

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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KA MOOHELO HAWAII. I kakaia o kekahi mau humana o ke Kulanui, a i hooponovonoia p kekahi kulanui o ka Kula. Lahainalua. Mea paipai ala no ke Kulanui. 1838.

HISTORY OF HAWAII, written by Scholars at the High School, and corrected by one of the Instructors. Lahainalua. Press of the High School 1838. (Concluded from No. 10.)

The Kingdom given to Kamehameha. Boki a Disturber of the Peace. Kaahumanu a Reformer.

When Liholiho left for Britain he named Kamehameha as his successor. He did not, however, assume the government, for he was but a child. It devolved on Kaahumanu and the chiefs under her. All things, even life and death, were at her disposal. But on the arrival of Lord Byron and Boki with the remains of the king and queen, the chiefs assembled at Oahu out of respect to their departed sovereign and to transfer the kingdom to Kamehameha. This was effected peaceably; for the word of God had taught the people to be pacific. Had it not been for the influence of the scriptures Kamehameha would not have sat on the throne. He dedicated his kingdom to Jehovah, and used his influence to induce his subjects to worship the Most High. Boki and his wife were apparently seriously inclined.

After this Kamehameha died, and Kaahumanu and Kamehameha committed Kamehameha to the guardianship of Boki. The lands also from Hawaii to Kauai were entrusted to his supervision. After this was done Kaahumanu remembered the policy of her husband [Kamehameha]. She sought the welfare of her kingdom by making herself acquainted with the laws of God, then yielding obedience to them, she exerted her influence successfully with the people and chiefs, they hearkening to her earnest entreaties.

Boki heard that Kamehameha was promoting dissensions on Kauai—meditating a war with Kamehameha, he sailed therefore on board the Paalua with a multitude of men armed with muskets, in readiness for war with Kamehameha. He landed and saluted Kamehameha. They waited with a loud voice. This done, food was prepared. After two days Boki proposed that it be required of Kamehameha to deliver up his arms, and leave the island. Kamehameha hesitated to assent to this, as he did not wish to banish him.

Then Boki and Kamehameha took a canoe and passed the river and came to the fort and demanded the guns, powder and swords of Kamehameha. There were no guns within the walls; they were among the people outside. Then Boki was satisfied of the mischievous intentions of Kamehameha, and said to him, "Arise, let us go to Oahu." "That must depend,"—replied the other,—"on the pleasure of Kamehameha."—Kamehameha said, "You Kamehameha, and I, will dwell together." "No," said Boki, "he must go with me." To this Kamehameha consented and they sailed together for Oahu. In this transaction Boki deserves credit, but his course was not long such as to merit commendation. He established a grog shop for the acquisition of property—and from that point his way was downward. He abandoned himself to intemperance. Kamehameha was ashamed of him, left him, went to Hawaii and died there. Boki endeavored to excite a war against Kaahumanu because she had taken on herself the direction of the lands.

Boki and his wife sinned with a high hand, leading with them Kamehameha. Boki contracted debts even more than Liholiho had done. Intemperance and debt came in like a flood, and the natives were worn out in cutting sandal wood and in searching for money. There are no evils in the islands to be compared to these two, drunkenness and debt, they are the ruin of the nation.

Boki's exertions were not small to corrupt the nation, and excite rebellion; but God favored the right by the mouth of Kaahumanu. Hence the people generally were preserved; the chaff and stubble only were with Boki. Boki was unwearied in his efforts to injure Kaahumanu, and Kaahumanu was unwearied in her efforts in doing good; enacting for her subjects laws after the manner of those in enlightened lands.

Boki and his adherents continued to oppose Kaahumanu, to ferment war and disturbance. He was intent on wealth and display, and to obtain these he sacrificed his loyalty. He made a voyage to Hawaii and resided at Hilo. He cut up the land and gave it to the men and chiefs as a temptation to induce them to fight against Kaahumanu and destroy her. Information of these proceedings reached Honolulu.

After this he returned to Oahu and resided at Waikiki placing himself in a hostile attitude. On hearing this Kamehameha and Kamehameha determined to pay him a visit. They mounted their horses and rode as far as Kewalo. Then Kamehameha was afraid and said to Kamehameha, "You go on; I will return to our wives and comfort them and Elizabeth." So he returned, and Kamehameha went forward to Waikiki. He saw there a large collection of men with guns under the kou trees at Kamehameha. No one spoke;—two men saluted him, to whom he returned his aloha. When Boki saw him he turned away from him, but Kamehameha approached him boldly and fearlessly and stood before his face, and reconciled him and dissuaded him from his purpose. Still Boki and his wife were ill at ease, and they did not train up the young king in the way he should go. On these accounts the land was un-

quiet and licentiousness and idolatry increased. At this time the princess Kamehameha was instrumental of good to the nation being herself steadfast in the reformation. She with Kaahumanu and others exerted a happy influence on the king.

After this Kaahumanu and the king made the tour of Oahu;—they sailed to Maui where Kamehameha and Hoapili joined them in a journey around Molokai, Maui and Hawaii persuading the people to embrace christianity. They did so, and the kingdom was at rest.

Boki's Sandal Wood Expedition.

Boki engaged the chiefs and people in collecting sandal wood in the mountains of Hawaii. Even a part of the king's attendants were thus employed. Kaahumanu was at Kauai. At this time a foreign vessel arrived, and one on board said, "If one will only sail to islands which I have visited, he will find sandal wood enough. It grows from the shore to the top of the mountains—it is so abundant that ship after ship may be freighted with it from one place." From this intelligence, and from specimens of the wood on board the vessel, Boki determined to make an expedition. The foreigner said, "This sandal wood was procured for fuel; and lo, it is sandal wood; and my men assured me that it was the only timber growing there from the shore to the interior." It was decided forthwith to sail, stores were procured, and men appointed for the expedition. The people said;—"It is well, perhaps. But what shall be our wages for this service? Will you pay us any thing?" "If," said he, "we obtain a large quantity of wood, and separate the chief's portion and any thing remains, it will be expended in the purchase of cloth." To this the people responded, "The chief's debt will soon be paid, lo! there is never so much sandal wood!—it stands from the sea to the mountains!" The hearts of the people were inflated with expectation of wealth, and they praised Boki, saying, "He is the chief—his kindness is unparalleled—he leaves all others in the back ground." Men were anxious to embark in the expedition—none were backward—they were only restrained by the king. They were urgent to sail—there was no counter current—the voyage, the sandal wood, a vast amount, and the buying of cloth. The union of feeling was perfect, there was not a dissenting voice.

At that time Boki was in some measure reformed, and pursued vicious courses with at least more moderation. Clothing was provided for those engaging in the expedition, axes, broad axes and adzes, and whatever else was deemed necessary for collecting the wood. Powder and guns also were liberally supplied. On Saturday there was a large meeting of the men, the teacher, and the chiefs. Boki arose and addressed the assembly as follows,—"Attend, my friends, hear what I have to say. You know my sin is great;—it smells from Hawaii to Kauai: it is enormous; and it is my own and not another's. I am about to undertake a voyage, to extinguish the debt of the king and not for unworthy purposes." On account of Boki's confession, that the ill-savor of his name extended from Hawaii to Kauai, many

were the tears which fell in compassion to him. Mr. Bingham arose and stated to them Boki's purpose; saying, "You have heard the address of the chief—that he is not actuated by unworthy intentions in his undertaking."

On the sabbath Manuia took in water for the voyage. Two professors of religion, Kapalaau and Kaukalia, went to him, and urged him to desist. He would not consent,—was stubborn. They pressed upon him considerations from the word of God. He would not hearken; treated them roughly; and went on with the watering. The following days they were so busy in making ready their baggage as scarcely to find time to see their families, who were much afflicted in view of their departure. The women went about wailing every day as though their husbands were already dead. The men, only intent on going, disregarded their wives who followed them about from place to place.

Upwards of four hundred embarked in the enterprise. They sailed on the ocean. Four of them were members of the church. Little is known of the voyage. It is said they landed at Rutuma. They anchored there; they went inland; they saw the character of the place; they remembered Hawaii; their wives, the fish roasted in leaves, the poi, the pigs, the large house, the inhabitants; and the blessings of their lot who remained at home. In leaving Rutuma the two vessels parted and met no more. Boki and all with him were lost. After Manuia anchored at Nanapua, [Erromango,] the island which they sought, sickness prevailed among the crew; many died and among them Manuia himself. The vessel returned again to Rutuma, and left twenty of her men there. A part of these found their way back to the Sandwich Islands some time before this history was written.

The Keokoi, [Becket,] was the only vessel that returned. The Kamehameha, in which Boki sailed, was lost; it did not return, it has not been heard of. The Becket anchored at Oahu; and the remnant of the men went ashore—all that remained of the expedition—and on relating the disasters and deaths which had occurred there was great lamentation of widows for their husband. They wailed; and so did the friends, the brothers and sisters of the dead. Day and night was filled with weeping and wailing.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

A QUEEN'S FAREWELL.

A Sketch from French History. (Concluded.)

In the meanwhile Charles VI. had remained alone, and seemed seeking some one, and put his hand to his forehead as if endeavoring to collect his thoughts. What had at first appeared to be a dream, now assumed a more certain and definite form. Now it was all plain to him that the weeping female, clad in sables, and kneeling at his feet, was his child; and he felt how it must grieve his daughter's heart to leave him for ever without his blessing. With his hand pressed tightly upon his heart, as if to fix his daughter's image there, he rushed impetuously through the gallery. Twice he mistook the entrance, and twice he retraced his

steps; and, as if he were fearful that some other idea would drive all image of his child from his mind, he continued repeating, in a loud voice, "A blessing for my child, a blessing for my child." Again he passed the door, and as he caught the faint glimmer of the light in the room where Catharine had so lately knelt to him in vain, he wrung his hands in all the impotence of madness and despair. The perspiration rolled in large drops from his brow, his knees trembled as if unable to bear his weight, his brain seemed on fire. Suddenly a thought flashed across his mind: "Wolf!" he cried, "Wolf, come hither." The sagacious dog came bounding towards his master, gazed earnestly at his agitated countenance, and then with a loud howl he ran out of the apartment, and up the long staircase which communicated with the upper story of the palace. He hastily traversed several large and magnificent rooms, and never stopped till he reached a small iron balcony where the king was wont to sit of an evening counting the lights in the city, and listening, with evident pleasure, to the "Good night and God bless you," of those of his subjects who still retained some affection for their betrayed and unfortunate monarch. Charles had instinctively followed the steps of his intelligent favorite, and as the night breeze blew the grey hairs from his temples, he covered his face with his hands and for an instant forgot his purpose. It was, indeed, a strange scene. The light of the torches gleamed upon the litter, the pages, the men at arms, all dressed in the deepest mourning; while on the steps of the palace, immediately beneath the iron balcony, stood the majestic form of Isabella of Bavaria, supporting the trembling, weeping Catharine; and they too, like the English retinue, were clad in sables. Above them stood the maniac king, his long grey locks floating on the wind, and his pale and emaciated features looking still paler, still more careworn, by the vacillating light of the moon. There he stood, gazing vacantly around him, utterly unconscious that the child so deeply loved, so fondly cherished, was leaving the land of her ancestors for ever. Just as her litter was put in motion, Catharine gave one sad despairing look to the home of her early happy childhood, and as she did so, she encountered the wandering, searching glance of her father. For one moment the light of reason beamed again as in days of yore, and stretching his clasped hands towards his daughter, he uttered, in tones which, though low and faltering, sank deep into the mourner's heart, "God bless thee, my own, my loved one. The God of mercy bless thee."

The men at arms closed round the litter, and soon their measured tramp, the ringing of their swords and bridles, and even the light of the torches, were lost in the distance. Charles VI. stood motionless, with his eyes fixed on the spot where last he had seen his child. Perhaps the memory of early days was rushing across his mind; the four first brilliant years of his reign, succeeded by thirty years of madness, wretchedness, and despair. Tears were streaming down his furrowed cheeks. Perchance they fell as he thought of the engaging childhood, the blooming, budding girlhood of the pale and mourning princess, dragged from the home of her affections, to spend in a cold and stranger land, an exile's life of misery and tears. Perchance they fell as he thought of the dreadful scenes which had passed in that fair city, now wrapped in slumbering security; of the two horrid murders in the Rue Barbette; the treason of Perinet; the massacre of the Armagnacs; and saddest of all, at the remembrance of the haughty English conqueror, the hereditary enemy of France, seated upon the throne of the Valois.

The damp breeze from off the water at last recalled him from his dream of other

days. He left the balcony as if reluctantly; and, retracing his steps, he soon found himself in the gallery, which in the course of our story we have already mentioned more than once. He was chilled with cold, and his voice trembled as he called for some of his attendants. But they, apt imitators of their superiors, cared little for a king who was treated with the most barbarous neglect even by his own wife. "It is a pity," murmured the poor shivering monarch, "it is a great pity that a King of France should perish with cold. Is there not one, of all those who have eaten of my bread, to save me this night from a dreadful death?" He drew near the large fire-place, in which a few ashes still emitted a slight degree of heat; he stretched out his cold and trembling fingers, and vainly endeavored to restore their circulation. The black greyhound was lying directly across the fire-place. "Wolf," said his master, "make way for me if you love me, for I am freezing to death. Wolf, dear Wolf! see how I tremble; will you let your kind old master die?" The dog was asleep, and heeded not the voice of his wretched and neglected protector.

Charles VI. slept with his fathers, and his gentle daughter became the bride of Owen Tudor.

THE POLYNESIAN.

Vita sine virtute atque eruditione nullius pretii est.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1840.

GLEANINGS FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.—HAWAII, No. 5.

Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, we gazed our farewell to Pele's domains, and amid a smart shower started for Hilo. The path was to the E. N. E., a good road and through, or rather mostly skirting a very pretty forest, with a greater depth of soil, than we had previously met with. The descent was so gradual as to be hardly perceptible, and after a brisk walk of eleven miles, we came in sight of the smoke and flames arising from the new streams of lava. They were about twelve miles east of us. At noon we arrived at Olua, a neat little hamlet upon the border of the wood, with considerable cultivation about it. The population ran out to greet us, proffering every hospitality, and urging us to pass the night, at the headman's house, where we had stopped. Being anxious to arrive at Hilo, we declined this invitation, but consented to the application of the *lomi-lomi*,—and soon were stretched out upon the mats, with a dozen little urchins, zealously fisting, pinching, squeezing and kneading our travel-worn limbs. Here let me whisper in the ear of any traveler, who may find himself at the end of a day's journey, with stiff and wearied nether members, to select a couple of youngsters with *very sharp elbows*, with which, for the consideration of a jewsharp or so, they will most effectually furrow his outer man, while he is replenishing the inner. I speak feelingly—it is the very acme of a pedestrian's happiness, and it had such a wonderful effect upon us, that after a short debate, it was unanimously moved and carried that we should pass the night here, provided the necessities for a feast could be obtained. At this the eyes of the natives sparkled with delight, and so did ours at the list of eatables which they were ready to provide instantly. But we were too old campaigners not to inquire the price of all this kindness, especially as some suspicions that all this zeal was not pure disinterestedness began to arise. I will not record the answer of our host, for fear of being charged with a conspiracy to destroy his credit as keeper of the "half-way house;" but it caused the lame to jump, and the bellies of the hungry to be filled, not with *luau'd* pig, in visions of which we had just been luxuriating, but brimful of wrath

minus the cabbage. Two hours had been spent here, and after giving our Boniface some valuable advice in regard to his charges, should any others ever be so unfortunate as to partake of his hospitality, we left. The dudgeon which filled our indignant selves, was as good as so much high-pressure steam, and carried us along with rather more speed than we should have been able to accomplish had we been filled with any thing more substantial.

The path led to the north, with the ocean in sight, and the country more open. At night we saw a neat but small house at a short distance, and proposed stopping there: but our natives said there was a large one, where plenty of provisions could be obtained, a short distance farther on. It was quite dark when we arrived, and their description was true to life. It was nearly if not quite as large as "all out doors," the distinction between the interior and exterior not being remarkably well defined, and for provisions, there were abundance of pigs, dogs and poultry on terms of very great familiarity with their owners. It was as filthy a hovel, and its inmates, amounting to twenty or so, nearly naked natives, the shabbiest I had ever seen. However, it being too late to retrace our steps, we begged a mat, and fatigue (having walked twenty-five miles) soon wrapt us in a slumber which neither the furious attacks of fleas or swinish noises around us could break. In the morning we learnt that our honest guides had slept at the former house, where they had been feasted with the fat of the land, after having had the cool impudence to recommend our pushing on to the next. Our lodging place was on the outskirts of a dense forest, four miles in width, through which a road made of the trunks of ferns, after the corduroy fashion, led. A three mile's farther walk brought us to Hilo village, where (to use the tautology of most travelers) we were most hospitably received and entertained by the missionaries and an old friend settled there; that is, so soon as we could be identified. No easy job, through the grime of such a jaunt, much of the time in rain and mud, and with a fortnight's unshaven chin.

Hilo merits all that has been said in praise of its beauty and situation. The bay faces the north, and on two sides is lined by a fine sand beach, prettily bordered by cocoa nut, bread fruit, and other trees. The coast swells gradually inland, at times presenting hills of considerable magnitude, three of which, a mile from the shore, are particular objects of attraction. They are ancient craters, very uniform and regular, in size and shape, truncated, and covered with a fine green sward. The view from the sea is more beautifully picturesque than sublime. Of a clear day, the snowy peaks of Mauna Kea, with its brown sides are to be seen rising abruptly from the plain, while in the background the dome of Mauna Loa, and the smoke of Kilauea, are distinctly visible. All the back country is well wooded and watered, while towards the sea, houses and gardens, trees and small streams, dell and grove are grouped in pleasing confusion. The soil is luxuriantly verdant, and its depth and richness favorable to all tropical productions. The bay forms an excellent harbor, protected from the surf by a reef and bar, which makes nearly across, and it has good holding ground. Ships can lay close in, without danger, and with proper encouragement from government Hilo might become a rich and populous district. The best of water is obtained with the greatest facility at the Wailuku, or river of destruction, a romantic stream which empties itself into the bay near the anchorage, and derives its name from the number of persons who have perished in its rapids. A short distance from its mouth, there is a fine cataract tumbling over a precipice sixty feet in height, into a deep and craggy ba-

sin beneath, which was formerly the interior of a crater, through the rent side of which the stream now forces its way. It is called the "Cascade of the Rainbow."

The population of the district of Hilo is nearly eight thousand. A store has been recently established at the village, much to the benefit of the natives, in affording them a market for their produce, and foreign goods in return. A spirit of enterprise is developing, which no doubt will soon make this place the garden of Hawaii, but it is here as elsewhere through the influence of foreigners, that a better day appears to be dawning upon these islands. This year the exports from Hilo, Mr. P. informed me, would amount to two hundred thousand shingles, a considerable quantity of Koa lumber, forty or fifty tons of sugar, and if called for one hundred and fifty tons of arrow root. Seven miles inland, there is a saw mill, which, when water is abundant, can saw from six to eight hundred feet boards per day. Two sugar mills, by water power, and capable of grinding from four hundred to six hundred pounds each per day, have been recently established, and are expected to turn out two hundred tons of sugar the ensuing year. That which has been made the past year, at the Chinaman's mills, has a disagreeable flavor, and lacks grain.

The climate of Hilo is particularly favorable to agricultural operations. Regular land and sea breezes prevail, which give a very delightful temperature, tempering the noon-day heat and rendering the nights cool and bracing. It has formerly been considered as obnoxious to continual rains, but the residents state that within the last four years a great change has taken place in that respect, and that now much less falls; indeed, no more than is necessary to preserve its fruitfulness. Orange trees do not thrive well, but the mango, chirimoya, fig, strawberry, and many other fruits grow thrifflily. Corn, mulberry, and sugar cane do excellently well, but the plant which seems to thrive the best, and is destined to become the principal export is the coffee. The expense of raising it is trifling compared with silk or sugar. It grows most luxuriantly, and the branches of the trees then in fruit, were bent to the earth by its weight. Mr. P. states that his mature trees have produced ten pounds apiece, which is an enormous product compared with most coffee countries. In Brazil and the West Indies, three to four pounds to the tree is considered as a great crop. There are now two plantations of the berry, containing 5000 trees three years of age, which commence bearing a little the present year. These are planted in rows, shaded by banana plants, and are at present from three to four feet high. The strong trade winds, which almost every where else on the islands operates as a serious impediment to the growth of plants, is here neutralized by the land breezes, and the neighboring mountains. A pleasant wine has been made from the wild raspberries.

The mission houses, three in number, are pleasantly situated near each other, a quarter of a mile from the beach. That built by Mr. Goodrich is of two stories, painted red, and an exact model of one of our Yankee farm houses in New England. Indeed, it looked as if it had been transplanted to its present situation, from the country of frost and snow, and forms quite a singular object, half-hid by the deep foliage of the oriental lilach, mango, and bread fruit trees. Rev. Mr. Lyman has a boarding school of from fifty to sixty boys, the brightest of whom are sent annually to the high school at Maui. They partly support themselves by their labor, all are neatly clothed, and their whole appearance reflects great credit upon their instructors. They are lodged in a large thatched two story building. The lower part is the school room, and the upper is divided by mat partitions into numerous cham-

bers, for sleeping apartments. Besides this, there is another house of the same size, where they eat after a civilized manner. They are allowed meats as often as they can be procured. For the sick there is a separate building, where they can be retired from the noise of the school, and have such attention as their wants require. Mrs. Coan supports a smaller school for girls upon much the same plan.

His Excellency Gov. Kekuanoo, sailed for Maui on Monday last, on account of the illness of Kekuanohi, who, at the last advices, was seriously indisposed.

Kapa Paper.—We have received some specimens of writing paper manufactured from old kapa sent to the United States for that purpose, some years since by the U. S. Mission. It is a coarse but strong article, and bears the ink well. The freight between here and America is too high ever to allow it to become a profitable article of export.

Fire.—A fire broke out Sunday morning last, and partially destroyed a building in the rear of Hengst's Chinese shop. Its immediate discovery probably saved that building from destruction, and prevented an extensive conflagration.

Sunday Commercial Journal of March 21, 1840, received by the Forager, reports in port U. S. Ship Vincennes, Captain Wilkes, sailed on a cruise.

By the Ellen, from China, R. Campbell, Jun. & Co., agents, we have received the "Canton Press," dated the 17th January, 1840, from which we copy the following Proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

Lin. Imperial High Commissioner, Viceroy of the two Keang Provinces, &c., &c. Tang, a President of the Board of War, Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. E. a Vice President of the Board of War, Lieutenant Governor of Kwang-tou, &c., &c.

Hereby conjointly proclaim to all men that they may thoroughly know and understand.

WHEREAS on the 19th year of Thonkwang, 11th moon and 29th day, (13th January,) we received an Imperial Edict to the following effect:—

"The Foreigners of the English nation; from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit Opium, have been continually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion, (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon,) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness) yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (Celestial) dignity. But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. B. M. S. Volage,) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further having seized upon (?) a place called Kwan Chong, (i. e. the neighborhood of Hongkong,) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, and yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if they, having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—We of the Heavenly Dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar, with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the unfilial She (which attacks and attempts to destroy its mother as soon as hatched:—) that they are in the wrong, and we in the

right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas. Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? Cause therefore THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT A STOP TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial Dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all foreigners of other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property) into our harbors, as soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment, &c., &c. Respect this!"

The Proclamation proceeds to enumerate the infringements of their laws by Mr. Elliot, and British shipping before and since the stoppage of the tea trade on the 6th December, 1839, and further states,

"Do ye then, all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as you receive his foolish tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourses as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, you must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare however clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for them,) the moment that such clandestine procedure is discovered, will crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the Emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!"

A special Proclamation!
Taoukwang, 13th year, 12th moon,
Canton, 5th January 1840.

BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.—After having written the above we received the Public Notice, of Captain Smith and Captain Elliot, these of the former annually his notices concerning the blockade of the port in September last, and informing the Public that it will now again be blockaded, such blockade to commence on the 15th day of this month, because a British subject (Mr. Gribble) has without cause been taken by the Chinese authorities, and is still detained by them, and that of the latter declaring that shippers by the two British ships *Thomas Coutts* and *Royal Saxon*, which proceeded to Whampoa in violation of the Superintendent's injunctions, will be exposed to much inconvenience if from China they proceed to any British port.

Sydney Com. Journal, April 13.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Edmon.—Sir, Since the departure of the Bark *Flora* for New York, a report has been current that His Hawaiian Majesty sent by her some twenty tons of sugar, of the manufacture of these Islands, and with the sole object of its being transhipped at New York for France and of there testing the question, (if it be one) whether the productions of this kingdom will be admitted into France duty free or at most at the small duty of 5 per cent ad valorem.

How His Majesty could have got any such idea as above alluded to, is very extraordinary; as it must be evident to any intelligent man whose judgement is unwarping by prejudice, uninfluenced by bad passions or a reckless desire to keep this government in constant conflict with foreign powers, that the late treaty between the king of the French and the king of the Sandwich Islands (commonly called Laplace's Treaty) admits of no such privilege. Here is the treaty—read it and judge for yourself.

Art. 1st. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the king of the French and the king of the Sandwich Islands.

Art. 2nd. The French shall be protected in an effectual manner in their persons and property by the king of the Sandwich Islands, who shall also grant them an authorization sufficient to enable them judicially to prosecute his subjects against whom they will have just reclamations to make.

Art. 3rd. This protection shall be extended to French ships and to their crews and officers. In case of shipwreck the chiefs and inhabitants of the various parts of the Archipelago shall assist them and protect them from pillage. The indemnities for salvage shall be regulated, in case of difficulty, by arbiters selected by both parties.

Art. 4th. No Frenchman accused of any crime whatever shall be tried except by a jury composed of French residents, proposed by the French Consul and approved of by the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

Art. 5th. The desertion of sailors belonging to French ships shall be strictly prevented by the local authorities, who shall employ every disposable means to arrest deserters, and the expenses of the capture shall be paid by the captain or owners of the aforesaid ships according to the tariff adopted by the other nations.

Art. 6th. French merchandises or those known to be French produce, and particularly wines and *cognac* (brandy) cannot be prohibited, and shall not pay an import duty higher than 5 per cent ad valorem.

Art. 7th. No tonnage or importation duties shall be exacted from French merchants, unless they are paid by the subjects of the nation the most favored in its commerce with the Sandwich Islands.

Art. 8th. The subjects of king Tamahameha III. shall have a right in the French possessions to all the advantages which the French enjoy at the Sandwich Islands, and they shall moreover be considered as belonging to the most favored nation in their commercial relations with France.

Made and signed by the contracting parties the 17th July, 1839.

Signed TAMAHAMEHA III.
C. LAPLACE.

Post Capt. Commanding the French Frigate *Arctique*.

It may be said that the first part or clause of Article 8th, admits the right, and on the ground that as French produce is admitted into this country free of duty—the same privileges must be granted in France to importation of Sandwich Island produce; but such an interpretation is far from the plain meaning of that article. The first clause having regard to *personal* or political and civil rights and privileges only, the last clause to *commercial* ones, and putting these people upon the footing of the most favored nations and nothing more.

Sugar is not admitted into France except of the manufacture of the French colonial possessions; and even in that case, the duty levied upon it heretofore has been almost prohibitory, with a view to the encouragement of the home manufacture of sugar from the Beet root.

It is to be hoped that His Majesty's advisers in this instance will stand ready to pay the total loss which must eventually arise upon this shipment. Yours,
August 17th. A MERCHANT.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 15. Haw. Schr. *Paalua*, Maui.
" 18. Br. Bark Forager, Thomson; 180 days from London, via Concepcion, Chili.
" 21. Br. Brig *Friends*, Rugg; Tahiti and the Southern Islands.
" 21. Haw. Schr. *Paalua*, Maui.

SAILED.

Aug. 15. Br. Brig *Clementine*, Bowbeys; Hawaii.
" 17. Haw. Schr. *Paalua*, Maui.

PASSENGERS.

Brig *Clementine*, Rev. Asa Thorston.
Schr. *Paalua*, Gov. Kekuanoo, Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Mr. E. Sullivan reports the following list of whale ships in at Lahaina, Maui, Aug. 21.

	no. out.	bbls.	this sea.
Gideon Howland, Baker,	20	1060	09
Fama, Hoyer,		169	60
Elizabeth, C. Wood,		2150	210
L. C. Richmond, J. Wood,		2250	230
Loan, Merchant,		850	60
Couner, Hardwick,		950	200

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 Hdkfs. Black, Blue, and White Linen and Cotton Thread. Bleached and Unbleached American Cottons, different widths and qualities. American, English and French Prints. Men's and Women's Cotton Hosiery. Kid Gloves. Satin. India Rubber and Cotton Suspenders. Marking Ink. Felt Ribbands. Bed-ticking. Sailor Stripes. Black Hats. Men and women's Shoes. Breeches, and calf skin Boots and Pumps. White Shirts, with linen and grass cloth collars. Petticoat Robes. Pure Irish Linens. English Long Cloth. Ready Made Clothing, Cotton, Nankin, &c. &c. Tassels. Bonnets. Hair Brushes. Tortoise Shell Dress Combs. Wick Yarn.

CHINA GOODS.

Light and Dark Blue Cottons. Souchong, Wesson and Poaching Teas. Sewing Silk. Blue and Yellow Nankins. White Grass Cloth. Crapes. Colored and Black Silk Hdkfs. Ribbands. Grass Cloth Clothing. Plain Grass Hdkfs. Muslin.

HARDWARE.

Shovels. Spades. Knives and Forks. Spoons. Jack Knives. Scissors. Pins. Needles. Gimbets. Padlocks. Butcher Knives. Hat Pins. Spring Balances. Iron and Brass Shelves. 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. Hatchets. Axes. Spoke Shaves. Adzes. Jack Planes. Door Locks. Latches. Chest Locks. Sail Needles. Fish Hooks. Hints. Looking Glasses. Pistols. Fowling Pieces. Rifle. Iron Rivets. Brass Nails. Whet Stones. Socket Bolts. Brass Screws. Run Locks. Screw and Pod Augers. Gunter's Scales. Powder Shot. Pig Lead. Gun Locks. Globe Lanterns. Coffee Roasters. Beek 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. Shipping Papers, and Commercial Blanks.

LUMBER.

Cedar Logs. Cedar Boards. American Pine Shingles. Oak Boards, Plank and Shingles. N. W. Buffets, and American Pine Rattens.

SUNDRIES.

Olive Oil. Olives. Mustard. Spanish, Manila Cigars. Ground Sage. Snuff. Tobacco. Stoughton's Elixir. Lemon Syrup. Ketchup. Nutmegs. Allspice. Cloves. Black Pepper. Fox Raisins. Dried Apples. Essence of Spruce and Peppermint, and Cinnamon. Gr. Ginger. Brown and White Sugar. Flour. Pemicanes. California Beef. Beans and Peas. 20 doz Cut Tomatoes. Macaroni Vermicelli. California, American & English Soap. Lucifer Matches. Capers. Ale. Old Port and Sherry. Cordage. Pails. Buckets. Course and Fine Combs. Sperm Oil. China. Pipes. Ponds. 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. Malt Bags. Brooms. Denmark Satin. Harness Buckles. Music. Cans. Raspberry Jam. Preserved Gooseberries and Cherries. Axe Handles. Lavender Water. Confectionaries. Shave Brushes. Handkerchiefs. Flour and Second Glasses. Gib Hunks. 1 China Bureau. 1 new Fore-Sail. 1 Clench Boat. 2 Chain Cables. 2 Anchors.

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.

For Sale.

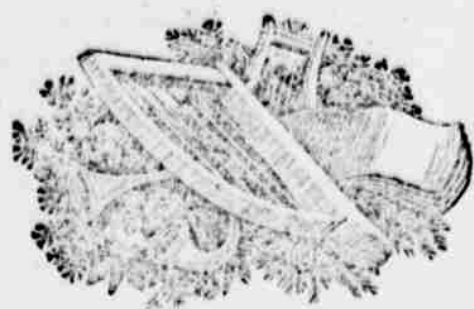
5 bales $\frac{1}{2}$ Brown Cotton, Nashua Mills.
8 bales 4-4 Brown Cotton, Tremont do.
3 bales $\frac{1}{2}$ Brown Drilling, do. do.
1 case $\frac{1}{2}$ White do. do. do.
15 cases 4-4 Blue Cottons, China.
10 cases Blue Nankins.
1 case Fine Cambric.
6 cases assorted Prints.
25 kegs White Lead.
25 kegs 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.

1f.

POETRY.



From the American Monthly Magazine.
TRUST IN GOD.

Trust in God! and he will guard thee!
When the tempest threatens, ward thee!
In the chill and cheerless hour
He will light thy lonely bower;
And, when earth is dark and dreary,
Pleasure palls, and life grows weary,
He will lend thee, for the fight,
Strength of more than mortal might.

Trust in God! The bleakest mountain
Bears within its breast a fountain,
Where the worn and weary rover
May his failing strength recover.
Every heart that looks above,
Trusts in God, and shares his love,
Is a fount of life, however
Rough the channel of its river.

Trust in God! The things we cherish
Most and fondest, soonest perish;
Hopes, the brightest, quickly fly;
Friends, the truest, early die;
But when hopes and joys decay,
Friends and kindred pass away;
Trust in God! and he will be
Worth the world beside thee.

Trust in God! and when to death
Yieldest thou at last thy breath,
Angel-pinioned, thou wilt fly
To His mansions in the sky;
There the loved and lost will meet thee!
There thy friend and God will greet thee!
Freed from sin, from sorrow freed,
Thou wilt then be blest indeed. Io.

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 mercan-
tile business at Tahiti, Society Islands.

SAMUEL T. SHAW.
EDWARD L. GRAY, Jr.

Honolulu, Aug. 8, 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.

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

For sale by PEIRCE & BREWER.
Aug. 8. tf.

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.

tf.

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 12, 1840.

B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,



20 boxes Hyson Tea.
12 boxes Souchong Tea.
10 boxes Hyson Skin.
10 barrels Fresh Flour.
40 boxes Soap.

July 13.

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.

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, — Osunburghs,
— 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 — Elastic —
Pleice and Cotton Gloves — Petticoat
Robes — Silk, Satin and Bombazine
Neck Stocks — Hooks and Eyes, — Nee-
dles — Pins — Emery Cushions — Spool
Cotton — Buttons — Thread — Ready-
made Clothing, Suspenders.

HARDWARE.

Axes — Hatchets — Hand, Back and
Key-Hole Saws — Files — Rasps —
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 — Jewsharpes — 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 — Opodeldoc — 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 — Pota-
toes.

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 Waggon 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 Caboo-

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 — Brooms
— 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

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.

THOMAS CUMMINS,

Has on hand and for sale, American,
English and French Prints — White,
Blue and brown Cotton Drills — Linen
Drills — Buffalo Cloth — Bleached and
Unbleached Cottons — Hamilton Flau-
nel — English Chintz — Chally Dresses
— Pelerine and Scarfs — Black, Green
and White Veils — Fine Cambric Mus-
lins — Check — Tape — Muslins — Sprig
and Mull Muslins — Bishop Lawns — La-
dies' Silk Gloves — Black Crape — Pink
Crape — Petticoat Robes — Silk Cord —
Men and women's Hosiery — India
Rubber Suspenders — Cotton Suspend-
ers — Worsted Suspenders — Bed Tick-
ing — Men & Women's Shoes — Calico
and Striped Shirts — Ready-made
Clothing — Silk Handkerchiefs — China
Nankeens.

HARD WARE.

Pocket Knives; Spring Balances,
Knives and Forks; Scissors; Pins and
Needles; Gimblets; Padlocks; Percussion
Caps, and Sad Irons; Braces and Bits;
Soup Ladles; Gauges; Chisels; Hooks,
and Hinges; Files; Iron and Brass
Butt Hinges; Cast Steel Hand Saws;
Iron Back Saws; Compass Saws; Cut
and Wrought Nails; Cut and Wrought
Tacks; Hat Pins; Cast Iron Furnaces;
Latches; Butts; Nail Needles; Cross-
cut and Pit Saw Files; Door, Chest
and Arm Locks; Shovels; Sauce
Pans; Try Pans; Razors; Spoke Sha-
vers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jews-
harps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares;
Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons;
Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes;
Carrier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass
Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigris; Chrome Yellow and
Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Spirits Tur-
pentine; Paint Brushes; Lamp Black;
Ground Log Wood, and Copperas.

STATIONERY.

Plain Letter Paper, Foolscap;
Playing Cards; Quills; Blue and Black
Ink; Inkstands, Penknives; and small
Blank Books.

Sundries.

Coffee; Olives; Cigars and Tobacco;
Stoughton's Bitters; Pepper; Currants
and Almonds; Dried apples; Cham-
paigne; Cider; London Porter; Hams;
Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes;
Peppermint; Swaim's Panacea; Mo-
lasses Gates.

Assorted Crockery Ware; Glass
Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. of.

WANTED.

Six good Mules,
Enquire of LADD & Co.
June, 6. 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 — Sago — Sage — Olives — Mus-
tard — 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.

ALSO,

On hand, Koa Shingles, good quality
Koa Lumber,
20,000 lbs. Sandwich Island arrow
root.

Honolulu, June 6, 1840. f

LADD & Co.

Have for sale.

100 Tons Sugar,
20,000 Galls. Molasses,
2,000 Do. Syrup,
60 Pr. Ox Bows,
1 Case Riding Saddles,
1 do Paint Brushes,
4 Casks Tin Ware ass'd,
6 Kegs Cooper's Rivets,
2 Tons Steel, ass'd,
15 Cooking Stoves,
14 Coils Lead Pipe,
2 Tons Zinc,
600 lbs. Brass Kettles,
15 Half bbls. Coal Tar,
20 Chal. Coal,
100 Coils Cordage,
200 lbs Sewing Twine,
20 Bolts Canvass,
60 Kegs Paint, ass'd,
1 Case German Tumblers,
10 Kegs Tobacco,

Honolulu, June 6, 1840. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Copper Riveted and Iron Bound
Leather Traveling Trunk. Also, An
Excellent English Fowling Piece.

Apply to L. H. ANTHON.

June 9, 1840.

tf.

10,000 Coral Stone,
50 Piles Lime Stone,
100 Cords Wood,
400 bbls. Salt,
2,000 lbs. Arrow Root,
50 Bbls. Beans,
20 " Corn,

For Sale by LADD & Co.
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