptions. The other craters were smaller, and more to the westward.

After spending three weeks in this wild and dreary solitude, on which nothing that has life can be found, and which may well be termed, the graveyard of nature, a musket was fired, the flag lowered, and the last of the party commenced the descent. In the hurry of the moment, and anxiety to reach a more genial climate a native who had loitered behind was not immediately missed. As soon as notice of his non-arrival at Hilo was given, men were despatched to search for him, but they returned unsuccessful. It is presumed that the poor fellow missed his way, and wandered about amid the fogs which frequently prevail there, until he became exhausted, and then fell never to rise again. This was the only casualty that happened during the excursion, which considering the dangers and fatigue attendant upon the enterprise at the most inclement season of the year, is a matter of surprise and thankfulness. Want of water, it is said would prevent any party from remaining long at the summit, during the summer months.

The volcano of Kilauea was then thoroughly examined, heights and distances measured, and a collection of interesting specimens made. The volcano was in an unusually active state. The whole basin at times being overflowed with liquid lava, which during the nights presented one of the most singularly terrific spectacles imaginable—

Following the course of last year's eruption, which was still smoking in places, they explored the range of minor craters, which form a continuous chain from Kilauea eastward, to the sea.

Some of the scientific gentlemen also visited the highest mountain on Maui, remaining five days examining its botanical and geological features. Its height is somewhat short of 10,000 feet. The immense crater which exists upon its summit is more of a deep gorge, than a regular shaped basin, like that on Mauna Loa. The violent action of the lava in former days probably burst asunder its sides, and thus secured a passage for itself into the plain beneath.

The shoal off Kahoolawe, one mile and three quarters to the westward of it, on which several vessels have been aground within a few years past from not being acquainted with its position, has been accurately surveyed. (For account of this survey see our last number.) In executing this duty, it blowing a strong gale at the time, one of the boats, commanded by Passed Midshipman Wm. May, broke her back, from the violence of the sea, and filled immediately. Fortunately they had just reached the lee of the island, otherwise all would have been lost. The other boat, commanded by Lieut. Budd, being close at hand, came alongside, and took out the provisions and instruments and pulled ashore. The crew of the broken boat remaining by her, supporting themselves by oars and clinging to her sides. The other boat was too small to take them, and it was necessary to save the water and provisions, as it was impossible to foresee how long they might have to remain on the desolate island of Kahoolawe. Mr. May very generously refused to leave his crew, and remained with them until the boat could return. Their greatest danger was from the sharks, which are particularly numerous and ferocious off

that island. But the roughness of the sea, with their own splashing and noises, probably deterred any from attacking them, even if they had attracted their notice. By the time the boat returned, they had drifted a mile or more to sea. They then abandoned the wreck and made for the shore. Kahoolawe is a barren island, and used as a place of exile for convicts, who are dependent upon rain-water for drink, and glean a scanty subsistence from potatoes which can be raised only in a few places, or are dependant upon the charity of their friends on other islands. After landing, they walked twenty miles before they found the settlement, where they were hospitably entertained by the chief. After remaining a week, the party were enabled to reach the Vincennes, anchored at Lahaina roadstead. The Vincennes arrived here on the 18th ult., and left on the 5th inst. after completing the surveys at Pearl River and off Barber's Point.

The Brig Porpoise arrived from her southern cruise on the 25th ult., having been at sea 122 days out of 129. During that time she visited most of the low islands, Tahiti, the Radach chain, and fixed the position of several not accurately known before. A party with the apparatus for boring into coral, to discover its structure and formation, was left a month on a small island. The time was too short to enable them to bore deeply, the most difficult part of the operation having just been overcome when they were obliged to leave. The depth obtained was about 24 feet. During their cruise they experienced much bad weather, and lost several men by death. Touching at Penryhan Island they met with a most hostile reception. The natives attacked them immediately, but were frightened away by guns fired over their heads, and a display of arms.—This island is small and low, about 8 miles in diameter, with a lagoon in the centre. It is well wooded with cocoa-nut trees. The natives are ferocious in the extreme, and immediately surrounded the brig with their canoes, and came alongside, uttering the most horrible howls, and making the wildest and most frantic gestures. It would be dangerous for any vessel to approach this island, unprepared to resist an assault. In an extract from the Nantucket Inquirer published in No. 41 of our journal, this island is erroneously placed in 9 33 S., 153 14 W. Its true position, which we received from Capt. Ringgold, is as follows—North Point Penryhan's Island, lat. 8 55 S., long. 153 14 W. Variation 7 50 E.

On her arrival here the brig was hove down, and re-coppered. On the 5th she sailed for the Columbia River, where the Squadron will remain till the latter part of the summer, and then make the best of their way to the United States via Manila, Singapore, and the East Indies.

The past fortnight has been for Honolulu quite a gay season. The ball given on board the St. Louis, by the Commander and Officers of that ship, is by universal consent allowed to be the prettiest and most pleasant affair of the kind that ever occurred here. The ball-room reached to the main-mast, and was formed by the flags of all the principal nations, tastefully arranged so as to present a lofty and spacious hall—the guns having been cleared away, left ample room for the dancers. The chandelier, which was formed around the capstan, presented the appearance of a pyramid of lights, the candles being inserted in the sockets of bayonets, the polished sides of which added much to the brilliancy of the scene, in regular rows, gradually diminishing in number as they rose in height, attracted much admiration for its ingenuity and taste. A row of lights, with similar fixtures, was attached to the brass railing of the poop—which deck formed a delightful promenade for those not engaged in the more active exercises below. At 12 o'clock, the party sat down to an ele-

gant supper, the tables for which were laid in the ward-room and steerage, the bulkhead between which having been taken down for the occasion. Music and dancing were prolonged to a late hour, when the ladies retired, highly gratified with the night's entertainment.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By "Le Courier Des Deux Mondes," a French paper published in Mexico, of date 20th of Feb. last, learn the following intelligence:—The heiress to the British crown was born the 21st of November. The news from France was up to Jan. 5th. The Russian and French governments were negotiating an offensive alliance. The armaments in France were still going on. A lively misunderstanding existed between Russia and England. "France had wished, both for the interests of freedom and civilization, to form a close and disinterested friendship with England, but the late movements in the East has destroyed all confidence in the English alliance. Now they would seek the interest and aggrandizement of their country." A treaty of commerce between England and Texas had been signed by Lord Palmerston and Gen. James Hamilton, in which the independence of that power was recognized.

The Mexican Brig Primavera, brings us papers from the city of Mexico as late as March 1st. We learn nothing of interest from them of either European or American intelligence, excepting that Napoleon's remains had arrived in France, and were deposited in the Pantheon at Paris, without any disturbance. Louis Philippe endeavored to abdicate in favor of his eldest son—but the nation would not consent to it. Of wars, we hear nothing; consequently suppose the storm has blown over.

Those subscribers on other islands who are still indebted to us, are requested to remit the several amounts due, as soon as possible. Also all those who intend to become subscribers for another volume, (the present being completed in six weeks more,) to give us speedy notice. As it is important to know what amount of patronage can be depended upon before we undertake another volume, all who are interested in its success, are requested to aid its circulation, and to forward to us before the first of June next, the desired information. Also, all those who intend to discontinue their subscriptions, to give us immediate notice. tf Ed.

### PORT OF HONOLULU.

#### ARRIVED.

Apr. 17. Haw. Sch. Kahalaia, Maui.  
" Mexican Brig Primavera, 29 days from Mazatlan  
18. Am. Brig Maryland, Maui.  
23. Ship South Carolina, Bailey, Maui, 23 mos. 650 bbls.

#### SAILED.

Apr. 16. Haw. Sch. Paalua, Lahaina.  
20. Am. whaleship Elbe, Merrihu, to cruise.  
" Am. Barque Nye, Smith, to cruise.  
21. Mexican Brig Primavera, China.  
" Am. Brig Maryland, Lahaina and Hilo  
22. U. S. Ship St. Louis, Capt. F. Forrest, Lahaina, Maui, and for California.

LAHAINA, Maui, April 15.—Arrived, Ship George & Mary, Coffin, Edgartown, 20 mos. 600 bbls. 200 this season.—Spoke, Ship Hobomok, Jones, Falmouth, 8 mos. 350 bbls.—Barque George Porter, Luce, New Bedford, 650 bbls.—Ship Coral, Sherman, New Bedford, 21 mos. 2100 bbls.  
Apr. 17th. Whaleship India.

#### PASSENGERS.

In U. S. S. St. Louis, for Lahaina, J. Dudoit, Esq. Consul of France, P. A. Brinsmade, Esq. U. S. Consul, Mr. J. J. Jarves. In the Maryland, H. A. Peirce, Esq. In the South Carolina, from Maui, Rev. D. Baldwin and Family.