

together with 16 portmanteaus and an cutting board; a bed with hollow uprights of cast iron, packed in a small tent, which serves both for canopy and curtains, as well as for a work room; an air mattress, with sheet and coverlid; one table, 2ft 8in long, and 2ft wide, and another 1ft 4in square, of a quadrangular shape, available also as a backgamman or chess board; a secretaire, and a board for laying down maps and plans, 1ft 5 in long, and 1ft 3in wide; a set of chess, backgammon, dominoes, and a pack of cards; a carpet-bag for clothes and other wearing apparel; a receptacle for boots and shoes; and five strong boxes, in which £1000 of coin may be deposited.—The chest also contains a contrivance for giving its owner the use of a sleeping room, study, or sitting room.—The whole may be unpacked and made ready for use in a few minutes.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

The delay attending the translation of the Laws of Hawaii, is owing to the present meeting of the chiefs at Lahaina, at which many alterations and modifications have been effected; among the most important of which we are informed, is the substitution of the products of the soil, for taxes, instead of money. Thus coffee, sugar, arrow-root, tumeric, kukui-nuts, or whatever thrives best and is most abundant in the districts where the tax is due, and is a merchantable article will be taken in lieu of money. In this manner trade will be encouraged, and agriculture promoted. The gross abuses growing out of the system of paying the judges from fines collected from offending parties has engaged their serious attention and measures will be taken to put a stop to the infamous species of peculation and extortion which has so long disgraced the petty officers entrusted with the execution of the laws, and produced evils quite as injurious to society as those which it was intended to correct. In their treatment of female convicts it is equally evident to government, that there must be some radical change—one that will tend to elevate and improve their characters, or at least give them an opportunity of reformation, instead of degrading them to the level of brutes, and subjecting them to hardships and an infamy which cannot fail of destroying and deadening every feature of humanity. Missionaries, residents and strangers, have all combined in urging them to do away this reproach from their land.

Too much ought not to be expected of the officers of the present government, tyros as they are in this new system of legislation. Still, no impartial person can view their proceedings and become acquainted with their policy, without being convinced of their zeal and determination to reform all abuses, and establish an impartial legislation. It is to be remembered that this assembly is their first experience in the exercise of a constitutional power, and that they have had much to learn, the theory of government to understand, habits of business to form. Their conduct in council; their strict conformity to the new forms which they have adopted, are highly creditable to them. Much of previous difficulties, particularly with foreigners, can be traced to the officious zeal, or mercenary rapacity of the underlings in office. But all things considered, it is a matter of surprise that they have acquired so much in so short a time, and are contented, considering the absolute power which they formerly held, to relinquish so much into the hands of the people. Perhaps the greatest difficulty now to be feared is their legislating too fast and too far for the present condition of their subjects. They have a difficult course to steer, to reconcile the rapidly advancing interests, numbers and wealth, of the foreign population with the incipient state of their own, and to this is now added the conflicting dogmas of hostile faiths. Even if

all men were disposed to assist them in this laudable purpose, it would require a great exercise of caution and judgment; how much more is it the case, when they have internal enemies to contend with who let slip no opportunity of entangling them in difficulties with other powers, or frightening them into compliance with their wishes, when a little judicious advice, or a knowledge of their own rights as an independent nation, would obviate all misunderstanding, and enable them to steer an upright, unbiassed course.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Some of the most intelligent of the graduates of the High School at Lahainaluna have formed a Historical Society, for the preservation of all facts, both ancient and modern, connected with the history of these islands—embracing their traditions, religion, wars, manners and customs, etc. At a recent meeting of the society, several interesting communications were read—one by David Malo—a history of the reign of Umi—a century and a half since. The manuscript occupied 48 pages foolscap. Another upon the singular casualty, by which one third of Keoua's army was destroyed, an account of which we gave in No. 45 of our journal. Histories of Honolulu and Lahaina, from their first origin as towns, are in progress. This society will doubtless be the means of preserving much that is valuable in regard to Hawaiian history, besides affording an agreeable and highly useful occupation to those connected with it.

AMERICAN VARIETIES OF THE SILK WORM. This species has been found to do excellently well on Maui; the interior of the island being sufficiently elevated to afford a temperature which will preserve the eggs from hatching for any length of time, and thus give them a winter, without which thus far, it has been found impossible to make them hatch with any regularity, or in sufficient numbers to make them valuable to the silk growers. As these varieties are so much superior in size and weight to the China, and the mixed breed (a cross between the China and American, from which all the silk raised thus far has been reeled) it is important that they should be preserved, and perhaps a mulberry plantation upon the uplands of Maui would prove a profitable concern.—There cannot be a doubt that when suitable sites are selected, silk growing will be an excellent business.

MAUI AND IRISH POTATOES. The Irish Potatoes are becoming very abundant at Maui, and of excellent quality. They grow wild in the woods, and in soil which is fit for little else. We are told that they can be raised for a few cents per bushel. If so, they will afford an article of food, quite as nutritious, and far cheaper for the natives, than even kalo. To raise a crop it is only necessary to plant cuttings from the vines, and not make use of the potatoe. It is the same case with most other vegetables in this climate. Slips, cuttings, or tops being the only seed required.

WHEAT. There is some excellent wheat land upon Maui, where wheat has been growing wild for many years, but has not been used until quite recently. So luxuriantly does it thrive, that after it is reaped, it shoots out anew from the old stalk, and thus keeps up a succession of crops, without the labor of sowing the seed again.

CABINET WOODS. The cabinet woods of these islands are very beautiful. Some we have never seen excelled by the finest from Brazil or Honduras. Those who wish to see specimens, by calling at the workshops of the ingenious cabinet makers of this town, will see as handsome and workmanlike specimens of their art as any other country can produce.

ATAI, the Chinese merchant who committed suicide at Maui, was buried at Manoa valley, on this island, on Tuesday last. His funeral was attended by all his countrymen, dressed in white, preceded by a band of music. A large concourse of foreigners and natives also attended, to witness the obsequies, which were after the custom of their nation.

G. T.'s LAST.—Why is England at the present time like Cochin China?

Give it up?

Because she is Co(t)ching China.

The following extract from C. B. Elliott's travels in Austria, will serve to show that the Hawaiians are not the most abused people on the earth, and that the condition of the working people at these islands, as regards personal rights, freedom and taxation, is far superior to the subjects of one of the most civilized and powerful nations of Europe. p. 19, Vol. I., Hungary.

The whole of the revenue yielded by the land is collected from the peasants, as are all tolls and taxes, from which a noble is entirely exempt. Before the time of Marie Therese no limit was assigned to the demand made on a serf; but she fixed it at what he now pays. It is called urbarium, and consists of fifty-two days' labor with his own cart and oxen, a florin, a pair of fowls, ten eggs, and two English pounds of butter annually, with a ninth of his raw produce. In addition to this, each village gives a calf and two lambs to the seigneur; and a tithe of the soil is rendered to the church. No peasant can purchase or possess land. He enjoys no political rights, and, in all but the name, he is a slave. The aristocracy command, the peasantry obey; these provide every thing, those enjoy without care or toil. Is a bridge to be constructed: an order is issued for the serfs to build it without remuneration. Are the roads to be repaired? the serfs' labor is demanded. Are troops passing through the country? the serfs must house and feed them; and the highest recompense they expect is to escape without a beating and without insult to their families.

DIED in this village on Wednesday last, Kapiolani, a chief woman of some distinction, from Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

She came to Honolulu about six weeks since, for the purpose of being operated on for a cancer, from the effects of which she had just recovered; but owing probably to going out too soon, she was seized with an erysipelatous inflammation, which eventually fell on the brain, producing palsy and death.

To the cause of Christianity and civilization her death is a great loss.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

May 1. Br. Brig *Clementine*, Rhodes, Lahaina.
6. Haw. Sch. *Hawaii*, Hilo.

SAILED.

May 1. Am. Whaleship *Sapphire*, Cartwright, to cruise.

LAHAINA, Maui.—*Arrived*—May 1, Ship *Waverly*, Munro, N. Bedford, 28 1-2 mos. 1300 bbls. 200 this season.

May 2. Ship *Catherine*, Hunter, Nantucket, 24 mos. 700 bbls. 150 this season.

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 Salts. Bench Planes. Plane and Bitts. Chisels. 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. JOHN DOMINIS. 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 90 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

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.

FOR SALE.

The Brig *MARYLAND*—of 100 Tons, or 900 Barrels burthen.—She is in good order and condition, and may be sent to sea without any expense for repairs, sails, rigging, &c. Apply to
PEIRCE & BREWER.
April 10, 1841, tf.

FRESH CORN MEAL

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

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

SUGAR MILL.

One perpendicular SUGAR MILL, with 3 Iron Rollers, and all things appertaining to a first rate Mill. For Sale cheap by
PEIRCE & BREWER.
April 9, 1841.

Particular Notice.

Those who intend to discontinue their subscriptions to the *Polyne-sian* for another term are respectfully requested to send us immediate notice.

May 8. tf