

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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[NEW SERIES, VOL. 1.—No. 2.

POETRY.

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND BALLAD.

BY REV. T. M. NEALE.

"A song for the times when the sweet church chimes
Called rich and poor to pray,
As they opened their eyes by the bright sunrise;
And when evening fled away,
The squire came out from his rich old hall,
And the peasants by two and by three,
And the woodman let his hatchet fall,
And the shepherd left his tree.

Then a song for the times, &c.

"Through the churchyard dew, by the churchyard yew,
They went both old and young;
And with one consent in prayer they bent,
And with one consent they sung.
They knelt on the floor till the prayers were o'er,
To the priest they gave good heed;
Who would not bless the good old days
When our Church was a Church indeed?

Then a song for the times, &c.

"Christmas was a merry Christmas then,
And Easter-tide the same;
And they welcomed well with merry bell
Each saint's day as it came.
They thought with love on the saints above,
In the pious days of old;
We toil and we slave till we drop in the grave,
And all for the lust of gold.

Then a song for the times, &c.

"But little we'll care what wicked men
May say, or may think of ill;
They kept their saints' days holy then,
We'll keep them holy still.
We'll cherish them now, in times of strife,
As a holy and peaceful thing.
They were bought by a faithful prelate's life,
And the blood of a martyred king.

Then a song for the times, &c.

SELECTED.

We know not when we have met with a sweeter thing of its kind, than the following, which is extracted from the National Intelligencer. Every mother will feel its truth, and many a heart respond to the picture of domestic life, so vividly and yet so naturally expressed. Read it, mothers, and tell us candidly if the selection is not to your tastes.—EL

MATERNAL DUTIES.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has lately beguiled some tedious hours by the perusal of Balzac's new novel, entitled "Mémoires de deux Jeunes Mariées," has favored us with translation of one of the many very beautiful letters which that work contains. The subject, though it may be old and hackneyed, is one of which a mother (and we have many constant readers who belong to that category) can never become weary; and we doubt whether we have a reader of any class who will not readily excuse us for devoting a column or two to its publication.

LETTER from the Viscountess de l'ESTORADE,
[in the country,] to the Baroness de MACUMER,
[at Paris.]

You complain of my silence; have you, then, forgotten the two little dark-headed urchins whom I govern, and who govern me? You know already some of my reasons for remaining at home. Besides the state of our uncle, I had no desire to drag with me to Paris a boy of four years old, and a little girl who will soon be three, while I am every day looking for a third. I did not wish to embarrass your time or fill your house with such a family, nor in truth did I choose to appear so much to my own disadvantage in the brilliant circle over which you reign; and I hold in abhorrence the living in hotels or furnished apartments. Our uncle, as soon as he heard that we had called our son after him, presented me with two hundred thousand francs to purchase a house in Paris, and my husband is now looking out for one in your quarter of the city. My mother gave me thirty thousand for the furniture; so that, when I establish myself for the season at Paris, it will be in my own house. In short, I shall endeavor to be worthy of my adopted sister.

As to writing long letters now, how can I? This, in which I mean to give you a sketch of my every day duties, will perhaps remain for a week on my table. It is not improbable that Armand may cut it up into soldiers to recruit his regiment, now drawn up in line on the carpet, or into ships for his fleet, now manoeuvring in his bathing tub. A single day will give you a picture of the rest; they are all alike, and comprise but two events: the children suffer, or the children do not suffer. Here in the country literally speaking, my minutes are hours, or my hours minutes, according to the state of the children. If I have any peaceable hours, it is when they are in bed, when I am neither rocking the cradle of the one, nor telling stories to the other, to put them to sleep. When I

have them both asleep near me, I say to myself, now I have nothing more to fear. In fact, my dear, during the day a mother is continually inventing dangers. The moment the children are out of sight—why, may be Armand has stolen the razor to play with, perhaps his clothes have caught fire, an insect has stung him, he has fallen down, in running and hurt his head, or tumbled into a pond where he may be drowned. So you see, maternity is but a series of sweet or terrible fancies. Not an hour but has its joys and its fears. But of an evening, in my chamber, the waking dream comes upon me, when I arrange their destinies. Then I can see angels standing around their pillows and smiling upon their cherub lives. Sometimes Armand calls me in his sleep; I fly to him; kiss his forehead and his little sister's feet without their knowing it, and then contemplate them in their placid beauty. These are my feasts! Yesterday our guardian angel, I believe, disturbed me at midnight: I jumped up and flew first to the cradle of Athenais, whose head I found too low, and then to Armand, whose feet were uncovered and purple, with cold. "Oh, sweet mamma!" said he, waking and kissing.

This is a night scene. How necessary it is for a mother to have her children at her side! Can a nurse, no matter how good a one, take them up, quiet their fears, and put them to sleep again, when they have been awakened by some horrible nightmare? For they have their little dreams, and to explain to them one of these terrible visions is the most difficult task imaginable, even to a mother, as the child is then bewildered, half asleep, and listens at one and the same time with intelligence and simplicity. There is certainly some point between sleeping and waking at which the intellect is perfect. My sleep has become so light that I can see and hear my little ones through the fringe of my eyelids. A sigh, the slightest stir awakes me. The monster Convulsions seems to me forever squatting at the foot of their beds.

In the morning they are awake with the first chirping of the birds. In truth, their chattering is hardly distinguishable from that of a sparrow; little plaintive or joyous cries, which reach me rather through the heart than the ear. While Nais is pushing her way towards me with unsteady steps, Armand, with the agility of a monkey, skips up and clasps me round the neck. My bed then becomes the theatre of their plays, and the mother lies completely at their discretion. The little girl pulls my hair, while Armand defends it as if it were his own property. They continue their tricks without resistance, until at last their bursts of laughter, like the firing of guns in my ears, drive away the last vestige of sleep, and then we must all play at "mother wolf," and mother wolf seizes in her devouring lips that young and fair and delicate flesh, impresses a thousand kisses on those coquettish and mischievous eyes, those rosy shoulders, and little jealousies are excited which are delightful. I have sometimes been more than an hour vainly endeavoring to put on one of my stockings.

At last, however, we are up! Then begins the labors of the toilet. I put on my dressing gown, turn up the sleeves, and tie on my oil silk apron: then, with the assistance of Mary, I bathe and wash the two little flowers. I choose to be the sole judge of the proper temperature of the water, for I have no doubt that the crying of children when they are washed is half the time caused by the water's being too hot or too cold. Then for the paper ships and the little glass ducks. If we would do our work thoroughly, we must keep children amused while we are washing them. If you but knew the many pleasures we are called upon to invent for these absolute sovereigns, in order to draw off their attention while the sponge is passing over their bodies, you would be frightened at the address and skill required to fulfil the glorious duties of a mother. We must entreat and scold, and promise; in short, practice a sort of charlatany, which of course must possess the merit of concealing itself to be successful. A child is a great politician; and, like all politicians must be governed—by his passions. Happily, they laugh at everything; if a brush falls, or a piece of soap slips thro' the fingers, the house rings with their merry shouts. In short, if our triumphs are dearly purchased, they are at least triumphs! But God only—for the father knows nothing of all this—God, and you and the angels alone can comprehend the looks that I exchange

with Mary when our work is done, when we see the little angels standing *clean* in the midst of soaps, sponges, flannels, and the thousand details of a real *nursery*. I have become quite an English woman upon this point. The women of that country certainly have a genius for *nursing*. Though they look only to the material and physical well-being of the child, still there is much good sense in their nursery arrangements. I adopt their custom of putting flannel on my children's feet, and leaving their legs bare—they shall never be swathed or confined with tight bandages; this is a French invention to allow more liberty to the nurse that she may leave the children to themselves. A true mother is not for a moment free. You may conceive, then, why I do not write to you as I once did, having now on my shoulders, in addition to my domestic administration, the care of two children.

The science of the mother consists of silent merits without pretension or parade; if it is a virtue in detail, a devotion at all hours. She must watch every little sauce pan before the fire. And you know I am not one to avoid a single trouble; even from the slightest we may gather something to the stock of our affections. O, it is so delightful to see the smile of a child when its little palate is gratified. A toss of Armand's head, on such occasions, is worth a whole life of happiness. How much I give up to any other woman the right, the trouble, the pleasure of blowing upon a spoonful of soup that Nais finds too hot for her! Whenever a nurse has suffered a child to burn his tongue or its lips, she is sure to tell the mother that the child cries because it is hungry. But, independent of this, how can a mother sleep in peace when she knows that her child has been swallowing something blown upon, perhaps, by an impure breath—a mother, to whom nature has given no intermedial contrivance between her own bosom and the lips of her nursing? To cut up for Nais, who is just getting her last teeth, a piece of nicely cooked cutlet, and to mix properly with well boiled potatoes, is a work of patience: and, after all, in certain cases, none but a mother can know how to coax a fretful child to eat its proper allowance. If I had a house full of domestics, and the best nurse in England, I would not be induced to relinquish my personal attention to the little chagrins and vexations of the children, which are only to be met and combated with gentleness. We should devote our very soul, my dear Louisa, to the care of these sweet innocents. We must believe nothing but our own eyes, the testimony of our hands, as to their dressing, feeding, and lodging. When a child cries, unless its suffering can be clearly traced to some natural cause, I regard it as an undeniable proof of fault in the mother or nurse. Since I have had two—*almost* three, indeed—to take care of, nothing else has a place in my thoughts; and even you, whom I love so dearly, are become almost a *souvenir*! My toilet is not always finished even so late as two o'clock; so you see I do not follow the example of mothers who have their apartment always arranged, their dressing rooms, their robes, and every thing always in order.

Yesterday, as the weather was very fine for the beginning of April, I determined to take a last walk before a certain event, which is not far off. Well, when a mother determines on a walk, it is a sort of era to be talked of the evening beforehand. Armand was to wear, for the first time, a coat of black velvet, a new collar which I had worked, a Scotch cap of the Stuart colors, with feathers in it; Nais was to be in white and rose, with a charming baby bonnet—for she is still the baby until my little beggar shall make his appearance; I call him so, because he will be the "cadet" of the family; and having already seen him in my dreams, I know I shall have a boy. Well! bonnet and collar, coat, little socks, tiny boots with rose-colored laces, muslin frock embroidered in silk, were all spread out on my bed. When the two gay little birds, who perfectly understood what was going on, had their dark hair, on the one curled, on the other parted over the forehead, so as to show under the bonnet; when the boots had been laced, and the tiny feet which they so beautifully adorned, had trotted about the nursery; when the two *clean* faces, as Mary calls it, and the sparkling eyes said, "let us go!" oh, how my heart throbbed! To look at the children whom we have dressed with our own hands; to see the fair and delicate skin, with the blue veins

showing through it, when we have just bathed, and sponged, and wiped ourselves, the effect heightened by the bright colors of the silk and velvet—ah, is there in nature anything equal to it!—With what never-satisfied passion we call them back again and again, that we may kiss, and kiss once more, those dear necks which, in their simple ornament of a collar, are far more beautiful than that of the prettiest woman on earth. Pictures like this are lithographed in stupid coloring, and exhibited in shop windows, and attract around them crowds of mothers—why, I make them for myself every day.

Behold us at length on our walk! I enjoying the fruits of my labor, admiring the little Armand, who struts with the air of a prince, leading *baby* along the road which you remember. Suddenly a carriage is seen meeting us; I spring to lead them out of the road; the little rogues tumble into a mudhole, and there's the end of my grand operations! It becomes necessary to return to the house with them immediately and take off their wet clothes. I catch up the little one in my arms without seeing that I am spoiling my own dress; Mary seizes upon Armand, and thus we re-enter the house. When a lady cries and a child gets wet, all is said; a mother thinks no longer of herself—she is absorbed.

The dinner-bell rings very often before a thing is done to these umps; and how am I to wait upon both—put on their napkins, pin up their sleeves, and get them ready for dinner? This is a problem which I solve twice a day. But in the midst of these perpetual troubles, frolics or disasters, there is nothing in the house forgotten by myself. It often happens when the children have been troublesome, that I am obliged to make my appearance "*en papillotes*." My toilet depends upon their humor. To get a moment to myself to write you this letter, I was obliged to let them cut the pictures out of my romances, build castles with the books, the backgammon men, or the pearl counters, or suffer Nais to wind my silk and worsted after a fashion of her own, the complicated nature of which, I assure you, shows no little skill, while it keeps her as mute as a mouse.

After all, I have no right to complain; my two children enjoy good health, and amuse themselves at less expense than one would think. They are happy with everything; a few trifling playthings and good watching are all they require. Little pebbles, of various colors, and shells picked up on the beach, constitute their happiness. The greater number of these things they possess, the richer they think themselves. Armand holds conversations with the flowers, the flies, the chickens, and insects excite his deepest admiration. Whatever is diminutive seems to interest them. Armand is beginning to ask the *whence* of everything. He has this moment come to ask what I was saying to his godmother. You know he looks upon you as a fairy—children, you know, are always right.

The following little incident will show you one of the traits of your godson. The other day a beggar accosted us—for beggars know very well that a mother accompanied by her children never refuses alms. Armand knows nothing yet of the possibility of anybody's wanting bread, and is quite ignorant of the uses of money; but he had in his hand a trumpet, which I had just bought for him at his particular desire, and with the air of a king he held this out to the old man, saying, "here, take it!"

What is there upon earth to be compared to the joys of such a moment? The old man asked me if he might be permitted to keep the toy; "for," he added, as he pocketed what I gave him without even looking at it, "I also have children, madam."

When I reflect that in a few years this dear child must be sent to college, I feel fits of shivering creep over me. A public school may blight all these beautiful flowers of infancy, may denaturalize all those graces, that adorable frankness! The beautiful hair, that I have so often combed, and curled, and kissed, will be cut off. Oh, what will become of beloved Armand?

And you, what has become of you? for you tell me nothing of yourself in your last letter. Adieu! Nais has just had a fall, and if I continue to write, this letter will be swelled to a volume.

In a bookseller's catalogue, appears the following article—"Memoirs of Charles I.; with a head capitally executed."

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

Sufficient perhaps has already been said to explain the objects of the Polynesian. Yet a few words more may not be amiss. We are aware that there exists in the community an erroneous judgment of our purposes and designs—a feeling of suspicion,—as if the paper was to be an instrument of evil, a thing of doubtful good. This we conceive to be premature, and though we prefer to be judged according to our works, yet we shall devote a few lines to briefly stating what our aims shall be.

Since the year 1840, great and radical changes have occurred. The Hawaiian people have been raised to a rank among earth's nations. A general elevation of character, a greater increase and diffusion of wealth, and the luxuries and enjoyments of life have accompanied, or more properly speaking have been some of the causes of this moral revolution. In the general increase of knowledge, the foreign community has also participated. In wealth, numbers, refinement, and that which makes civilization pleasant and desirable its advance has been rapid. The progress of all classes has been onward. Isolated as we are, this community, while it possesses some advantages peculiar to its situation, has also its disadvantages.

No civilized or even semi-barbarous community of the present age considers its means of communication with other communities perfect, until it has its newspaper,—that being universally allowed as the best medium for rapid interchanges of thought and communication of news. It is proper and necessary that the wants, feelings and actions of the natives or denizens here, should be represented abroad, and so represented that they shall command the respect of other nations, particularly those with which there exist commercial relations. This is one of the objects of the paper. To lessen as far as is practicable that degree of isolation which has hitherto existed. To accomplish this however, the aid of intelligent and liberal-minded men must be invoked, and articles of real and permanent interest prepared. As the paper is sustained in this respect so will the reputation of the islands be enhanced abroad. The sentiment which has so long existed, that the Sandwich Islands are barbarous, will then exist no longer.

Among ourselves, it has uses no less valuable. The news that interests one can readily be conveyed to all; the same with any discovery or invention serviceable to the agriculturist or mechanic. It is particularly desirable that the experience of those engaged in developing the vegetable resources of the kingdom should be mutually examined and compared,—the wheat sifted from the kernel, and what has really proved useful to one or many be recorded for the advantage of all. Every public-spirited man will rejoice in the opportunity to be beneficial to his fellow men. We trust and hope that a praiseworthy emulation will be effectually aroused to develop the resources of soil or talent which are now lying to great extent fallow. Pride should be felt for the country in which we reside. To add to its beauty, to increase its advantages—moral, social and physical—and to feel a deep interest in renovating its inhabitants, are all objects worthy of the best among us. If the Polynesian is calculated for such purposes, we know that it will receive the cordial support of all who have the ability to appreciate its designs. As an individual the editor can have no greater interest in such matters than others, but his best energies will be given to such ends, and he begs those who are the most prompt to detect errors in its columns, to unite charity to their criticism, and aid him in sustaining a journal which shall "do good in its day and generation."

We have been given to understand that exception has been taken at our rule in regard to the publication of marriages. To those who are determined to be captious we have nothing to say—but to our subscribers

we would observe that in this respect we follow the example of standard journals in Europe and America, and the same rule existed in the old Polynesian. Moreover it is a just one—the marriage of private individuals is of concern only to their friends. It has not even half the interest to the community that exists in a new advertisement of goods. The object with the parties concerned is purely a personal one; to make known to their friends that a life-copartnership has been formed. To do this by letter would occasion a great outlay of time and trouble. By the payment of a dollar the news is conveyed at once to all interested, and in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. It is as reasonable that the printer should be paid for his time and labor, as that any other class should receive a recompense for theirs. As soon as the contrary is proved, we will cheerfully alter the regulation.

The 24th. ult. was the Birth day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Long may she live to reign over that glorious country, whose flag has braved the breeze and battled the storm for a thousand years. On this occasion the Modeste, Capt. Bailly, now lying in our harbor, was tastefully decorated with banners and flags, and at noon her guns pealed forth their thunder in commemoration of the glad event. H. B. M. Consul General W. Miller, Esq. gave a dinner entertainment, which added much to the pleasures of the day. Two parties enhanced the gaieties of the evening.

The first number of our paper was given to our distributor to be left at the places of business of all the Foreign residents. If any were omitted it was through the neglect of the native whom we employed, and if they will give us information, we shall be happy to supply them.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.—We have in our possession, a book to which the attention of the curious is invited. It is a Latin work printed in 1495, but forty years after the invention of printing. Both in type and paper it far transcends many modern works, and is in excellent preservation. The pages are not numbered, and the title and imprint as was the custom then, are at the end of the book.

We are requested to state that LELEIOHOKU, or WILLIAM PITT, has been appointed acting Governor of Hawaii, Gov. KUAKINI being too ill to attend to the duties of his station. It is feared that he will not long survive.

T. A. LARKIN, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, Consul for the port of Monterey, California. BLADEN FORREST, Esq. for Chagres.

Naval.—The U. S. ship Levant, Capt. Page, left Callao 42 days since, for this place, via Tahiti, and may shortly be expected.

The Annual Conference of the Missionaries of the American Board, will commence shortly. Most of their number have already assembled from their several stations.

COMPLIMENT TO NEW ENGLAND.—In a speech made by Mr. Lyell, the eminent geologist, at a late meeting of the British Geological Association, he said:—

"Were I ever so unfortunate as to quit my native land, to reside permanently elsewhere, I should, without hesitation, choose the United States for my second country, especially New England, where a population of more than two millions enjoys a higher average standard of prosperity and intellectual advancement, than any other population of equal amount on the globe."

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT TO CHINA.—Two passengers per ship Bazaar, Captain Kilham, who sailed a few days since from New York for Canton, have taken with them forty tons measurement of "Connecticut clocks."

COMMUNICATED.

*For the Polynesian.*WOMAN.
AN ESSAY IN THE STYLE OF CHATAUBRIAND.

How imperfect was the plan of creation, when man was formed sole but social in his nature: possessing thought and feeling and sentiment, with the power of communicating his ideas, and of imparting as well as receiving happiness, otherwise than by the hardier energies of his physical body. His ability was unlimited among the other wonders of divine workmanship. He could subdue and tame the tribes with which he was surrounded, who regarded him as their unquestioned master; could cultivate the soil and adorn it with botanic splendor. The materials for inventive genius were furnished to his hand and the field for its exercise was exhaustless and as yet untried. Much rare knowledge and amusement were expressly concealed from his senses, that they might stimulate him to employ means for their development. Sound was yet to be accorded into music; color, combined into printing; the quarry to be wrought into polished marble; the beauty of his form was yet to be enriched with other forms of beauty. Courage, vigilance and activity, doubtless in constant requisition to keep the subordinate creation in their places with regard to himself and his happiness, must have tended to employments greatly congenial with his comfort, and may have suggested the idea of Government. With all these the prerogative of speech was also indispensable, since the thoughts which they produced, must have been infinite: for, with the eye to see, the ear to hear, and the mind to think, the human intellect, without vocal organization, must have exploded. The cares of his minutely various charge would have found no alleviation, and man would have been a brute, encasing within himself, like the deaf, dumb and blind, a divine intelligence, consciousness of himself, with reason, judgment and skill, and the power of applying them; but without a visible object. The power of God had not yet extended to this, nor had it yet been determined, whether it was good for man to be alone in his representation of the Divine Image. He, like the vegetable kingdom, could have been formed bisexual and perfect in himself for all the purposes of perpetuity; the pleasures of mental refinement dispensed with and the admiration of beauty in the form and color of surrounding objects rendered unavailing. But thus isolated, he would have had no use for those emotions and passions, which now furnish most delight to the human race. Cheerfulness, joy and gladness, would perhaps have given place, even in Eden, to the counter emotions of melancholy, sorrow, grief and discontent; reverence and adoration would have clung to man, but by the holiness in which he was created. "It was not good for man to be alone."

What needed he, surrounded by material uses for his faculties? Man was spiritual as well as material. Could he not commune with God and with ethereal beings? Devotion would have been entire, but, without an example and a measure. The passions and emotions of the mind lose their stimulus, when directed wholly to unequal. Pride and jealousy in the human heart, look up with hatred; contempt and superiority, down with dissatisfaction; and hope and fear, are measured by the physical and mental enjoyments of life combined.

Man needed then an equal, formed in his own image and endowed with all the wondrous properties of his own mind. One, who could participate with him the cares of life; admire with him the beautiful and the sublime, and unfold his mind, by the richness and ingenuity of her own. The poetry of nature was yet to be formed, and refinement and taste taught man in the school of love. To give mutual respect and equality, the being in question, should be taken out of man and self-interest would become his motive for her defence. Her sphere should be created with her, and strife precluded from the addition of another intelligence by putting it out of her power to usurp his dominions. Man exhibited

ed the necessity of love, gratitude, sympathy and hope; omnipotence resolved to create association for their display, and thus give birth to a new world of thought and feeling, without which, incorporated mind would be in exile.

"Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bow'r.
In vain the viewless seraph sing'd ring there,
At starry midnight, charmed the silent air;
In vain the wildbird caroled on the steep,
To hail the sun, slow-wheeling from the deep;
In vain, to soothe the solitary shade,
Aerial notes in mingling measures played;
The summer wind that shook the spangled tree,
The whispering wave, the murmur of the bee;—
Still slowly passed the melancholy day,
And still the stranger wist not where to stray;—
The world was sad! the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—"till woman smiled."

Woman is the head of a social world adapted to her government, for which the passions are her peculiar reins. These, her intelligence is refined and polished to wield, in subjecting mind and force to her dominion. By combining mental strength with beauty, tenderness and delicacy, love smiled upon the material world in her formation, and man was taught order and propriety in his external person; refinement and modesty in thought and feeling. He paid homage to the soul which God had breathed, when beholding life and intelligence in the human countenance, presented to his view in its most beautiful shape. With what rapidity must the uses of surrounding objects have been explained, and how eager must he have been to point them out. The cooling shade now furnished him refreshment, for he had become an admirer, and from its calm retreat could partake the richness of Elysian landscape: love was present to adorn it for him. The verdure of nature became at once soft and pleasant to the eye, and the herds that sported there, gave the delight of a comparison. The fruits of earth, had an additional relish,—the pleasure of participation. The music of the woods became enchanting: the voice of woman gave it symphony. The conveniences of life now had their uses, and he the object of their development. Pride and ambition had their useful ends—and heaven descended to the comprehension of man, in an exhibition of—the living soul.

New Publication.

In accordance with the editorial fashion elsewhere, we shall notice, as they are sent to us, new works,—particularly those relating to this quarter of the globe, or whose subject-matter may prove of interest to our readers. In this department of labor we should be thankful to receive the criticisms of others who have time to write more extended notices than we may be enabled to.

Remarks upon Coral formations in the Pacific; with Suggestions as to the Causes of their Absence in the same parallels of latitude on the Coast of South America. By JOSEPH P. COUTHOUY. Boston, 1842.

Our thanks are due to the author for the above valuable treatise. As a contributor to science, Mr. Couthouy is doubly welcome, for to accuracy of research and indefatigable perseverance, he combines the power of presenting his subjects in clear and forcible language. In argument he is convincing, and his descriptive powers are often exceedingly good. Whatever he undertakes is sure to be done well. His acquirements both in literature and science are varied, and his mind—thanks to a prodigious memory—well stored with knowledge. And yet his former profession, that of a mariner, one would have thought little favorable to the pursuits which in him have borne such good fruit. He has always been a hard working man, but by a diligent use of all the opportunities to acquire information, he has made himself what he is. In this respect he is a worthy example to all, whether of his profession or not. But ship-masters in particular have it in their power to aid the advancement of science and general diffusion of knowledge, by noticing accurately all the varied phenomena and scenes which pass under their observation. By attending to these

matters, great results are often obtained. But to the work before us. It is particularly interesting to us Polynesians; because it treats of phenomena which come under our peculiar cognizance, and the hints therein, may be an inducement for others to prosecute the inquiries which the author has so well begun.

Fully to understand them, the work itself should be studied. We however shall transfer portions of it to our own columns. As samples of his powers of description we give the following extracts.

Speaking of Tahitian scenery, he says:—

"It is on the plains at the termination of these ravines, that the villages of the natives are usually situated, and the voyager who has coasted the shores of Tahiti, can never forget the Eden beauty of some of these spots. The groves of orange, whose golden fruitage and snowy blossoms gleam star-like from a mass of dark verdure; the intermingling of the tall cocoa's graceful, plumelike crest of drooping foliage; the lofty and wide spreading Vi, (*Spondias dulcis*) and Barringtonia, (*B. speciosa*), the rich hues of the bread fruit tree; the deep shining green of the broad, bannery leaves of the plantain; the Hibiscus, with its large, gay blossoms of orange and crimson; the coral tree, (*Erythrina corallodendron*), one dazzling mass of scarlet flowers; with a little wilderness of limes, guavas, and other trees peculiar to these climes—the picturesque cabins, peering out here and there from the dense vegetation—the wild and gloomy ravines in the rear, lighted up in spots by sparkling waterfalls; and in the remote background, the fantastic pinnacles of the grandly broken mountains, towering up in clear relief against the soft blue tropical sky—all these combine to form a picture of such transcendent loveliness as can be scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

Referring to the coral reefs, he writes:—

"It is upon the lower terraces and margin of the upper one, that the corals are found in their greatest variety, and exhibit the richest hues. Clusters of orange, violet, crimson, green of every shade, purple, blue and yellow, are intermingled in gay confusion, and with a brilliance yet softness of coloration of which pen or pencil can give but a faint idea. When first passing over them, I could compare their appearance to nothing but a pavement thickly strewed with bouquets of beautiful flowers.

"At a depth of three or four fathoms, the forms were as manifold as their coloration, some branching like beautiful shrubbery, others spreading out like the most delicate mosses, and others again resembling beds of saffron, or daisies and amaranths, white in and out of, above and between the thickets of these Neptunian gardens, sported thousands of splendidly colored fishes, from not more than an inch to two or three feet in length. A large bright scarlet Diacope (*D. Tinea*, Lesson) a Julius about a foot long, of rich bluish green, marked with blood red bands crossing the back to the lateral line, and intersected by others extending from the opercles to the tail, (*J. quadricolor*, Less.) Serrani, Scarli, Glyptosidons, Chatodonts, Balistes and Holocentri, all richly adorned, were some of the most conspicuous in the bright array. The water was so transparent that the smallest object on the bottom could be seen as distinctly as if it were not three feet from the surface; and gazing down upon the beautiful creatures that tenanted these coral groves, like Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' 'I blessed them unawares'—although the next moment I could not avoid wishing to coax them into my net. As a drawback however, upon all this beauty, silently but swiftly, near the surface, glided in shoals, the spectral and malignant, 'ravaging salt sea shark,' reminding one of satan's intrusion of his hateful presence amid the bowers of Paradise. So fierce were these tigers of the deep, that they repeatedly seized hold of the oars as we pulled toward the reef; rendering the attempt to reach by swimming (often the only chance) coast thus sentinel, rather a hazardous affair."

Mr. C. gives all his proper names with the accuracy of a native. But we must reserve for another number our further examination of his work.

CHAGRES.

Extract from a letter published in the New-York Tribune, dated

NORFOLK, VA., August 24, 1843.

Surely there was not a feeling of regret in our ship at leaving Chagres: Hackley's Head or the Zaharas could not be less inviting to reasoning or life-loving mortals than is this gateway of the two worlds. Poverty and disease are here in most odious forms, although they are much mitigated by a dullness of natural feeling, and an invincible indolence. They are too lazy to suffer—those who have arrived at maturity—but the children have not acquired this happy insensibility.

There seem to be no politics in Chagres—no aristocracy—no apparent relation of superior and inferior. All mix together—Whites and Blacks, Indians and Creoles, Mestizos and Mulattoes—indiscriminately; but I saw a degree of system in their mode of choosing mates, the blackest negroes choosing the whitest women, and the white men invariably selecting the darkest kind of ladies for their wives. Collateral with this fact I noticed others which I could mention with less propriety, but I will observe that the offspring of this intermixture are often handsome, having generally, however, a strange disproportion, amounting frequently to deformity.

It is perhaps a benevolent disposition of Nature which prevents the increase of Chagres, in the presumed natural proportion; and I am told that of every ten children born nine die before the age of ten years; after that

age, those who escape the leprosy do comparatively well, but the appearance of health in a man or white woman is a rarity. Young negresses thrive better, and indeed are more frequently perfect pictures (well shaded) of health, and of beauty too—Chagres, beauty! . . . There is one coffin in Chagres, a public one, kept in the poor old thatched church. In this coffin all the poor—and in Chagres all except one man are poor—expect, and very reasonably too, to be buried, or, I ought to say, to be carried to the grave. Hundreds have used that old brown coffin, and I presume hundreds more will use it. Children stagger about the streets, covered with a leprosy in its most loathsome form, only half hidden by plantain leaves plastered over their protruding joints, their little broiling forms destitute of clothing, holding out their poor, raw, suppurating hands for the alms of the passer-by. What sickening sights these are! Poor little desolate, destitute and hopeless wretches! they make the heart ache—and it would ache worse if their appearance were less provocative of nausea!

Our vessels trading there find matters bad enough. Compelled to wait a long time for their cargoes or passengers, their crews die, and new hands are not to be procured. The death of the crew, however, is generally rather a crime than a misfortune; and, indeed, facts are such as morally, if not legally, to justify and sustain the charge of murder against parties to be found within a very narrow circle of underwriters, owners and captains concerned in the trade to this wretched place. They may perhaps divide the crime among them, but the atrocity is not diminished by any division of responsibility in the matter. I allude to the fact affirmed by different captains in reply to my expostulations, that to anchor their vessels outside of the bar would be a *vitiatio* of their insurance, and so they bring them inside and lay them along a mud bank in a cloud of miasma—not common tainted air, but a *sensible, visible, tangible* poison. Every particle of this is a death-seed, and it soon fixes a root in every vesicle of the lungs of the poor sailor. He may reach home, but he only gets there to die. The captains do comparatively well enough, for they live on shore.

Notwithstanding the insalubrity and disadvantages of the place, not a case of sickness, originating in any respect with the climate, occurred on board this ship, although we lay there near a month at a time. The reasons were, that our ship was anchored outside of the bar, where all vessels that trade there ought to anchor, safe from the influence of the terrible malaria, and that a sensible caution was practised in eating the fruits of the country. For this happy result we are indebted to the precautions of our excellent commander.

THE U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON.—It was no later than day before yesterday, that, in crossing the Brooklyn ferry, we were startled by an apparition of a large vessel moving rapidly towards us, without sail or steam-tug. We soon became aware that it was the *magic ship*; and I must say, that she presented a most beautiful sight to us. Our position was fortunate for a thorough and close (outside) view of her, and, as she swept by us, we looked in vain for any appearance of steam or machinery; neither smoke nor pipe was visible—a slight quivering amidships, like the heated air above a stove, was all that indicated her propelling principle; and, dropping close under her stern, we saw neither ruffle nor rudder, but a heel as round and clean as that of a youthful belle. "Where's the screw?" asked a dozen voices. "How is she steered?" What a model! What a wonder! The enthusiasm of the crowd on board our ferry-boat could not be restrained, and "Three cheers for the Princeton!" resounded far and wide. The officer on her quarter-deck raised his trumpet to his lips, and instantly a band of agile fellows sprang into the rigging; at another signal they cheered together most energetically—having the advantage of us in this department very decidedly; but we replied to them with "a good will" if not "all together," and our tumult of hurrahs lasted till we had got well into the slip.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Dutch preacher, who was warmly inclined in favor of the Tory party during the Revolutionary War, happened once to get into an American camp, on a Sunday, and was consequently called upon for a sermon and a prayer. He, from force of habit, commenced the latter with "God bless de king"—whereupon there was considerable excitement among the soldiers, when he perceiving it, with admirable presence of mind, continued—"Yes mine hearers I zay, God bless de king—bless him mit plenty of hard times—bless him mit a whig parliament—bless him mit defeats on land and on to sea—bless him mit all kinds of bad luck—bless him mit short life—unt, Lordt, may we have no more of him!"

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAM SHIPS.—The *Journal des Debats* states that the French Transatlantic steamers will begin to ply in a few months. There are to be four grand lines and four secondary lines.

The first grand line is to be from Havre to New York; the second, from Bordeaux to Martinique, touching at Corunna and the Azores, in the outward voyage, and returning direct; the third, from Marseilles to Martinique touching at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madeira, in the outward voyage, and returning direct; the fourth, from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro, touching at Lisbon, Goree, Pernambuco, Bahia, on the outward voyage, and returning direct.

The first secondary line is to be from Martinique to the Havana, touching at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cape Haytien, and San Jago de Cuba, both going and returning; the second, from Havana to New Orleans, touching at Vera Cruz, Tampic, Galveston, and New Orleans, both going and returning; the third, from Martinique to Laguayra, touching at Chagres, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, on the outward voyage, and returning direct; the fourth is from Rio Janeiro to the ports of La Plata, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Hawaiian Exports.

Per Ann, for Sydney; 80 tons Sugar.

Passengers.

Per brig Ann, for Sydney—Mr. Suerkrop. Per ship Lausanne, for Manila—Messrs. Luff and Schermerhorn.

Per ship Fama, for Monterey—Messrs. J. C. Jones, J. Thompson, E. Grimes, Mrs. J. Paty and two children.

In the Ontario—Mr. R. Charlton.

BIRTH.—In this town, 10th ult., the lady of Wm. Hooper, Esq., U. S. Consul—of a daughter.

To Correspondents.—We have to thank the authors of "Recollections of Oregon," and "Leaves from Memory's Note Book," for their valuable communications. They shall receive insertion as soon as space offers.

Z. is very welcome, either in prose or poetry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.



ARRIVALS.

18th ult., Am. whale ship Young Eagle, Lathrop, Nantucket 5 months; 100 sperm.

19th ult., Am. whale ship Hannibal, Brown, New London, 7 months.

25th ult., Guatemala barque Conception, Russom, put back leaking badly. Since condemned.

30th ult., Am. brigs Lafayette, Winchester—from Hilo and Lahaina; Ontario, Kelley, 40 days from Paita.

SAILLED.

19th ult., Am. whale ship Young Eagle, Lathrop, to cruise.

21st ult., Br. brig Ann, Rollier, for Sydney.

22d ult., Am. ship Lausanne, Spalding; for Manila.

27th ult., Am. whale ship Hannibal, Brown; N. W. coast.

29th ult., Am. ship Fama, Nye, for Monterey.

PORT OF LAHAINA—MAUI.

Arrived—26th ult., Am. whale barque Minerva Smith, Fisher; 140 days out—150 bbls. sperm.

At Waimea, 20th ult., Am. whale ship Stonington, Hamley, New London; 8 1/2 months out, 350 wh. 50 sperm.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned would inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Copartnership as *HOUSE CARPENTERS* and *JOINERS*, and keep constantly on hand, for sale, Sash Doors; Panelled do.; Venetian do.; Batten do.; Sashes, Panelled Shutters, &c. & c. & c.

Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Wanted,—A few *Journeymen Carpenters*.

C. W. VINCENT,
JOHN WILEY.

Honolulu, May 24, 1844. 2m

For Lahaina and Hilo.

THE Brig LAFAYETTE, Winchester master, sails for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, June 5. For Freight, or Passage, apply to C. BREWER & CO., or the master on board. 1w June 1.

Cabinet-Maker and Wheelwright.

CHRISTIAN LAFRENZ, from Germany, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this town, that he has succeeded to the business of Mr. JOHN VOSS, in the *CABINET-MAKING* business, in all its branches, on the premises formerly occupied by the American Consulate Hospital. Work done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, and all kinds of furniture, made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Also, within the same premises, the *WHEEL-WRIGHT* business, in all its branches, and *TURNING*, of all kinds, is carried on by Mr. GEORGE DOHLING.

The advertisers respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction.

Honolulu, June 1. ff

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, have just received, per *barque Brothers*, from London, and offer for sale, the following articles, viz:—

Sundries.

Shell Augers—Brad Awls—blue and white Earthen Ware—Basins with soap drainers to match—Earthen Ware, Slop, Sugar, and Milk Basins—brass Bedsteads, with Moscheto Curtains and Hair Mattresses complete—Day & Martin's best liquid and paste Blacking—Wine Bottles—Wellington and Hessian Light Boots—India Rubber and Cotton Braces—Bolts for doors—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, whitewash and horse Brushes—Mother of pearl, shirt, patent, metal, white horn and gilt buttons—imitation wax Candles—plated and brass Candlesticks and Shades—cloth foraging Caps, plain and with gold lace bands, of all sizes—handsome dressing cases—cut glass salt cellars—pairing and mortice chisels—oil cloths for rooms—ladies' superfine cloths—damask table cloths and napkins—frock coats—brass cocks (ass'd sizes)—combs—dressing, &c. &c.—best velvet wine corks—cottons, prints, regattas and bleached long cloths—fine book and printed muslins—India rubber capes—sets of block tin dish covers—sets of dinner and tea crockery, &c.—sets of China—plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stand—decanters, plain and cut, quart and pint—bleached diaper, for table linens—linen drill, white and brown—pieces blue and white flannel, superfine and second quality—black silk ferrets—hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files—sailor's Guernsey and duck frocks—copper, brass, and silk gauze, for moscheto curtains and safes—wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns—toilet glasses of finest plate glass—spile and assorted gimbelts—window glass—gridirons, large and small—silk, cotton, and kid gloves—Socket gouges—twilled cotton dressing gowns, shawl patterns—percussion caps—gun-flints—leg gunpowder, of 28 lbs each—handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, for neck and pocket—Hasps and staples—black and white beaver hats, latest fashion—hinges, iron and brass—ladies and gentlemen's silk hose—bleached Hucabuck, for towels—blue cloth peau and superfine cloth jackets—flat, bolt and hoop iron—smoothing irons—plane irons, double and single, of all sizes—earthen water jugs—iron, wrought tea-kettles and cast iron pots—double and single blade pocket knives—also, table knives and forks of first quality—handsome table-lamps, lace for ladies' dresses—Irish linen—loc's, pad, brass ease door, desk, cupboard, &c.—nails of all sizes, wro't and cut—needles—oval and round tin pans, in nests of 4 each—frying-pans, large and small—silk parasols and umbrellas, of a new pattern—clay pipes—mixed and diamond pins: light ploughs, with numerous spare irons to each: sailor's hook tin pots: earthen ware: tea and Britannia metal tea and coffee-pots, of very handsome patterns: earthen ware chambers, blue and white: fancy quilting, for vests or bed covers: black hair ribbon: saws, cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon: ladies' scissors: cork and wood screws: silk serge, of all colors, for coat linings: shovels and spades: duck sheeting, for light sails and trowsers: shirts, men and boys' white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel: shoes, ladies and gentlemen's light summer, boys', youth's, girls', infants—and men's strong bound: gentlemen's common and Morocco slippers: brass portable sofas: soap—yellow, mottled, curd and best shaving: steel-yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs: thread—silk and cotton, of all colors and qualities: Tin, different sizes: Negro Head tobacco: Trouser—summer, sailors' duck and cloth: plain and cut-glass tumblers: earthen ware soup tureens: iron wheels for trucks: summer vests: brass wire: coffee: mustard: Carolina rice.

Stationery.

Superfine foolscap: boo's, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires; Svo memorandum books: black and red ink-powder; glass cone inksstands: penknives, of very superior quality: slate-pencils: Perry's superior steel pens: broad, middling and narrow office tape: boxes wafers.

Naval Stores.

Anchors for vessels of 60 to 75, 100 to 150, and 350 tons: double and single blocks of all sizes: paint brushes: patent chain cables, complete: bolts patent canvass, No. 1 to No. 8: sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz: nails for do: copper rods and spike nails: sail-needles: boat-nails and pump-tacks: paints, pitch, and best Stockholm tar: iron pumps, complete: whale-line and rope and rigging of all dimensions: ratline: deep-sea and hand-lead lines: spirits turpentine: black varnish: seaming and roping twine: linseed oil: rosin.

Columbia country PRODUCE.

PINE SPARS, of all sizes.

LUMBER—comprising Plank, Boards, and Rafters.

A variety of other articles not enumerated.

June 1. ff

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they have this day formed a copartnership for the prosecution of the *TAILORING* business, in all its branches. Work done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. They would be happy to receive the orders of their friends, at their shop, over the store of E. C. Webster.

JOHN BALLOU,
C. H. NICHOLSON.</p

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

C BREWER & CO. have received, per "Conga-ree," "Lafayette," and other late arrivals, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, as follows:

Dry Goods.

American, English and French prints; bleached long cloths; stout brown shirting, sheeting and drill; blue cotton and drill; blue and yellow nankeen; ticking; stripe cotton; fancy jeans; linendrill; pantaloons etc.; cambries, col'd; satinet; linen sheeting; Russia diaper; crash; creas and plattitas; elephant cloth; Osnaburghs; black broad cloth; white and red flannels; curtain stuff; wick-yarn; white and brown grass cloth; musketoe netting; muslins and silks; bishop's lawn; Swiss mull; muslin; check cambrie; India muslins; rous de laine; French merino; Irish linen (super); Italian crepe; French and China silks; sewing silk; black silk velvet; col'd printed do; black silk cravats; silk hdkis; grass cloth do; linen cambrie do; cotton do; assorted; black silk cord; black and col'd tall ribbon; suspender buttons; strap do; peajacket do; vest do; button moulds; pins; needles; pearl shirt buttons; tape; linen table covers; cotton thread; spool cotton; linen thread.

Hosiery.

Ladies' white cotton hose; ladies' black cotton do; cashmere do; gent's white cotton half do; gent's unbleached cotton half do; gent's silk gloves; gent's white cotton do; ladies' gloves, assorted.

Clothing.

Linen jackets; do sacks; do coats; do pants; jeans pants; duck do; striped shirts; fancy do; white cotton shirts, linen bosoms and collars; woolen pants; blue nankeen do; do jackets; do shirts; silk cambret jackets; crepe do; satin and velvet vests; elastic suspenders; do straps; blankets; hair matresses; do bolsters; feather pillows.

Silk and cotton umbrellas, silk parasols, straw Matting, canvass carpeting.

Stationery.

Letter paper, foolscap do, envelope do, black and red ink, quills, sealing wax, wafers, lead pencils, nautical almanacs 1844 '45, slates, blank books, sets of account do, backgammon boards, playing cards, gold leaf, black sand, pencil cases, commercial blanks, book slates, counting room calenders, bill paper ruled.

Boots and Shoes.

Gent's French boots, gent's pegged do, ladies' slippers, ladies' gaiter boots, do do shoes, children's shoes, China rattan slippers.

Hats.

Best bl'k and drab beaver, do do do kersey, German lustre, men's and boys' pah leaf, boys' leg-horn, velvet caps, blue navy and fatigue caps.

Groceries.

Goshen butter, raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, coffee, rice, flour, rye flour, Indian meal, water crackers, butter do, soda do, pine apple cheese, butter, codfish, hams, guava paste, mustard, ginger, table salt, lard, mess beef, mess pork, tapioca, ground rice, dried apples, pilot and navy bread, lemon syrup, do concrete; mead syrup, ketchup of all kinds, sperm candles, sperm oil, Swain's panacea, best cav. tobacco, Manilla cigars, Spanish do, wht and bro soap, fancy do, essences, Russia canvass, raven's deck (heavy,) light do, Russia cordage, ratline stuff, seizing do, sponyarn, oakum, manila cordage, serving twine, chalk lines, cod lines, seine line.

Naval Stores.

Tar and pitch, rosin, varnish, spirits turpentine, paint oil, black green and yellow paint, Russian blue, litharge, lamp black, ivory do, yellow ochre, pine slats, spars, spruce poles, oars, clapboards, pine boards, oak and pine plank, native rafters, cedar joist, do timber, oak and hancetae knees, handspikes, belaying pins, blocks and pins, oak logs, window frames, sashes and blinds complete, hanks and mast hoops.

Furniture.

Hair sofas, do ottomans, do tabouettes, do crickets, do rocking chairs, do nurse do, 1 extension dining-table, 2 marble-top centre tables, 1 mahogany wash sink, 6 do and cherry wood tables, French bedsteads, maple do, pine do, mahogany do, 1 secretary, 3 night cabinets, 2 card tables, 1 toilet do, 3 bureaus, 1 couch, 2 work-tables, 1 bag do do, Baltimore chairs, mahogany do, music stool, 3 cribs, wash stand, children's chairs, 1 piano forte, looking glasses, toilet do, circular marble slabs, money chests, medicine do, ships' water closets, hand carts, do do, horse do, cart and truck wheels, oars, bows, sampus, keel boats, ships' pumps, hand do, head do, Hingham buckets, do boxes, Shaker pads, painted tubs, triste buckets, rolling pins, seives, wooden wash basins, axe handles, brooms.

Saddlery.

Men's saddles, women's do, bridles, whips, &c. &c., girths, coach trimmings, cotton webbing.

Iron and Steel.

Cast steel, blister do, round and square iron, iron Hoops, sheet iron, nail rods, nails assorted sizes, spikes, rivets, sheathing copper, composition nails, do boat do, tin plate.

Iron Ware.

Sauce pans, trunk nails, brads, iron and copper tacks, wood screws, gimblets ass'd, tap borers, round and flat files, pitsaw do, handsaw do, wood rasps, steelyards, bed screws, sad irons, pad augers, screw do, pot do, cork screws, brass knobs, do hooks closet locks, padlocks ass'd, door locks, rim do, bow latches, axe hatchets, broadaxes, wood do, ships' do, carpenter's do, do adzes, gouges ass'd, chisels do, screw drivers, mincing knives, frame pullies, hat pins, coat hooks, sash fastenings, rack pullies, brass rings, cupboard catches, commode knobs, brass and iron bolts, butcher knives, fine steels, knives and forks, table spoons, tea do, butchers' clavers, fry pans, coffee mills, caulkings irons, marking do, hammers, iron pots, do furnaces, do teakettles, mouse traps, pitsaws complete; shovels, hoes, razor strops, razors, scissors, curry combs, plane irons, cow bells, hand vices, wood saws, hand saws, pen knives, jack do, hooks and eyes.

Glass Ware.

Astral lamps, solar do, study do, mantel do, cut glass do, common do, Britannia do, hanging solar do, do entry do, do astral do, do deck do, lanterns, plain India shades, cut and ground do do, painted do do astral and solar do, cut and pressed tumblers, lemonade glasses, custard and egg do, wine do, finger bowls, tunnels, graduates, inks and sands, flower glasses, dahlia, do, decanters, sugars, co-

logues, butters, hock do, cupping do, syrup bottles, pitchers and plates.

Crockery Ware.

China tea sets, brown ware do do, dinner sets, ewers and basins, water pitchers, bowls and mugs.

Astral and solar wicks, Britannia cups, do mugs, do pitchers, do communion set, do top molasses jugs, do castors.

Sundries.

Muskets, bricks, sea coal, grindstones, anchors, chain cables, cooper's anvils.

Wanted.

American and European bills of exchange. May 22.

Books.

FOR sale at this office, Binkershoock's Law of War; Curtis' Admiralty Digest; do Conveyancer; do Merchant Seamen; Stevens & Eeueke on Insurance; Story on Balafrants; do do Constitution, 3 vols; do do Partnership; do do Bills Exchange; Bancroft's U. S., 3 vols; do do abridged, 2 vols; Chandler's Trials; Edward's Anatomy; Espy on Storms; Heeren's Greece; Hillhouse Tragedies, 2 vols; Life in Mexico, 2 vols; Louis on Pathos; Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols; Spenser's Poetical Works, 5 vols; Totten's Naval Text Book; Townshend's Facts; Trial of Jesus. May 22.

NEW GOODS.

E. & H. GRIMES, have received, by late arrivals from United States, England, Sydney and Valparaiso, the following articles, viz:

Dry Goods.

Blue, Brown and white Cotton do do do Drill, French Prints, Calicos, Iro Linens; fig'd bleached Russia Sheetings; satin strip'd Cambries; cotton Hdkis; do Shawls; Turkey red and Scotch plaid Hdkis; do Linens; wht and col'd Cambries; Eng. long Cloth; Taylor's spool Cotton; Lush Edgings; Alpine; Gambron; white Linen Drill; Turkey red Prints; fancy and striped Shirts; printed red and white Flannel; Ladies' and Gent's cotton Gloves and Hosiery; cotton Lacings; coarse and fine Linen Thread; blue and white Grass Cloth; Nankeen; Linen and cotton Jackets, Pants and Vests; white Cotton Thread; Drilling; 100 China Fans; fine white Grass Cloth; 4 pes superfine blue Broadcloth.

Silk Goods.

Black, blue and pink silk do; sewing Silks; do do do Satin, ladies' Hdkis, silk Lace, Bandanas, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Shawls, 3 comly hair Shawls.

Crockery.

Soup Tureens, soup and shallow Plates, Cups and Saucers, yellow stone Bowls, pudding Dishes, Pitchers, Tea-Pots, Mugs, large and small Dishes, Butter Boats, sugar bowls, creamers, covered dishes.

Glass Ware.

Cut and plain wine and champagne glasses, dishes, tumblers, decanters.

Hard Ware.

125 kgs cut nails [ass'd], 10 doz. shingling hatchets, 4 dozen axes, 10 dozen screw-angrs, 15 dozen files [ass'd], 2 dozen carpenter's adzes, fry pans, sauce pans, 1-2 dozen carpenter's axes, iron pots, gridirons, sad irons, stirrup irons, corkscrews, curvy-combs, manic combs, screws ass'd, post angers, harness buckles, door latches, padlocks, 80 door locks, dog chains, chisels, carpenter's compasses, dividers, rules, percussion caps, histle bits, spurs, 200 heavy hoes, 1000 lbs cast steel, 5000 lbs hoop iron, 5000 "German" hooks and eyes, 50 M needles 1st and 2d quality, pins, scissors, tin pots, and tea pots, 120 slugs of iron, patent balances.

Paints, Oil, etc.

300 gals linseed oil, 100 gals spirits of turpentine, 200 grkers white lead (English and American), lampblack, verdigris, black paint.

Provisions.

2000 lbs bread; 40 lbs salt, mess, and prime beef; 38 lbs salt, mess, and prime pork; 10 lbs Flour.

Boots and Shoes.

Blue and red woolen shirts, white flannel drawers, blue cloth jackets; monkey, pea, red, and blue cloth dress jackets; woollen trousers, woollen socks, Guernsey frocks, mittens.

Lumber.

50 M. American pine, 29 M. California shingles, 42 M. Koa do, 150 Koa bedpo's, 10 M. Koa boards and joice, 6 M. California pine, 3 M. California pitch pine.

NAVAL STORES.

10 bbls pitch, 9 do tar, 4 do resin.

Sandify Merchandise.

50 bbls Sandwich Islands syrup, 60 bbls beans, 20 cords fire wood, Manila and Russi rope [ass'd], 40 chests tea, lacquered ware, 1 bbl bottling cork, corn, camphor trunks and chests, ink, quills and paper, 100 hand-spikes, 1 case serlings, 20 dozen juncs, jellies and bottled fruits [ass'd]; 3000 lbs Rio coffee, 1000 lbs St. Domingo do, 500 lbs Sandwich Island do, 5000 lbs Manila do, 6000 lbs double and triple refined loaf sugar, 70 New York city cured hams, 100 lbs each, 5 boxes glass, 1000 brooms, 2000 lbs each, 50 bars shot [ass'd], 150 pine apple cheeses, 3 bbls dried apples, 6 Goshen cheeses [in tin cases], 100 demijohns, 10 boxes pickling, 12 dozen chairs, 50 ox bows, 5 dozen cane seat chairs, 200 lbs sewing twine, 1 bale sarcapilla, 10 dozen lemon syrup, 1000 kapas, 10 bags fine Liverpool salt, 2 casks black pepper, 3 bbls Epson salts, 4 dozen emmeny powder, ginger, cassia, alopecia, 4 dozen sarcapilla syrup, 10 dozen old sherry, 3 dozen mead syrup, 12 dozen old port, 1 wagon harness, 50 rolls Caste soap, 10 boxes salt water soap, 6 boxes tobacco, 200 lbs salt, 3000 goat skins, 4 bathing tubs, 200 bbls soap, 3 bbls turtle oil, sperm candles, 100 walking canes, 40 M. corks, 8 pipes Manilla rice, 6 pipes American rice, China preserves, macchia, soda and acid, 400 bags sugar. The above will be sold for cash, or barter.

Wanted,

Bills on the United States, England, and France. May 22.

HARNDEN & CO.,

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS AND OFFICES—Messrs.

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MESSRS. HARNDEN & CO.'s arrangements are such, that they can forward by EXPRESS CARS AND STEAM SHIPS, —Specie, Bank Notes, Packages, Parcels, and Merchandise, of all descriptions, to any part of Europe, United States, or Canada.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is given to the Purchase or sale of MERCHANDISE, of any and every description, either at home or abroad; to the transaction of Custom-House business in Boston, New-York, Liverpool, London, and Havre; and to the general transaction of any and all kinds of Forwarding and Commission business.

DRAFTS, NOTES, AND BILLS COLLECTED, as above.

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FOREIGN POST-OFFICE.—LETTER BAGS are kept at the Office in New-York and Boston, for all parts of the world, which are despatched regularly by the Royal Mail Steamers from Boston, the steamer Great Western and all the sailing packets from New-York, the postage of which can be prepaid to any part of the world. Merchants and others who have correspondents on the continent of Europe, can, by making a small remittance to our Boston Office, have their letters sent to the care of either our Liverpool or London Agents, who will pay the postage, and remail to the United States, as directed.

INDIA OVERLAND EXPRESS. Important.—Harnden & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Waghorn & Co., (who run the great overland express,) to forward by them any and all kinds of Parcels and Packages to any part of Egypt, Red Sea, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China, or any part of the continent.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS for sale, an assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Chronometers cleaned, repaired, and accurate rates given.

Honolulu, May 22.

E. T. LORING & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERY, HARDWARE, &c.,
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N. B.—Agency and Commission Business attended to, and Money advanced to Whale Ships for Drafts on the United States or England, on the most favorable terms.

May 22.

Stationery.

FOR SALE at this Office,—Sand-Boxes, Rulers, File-Presses, (a new and useful article for filing papers,) Folders, Wafer, Steel Pens, Black Sand, Tanner's Ink, (pint, 8 oz. and 4 oz. bottles,) Razor-Strips, Game of Dr. Busby, Boxes Alphabets, (for children,) Silver Cigar-Holders, Bristol Board, Transparent Wafers, Wax Taper Candles, (for counting-rooms and chambers,) Sheets Lines, Receipt Books, sets of Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, various sizes Russia Binding, Blank-Books, Memorandum Tucks. May 22.

Wanted,

3000 POUNDS Sterling, in British Government Bills, for which cash will be Paid, at the rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar, if applied for soon, by

C. BREWER & CO.

May 22.

For Sale,

A Boston built four wheeled BUGGY, lined with drab-colored cassimere. Also, a harness. Inquire of J. J. JARVES. May 22.

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TWO neat wooden COTTAGES in the valley of Nuuanu, about two miles from the town of Honolulu. For terms, apply to C. BREWER & CO.

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THE American low-decked brigantine LAFAYETTE, two years old, strongly built; coppered, put in thorough order within six months—has a full inventory, two suits of sails, heavy chains and anchors, newly sparred, and is in fine order for any voyage. Her burthen is one hundred and fifty tons, has a poop cabin and a small after one below. She can carry below deck two hundred tons weight and measurement, beside a deck-load of lumber, cattle, molasses, etc., and is admirably adapted for the Columbia River or Coast trade. For further particulars inquire of C. BREWER & CO., or

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