

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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COMMUNICATED.

The Navigator's or Samoa Islands. Their Manners, Customs, and Superstitions. By T. Heath, Manono. (Continued from page 69.)

HOUSE BUILDING.

The erection of their houses exhibits considerable skill, and is the business of only few families; in other words, it is a trade. Almost any body, indeed, can construct a small cottage, such as the poorer sort live in; but the large houses of the chiefs, built for business and for the entertainment of traveling parties, &c. are the result of much skill, labor and expense. The form of the proper Samoan houses is slightly oval; those of an oblong shape are built after the Tonga fashion. The wood of nearly all their best houses is bread fruit. A few posts are raised in the centre, which bear a considerable share in supporting the roof, and are from twenty to thirty feet high, but these do not extend under the circular ends, only as far as the parallel sides. A scaffolding is then erected which serves the place of ladders, nearly as high as the house is to be, and so shaped as to form, in fact, a rough outline of the habitation. It serves for raising the different parts of the roof, and for the workmen to stand or sit upon in order to fasten them together. The roof consists of a ridge-tree placed on the large upright posts, a wall-plate which is to rest on minor posts placed all round, about a foot within the eaves-drop. Then there are sometimes three, sometimes four sets of cross beams at different heights, tying the two opposite roofs together, and serving also as additional supports by being fixed to the upright centre-posts which they cross. Three or four strong beams pass along the roof at different distances lengthwise, to which the cross-beams are fastened, and parallel to these are several lesser ones, so that the distance between these is about a foot. Then come what serve the place of the laths, only placed in the contrary direction, namely, round slabs about two inches in circumference, which crossing the cross-pieces, before described, complete the wood work of the roof. The whole is tied together with cinett, and with that also the thatch of sugar cane is seized on very neatly, having been previously arranged on short lengths of cane, by the women. During the progress of the work, the wall-plates—or rather that which stands in their stead, is propped with temporary props; but when finished strong posts are placed under, at distances of three or four feet, and also tied with cinett. But the greatest skill is shown in constructing the roofs at the circular ends. A stranger wonders how they contrived to turn the strong bread fruit beams into so exact a crescent form. The fact is, they are composed of several short pieces, each of which bends only slightly, but are so neatly put together as to give the appearance of being entire. They often have to piece also the straight beams, and they dove-tail them quite scientifically. Floors they have none, beyond the mats they spread on the ground. As to doors, sometimes they surround their sleeping houses with cane or with thatch, and then a coarse mat serves for a door. The large houses have often no protection at the sides; others

have mats so placed all round as to let down or draw up at pleasure.

CANOE BUILDING.

This also is a distinct trade, and one in which no little skill is displayed; even more than in house building. Their fishing canoes, indeed, are only a single tree, scooped out, to which an out-rigger is attached sufficient to balance them. Of the large double canoes, such as are in use at the Fiji and Tonga Islands, they have but few. The canoes treated of in this section are single ones, of forty to sixty feet long, but narrow, fitted to carry from eight or ten to sixteen persons. They consist of several planks of wood, so neatly fitted and sewed together, with cinett and cemented, as to be water proof. The men who work them sit two abreast, one paddling on each side; and they are seldom made larger than can be worked by thirteen men, the odd one being the helmsman, who only differs from the rest in having the after seat to himself, and a larger paddle.

None of the work appears on the outside: that is so neat and smooth that, until you look narrowly, you imagine the canoe has been carved out of an entire block. The shape is that of an elegant, very long but very narrow boat. When you look inside you see that at the edge of each plank of wood there is a ledge or projection fitted to a correspondent one in the adjoining plank, and that these ledges are literally sewed together. But first a species of gum which oozes from the bark of the bread fruit tree when cut, is used to render the joints more compact and water tight. It is admirable to see these men accomplish all this with only a few small adze-shaped tools and a gimlet, or what by patient labor accomplishes the work of a gimlet. Before they obtained iron tools they used to effect all this by adzes made of a hard stone and by bones of fish, &c.

The out-rigger is not of difficult construction, but its weight and extent should be so constructed as to balance the canoe without materially hindering its speed. The sail is eight or ten feet high, broad at top, and tapering to a point at bottom; perhaps so made in order not to incommode the men paddling. It is made of mats. When it is in use, and the wind a side one, no little skill and presence of mind are required to balance the canoe. This is done by projecting a piece of wood, strong enough to sustain a man's weight, on the side of the canoe opposite to the out-rigger. This is called the *sua-ti*. It is watched by one man and the out-rigger by another, and their weight is thrown upon either, as the force of the wind and action of the sea require.

MANUFACTURE OF MATS, CLOTH, &c.

This is the work of the women. They make various sorts of mats; some, of the strong leaf of the pandanus, in nearly its full breadth for spreading on floors; some of the same leaf, split into smaller shreds for sleeping upon. These are generally six or seven feet long and three or four wide. They wear a long time. A much finer mat, the weaving of which will occupy a woman twelve or eighteen months, is woven with the same leaf, slit into very narrow pieces, which are made tough and durable by being baked in an oven and

then soaked in the sea. This mat is so fine as to be almost as pliable as cotton. These are their dresses on special occasions; they look very elegant, especially when fringed with red feathers. They are the gold of Samoa. There is also a durable mat, about the size of a sheep skin, and much of the same appearance, one side being shaggy. It is woven with the bark of the Fau.

The stalk of the arrow root is also a useful material and is plaited for hats, &c. Of some of the above materials they also weave very neat and useful baskets.

The bark of the Chinese paper mulberry is in these islands, as elsewhere, beat out into a coarse cloth, which is in extensive use for clothing, bed covering, &c. They paint, or print some of it in neat patterns, and dye some pieces all black or all brown. But it does not wear long, especially if often wet.

NETS.

These are made from the bark of the hibiscus. Their construction is much the same as that of a common fishing net in England, with stones instead of leads, and bits of light wood instead of cork. Net making is also a distinct trade.

TATOOING.

This is also a distinct trade, and a very lucrative one; for the family of the youth who undergoes the operation are expected to subscribe the best samples of their fine mats, siapo and other property to the professor. It is unnecessary to describe the process, as it does not materially differ from that practised in other groups. It is called here "ta-tatau." The males only are tattooed, and the only part of the body thus ornamented is from the waist to the knee. It is done very tastefully, and one would imagine it to have been adopted in imitation of breeches. It does, in fact, somewhat abate the appearance of nakedness, and thus gives an air of decency. The people are extremely fond of it; indeed it is the ceremony of inauguration into the class of manhood. Yet many young men among the Christian portion have the courage to grow up without it, as they understood from the Tahitian teachers it was forbidden.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The same person is often a kind of priest and doctor. He depends as much or more on his incantations than his medical skill. Scarcely any thing is known by the Samoans of surgery, but a few adventurers from Tonga and the Fijis, have found great practice. The latter are in great repute. What is known at Tonga is learnt from them. Mariner's "Tonga Islands" may be consulted on this subject. The Samoans, however, were not entirely destitute of skill and resources. Many trees, &c., were in use by them.

For burns, the ashes of the burnt bamboo cane are said to be efficacious.

For the disease called the *supa*, which has the appearance of a kind of leprosy, the fruit of the tree called the *auauri*, was taken. It is said to produce a kind of salivation.

For a cutaneous disease of children, called the *ila mea*, a juice is expressed from the fibres of the cocoa nut husk.

The fruit of the *nosru* is applied to swellings called the *fua-fua*.

For wounds received in war the burnt bark of the chestnut is used.

As a laxative the oily juice expressed from the pulp of the ripe cocoa nut. Dose, half a pint or more. To check leanness of the bowels the taro is said to be very efficacious. But query, whether this would be the effect on those who eat it daily?

The following is a sample of their quackery: If a man knew that an absent relative or friend was sick, he would take up some ashes into his hand, and looking towards the place where the sick man was residing, would drop the ashes into his other hand. This is a sort of cure all. Its alledged effect is certainly more wonderful than the mysteries of animal magnetism. They have, however, many quacks by trade, who do not rely on medicine, but on their interest with the aitu or spirits, and the prayers and offerings made to them.

One of the most useful services which science has to render to Polynesia is, for some medical botanist to point out the medical properties of the plants and herbs, in order that they may be applied to the cure of the people's diseases.

FISHING AND BIRD CATCHING.

The greater part of the people live on the sea coast, and chiefly at these places where there are reefs, because, in addition to the facilities of landing, it is there that fish most abound. It is within these inclosures of shallow water, that the varied and beautiful beds of coral abound, which furnish shelter for the smaller fish. And it may turn out, after all, that the fish are the real coral builders. Why not other fish, as well as shell-fish, construct their habitations or places of shelter. The principal materials are alike, only the shell is more compact and more lubricated.

Fish is an almost daily article of food to those on the coast, and therefore many of them are trained up to catching them. They use the net, the spear, the hook, and for lobsters, &c., a kind of trap basket. They often hook the shark, of whose flesh they are fond, as they also are of his liver, although it sometimes half poisons a whole village. They construct also a sort of pound, or inclosure, of mats and cocoa nut branches, leaving one end open. A party then spreads about and drives the fish in that direction, and thus often enclose a large number at once.

But this can be done only in certain spots, and at low water. At the commencement of the wet season, and again on the sun returning to the equator, immense shoals of very small fish make their appearance, and on the wet season coming in (October) shoals of a small long seaworm also appear. These are joyous events with the people; they take these small creatures by thousands, and feast upon them with avidity.

There are, however, some inland settlements, and the people there, being far from the fish, are trained to climb the mountains and to catch birds. There game is abundant, and they have a greater variety than there is in England. The birds are chiefly taken by means of nets, but many can now, also, bring them down with the gun.

To be continued.

THE SHIP YARD AT HONOLULU.
MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—We beg leave to call the

attention of your distant readers to the fact of the existence here of an excellent place, where vessels of all descriptions, can be hove out and faithfully repaired.

It is well that such thing as the above should be extensively known, partaking as it is both of a nautical and commercial character, conducive to the prosperity of this town and of immediate benefit to the great number of vessels whose sails now almost whiten the bosom of the vast Pacific. We subjoin some information in relation to the subject, that may be found useful to those who may be interested in navigation in this quarter of the globe.

The Ship Yard at this place is owned by Messrs. James Robinson, Robert Lawrence and James Holt—partners, under the firm of James Robinson & Co.

Honest, industrious, economical, temperate and intelligent, they are living illustrations of what the exercise of those virtues can secure to men. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lawrence landed on these shores in the year 1822, penniless and friendless; their vessel, the English Whaleship *Hermes*, having been wrecked on the until then unknown coral reef, situated to the north west of the Sandwich Islands. Being good mechanics and of industrious dispositions, they found immediate employment here. Rihorihio, or Kamehameha II., then king of these Islands took notice of and patronized them—giving his own dwelling house to their use as a work shop; and a lease for a long period of time, of the land on which it stood, as well as a large piece of ground adjoining thereto. They thus became well established, and from that time to this have gone on prospering. Mr. Holt did not join them until about six years since. He is a very respectable man from Boston, United States; if a perfect knowledge of the trade of ship carpentering,—if honesty, industry and temperance are deserving of encouragement and a competency, he, with his partners deserve and will obtain them.

Their Yard is situated in the most convenient part of the harbor—has a stone butment, and where two vessels of six hundred tons burthen can be berthed, hove out and undergo repairs at one and the same time. There is fourteen feet of water along side of the butment. The proprietors generally keep on hand all kinds of material for repairing vessels. Also those things requisite for heaving out, such as blocks, falls, &c. On the establishment are fourteen excellent workmen, among whom are Ship Carpenters, Caulkers and Gravers, Ship Joiners, Block makers, Spar makers, Boat builders, &c.

Those persons who have employed Messrs. Robinson & Co., can bear testimony to the faithfulness with which their work is done; the charges are probably not greater than would be found in New York or London for the same kind of work.

The *despatch* with which vessels are repaired and coppered have astonished many. Subjoined is a list of vessels which have been repaired at the Yard within nine months past.

Brig Thomas Perkins, Capt. Varney, of Salem, upper works caulked, vessel hove out and copper repaired.

Brig Lama, of Honolulu, same repairs as the above.

Brig Joseph Peabody, Capt. Dominis, of New York, upper works caulked, bottom caulked and newly coppered.

Schooner California, Capt. Cooper, National vessel of Mexico, upper works and bottom caulked throughout; stem, keel and stern post refastened with copper fastenings, bottom newly sheathed and coppered.

Schooner Paalua, yacht of King Kamehameha III., hauled ashore, repaired as follows, thirty eight new first futtock timbers, new keel and kelson, several new planks in bottom, bottom caulked

sheathed, and newly coppered, masts lengthened.

Schooner Clarion, hove out and copper repaired.

Brig Harliquen, Capt. Chiene, of London, upper works caulked, new stern, &c., bottom caulked, and newly coppered.

Ship Lausanne, Capt. Spalding, of New York, upper works caulked, vessel hove out and copper repaired.

Brig Friends, Capt. Rugg, of Valparaiso, upper works caulked, vessel hove out and bottom caulked and newly coppered, mainmast shifted farther aft, new windlass, &c.

Several other vessels beside the above, have, within the period aforementioned, been caulked and otherwise repaired.

It is thought, by those who know, that there is no place from Cape Horn to Norfolk Sound, from the coast of America to the East Indies, where vessels can be repaired, so faithfully, and with such facility, despatch and economy as at Honolulu.

Yours, P. & B.

Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1840.

TRANSLATION.

Law prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drink.

In our inquiries after the best means of promoting the interests of the Kingdom, it has appeared to us that an increase in the production of food is of great importance. Scarcity of food is of course a great evil to the country.

It is said that the present is a time of scarcity, and we therefore have been searching for the cause of it. One reason we ascertain to be the following. Articles of food, potatoes, sugar cane, melons and other things are taken and transformed into intoxicating drink; the people remain in idleness, without labor, in consequence of their lying drunk; wherefore the land is grown over with weeds and is impoverished.

In consequence of our desire to promote the order and welfare of the kingdom, we have assembled to reflect on the subject, and now enact this law.

I. If any man take potatoes, sugar cane, melons or any other article of food, and transform it to an intoxicating liquor, and drink it, he shall be fined one dollar, and if he do the like again, the fine shall be two dollars, and thus the fine shall be doubled for every offence even to the utmost extent.

II. If any one make an intoxicating liquor such as is mentioned above, and give it to another to drink, he too shall be fined, according to the first section of this law.

III. Whosoever shall drink that which another has prepared in order to produce intoxication as mentioned above, he too has violated this law, and shall be fined in the same manner as he who prepared the drink.

IV. If a man be fined according to the above requirement, and have no money, he may then pay his fine in produce, or if he have no produce, he may pay it in labor, the labor being proportioned to the amount of the fine, or if he do not labor according to the requirement, the punishment may be increased, or he may be confined in irons.

V. When this law is proclaimed by a crime in any village, the day of its proclamation shall be the day that it takes effect at that place. But if it be not proclaimed it shall take effect on the last day of November, at all the places at these Hawaiian Islands.

Enacted by the Government of these Hawaiian Islands at Honolulu, Oahu, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1840.

Signed

KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULAOHI.

From the Sydney Herald.

DISCOVERY OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Amongst the arrivals to be found in our shipping list of this day, is that of the United States ship *Vincennes*, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esq. The *Vincennes* has been absent from this port almost eighty days, most of which time has been spent in southern exploration, and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, on the highest authority, that the researches of the exploring squadron after a southern continent have been completely successful. The land was first seen on the morning of the 19th of January.

in latitude 66° 20' south, longitude 154° 18' east.

The *Peacock*, (which ship arrived in our harbor on the 22nd ultimo, much disabled from her contact with the ice,) we learn, obtained soundings in a high southern latitude, and established beyond doubt the existence of land in that direction. But the *Vincennes*, more fortunate in escaping injury, completed the discovery, and run down the coast from 151° 18' to 97° 45' east longitude, about seventeen hundred miles, within a short distance of the land, often so near as to get soundings with a few fathoms of line, during which time she was constantly surrounded by ice islands and bergs, and experiencing many heavy gales of wind, exposing her constantly to shipwreck. We also understand that she has brought several specimens of rock and earth procured from the land, some of them weighing upwards of one hundred pounds.

It is questionable whether this discovery can be of any essential benefit to commerce; but it cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Captain Wilkes and the officers engaged with him in this most interesting expedition, to have brought to a successful termination the high trust committed to them by their country, and it is hoped that so noble a commencement in the cause of science and discovery, will induce the government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that which is now on the point of termination.

We understand that the *Vincennes* will sail on Sunday or Monday next for New Zealand, where the *Porpoise* and *Flying Fish* will rejoin her should they have been equally fortunate with their two consorts in escaping from the ice. The *Peacock* will follow as soon as her repairs are completed; whence they will all proceed in furtherance of the objects of the expedition.

We will only add, that we wish them God speed.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1840.

After six months of continued expectation, the Exploring Squadron has reached our shores. Many of us have looked with more than ordinary interest to the period of their arrival, as one which would bring to our homes, valued friends, relatives, and acquaintance, whom to meet again in this far distant spot from our common country, would give a pleasure, such as those alone can tell, who have experienced similar reunions. To them, also, it must have been an event of equal interest. The long expected news from home, tidings of parents, wives, children, and friends, for weal or woe, the hopes or fears which were here to be realized, the enjoyments of rest and society, all contributed to render this place the haven of much cherished desire. Our best wishes attend them, and may their visit be one of unmingled satisfaction.

HAWAII, VERSUS SANDWICH ISLANDS.

What appellation shall be adopted for this Archipelago? As its importance is yearly increasing, it is necessary that some one specific term shall prevail; else much confusion will unavoidably arise, especially among other nations. Both of those above quoted, are in common use in the Pacific, but in the Atlantic countries, the former is scarcely known. We give the preference to Hawaii for the group. Hawaiians for its inhabitants, and its derivative adjective, for these reasons. The natives have ever used "Hawaii nei" as applicable to the Islands collectively, and consequently style themselves Hawaiians. These proper nouns are in general use in all their printed works, and while their language exists will remain unchanged. They are by far the most euphonical, of easy enunciation, and through them

the awkward compound adjective "Sandwich Islands" as when applied to the nation, government, &c, is avoided. This argument alone would be all sufficient for their general adoption, with those who aim at ease and simplicity in language. But when we consider that they are the national names of the people, having been extant from time immemorial, and around which all their sympathies cling, powerful motives only should occasion the substitution of others. The indigenous inhabitants have most assuredly the right to adopt and perpetuate such names for themselves and their country, as their peculiar condition, traditions, or local circumstances may give rise to.

Nothing tends more rapidly to denationalize a people than to change their language. Nations, like individuals, even after they have ceased to exist as such, are fond of transmitting their names to their successors. The memories of their descendants are attached to them as to a most valuable bequest. Nicholas may blot out Poland from the chart of nations, but while one of her sons survives, her name will be as dear to him as his heart's blood. In a race like this, struggling for a political existence, every thing which tends to incite a spirit of patriotism, to arouse the "amor patrie" should be studiously encouraged.

The early navigators with much of the spirit that sent them forth upon their perilous enterprises, robbing the aborigines at once of their lands and their titles, gave such names to their discoveries, as whim, duty or affection suggested. Others, in after years following in their footsteps, did likewise, and thus created a Babel-like confusion, which adherence to the plan of retaining the original names, would have avoided. What American does not regret the adoption of New York for the city and State, in lieu of the beautiful aboriginal terms of Manhatta and Ontario. The spirit alive at present upon this subject is manifest by the exertions making to obtain the substitution of the latter, for those given by the colonists. The feeling would eventually obtain here, should the title by which they are now generally known to the commercial world, be retained.

"Good people all" shall it be Hawaiian, Hawaiians; or Sandwich Islands, do. as adjective and Sandwich Islanders!

The brilliant success which has already crowned the labors of the United States' Exploring Squadron, must prove a source of true joy and pride to every American, and reflects the highest honor upon the untiring zeal and perseverance of those engaged in the enterprise. No better refutation of the many slanders, which have been so freely circulated at home in regard to the expedition, could be presented than the results of the past year. That an enterprise so great in itself, so limited in time, and embracing the globe for its field of labor, could be perfect in all its details, or that it will leave nothing for future explorers to do, can only be expected by those whose ignorance of the subject can be their sole apology. The experience acquired by this one, will afford just reason for greater expectations of others, should any hereafter be sent forth upon the same mission. But sufficient has already been accomplished to vindicate its honor, and to prove its usefulness. The discovery of the great Antarctic Continent, which Cook sought for in vain, and in consequence disbelieved in its existence, will of itself immortalize it, and the last four months devoted to the survey of the Fiji and neighboring islands, the importance of which we alluded to in a former number, will eventually be of great benefit to the mariner and merchant, besides fully developing the natural history of the group.

During their stay here, we hope that the mooted points in this group will be settled. The summit of Mauna Loa, and its crater examined; the heights of all the mountains accurately measured; the great table land

POETRY.



'GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.'

Written on the mountain tops.

Glory to God on high! the anthem raise!
Where human voice hath never stirred
the air,
Let the first sounds that break the still-
ness there
Make each bleak summit vocal with His
praise,
Who by his strength has set the moun-
tains fast,
And guided them with majesty and power,
To stand unmoved while Time itself shall
last;
Towering sublime 'till that tremendous hour
When from His presence they shall melt
in fear
Like wax—O Thou that sittest evermore
At the right hand of God the Father, hear
Our solemn prayer, that when these moun-
tain's hoar
Shall quake to their foundations, we the
shock
May sheltered bide in Thee, our sure
salvation's Rock! J. P. C.

HENRY PATY & CO.,

Have for sale,

10 barrels American Beef, superior quality.
10 bar. Am. Flour, sup. qual. (Gallego Br.)
50 barrels California Beans.
20 baskets Champagne.
600 sheets Sheathing Copper, 16 and 24 oz.
July 25. tf.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Co-part-
nership under the firm of

E. & H. GRIMES,

for the transaction of Mercantile Business.

ELIAB GRIMES,
HIRAM GRIMES.

Honolulu, March 21, 1849.

Engravings of Hawaiian Scenery and
Costumes; also, Maps. Done on Copper
plate at Lahainaluna, Maui, by natives.

For sale by **PEIRCE & BREWER.**
Aug. 3. tf.

HENRY PATY & Co.,

Have for Sale on the most reasona-
ble terms, for cash, approved credit,
or barter, a great variety of merchan-
dise, including.

DRY GOODS.

Silk, — Cambrics, — Gingham, —
Drillings, — Tickings, — Osnaburghs,
— Merino, Cheneille, Thibet and Cot-
ton Shawls, — Silk, Merino, and Cot-
ton Handkfs — Tuscan Bonnets — Silk,
Satin, Velvet and Gauze Bonnet and
Belt Ribbons — White and Green Veils
— Wound Wire, — Rattans, — Bonnet
Wreaths and Flowers, — Tabs, — Gold
and Silver Wheat — Lace and Muslin
Wro't Capes and Pelerines — Scarfs —
Ladies Cravats, — French Net — Blond
Lace — Insertion — Open work and
Common Ladies Hose — Elastics —
Picnic and Cotton Gloves — Petticoat
Robes — Silk, Satin and Bombazine
Neck Stocks — Hooks and Eyes, — Nec-
dles — Pins — Emery Cushions — Spool
Cotton — Buttons — Thread — Ready-
made Clothing, Suspenders.

HARDWARE.

Axes — Hatchets — Hand, Back and
Key-Hole Saws — Files — Raps —
Knives and Forks — Sheath, Pocket,
Pen and Dirk Knives — Scissors —
Butts and Screws — Door, Chest Mor-
tice and Pad Locks — Bolts — Sad Iron
— Japan'd Lamps — Plated, German
Silver, Britannia and Iron Tea and
Table Spoons — Jewsharps — Brass
nails — Cut Tacks — Percussion Caps —
Stirrups and Bits — Rat Traps — Gun
Flints — Stew Pans, — Shot — Spikes.
Slide Rules.

MEDICINES, &c.

Extract Sarsaparilla — Extract Bu-
che — Epsom Salts — Calcined Mag-
nesia — Opodeldoo — Oil Spruce — Es-
sences — Cephalic and Maccaboy Snuff
— Stoughton's Elixir.

PROVISIONS.

Flour — Beef, — Ship Bread — Cod
Fish — Mackerel — Tea — Sugar — Cali-
fornia Beans — Pickles — Salad Oil —
Vinegar — Arrow Root — Corn — Potat-
oes.

FURNITURE.

1 Pr. Splendid Hair Cloth Sofas —
2 Side Boards — 1 Bureau — 1 Double
Wash Stand — 2 Single Wash Stands
— 1 Card Table — 6 Doz. Wood Seat
Chairs.

SUNDRIES.

1 Elegant Wagon and Harness —
600 Sheets Sheathing Copper — 2 M.
Am. Boards — 8 M. Am. Shingles —
3 M. Birch Boards and Joists — 12
Baskets Champagne — 10 Cases Boots
and Shoes — 20 Doz. Lemon Syrup —
20 Doz. Stoughton's Elixir — 6 Cabo-
ses — Paint Oil — Chrome — Lamp
Black — Paint Brushes — Indelible Ink
Writing Ink — Sherry Wine — Riding
Whips — Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar
Strings — Silver Watches — Gold Breast
Pins — Harmonicons — Signal Horns —
Umbrellas — Men's and Boy's Blk. and
Drab Hats — 1 Set Heavy heaving-
down Blocks — Bags — Twine — Brogus
— Rope — California Soap — Letter and
Bill Paper — Blank Books — Tobacco —
Axe Helves.

ALSO,

Just published, and for sale, by H.
P. & Co. the New Mexican Tariff
and Port Regulations.

Cash paid, as above, for Bills of Ex-
change on the United States, Eng-
land, France or Russia.
Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for Sale the following Goods,
on reasonable Terms, viz:—

Prints — Gingham, — Brown Blue
and white Cottons — Brown and Blue
Cotton Drilling — Linen Drill — White
Cambric — Shirting Stripes — Hosiery —
Suspenders — Bone Buttons — Wick
yarn — Nankeens — Cotton and Linen
Thread — Combs — Shoes — Shoe Black-
ing — Colored Pongee Hkds. — Nankeen
Clothing — Colored Shirts, &c., &c.

Sandwich Island Sugar and Molas-
ses — Coffee — Hyson Skin Tea — Butter
— Cheese, Flour — Corn Meal — Dried
Apples — Raisins — Figs — Citron — Tam-
arinds — Preserves — Pickles — Nutmegs
— Mace — Allspice — Cloves, Ginger —
Honey — Sage — Olive — Must-
ard — Pepper — Salad Oil — Lemon
Syrup — Tobacco — Pipes — Cigars —
Snuff — Soap — Wines — Porter — Pale
Ale — Stoughton's Elixir, &c.

A General assortment of Crockery,
Hard Ware and Tin Ware.
Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf

PEIRCE & BREWER,

Commission Merchants,

Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

HAVE Constantly on hand and for
sale on liberal terms, Merchandise impor-
ted from the United States, England,
Chili, and China, and adapted to the
trade of the

NORTH PACIFIC.

They offer to purchase the productions
of the Sandwich Islands, and of Califor-
nia; and Bills of Exchange on England,
France, Russia and the United States.

E. & H. GRIMES,

Have on hand and for sale on reasonable
terms, an assortment of English, American, and China
Goods. Among which may be found the following, viz.

Brown, Blue, White Cotton and Linen
Drills. Cotton Hkds. Black, Blue, and White Linen
and Cotton Thread. Bleached and Unbleached Ameri-
can Cottons, different widths and qualities. American,
English and French Prints. Men's and Women's Cot-

ton Hosiery. Kid Gloves. Satin. India Rubber and
Cotton Suspenders. Marking Ink. Belt Ribands. Bed-
tickings. Sailor Stripes. Black Hats. Men and wom-
en's Shoes. Brogans, and calf skin Boots and Pumps.
White Shirts, with linen and grass cloth bosoms. Pet-
ticoat Robes. Pure Irish Linens. English Long Cloth.
Ready Made Clothing, Cotton, Nankin, &c. &c. Tas-
sels. Bonnets. Hair Brushes. Tortoise Shell Dress
Combs. Wick Yarn.

CHINA GOODS.

Light and Dark Blue Cottons Souchong,
Hyson and Pouchong Teas. Sewing Silk. Blue and
Yellow Nankins. White Grass Cloth. Crapes. Col-
ored and Black Silk Hkds. Ribands. Grass Cloth
Clothing. Plain Grass Hkds. Muslin.

HARDWARE.

Shovels. Spades. Knives and Forks.
Spoons. Jack Knives. Scissors. Pins. Needles.
Gimblets. Padlocks. Butcher Knives. Hat Pins.
Spring Balances. Iron and Brass Sheives. Iron and
Wooden Coffee Mills. Percussion Caps. Braces and
Bits. Sad Iron. Back Saws. Copper Tacks. Nails,
assorted. Sheet Iron. Steel Yards. Fry Pans. Sauce
Pans. Wrought and Cast Iron Tea Kettles. Bake
Pans. Tea Trays. Jew's Harps. Razors. Hatch-
ets. Axes. Spoke Shaves. Adzes. Jack Planes.
Door Locks. Latches. Chest Locks. Nail Needles.
Fish Hooks. Flints. Looking Glasses. Pistols. Fowl-
ing Pieces. Rifle. Iron Rivets. Brass Nails. Whet
Stones. Socket Bolts. Brass Screws. Rim Locks.
Screw and Pod Augers. Gunter's Scales. Powder.
Shot. Pig Lead. Gun Locks. Globe Lanterns. Col-
fee Roasters. Deck Lights.

STATIONERY.

Memorandum Books. Ledger Books.
Cargo Books. Gilt edge Note Paper. Letter Paper.
Ruled and plain Cap Paper. Quills. Wafers. Blue,
Black and Red Ink. Steel Pens. Inkstands. Ship-
ping Papers, and Commercial Blanks.

LUMBER.

Cedar Logs. Cedar Boards. American
Pine Shingles. Koa Boards, Plank and Shingles. N.
W. Rafters, and American Pine Rafters.

SUNDRIES.

Olive Oil. Olives. Mustard. Spanish,
Manila Cigars. Ground Sage. Snuff. Tobacco.
Stoughton's Elixir. Lemon Syrup. Ketchup. Nut-
megs. Allspice. Cloves. Black Pepper. Box Rais-
ins. Dried Apples. Essence of Spruce and Peppermint,
and Cinnamon. Gr. Ginger. Brown and White
Sugar. Flour. Demijohns. California Beef. Beans and
Peas. 20 doz. Cut Tumblers. Macaroni. Vermicelli.
California, American & English Soap. Lucifer Match-
es. Capers. Ale. Old Port and Sherry. Cordage
Pails. Buckets. Course and Fine Combs. Sperm Oil.
China. Pipes. Beads. Figs. Lozenges. Molasses.
Stone Jars. Violins. Fine Heavy Blankets. Ship's
Windlass. Jewelry. Hemp Cable. Pitch. Rosin.
Arrow-root. Cutlasses. Soup Ladles. Britannia Tea
and Table Spoons. White Flannel. Red and Blue
Twilled Wool Shirts. Mah Bags. Brooms. Den-
mark Satin. Harness Buckles. Music. Canes.
Raspberry Jam. Preserved Gooseberries and Cherries.
Axe Handles. Lavender Water. Confectionaries.
Shave Brushes. Handspikes. Hour and Second
Glasses. Gib Hanks. 1 China Bureau. 1 new Fore-
Sail. 1 Clench Boat. 2 Chain Cables. 2 Anchors.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,

25 boxes Souchong Tea.
20 boxes Hyson Tea.
10 boxes Hyson Skin.
15 doz. Raspberry Wine.
12 " Stoughton's Elixir.
10 " Lemon Syrup.
10 " assorted Pickles.
5 M. ft. Koa Lumber.
25 M. Koa Shingles.
September 12, 1840. tf.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers hereby give notice
that they have formed a copartnership
under the firm of **SHAW & GRAY**, for the
purpose of transacting a general merchan-
tile business at Tahiti, Society Islands.

SAMUEL T. SHAW,

EDWARD L. GRAY, Jr.

Honolulu, Aug. 3, 1840. 12w.

Shaw & Gray

Give notice to Masters of whale ships,
that they will always be well supplied
with provisions, and other necessary stores,
which they will be happy to furnish
promptly and at short notice.

For Sale.

The good Schooner **CLARION**,
33 tons burthen, well found in
tackle and apparel; good sea-
boat and fair sailer.

Apply to

PEIRCE & BREWER.

July 11.

For Sale.

5 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Cotton, Nashua Mills.
8 bales 4-4 Brown Cotton, Tremont do.
3 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Drilling, do. do.
1 case $\frac{3}{4}$ White do. do. do.
15 cases 4-4 Blue Cottons, China.
10 cases Blue Nankins.
1 case Fine Cambric.
6 cases assorted Prints.
25 kegs White Lead.
25 kegs Black Paint.
25 kegs Green Paint.
1 case of Verdigris, in tin cans.

49 canisters best Linseed Paint Oil, each
5 gallons.
8 canisters do. do. 10 do.
25 bolts Russian Canvass.
2 bales Bagging.
12 kegs assorted Nails.
20 coils Russian cordage.
50 coils Manila Rope.
2 Chain Cables.
4 small Anchors.
6 cases Sheathing Copper.
30 barrels Beef and Pork.
22,000 lbs. Navy and Pilot Bread.
6 boxes China Shawls.
1 box Satin Figured Handkerchiefs.
1 box Pongee Handkerchiefs.
Peirce & Brewer.
Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1840. tf.

SALT.

100 barrels of Salt for sale by
B. PITMAN & SON.
Sept. 19. tf.

For New York.

The fine New Ship **LAUSANNE**,
four hundred tons burthen per
register, **J. SPALDING**, Master,
will sail direct for New York, on or about
the 15th of October. For freight or passage,
apply to the Master or to
Aug. 22. **PEIRCE & BREWER.**

E. ESPENER,

Has just received per Barque Forager
direct from London, the following articles,
which he is now retailing at the most
reasonable prices:—

Best wide and narrow Prints. Printed
Muslins. Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine
cotton Hose. Black and China silk Hose,
and Gloves. Patent leather Dress Shoes,
Strong calf leather Walking Shoes, and
Boots. Fine 10-4 damask Table Linen.
Fine 4-4 Bird's-eye Diaper. Fine Irish
Linen. Fine Long Cloth. Striped Shirts.
Fancy striped Shirts. Red and blue flannel
Shirts. Ready made Cloth Clothing.
Fancy Summer Trowsers. Sailor's Sheet-
ing and Cloth Trowsers. Fearnought
Pea Jackets. A good assortment of
Hard Ware. Double Gloucester Cheese.
Coffee. Orange Nectar. Superior Port
and Sherry, from one of the first houses
in London.

ALSO,

Fowling-pieces. Muskets. Fine sport-
ing Gun-powder. Manila Hats. Manila
Cigars. Manila Cigar Cases. Gingham.
Hair and Tooth Brushes. Bridles. Hal-
ters. Stirrups and Leathers. Girths,
&c. &c. &c. Aug. 29. tf.

LADD & Co.

Have for Sale,
30 Bales Brown Cotton,
10 Cases Prints,
1 Do Grass Cloth,
50 Boxes Hyson Tea,
40 " Hyson Skin, "
200 " Congo Souchong Tea.
June, 6. 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.

Terms of the POLYNESIAN.

SUBSCRIPTION. Eight Dollars per annum, paya-
ble in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarter,
Three Dollars; single copies, 25 cents.
ADVERTISING. \$2, 25 for three insertions of one
square; forty cents for each continuance; more than
half and less than a square, \$1, 75 for first three inser-
tions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half a
square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for
each succeeding insertion.
Terms of yearly advertising made known on appli-
cation to the editor.