

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. J. JARVES, Editor.

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COMMUNICATED.

The Dialect of Samoa, (the Navigator's Islands,) compared with the Malay. By T. Heath, Manono, Samoa.

The readers of this journal are aware that the question, "Whence originated the Polynesian tribes?" is one to which its readers attach some measure of importance. That the numerous groups of the Pacific had a common origin, is evident from the similarity of their dialects. Article 6, of the *H. Spectator*, for July, 1838, and article 2, in the number for January, 1839, afford specimens of this similarity. Every one who is conversant with two or more dialects can furnish abundant examples of the same kind. The writer of this has compared the Samoan dialect with the Tonga, Hawaiian, Tahitian, Harvey Islands and New Zealand, and with brief specimens of a few others, and finds multitudes of words radically the same in them all, each having, at the same time, its own peculiarities. The Samoan has the *t* or a slight guttural where others have the *k*, yet the latter sound is substituted by many of the natives for the *t*. It has also the nasal where others have the *n*; the *s* or *f* where others have the *h* and the *l* instead of the *r*.

On this general similarity, however, we do not intend now to dwell, but to institute a comparison of the Samoan (as a specimen) and the Malay. The most tenable hypothesis yet advanced certainly is that which supposes the Polynesians to have migrated from the parts where the Malay language is spoken, and has, for ages, prevailed. It is of little consequence to our enquiry whether Java, or Sumatra, or the Malayan Peninsula, was the primitive cradle of that race. "The language," (says Mr. Marsden,) prevails throughout a very extensive portion of what is vaguely termed the East Indies, including the southern part of the peninsula beyond the Ganges, now bearing the name of the Malayan Peninsula, together with the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and innumerable others,"... "as far to the eastward as the Moluccas, to the southward as the island of Timor, and to the northward as the Philippines." This he calls "Hither Polynesia," to distinguish it from further Polynesia, by which he designates the numerous islands eastward of New Guinea. So that he makes the whole one immense nation.

Of the similarity of the dialects prevalent in "Hither Polynesia," Mr. M. says he had the most abundant proof from various vocabularies and other documents in his possession; and the fact appears evident from the specimens published by him in his "History of Sumatra," and miscellaneous works, by Sir S. Raffles, in his "History of Java," by Dr. Richards in his "Physical History of Mankind," and by others.

Of the family likeness of the Hither Polynesian and Further Polynesian, some specimens are given by Mr. Davies in the *H. Spectator* for Jan. 1839. With the far greater number of the Malay words he has there given, the Samoan has corresponding ones. In some instances also, the resemblances here are nearer than his examples. The same may be said of the list of some sixty words given in Marinier's "Tonga Islands," and of like speci-

mens published by others. But it is supposed that "the modern Malay differs much from the Polynesian... in its general construction." This is a very important point. This difference, it has been conjectured, may have arisen from the accessions to the Malay from the Sanscrit and Arabic.

But, although it was certain that many Hindu and Arabic words have been adopted, together with the alphabet of the latter, it does not follow that any such alteration of the general construction has taken place, as that alluded to. It has been chiefly in words, seldom in grammatical construction, that alterations have been effected in corresponding cases. But let us compare the Malay of Mr. Marsden's Grammar and Dictionary with one or more of the "Further Polynesian" dialects, which, in future, shall be designated simply "the Polynesian." The writer has only a very limited acquaintance with the Malay, derived from Mr. Marsden's publications. These are his chief authorities, and all the subsequent quotations, not otherwise acknowledged, are taken from that gentleman's Malay Grammar.

To be continued.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce for June, 1840.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED

The long mooted geographical problem of a North Western Passage to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic, is at length solved: there is such a passage. The honor of this discovery belongs to Messrs. Dease and Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1837, and again in 1838, they attempted to complete the exploration of the Northern shore of this Continent, by descending Coppermine River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean, in long. about 110 West, and from its mouth proceeding Eastward until they should arrive at the Westernmost point reached by explorers from the Atlantic. In both years they skirted along a great extent of coast, though much impeded by ice, but failed to accomplish the grand object of their pursuit. Now at length their perseverance has been rewarded. They have ascertained that Boothia is an island, and that it is separated from the main-land by a strait from three to ten miles wide, which connects the Gulf of Boothia, (partially explored by Captain Ross) with the Arctic Ocean, in about lat. 63 33, and lon. 98 19. The entire passage from the mouth of the Coppermine River to the Atlantic, extending near 50 degrees of longitude, lies to the Southward of lat. 59. But we will not detain our readers from their narrative. After descending Coppermine River, with their party, they reached Cape Franklin on the night of 20th July last, and rounded Cape Alexander on the 28th, in doing which, they encountered great peril from a violent head wind and drifting ice. The narrative proceeds as follows:

From Cape Alexander, situate in lat. 68 deg. 56 min. North, long. 106 deg. 40 min. W., to another remarkable point in lat. 68 deg. 33 min. N., long. 98 deg. 10 min. W., the Arctic coast may be comprised in one spacious bay, stretching as far South as lat. 67 deg. 40 min., before it turns off abruptly northward to the last mentioned position. This vast sweep, of which but an inconsiderable portion was seen by Mr. Simpson last year, is indented by an endless succession of minor bays, separated from one another by long narrow projecting points of land, enclosing an incalculable number of islands.

From this description it will be evident that our route was an extremely intricate

one, and the duties of the survey most harassing; but, whilst perplexed beyond measure in finding our way through these labyrinths, we derived great advantage from the protection afforded by the islands from the crushing force of the seaward ice, and the weather was generally clear. In fact, the most serious detention caused by ice on this part of the voyage, was from the 1st to the 5th of August, on a point that jutted out beyond the insular chain. White Bear Point, as it was called, lies in lat. 68 deg. 7 min. 35 sec. N., long. 103 deg. 36 min. 45 sec. W., variation 54 deg. 45 min. E. These bays and masses of islands present a distinct succession of geological features which can be best illustrated by our series of specimens of rocks that compose this wild and barren coast. Vestiges of Esquimaux, mostly old, were met with wherever we landed. They appear to subsist in single families, or very small parties, and to travel inland for the deer hunt in the month of June, not returning to their sealing islands till the ice sets fast in October. A river twice the size of the Coppermine, which falls into the lat. 68 deg. 2 min. N., long. 104 deg. 15 min. W., is much resorted to by rein deer and musk oxen in the summer season.

Finding the coast, as already remarked, trending northerly from the bottom of the great bay. We expected nothing less than to be carried round Cape Felix of Capt. James Ross, contrary to the conjecture hazarded by Mr. Simpson in his narrative of last year's journey. On the evening of the 10th August, however, (at the point already given,) we suddenly opened a strait running in to the southward of east, where the rapid rush of the tide scarcely left a doubt of the existence of an open sea leading to the mouth of Back's Great Fish River. This strait is ten miles wide at either extremity, but contracts to three in the centre. Even that narrow channel is much encroached upon by high single islands, but there is deep water in the middle throughout.

The 12th of August was signalized by the most terrific thunder storm we have ever witnessed in these regions. Next day it blew roughly from the westward, with a very dense cold fog, but we ran rapidly south-east, passed Point Richardson and Point Ogle of Sir George Back, and continued on till the darkness of the night and the increasing gale drove us ashore beyond Point Pechell. The storm shifted to the north-east, and lasted till the 16th, when we directed our course, with flags flying, to the Montreal Islands. On its northern side our people, guided by Mackay, soon found a deposite made among the rocks by some of Sir George Back's party, but, as Mackay seemed to think, without that Officer's knowledge. It contained two bags of pemican, and a quantity of cocoa and chocolate, all perfectly rotten, besides an old tin vasculum, and two or three other trivial articles, of which we took possession as memorials of our having breakfasted on the identical spot where the tent of our gallant though less successful precursor stood on his return from Point Ogle to the Great Fish River that very day five years before.

The arduous duty we had, in 1836, undertaken to perform, was thus fully accomplished; and the length and difficulty of the route back to the Coppermine

would have amply justified our immediate return. We had all suffered more or less from the want of fuel, and the deprivation of warm food, and the prospects grew more cheerless as the cold weather stole on apace; but having already ascertained the separation of Boothia from the American continent, on the western side of the Great Fish River, we determined not to desist till we had settled its relation thereto on the eastern side also. A fog which had come on dispersed towards evening, and unfolded a full view of the picturesque shores of the estuary. Far to the southward Victoria Headland stood forth so clearly defined, that we instantly recognized it by Sir George Back's exquisite drawing. Cape Beaufort we almost seemed to touch, and with the telescope we were able to discern a continuous line of high land as far round as north-east, about two points more northerly than Cape Hay, the extreme eastern point seen by Sir George Back.

The traverse to the furthest visible land occupied six hours' unremitting labor at the oar, and the sun rising on the 17th, when we scaled the bluff and singularly shaped Rocky Cape, to which our course had been directed. It stands in lat. 68 deg. 3 min. 56 sec. N., lon. 94 deg. 35 min. W. The azimuth compass, by Jones, settled exactly in the true meridian, and agreed with two others, by the same maker, placed on the ground. From our proximity to the magnetic pole, the compass had latterly been of little or no use; but this was of the less consequence, as the astronomical observations were very frequent. The dip of the needle, which at Thunder Cove, (12th August) was 89 deg. 29. min. 35 sec., had here decreased to 89 deg. 16. min. 40 sec. N. This bold promontory, where we lay wind-bound till the 19th, was named Cape Britannia, in remembrance of our glorious country. On the beetling rock that sheltered our encampment from the sea, and forms the most conspicuous object on all this part of the coast, we erected a conical pile of ponderous stones, 14 feet high, that, if not pulled down by the natives, may defy the rage of a thousand storms. In it was placed a sealed bottle, containing a sketch of our proceedings, and possession was taken of our extensive discoveries in the name of Victoria I, amidst the firing of guns, and the enthusiastic cheers of the whole party.

On the 19th, the gale shifted from N. E. to E. S. E. and after crossing a fine bay, due east, with no small toil and danger, the coast bent away northeast, which enabled us to effect a run of forty miles. Next day the wind resumed its former direction, and after pulling against it all the morning among the shoals and breakers, and gaining only three miles, we were obliged to take refuge in the mouth of a small river.

From a limestone ridge, about a league inland, we obtained a view of some very remote blue land in the north-east quarter, in all probability one of the southern promontories of Boothia. Two considerable islands lay far in the offing, and others, high and distant, stretched from E. to E. N. E.

Our view of the low main shore was confined to five miles in an easterly direction, after which it appeared to turn off greatly to the right. We could, there-

fore, scarcely doubt our having arrived at that large gulf uniformly described by the Esquimaux as containing many islands, and with numerous indentations stretching down southward till it approaches within forty miles of Repulse and Wager Bays. The exploration of such a gulf, which was the main object of the Terror's ill-starred voyage, would necessarily demand the whole time and energies of another expedition, having a starting or retreating point much nearer to the scene of operations than Great Bear Lake; and it was quite evident to us that any further foolhardy perseverance could only lead to the loss of the great object already attained, together with that of the whole party. We must here be allowed to express our admiration of Sir John Ross's extraordinary escape from this neighborhood, after the protracted endurance of our ships, unparalleled in arctic story. The mouth of the stream, which bounded the last career of our admirable little boats and received their name, lies in lat. 68 deg. 2 min. 27 sec. N., long. 97 deg. 2 min. W.; variation of the compass, 16 deg. 20 min. W. The strong wind that had forbidden our advance, gave wings to our retreat.

The same night, the 20th of August, we landed once more at Cape Britannia, and next morning we crossed the inland direct to Point Pechell, with a heavy sea. On the 22d we explored a long narrow bay on the west side of Point Ogle, which extends to the 68th parallel of latitude. The north wind blew roughly, with sharp frost, and next day we got no farther than Richardson. Thence we crossed over on the 24th, to what had from the continent appeared like two islands, but which we rightly conjectured to form part of the southern shore of Boothia, or, to speak with greater precision, of that land on which stands Cape Felix of Capt. James Ross. This shore we had the satisfaction of tracing for about sixty miles till it turned up to the north, in lat. 68 deg. 41 min. 16 sec. N., lon. 98 deg. 22 min. W. Only fifty-seven miles from Ross's Pillar the dip of the needle was 89 deg. 28 min. 45 sec. N., the magnetic pole bearing N. N. E., distance ninety miles. The variation, as shown by the azimuth compass and the horizontal bar needle, was 45 deg. east. The objects seen on this coast are easily enumerated—a low uninteresting limestone tract, abounding nevertheless in reindeer, musk oxen, and old native encampments. To the westward a good deal of ice appeared, and vast numbers of snow-geese passed high overhead in long triangular flights, bound for milder skies.

Whilst engaged in taking observations, our men constructed another durable memorial of our discoveries, which was saluted in the usual manner. Then, recrossing the strait on the 25th, we resumed for some time our outward route, only keeping more along the seaward verge of the islands, so as to shape a straighter course.

The weather, from being threatening and unsettled, soon became unequivocally severe. On the 29th of August, a snow-storm began, that lasted for seven days, during four days of which we were fixed to a single spot by the violence of the N. W. gales; while the frost was so keen, that the pools among the rocks on which we lay became solid enough to bear up a man. A more moderate interval succeeded this fierce outbreak. Quitting the continent again, at the large river already mentioned, we struck N. N. W., for an extensive island, twenty-two miles off, which we coasted N. W. for twenty miles; and, shortly before sunset, on the 6th of September, stood out thence due N. for the nearest point of Victoria Land, which proved equally distant. We have never seen any thing more brilliant than the phosphoric gleaming of the waves when

darkness set in. The boats seemed to cleave a flood of molten silver; and the spray, dashed from their bows before the fresh breeze, fell back like showers of diamonds into the deep. It was a cold night, and when we at last made the land, cliffs, faced with eternal ice, obliged us to run on for a couple of leagues before we could take the shore with safety. The coast of Victoria Land, which we explored for upwards of 150 miles, is incomparably the boldest we have met with in these seas. Often, near the shore, no bottom could be found with thirty-five fathoms of line; and the cerulean blue color of the water everywhere indicated a profound depth. There are several noble bays, the largest of which, N. W. of Cape Alexander, is twenty miles wide, and equally deep, backed by snow-clad mountains. It attains to 69 deg. 40 min. N., the highest latitude of this voyage. At length we reached the extreme point seen by Mr. Simpson from Cape Franklin in 1838, where the coast of this large country begins again to trend northward of west, Cape Barrow lying by computation S. S. W., distant fifty miles. On the 10th September, we crossed this magnificent strait, with a strong E. S. E., or side wind, and a rough sea, in which our gallant boats, old and worn out as they were, acquitted themselves beyond our most sanguine hopes. Our return from Cape Barrow was miserably retarded by furious N. W. winds, and severe stress of weather. Winter permanently set in on the 15th September; and next day, to the undisguised joy of the whole party, we re-entered the Coppermine River, after by far the longest voyage ever performed in boats on the Polar Sea. Leaving one of our little craft, together with the remains of the pemican (which through age and long exposure was become quite mouldy,) and various other articles, as a prize to the first Esquimaux who may visit the Bloody Fall, we ascended the river with our double crew in four days, abandoned our tents, and every thing but absolute necessaries, crossed the barren grounds, up to the knees in snow, having unluckily left our snow-shoes on the coast, and safely reached Fort Confidence at dusk on the 24th. The fisheries had failed sooner than ever and we had good reason to congratulate ourselves on not being doomed to pass a third winter within the Arctic Circle.

After settling with the Indians, liberally rewarding the most deserving, and supplying all with ammunition gratuitously, we took our departure on the evening of the 26th, in two inland batteaux; one belonged to the expedition, the other came from Fort Simpson, sixteen days before our arrival.

Our passage of Great Bear Lake was most boisterous and inclement. In crossing the body of the Lake, and other considerable traverses, our boats, with every thing in them, and even the very clothes on our backs became converted into shapeless masses and concretions of ice. It was high time for us to escape from Great Bear Lake, for the temperature, which was at 4 deg. below zero, when we landed at the head of the river, on the evening of the 4th of October, fell 10 deg. lower in the course of the night, and the next day we descended the rapid stream in the very midst of the driving ice. On entering the Mackenzie, we experienced a temporary mitigation of this excessive cold; but we should most assuredly have stuck fast above Fort Norman, had not the northern gales again rose in their strength, and while they shattered and dispersed the rapidly forming ice, enabled us to stand the current under close-reefed sails. At noon, on the 14th of October, after forcing our way, with no small risk, through the torrent of ice forced out by the rivers of the mountains, we reached this place, [Fort Simpson,]

and were cordially welcomed by our valuable friend, Chief Trader M'Pherson, who had for some time, given up all hopes of our arrival.

Most of our people are still afflicted with acute pains and swellings in the limbs, caused by cold and exposure; and we are assured by Mr. M'Pherson, that he has never known or heard of so early or vigorous a commencement of winter in Mackenzie's River. On the other hand, so fine a spring as that of 1839, seldom visits these frozen regions; and to this favoring circumstance, under Providence, ought our signal success to be partly ascribed.

October 30—The state of the ice at length enables us to despatch couriers to Slave Lake. In the meantime, Gov. Simpson's highly valued letter of the 17th of June, which unfortunately missed us in our way hither, has cast up over land. We rejoice in having anticipated the Russian expedition, and secured to our country and the Company the indisputable honor of discovering the North-west Passage, which has been an object of search to all maritime nations for three centuries. When our expedition was planned at Norway house, in 1836, it was confidently expected that Sir George Black would have achieved the survey of the Gulf of Boothia with the Terror's boats, and that our meeting at the mouth of the Great Fish River would have left no blank in the geography of northern America. That officer's failure, the exhaustion of our men and means, and the necessity of a new wintering ground, render a fresh expedition indispensable for the examination of the Gulf of Boothia, the circuit of which to the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, according to the Esquimaux accounts, cannot be less than 400 or 500 miles. It only remains for us to recommend to your approbation the plan proposed by Mr. Simpson to perfect this interesting service; which as he had no wish to avail himself of the leave of absence granted, he is prepared to follow up whenever the limited means required are placed at his disposal.

We have the honor to be your most obedient humble servants,
PETER W. DEASE,
THOMAS SIMPSON.

To the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of the Hudson's Bay, Co., London.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1840.

We have seen that the first impulse of the Polynesian savages towards the whites, was to possess themselves of their property. Ignorant of their power and heedless of consequences, their avaricious desires led them at once to assault and plunder. The navigators who first became acquainted with these islanders, were generally men of character, seeking fortune and reputation, by their adventurous voyages. Many were commanders of national expeditions. Policy, interest and humanity alike prompted them to secure the good will of the natives, and we rarely meet with an exception to such a course. The names of Wallis, Cook, Vancouver, La Prouse, and Wilson need but be mentioned, to confirm this assertion. At times indeed, unprovoked and treacherous attacks compelled them to severe but necessary measures of retaliation, but they were conducted in such a manner as to subserve at once the design of justice, and to forcibly impress upon the natives, the power of their visitors, and promptness to punish any aggressions. The difference in warfare, the distinction made between the guilty and innocent, the forbearance shown to the helpless non-combatants, and the care taken of the wounded, could not but produce favorable results in their minds. Useful advice for their future conduct was also freely given, presents judiciously bestowed, and the natural resources of their countries enhanced by the introduction of valuable plants and an-

imals. A desire for foreign productions was awakened, which could be gratified only through those whose intellectual superiority they were thus unconsciously acknowledging. In this manner they acquired the principles of a new policy, and learned that their true interest lay in maintaining a fair commerce with the strangers. Other vessels soon flocked to their shores, and articles of foreign manufacture were exchanged for the products of their soil. Their newly awakened wants were thus gratified, and instead of meeting the white man as a foe, they greeted him as a friend. Such was their first step towards civilization.

After a short time, some few adventurers, attracted by the love of licence, and the natural pleasantness of the climate, left their ships, and took up their residence on shore, where they exercised an important influence over the natives. They were, indeed, generally of the lowest class,—in the words of Byron,

"Men without country, who too long estranged,
Had found no native home, or found it changed,
And, half uncivilized, preferred the cave
Of some soft savage, to the uncertain wave."

But it should be kept in mind that any person born and educated in a civilized country, however low he may be sunk in vice and ignorance, must be superior to these savages, both in moral sentiments and cultivation. There have probably few, if any white men, ever landed among these islands, who would not feel and express a horror of the customs of human sacrifice, child-murder, cannibalism and other atrocities practised by the natives. The most frequent charge brought against them, is their unbounded licentiousness. But it should be remembered that the natives were in this respect already sunk to the lowest depths of degradation, and though these men might conform to the customs of the country, they could add nothing to the prevalent vice. Indeed, we may suppose that its grossest forms would soon disgust them, and we rarely find one so utterly lost to the associations of early life, as not by his conduct, to at least set a better example in this respect. We find many among all the islands, living with but one wife, and particularly at this time it is but justice to say, that those who have intermarried with the aboriginal females, are doing much to elevate their character, and hasten civilization.

The lowest class would perhaps exercise at first the most influence over the natives, because in other habits and propensities, they were so nearly on a level with them. Consequently the latter would be more forcibly impressed by their remonstrances. The whites, moreover, would generally attach themselves to some powerful chief, of energetic character, who by their assistance would make himself master of the group, and thus of course put a natural end to their savage warfare, with all its horrid results. As there would probably be some mechanics among them, who would find a profit in the exercise of their skill, the natives would gradually become acquainted with the simplest of the arts, which the chiefs, for their own profit, would require them to learn and practise. A gradual but perceptible improvement in their dwellings, culture of lands, and clothing, would also take place. And this would be the second step in their progress towards civilization.

When it was once known that life and property were safe in any island, and that it afforded an opportunity of acquiring wealth, adventurers of a higher rank, men of education and character, would make their appearance. The natives would now begin to acquire a notion of the manners, style of living, and employments of enlightened nations. The chiefs would be the first to feel the influence of this example, and to adopt the new customs, and from them the taste would descend and spread among the common people; the latter, moreover, perceiving that their chiefs were treated by the foreigners

with a kind of careless superiority, would gradually lose much of that slavish awe of them, which is one of the chief obstacles to their improvement. A general desire would be felt for a better form of government, and an education which might raise them to an equality with the visitors. They would naturally apply to them for some light on the subject, and would receive from them many hints of great importance. For the observation which we made before will apply here with much greater force, that however weak and licentious many of these foreigners may be, they would still be, in every respect, far superior to the barbarians around them.

Capt. Varney, of the Thomas Perkins, brings us files of papers up to June 17th, and from which we extract largely.

Queen Victoria is reported to be in a delicate situation."

The remains of Napoleon are about being conveyed from St. Helena to Paris. All France is wild on this occasion with enthusiastic excitement. The Prince De Joinville is to have command of the Frigate which will be employed to convey the remains to France.

A very spirited meeting, at which Earl Stanhope presided, took place in London, April 24th—in which resolutions deprecating the war with China were adopted. Both the English and American prints unite in loudly condemning the acts which have led to this result, and predict that a contest with the Chinese will by no means prove a light affair. For an exceedingly interesting article upon this subject, see the London Quarterly Review, for May.

Gen. Morazan, in Central America, has been completely defeated, and Gen. Carrera will succeed him as President. Gen. Santa Cruz was again Dictator of Bolivia, and has declared war against Peru.

Business remains dull, and goods of every description are exceedingly low.

Fire.—On Saturday night last a thatched house was destroyed by fire on the upper street.

By the Julia from Sydney, we learn that two French frigates with an emigrant ship had arrived at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Gov. Hobson had called upon the Commodore, who refused to recognise his authority—which circumstance would probably lead to a difficulty, as the French like the English claim large tracts of land by right of purchase from the natives.

Having received sufficient encouragement of late to defray the expenses of printing and publishing the paper, we shall continue it for one year. We are conscious of its many defects, but they are mostly of such a nature that only the incurrence of increased expense can obviate, and that can only be met by an enlarged subscription.

Typographical errors cannot altogether be avoided, as much of the type-setting is done by natives who are unacquainted with the English language. We must beg the aid and indulgence of our readers for the future, while we shall make every effort to enlarge the usefulness and increase the interest of the journal.

The Annual Examination of the scholars of the Oahu Charity School, took place on the 25th. There was a full attendance of scholars and visitors, and the pupils acquitted themselves much to the credit of their teachers. For an account of this excellent institution, we refer to an article in one of our late numbers, by Rev. R. Armstrong.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels, Peru and Chile, 700 tons each, will leave London for Valparaiso and Callao, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the first of June, so says the London Times, of May 6, 1840. These vessels will be soon followed by others, to form a line of packets from

Valparaiso to Panama, touching at all the intermediate ports. They carry surgeons, and have elegantly furnished accommodations. A more pleasant route for those who wish to return home, cannot be presented than the above, proceeding from here to Tahiti, thence to Valparaiso.

Antarctic Voyage.—A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave our shores in June.—This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants. We need not add that we wish it all the success that so spirited an undertaking so signally merits.—London paper.

Valparaiso, March 23, 1840.

I take the liberty to inform you of a dangerous shoal discovered by Captain Coffin, of the whale ship Benjamin Rush of Warren, R. I. on the 11th July, 1839.

Coffin Shoal by good observation, was discovered in lat 10 26 S. long 176 35 30 W. soundings were had in 7 fathom and coral rocks were soon a quarter of a mile from the ship, even with the water's edge. It appeared to extend in length north and south 15 miles, and in breadth east and west about 3 miles, with the appearance of many dangers even with the water's edge.

The above reef is not to be found in book or chart.—Philadelphia Ex. Book.

It is with heart-felt satisfaction we find that the delicate and difficult question of our Northeastern Boundary, is, in all probability, adjusted. It appears, that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. John's the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. John's, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about a million of dollars.

N. Y. Journal of Com. May 21, 1840.

DIED on the night of the 12th of June, at New York, in the 70th year of his age, Daniel Wheeler, a minister of the Society of Friends, formerly of Yorkshire, England, and late of St. Petersburg, Russia.

For the Polynesian.

Mr. Editor,—Sorry you were not present at Picnic given on 12th inst., at Mrs. Hannah Holmes's country seat by the Officers of the Exploring Squadron. Splendid affair. Room converted into a beautiful pavilion, decorated with flags of all nations—arrangement highly creditable to the taste of the Managers. Two long tables set out in a manner that might excite envy in a Apicius. Profusion of every luxury the Islands afford. Luaued dog included, (numbers by the way, went the whole hog upon this national dish.) Company assembled about 5, P. M. Tents erected outside house for accommodation of ladies—quite tasteful—looked like a country muster in New England—benches—booths, &c., &c. 'Glasses sparkle on the board,' &c. Ladies and gentlemen promenading—quest of privacy—shadowy trees—purling stream and all that—quite rural—several little flirtations going on—(strange, people will intrude on such occasions)—all stopped by summons to table. Several unexpected changes of partners about this time—some ladies rather ungallantly cut—some gentlemen looking rather as if. Glad of it—hate monopolies—sat down about 200. "Beautiful is it not?"—'Delightful'—'nothing like this in Honolulu before,' &c., from the ladies—gentlemen assent of course. Coup d'oeil when all were seated really fine. Beauty, fashion, and all that. Pity the bachelors—heads of some married men a little turned. Saw Gov. Kekuanaoa and Haalilio—official dignity giving way to satisfaction. Lots of sentiments—Capt. Hudson rapped bachelors rather hard—insinuated that ladies were imbued with revolutionary spirit—(wonder what he meant?) Reports flying in all directions about this time—number of challenges resulting from them.—General hilarity—bursts of enthusiasm, and so on. Baked dog—thought delicious by some—Governor suspicious of its being pig in disguise—no mistake though—after dinner promenade again more private—moon not up yet—bad plan leaving benches under trees—people will fall over them—after dinner music recalled the promenaders about 8 o'clock—waltzing, cotillions, reels, etc.—heard some one speak of the ladies "wipping

it on the light fantastic toe"—thought it the most original remark of the evening—dancing kept up with great spirit for a couple of hours—native mats not calculated to call out the "poetry of motion." General rush about ten to witness the ascension of a Montgolfier Balloon—intense excitement—spirits rapidly evaporating—found that ventilators were no improvement in the construction of balloons. Spirits of the projector rising in proportion to demand—no go—and now a bubble burst—balloon vanished in a blaze of glory—practical illustrations of "words that burn." Eloquent address from the projector—evident that he went up though his machine broke down—hurrah! well done Doctor! and so forth—Dancing again—music—mirth and wine—several songs by amateurs—professional singers all indisposed—Hornpipes by several gentlemen—great applause—all eclipsed however by one of the 'Tars of the Vincennes'—showed that some folks could do some things as well as some other folks—James Crow, Esq., jumped with his usual grace—Dancing till midnight—ladies retired amid general regret—supper—more songs—walk outside—servants and natives—discovered that a Hawaiian can eat something besides fish and poi—High life below stairs—ride home with ladies—philosophize—return—gentlemen waltzing together—turncoats making their appearance—wreck of matter approaching—break up about 1, A. M., with unbounded expressions of mutual good will—Owen's system in favor—community of property having many advocates—hats, caps, and coats outside of new owners—owners outside of other people's horses—ride home by moonlight very pleasant—so cool. Friday morning—Jews seen by several persons—masquerading probably—more heads turned—various definitions of Pic-nic—all agree that it was the most delightful affair in the world—long to be remembered—never to be forgotten—and all that sort of thing. Scribbled these notes in great haste—no time to fill outline—ought to have been there yourself—sorry I can't make it JINGLE.

For the Polynesian.

To J. P. C.

Your parting lines, no doubt were sweet,
"To her, for whom?" they all "were meant;"
But think how sad, we must have felt,
For whom, alas! they were not "meant."

Such clusters rare, quite out of reach;
To envious eyes, could not seem sweet.
Oh why, expose to public view,
What's meant for one, pray tell me true.

Were they too pretty, did you think?
To lie concealed in some dark chink,
Like flowers, which bloom in some wild dell;
And of whose beauties, none can tell.

No danger, sure, of such a fate;
They ne'er would die unknown;
To woman's vanity, leave that;
And not expose your own.

XANTHIPPE.

Our readers will be somewhat surprised to find Xanthippe among the muses, but poetical favors are so rarely received, that we are grateful even for the smallest. We insert the above (though we must confess its merits are beyond our ken) with the hope that those who are more intimate with the nine sisters, will fully appreciate its mystic charms. For ourselves we cry quarter, and leave J. P. C. and Xanthippe to make as comfortable a match as they choose.

A CARD.

The undersigned desires to offer the sincere acknowledgements of a grateful heart to the members of this Foreign community, —and the Commander and Officers of the Exploring Expedition — and to the Masters of vessels in port, for the repeated and unexpected acts of substantial kindness which, during the past few weeks, they have poured in upon himself and upon his family. It is all he has to offer;—it is all that is necessary to offer, though before leaving this chosen field of his labors, from which the Providence of God is about to remove him, and before breaking up the attachments and associations of friendship which have rendered this place a "Home" to him indeed, he must be allowed to express the fervent wish and prayer, that He, whose promise it is, 'That they who water others, shall themselves also be watered,' may confer upon them blessings abundantly, in all the private and public relations of life, and crown all with those which are eternal, and, therefore, "far better."
JOHN DIELL.

Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1840.

DIED, on the 30th Nov., Wahinemaikai, wife of Capt. Kapihi, foster brother of His Majesty Kamehameha III., aged 25 years.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 20, Br. Brig Julia, Campbell, from Sydney, via Tahiti.

" 23, Am. Brig Thomas Perkins, Varney, 151 days from New York.

SAILED.

" 20, Bark Elizabeth, Coan, to cruise.

" 23, Ship Ohio, Coffin, for home.

" 26, Ship Hero, Joy, for home.

Sept. 3, Bark Flora, Spring, hence, arrived at Tahiti. All well.

The person who has taken from the the Store of Mr. Greenway, a Folio Volume of Plates belonging to La Perouse's Voyage, will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Office of the American Consul without delay.

Nov. 26, 1840.

SUGAR MILLS

With Wooden Rollers, for sale at a low price, by

LADD & Co.

Honolulu, Nov. 23.

tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Waimea, Kauai, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons who have claims upon the estate of said Williams, are likewise requested to present the same for adjustment at this place.

SAMUEL WHITNEY, Exec.

Waimea, Kauai, Nov. 6, 1840. 6w.

To Sell or Let.

The Dwelling House and Premises, owned by Mr. E. SULLIVAN, and pleasantly situated next to those of the Rev. John Diell, in a retired part of the town. Attached to them is a stable, good adobe cook-house, two grass houses, an excellent well of water, &c. All in good repair. Possession given immediately.

For terms apply to the owner.

E. SULLIVAN.

Honolulu, Nov. 28, 1840.

NOTICE.

B. & H. JACKSON, Black-Smiths, have taken a Shop on the premises of Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, where they intend carrying on Blacksmithing in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage.

B. & H. JACKSON.

Honolulu, Oct. 31, 1840.

6w.

For Valparaiso and Tahiti.

The Bark DON QUIXOTE, J. PATY, Master, will sail for the above Ports soon (after making one trip to the Windward Islands) for freight or passage please apply to HENRY PATY & Co.

November 19, 1840.

tf.

B. PITMAN & SON,

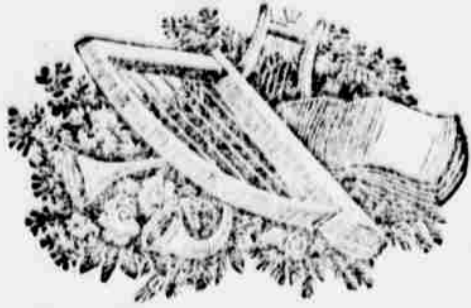
Have for sale,

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

September 12, 1840.

tf.

POETRY.



"RETURNING A STOLEN RING."
BY C. SHERRY.

"Well, lady, take again the ring,
To deck that lily hand of thine,
And with it take the gift I bring
To lay on beauty's golden shrine.

"With every joy and pleasure gay,
May all thine hours roll swift along,
And life in beauty glide away,
Like the rich cadence of a song.

"May friendship shed its gentle rays,
To make the path before thee bright;
And love serenely gild thy days,
With a more deep and brilliant light.

"And in that future happy time,
Thine earlier friends perchance forgot,
Say wilt thou read this careless rhyme,
And him who wrote remember not?

"Remember not! and can it be
That joyous memories ever die?
That all my heart can feel for thee
Is but a lightly whispered sigh?

"Ay, it is written on our lot,
That lot so varied, dark, and strange,
To meet, to pass, and be forgot,
In painful and perpetual change.

"But dash this idle gloom away,
And be again the gay and free;
Thou must not to thy dying day,
Forget this stolen ring and me?"

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 Flannel—English Chintz—Chally Dresses—Pelerine and Scarfs—Black, Green and White Veils—Fine Cambrie Muslins—Check—Tape—Muslins—Sprig and Mull Muslins—Bishop Lawns—Ladies' Silk Gloves—Black Crape—Pink Crape—Petticoat Robes—Silk Cord—Men and women's Hosiery—India Rubber Suspenders—Cotton Suspenders—Worsted Suspenders—Bed Ticking—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; Sail Needles; Cross-cut and Pit Saw Files; Door, Chest and Armor Locks; Shovels; Sauce Pans; Try Pans; Razors; Spoke Shavers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jewsharps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares; Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons; Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes; Currier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigris; Chrome Yellow and Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Spirits Turpentine; 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; Champagne; Cider; London Porter; Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes; Peppermint; Swain's Panacea; Molasses Gates.

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

For Sale.

- 5 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Cotton, Nashua Mills.
- 8 bales 1-4 Brown Cotton, Tremont do.
- 3 bales $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Cambrie.
- 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.
- 3 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.

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-partnership under the firm of
E. & H. GRIMES,
for the transaction of Mercantile Business.
ELIAB GRIMES,
HIRAM GRIMES.
Honolulu, March 21, 1840.

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

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

HENRY PATY & Co.,

Have for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash, approved credit, or barter, a great variety of merchandise, including.

DRY GOODS.

Silk, — Cambrics, — Gingham, — Drillings, — Tickings, — Osnaburghs, — Merino, Cheneille, Thibet and Cotton Shawls, — Silk, Merino, and Cotton 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, — Needles — 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 Mortice 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 Buche—Epsom Salts—Calcined Magnesia—Opodeldoc—Oil Spruce—Essences—Cephalic and Maccaboy Snuff—Stoughton's Elixir.

PROVISIONS.

Flour—Beef,—Ship Bread—Cod Fish—Mackerel—Tea—Sugar—California Beans—Pickles—Salad Oil—Vinegar—Arrow Root—Corn—Potatoes.

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 Cabooes—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 Exchange on the United States, England, France or Russia.
Honolulu, May 28, 1840. tf.

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.

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 Hdks. 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. Belt Ribbons. Bed Ticking. Sailor Stripes. Black Hats. Men and women's Shoes. Brogans, and calf skin Boots and Pump White Shirts, with linen and grass cloth bosoms. 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 Hyson and Pouchong Teas. Sewing Silk. Blue and Yellow Nankins. White Grass Cloth. Crapes. Colored and Black Silk Hdks. Ribbons. Grass Cloth Clothing. Plain Grass Hdks. Muslin.

HARDWARE.

Shovels. Spades. Knives and Forks. Spoons. Jack Knives. Scissors. Pins. Needles. Gimblets. Padlocks. Butcher Knives. Hat Iron. 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. Steelyards. Fry Pans. Sauce Pans. Wrought and Cast Iron Tea Kettles. Bar Pans. Tea Trays. Jew's Harps. Razors. Hair Brushes. Axes. Spoke Shavers. Adzes. Jack Planes. Door Locks. Latches. Chest Locks. Sail Needles. Fish Hooks. Flints. Looking Glasses. Pistols. Fowling Pieces. Rifle. Iron Rivets. Brass Nails. Wire Stones. Socket Bolts. Brass Screws. Rim Lock. Screw and Pod Augers. Gunter's Scales. Powder Shot. Pig Lead. Gun Locks. Globe Lanterns. Coffee Roasters. Deck Lights.

STATIONERY.

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

LUMBER.

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

SUNDRIES.

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

B. PITMAN & SON,

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

Prints—Ginghams,—Brown Blue and white Cottons—Brown and Blue Cotton Drilling—Linen Drill—White Cambrie—Shirting Stripes—Hosiery—Suspenders—Bone Buttons—Wool yarn—Nankeens—Cotton and Linen Thread—Combs—Shoes—Shoe Blasting—Colored Pongee Hdks.—Nankeen Clothing—Colored Shirts, &c., &c. Sandwich Island Sugar and Molasses—Coffee—Hyson Skin Tea—Butter—Cheese, Flour—Corn Meal—Dried Apples—Raisins—Figs—Citron—Tamarinds—Preserves—Pickles—Nutmeg—Mace—Allspice—Cloves, Ginger—Honey—Sago—Sage—Olives—Mustard—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.

SAM AND MOW, BAKERS FROM CANTON.

Good people all—walk in and buy. Of Sam & Mow, good cake and 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, payable in advance; half year, Five Dollars; quarterly, 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 insertions, and 30 cents for each after insertion. Half square, \$1, 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. Terms of yearly advertising made known on application to the editor.