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THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1867.

Editor's Table.

**BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—
NINTH VOLUME.**

This is the third volume of the History of the American Revolution, and ninth of the general history of the United States. More than thirty years ago, while a student in college, we remember to have read Bancroft's first volume, and it has been our privilege to read the successive volumes as they have appeared at comparatively long intervals, or upon an average of about one volume in three or four years. This history has been Bancroft's life-work, but a noble work. During this long period he has freely participated in the stirring events and politics of the country, and frequently enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office. At one time he was Secretary of War, at another, Minister to England, and by the very last mail the report comes that he has been appointed Collector of the Port of Boston.

During his life, the idea that he was the historian of the United States does not appear to have been absent from his mind. While he has been writing the history of his country, that country has been growing in size. Thirty years ago, all those vast regions west of the Rocky Mountains were almost terra incognita. It was in 1836, we believe, when the Rev. Mr. Spaulding and Dr. Whitman,—with their heroic wives—crossed those mountains as Missionaries of the American Board. Those ladies were the first white women who had ever undertaken that perilous journey. Perhaps to Dr. Whitman, more than to any other human being, is our country indebted, for having

opened a pathway to the advancing troops of immigrants and secured for our country the rich valley of the Columbia River. The visit of Dr. Whitman to Washington, during the period of Mr. Webster's Secretaryship under President Tyler, resulted in most important events to Oregon and our country. When some future Bancroft shall write his country's history, due prominence and credit will be given to the murdered missionaries of Oregon! That same historian will not fail to hold up to deserved contempt and execration others who figured about that time in the affairs of Oregon.

We have perused the ninth volume of Bancroft with intense interest. It relates to the Declaration of Independence, and the military movements subsequent to that event, including, of course the narrative of the battle upon Long Island, the occupation of New York city by the British troops, the retreat of Washington through the Jerseys, the surrender of Burgoyne, and many other important military events. Not the least interesting portion of the volume relates to the correspondence between the various European Governments—including France, Russia, Spain, and various German kingdoms, respecting the new born Republic over the great waters of the Atlantic. Our narrow limits will not allow us to dwell upon this interesting topic, but we can most cordially recommend this volume to the careful perusal of the lovers of historical reading. When we finished reading this ninth volume of Bancroft, we felt somewhat as Dr. Johnson remarked that he felt when finishing reading Pilgrim's Progress, this is "one of the few books which every reader wishes had been longer." We have this consolation, however, Mr. Bancroft promises that shortly he will publish the tenth volume, which will complete the American Revolution. "For that volume" says Bancroft, "the materials are collected and arranged, and it will be completed and published without any unnecessary delay. A single document only had been wanting." But for this document he had sent to Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, and the French Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, had ordered a copy to be made from the archives of the French Government. When historians take such unwearied pains to verify their statements, well may their readers take delight in the perusal of their writings.

Early Reminiscences of the Late Judge Robertson;

Or, Extracts from a Sermon Preached at the Bethel, in Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, on the occasion of the Sudden Death of His Honor G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching."—LUKE xii : 17.

[The design of our Savior, in uttering the parable from which the text was selected, was to enforce the idea that man should be ever ready for the sudden coming of the Lord.

First.—The coming of the Lord (1) referred to his advent 1,800 years ago; (2.) His second coming to judge the world; and (3.) His coming at death.

Second.—Preparation for His coming at death. (1.) Possession of true piety. (2.) Habitual communion and fellowship with God; and (3.) Engagedness in His service.

Third.—Blessedness of those found prepared for the Lord's coming. (1.) They will enjoy the approbation of God; (2.) They will be found prepared to enter the rest of heaven; and (3.) Their blessedness will be eternal.]

The discussion of the above points omitted in printing.

I would now invite your attention, while I dwell briefly upon the life and character of one who has, in the prime of his manhood, and the midst of a career of eminent usefulness, been suddenly removed from the bosom of his family and the busy scenes of official life. The announcement of his death, so unexpected, gave a shock to this community, and the spontaneous closing of places of business indicated the esteem and respect which was entertained for the deceased. The Government in whose service he has so long been employed, and the community at large, have paid becoming respect to his memory. As it was my privilege to have become acquainted with him before that of any other person on these Islands, to have labored with him in various works of benevolence, and for ten years to have been his Pastor, while he officiated as Deacon of this Church during most of that period, I have felt that it would not be deemed unbecoming on my part to advert to his life and character, now that he has passed onward to the eternal world, beyond the influence of man's censure or praise. From my first acquaintance I regarded him as a young man of decided ability, and perfectly reliable. I formed this opinion almost immediately, and I rejoice that I was never

compelled to change my opinion. He brought no letters of introduction, but his honest face, modest demeanor and gentle manners impressed me so favorably, that I gave him a cordial welcome and the hearty assurance that I would do all in my power for him. I introduced him to merchants and officers of Government. It has always been a source of much gratification to my mind that he then appreciated my kindness, and never forgot it.

He arrived at Honolulu on the 30th of March, 1844, and hence spent about one-half of his life a resident on the Islands. Before landing, and before I had ever seen him, he wrote me a note, requesting the loan of some books for a cruise upon the Northwest Coast. (At this time he was on board the English ship *Peruvian*, Captain Brooks, of St. Johns, New Brunswick.) Accompanying the note he forwarded a few poetical effusions for publication. One of these was entitled "An Early Impression," but written at sea, and from it I quote as follows:

"How oft, when but a child, I've roamed
Among the tomb-stones gray,
And marked the records of the dead
Whose ashes round me lay.

"While viewing o'er the various throng
Of Adam's family there,
My heart, though young, would ponder deep,
And something say 'prepare.'

"Although since then, I've wandered far
O'er seas, and mountains high,
That inward voice hath ne'er been hushed,
'Prepare, for thou must die.'"

How pleasing to go, back to a very early period in his life, and recall an event like this. Such were the thoughts suggested to young Robertson's mind, from having in childhood and youth wandered among the graves of his Scottish ancestors. How forcibly do his musings remind one of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." In order to show that his musings at this period of life, were not the mere promptings of a fanciful and poetical mind, but that underneath there was running a deep current of religious emotion, I quote the following hymn, the manuscript of which he then placed in my hands:

"Jesus, my Lord, my Savior,
I rest my hope on thee,
For thou hast said, 'I am the way,
Come enter in by me.'

"I feel that I can place no trust
On aught beneath the sky,
But on thy righteousness alone
For mercy I rely.

"Teach me, O Lord, to wean my heart
From earthly things away,
And fix my thoughts on things above,
Which never shall decay.

"Be thou my guardian and my friend,
In all my wanderings here,
And make my soul's eternal home
Where thou art ever near."

Here we have the unmistakable proofs that the teachings in his Scottish home, and at the kirk, made a deep and salutary impression upon his mind. He was educated amid home influences, such as Burns so beautifully portrays in the "Cottar Saturday Night." Fortunate for him and the world, those early impressions were never effaced by contact with the rough world. In view of such home influences, Burns might well exclaim:

"From scenes like these, old Scotia's grandeur
springs,

That makes her loved at home, rever'd abroad."

So deeply stamped were the religious and national peculiarities of Scotland upon his character, that no one could mistake his origin, and of that he was never ashamed.

I have dwelt thus long upon these early reminiscences, because no one can rightly estimate his worth and character as a judge and citizen, neighbor and christian, who is not made acquainted with the influences which were brought to bear upon him in childhood and youth. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

From Scotland, at the age of fifteen he went to reside in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and from thence he embarked, like so many young men, to try his fortunes upon the sea, and seek to advance his welfare in foreign lands. Under these circumstances he fell under my notice, and from the very first, I became deeply interested to promote his welfare. As a clerk, in Honolulu, he evinced traits which immediately indicated that he could not be made the tool of an unscrupulous employer. In the year 1845 he attracted the notice of Mr. Wyllie, and through him, he was employed and advanced. Subsequently he became a book-keeper in the Treasury Department, under Mr. Judd. During these years, while laboring as a clerk, he was much interested in behalf of the cause of temperance. He was editor of the *Hawaiian Cascade*, and in its columns may now be read the products of his pen. For a season he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and when there came the rushing tide which carried so many to California, I met him in the summer of 1849 as the clerk of a store in Sacramento. Subsequently he returned to the Islands, and became permanently settled. His sterling worth and marked abilities attracted the notice of Chief Justice Lee, who procured his appointment to various offices of trust and responsibility. The mere mention of some of these offices will be quite sufficient to indicate the reliance which could be reposed in his judgment, ability, integrity and worth. He was a member of the Board of Land Commissioners from 1851 until it was dissolved. In all matters relating to land tenures and ancient aboriginal rights, perhaps no one in this Kingdom has ever equaled him. He has served as a District Judge, Police Judge, Judge upon the Supreme Bench, and during the absence of both Judge Lee and Judge Allen, as Chief Justice of this Kingdom. I need not dwell upon his eminent services in these several offices and stations. He has also been frequently a Representative and Speaker of the House, as well as for many years a member of the King's Privy Council.

There are but few professional men in this community who have performed more mental and exacting labor, during the past sixteen years, than Judge Robertson. I am quite sure that during that period, or any former period, but few officers of the Hawaiian Government have performed so much hard, perplexing and protracted labor, or done it more patiently and conscientiously for the benefit of the Hawaiian people and Kingdom. He has served under three of the Kamehameha dynasty, with honor to the Kingdom and credit to himself.

It was, however, as a parishioner of mine, that I may be allowed here to speak. He united, by a profession of his faith, with the Bethel Union Church in 1852, and for seven years served as a Deacon. He remained with us until the organization of the English Church in 1862. It is with peculiar pleasure that I can revert to him as a parishioner. He was ever a constant attendant upon public worship and the other meetings of the Church. Often have I sought his advice and counsel, and ever found him ready to impart such advice as subsequently proved to be correct. He was emphatically one of those men who would be acknowledged as a pillar in Church and State. He was a self-made man, and eminently self-reliant, but not offensively so. It may truly be said that His Majesty has lost a wise counsellor, the Courts of Justice an upright Judge, the Church a valuable member, the community a man of sterling worth, and his family an irreparable loss, but I doubt not that our loss is his unspeakable gain. Preparation for the scenes of the unseen world he did not put off to a more convenient season. As we have a ready seen, preparation was made in early years, and his subsequent life fully indicated that religion was not with him a secondary affair. He was a thoughtful and serious-minded Christian. His religious principles were the result of early religious training and the sober convictions of maturer years. In the discharge of his duties as an Associate Judge, it is believed that his deep moral and religious convictions were never made to yield to the temporary rules of expediency and self-interest. He no doubt felt that his decisions would be reviewed by the final Judge of all mankind. For a community and nation to be blessed with the life-long labors of such a man, is among the richest and most inestimable favors of the Great Ruler among the nations. The judiciary of a civilized nation is an all-important and essential branch of the government. When that judiciary is above suspicion of wrong, and its decisions command the respect of an intelligent and Christian community, then the people may well mourn when one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, in the very midst of his years and usefulness, is called away by the sudden stroke of Divine Providence.

Our departed friend was an honest and true defender of the Hawaiian people, and the upright judge of their rights in the courts of law. Most sincerely can we tender our sympathies to the afflicted family. How terrible must have been the blow (if indeed he was conscious of it) that denied him the privilege of bidding his family, the King, his associates and friends, *farewell*. Such, however, was the decree of Heaven, and as we bow to the will of Divine Providence, we are permitted to cherish the fond hope and confident assurance that he had never hushed that hidden voice which was heard in his youth—"Prepare, for thou must die."

"Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching."

"Servant of God, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Savior's joy."

Boys should be very careful how they steer their life-barks, if they would arrive without shipwreck at the Isle of Man.

Valuable Suggestions.

The Rev. N. G. Clark has become the Foreign Secretary of the American Board, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Anderson. A recent communication from the new Secretary contained the following "postscript," which has been placed at our disposal. It was not intended for publication, but as the ideas are valuable and opportune, we gladly spread them before our readers:

"I trust you will bear with me, brethren, if I refer to a subject which has been a good deal in my thoughts, in considering the state of our churches here at home, and their slowness to meet the demands of the missionary enterprise. It is the personal responsibility of every member of the church for the progress of the Gospel. It is a sad fact, characteristic of most of the churches in this country, as well as of Protestant churches abroad, that the great work of evangelization is confined almost wholly to the *ministry*, and to a few elect souls in every Christian community who are in some measure awake to their responsibilities. This type of Christian activity we have inherited from the days of priestly rule, when the laity had nothing to do, but everything relating to religion was left to the priests. Its legitimate fruits are already reached here, in the degree to which the Gospel actually pervades the popular mind and heart. The church holds its own, and but little more. It is a power in the land, but not the controlling, all pervading power it ought to be, and must be, in order to the thorough evangelization of our own country. Progress is making in the right direction by the steady development of Christian activity, but till the church as a whole comes up to its privileges with one heart and one mind, its great work will not be done; the infidelity and worldliness of our time will not be put down, our science and philosophy, our social and political institutions will not become truly Christian, and promotive only of Christian culture.

"Let the same spirit which prompted you to go abroad, be inspired in the hearts of all your converts. Let every man, woman and child feel that in coming to Christ, and becoming sharers in the blessings of the Gospel, it becomes at once their duty to extend these blessings to others; that their covenant vows in the service of Christ are not mere words, but solemn realities. Let each new convert be taught at once to speak and act for Christ, and to give of his earnings to promote his cause. However poor in this world's goods, however humble in position, everything henceforth for Christ. Let every native convert feel that he is a fellow-worker with you in the evangelization of his countrymen; that while you plant he is to water, that God may give the increase. Let the truth go from mouth to mouth, from heart to heart, as among the Cols of India, as recently in Ebon, and in Ponape. The example of some individual churches, as that of Pastor Harms in Germany, and of some communities, as the Moravians, illustrates the power of a general consecration on the part of a whole church. Let there be meetings for prayer and worship and exhortation in every neighborhood where two or three can be

gathered together; let the brethren go out two and two, from house to house, from village to village, as they have opportunity, especially on the Sabbath; let every man who has the ability to speak be put forward to speak for Christ. When the church at Jerusalem was scattered, they went everywhere preaching the Word—not the ministers simply, but the *church*;—a marked recognition of the influence and responsibility of every member of the body of Christ. Let collections be taken as often as once a month, if not on every Lord's day, for some specific object of Christian work, for schools, for church building, for native preachers, for religious publications, to pay Bible women or colporteurs, or to help feeble churches. Let every one feel that a part is to be taken in this work, as faithful to Christ, as loving to do something for him, and for the good of others.

"Let our mission churches *begin* right. It is of vital moment to the success of the missionary work, as well as of the final triumph of the Gospel in the earth. Let not bad habits be formed and stereotyped. There are no new agencies promised, no new Gospel to supplement the failures of the present system.

"Many of these suggestions, I dare say, are but truisms in your experience; many I know are better followed on missionary ground than at home. Please accept them as the suggestions of one who is glad to be your fellow-laborer in this glorious work.

N. G. C."

Dedication of the Mariner's Church at San Francisco.

This fine looking and appropriate edifice was dedicated last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a crowded and attentive audience. A majority of them were of the class most deeply interested in this good enterprise, viz: seamen and their families. Several of our city clergymen were present and assisted in the services. Rev. J. A. Benton, Rev. H. A. Sawtelle and Rev. P. S. Williamson participated, in the order named. Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., delivered an earnest and appropriate discourse, and made a strong appeal in behalf of the sailor. Rev. M. C. Briggs followed in a pungent address in his own happy manner.

Ira P. Rankin, Esq., President of the Port Society, which has had the erection of this church in charge, made a financial statement, showing that over \$15,000 had been raised and expended on the church and lot. A debt of \$3,000 on the latter remains, secured by mortgage.

The large benefactors of the enterprise, as reported, are: the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$2,000; Seamen's Friend Society, New York, \$1,000 in currency; Mrs. Rowell, \$1,000 in United States bonds; California Steam Navigation Company, \$500; Mrs. Cummings, of Portland, legacy, \$200; \$4,500 by forty-five merchants of San Francisco, and about \$1,000 in various sums from seamen.

Mr. Rankin expressed his belief that, on a thorough canvass of the city, sufficient would be obtained to clear off the entire debt. We earnestly wish this may be so, and that the necessary measures may be speedily used to

insure a complete accomplishment of this most necessary and most Christian work.

We offer our hearty congratulations to the true friends of the sailor on what their efforts have already accomplished, and devoutly bid them God speed.—*Pacific, February 7th, 1867.*

The Unseen Battle-Field.

There is an unseen battle-field
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest.

That field is veil'd from mortal sight,
'Tis only seen by one
Who knows alone where victory lies,
When each day's fight is done.

One army clusters strong and fierce,
Their chief of demon form;
His brow is like the thunder-cloud,
His voice, the bursting storm.

His captains, Pride, and Lust, and Hate,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to detect the weakest point,
And thirsting for the fray.

Contending with this mighty force
Is but a little band;
Yet there with an unquailing front,
Those warriors firmly stand.

Their leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene;
And glowing on his naked breast
A simple cross is seen.

His captains, Faith, and Hope, and Love,
Point to that wondrous sign,
And gazing on it, all receive
Strength from a source divine.

They feel it speaks a glorious truth,
A truth as great as sure,
That to be victors, they must learn
To love, confide, endure.

That faith sublime, in wildest strife,
Imparts a holy calm;
For every deadly blow a shield,
For every wound a balm.

And when they win that battle-field,
Past toil is quite forgot;
The plain where carnage once had reigned,
Becomes a hallowed spot.

A spot where flowers of joy and peace
Spring from the fertile sod,
And breathe the perfume of their praise
On every breeze to God.

Female education is not altogether a modern introduction. Queen Elizabeth received, under the instruction of the erudite Roger Ascham, a profound knowledge of the learned languages. Abundant evidence of this exists in a comment on Plato; in translations into English of Boethius, Sallust, Xenophon, Horace, Plutarch and Sophocles; in translations into Latin of two orations of Isocrates, and a tragedy of Euripides; in a translation from the French of the meditations of the Queen of Navarre; in a translation of the prayers of Queen Catherine into Latin, Italian and French; in a volume of prayers written by herself in French, Italian and Spanish; and lastly, in a Greek oration delivered extemporarily at Oxford. There are still extant a number of letters and prayers written or dictated by Elizabeth, and some small poems.

THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1867.

Memorials of the Rev. J. S. Emerson.

Another of the American Missionaries has passed away, after having labored for more than a third of a century among the Hawaiian people. His death occurred on Tuesday afternoon, March 28th, after an illness of four days. On Friday night previous, having made arrangements for visiting Honolulu, to accompany his daughter to Punahou school, he retired apparently in usual health. A sudden attack of apoplexy, combined with the entire paralysis of his left side, rendered him both helpless and insensible. With the exception of a few words, partly in Hawaiian and partly in English, when first taken, he did not hold any communication with his family or attendants, but lingered for nearly four days, when he quietly and peacefully passed away.

Having been long acquainted with the deceased, very often met him in ecclesiastical meetings, occasionally enjoyed the generous hospitality of his house, and finally been permitted the melancholy privilege of being present and participating in his funeral exercises, we shall furnish a few memorials of the departed missionary, who has labored for so many years as a Pastor among the Hawaiian people and Professor at Lahainaluna Seminary.

The Rev. John S. Emerson was born in Chester, New Hampshire, on the 28th of December, 1800, and hence was 66 years and 3 months old at the time of his death. He descended from a branch of the Emerson family emigrating from England and settling in Haverhill, Mass., in 1652. The descendants of the original emigrants have become very numerous in the United States, and many have devoted their lives to the cause of education and the Christian ministry. The subject of this notice left his home and commenced his studies preparatory for college, at the age of 15 years, and graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1826, having for one of his classmates the Hon. S. P. Chase, the present Chief Justice of the United States, and during Mr. Emerson's visit to the United States with his family in 1860, he was most kindly welcomed and entertained by his old classmate, who was then a member of the Senate. After graduating, like so many of the Alumni of American colleges, he engaged in teaching an academy before entering upon his theological studies. These were pursued for three years at Andover, where he graduated in 1830. A missionary life had, during all his season of preparation for the ministry, been the cherished purpose of his mind. He was expect-

ing to have gone to India, where a sister was laboring under the auspices of the American Board, but just at that period there was a special call for reinforcing the mission to these islands. He arrived at Honolulu, May 17, 1832, in company with the Rev. Messrs. Lyman, Spaulding, Alexander, Armstrong, Forbes, Hitchcock and Lyons, and Dr. Chapin, and Mr. Rogers, printer.

Very soon after his arrival the "general meeting" of the Mission assigned Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, to the station of Waialua, on Oahu. There they have spent their entire missionary life, with the exception of four years, while Mr. Emerson officiated as a Professor, at Lahainaluna Seminary, viz., from 1842 to 1846. It was during his residence at Lahainaluna, that he published, with the assistance of Messrs. Alexander and Bishop, and S. M. Kamakau, an English-Hawaiian Dictionary, which was based upon Webster's Abridgement. This is a closely printed volume of 184 pages, containing over 16,000 words in English, but with Hawaiian definitions. Andrews' Hawaiian-English Dictionary contains 15,500, and Johnson's English Dictionary (original edition) contains 15,784. Mr. Emerson was a most strenuous advocate for the introduction of the English language as a study in the Seminary, and it was in the promotion of this object that he prepared the English-Hawaiian Dictionary. At the end of four years' arduous labors as a teacher, he returned to Waialua, where he spent the remainder of his life in the cheerful and successful discharge of his clerical and parochial duties. At the close of so many years of pastoral and ministerial labor among this people, it appeared highly becoming that he should finally sink to rest among them, with every appropriate honor which his former parishioners could bestow upon his memory. He resigned his pastorate, through increasing infirmities in 1864, as he had been warned of what might at any moment be his fate, having been afflicted with an apoplectic stroke in 1859, and another in 1863. Thus it appeared that those attacks occurred at intervals of just four years. The morning after his decease, at a meeting of the pastor and lunas, or deacons, of the church at Waialua, a resolution was passed for the church to defray all the expenses of the funeral. In addition to the usual expenses, the doors, communion table and pulpit, were suitably draped in black. Prayers having been offered at the parsonage, by the Rev. Mr. Kaoliko, in Hawaiian, and the Rev. Mr. Damon, in English, the procession was formed, and followed the coffin to the church, borne by the lunas of the church as pall bearers.

The following order of exercises was observed at the church:

Singing—Hawaiian hymn, translation, of "Vital Spark."

Prayer—by the Rev. M. Kuaca, Pastor.

Reading of 15 chap. of 1st Cor.—by Rev. L. Smith.

Singing—"Heaven is my Home."

Sermon text, 1st Cor. 2:9—by Rev. L. Smith.

Singing—"Resurrection."

Address in English—by Rev. S. C. Damon.

Address in Hawaiian—by Rev. M. Kuaca.

The procession reformed and proceeded to the grave, where, the remains of our departed friend were deposited, by foreigners who were neighbors of the deceased, Mr. Anderson, the school superintendent, having the direction. Before the coffin was lowered into the grave, the choir sang, "Unveil they bosom," translated into Hawaiian, and prayer was offered at the close, by the Rev. S. C. Damon.

The audience was large, and the church well filled. We know not how more becoming and appropriate honors or respect could have been shown the remains of the deceased. He had labored long and faithfully among his people. While we could say much respecting his labors, as a pastor, preacher and teacher, yet we must confine our remarks to a single point. From the commencement of his labors at Waialua, he endeavored to interest his people in the diligent reading and study of the Bible. He had so arranged the reading of the Bible, that his people were accustomed to read the entire Bible through once in about three years. Many times had some of his people gone over the Word of God. In the daily morning prayer-meeting which has been kept up for many years, at the church, and which he usually attended, he would read and comment on the chapters for the day. We recollect, some months ago to have asked an old Hawaiian, belonging to the Waialua church, how many times he had read the Bible through. His reply was "eiwa" (nine!) A fact like this, speaks volumes in favor of the labors of our departed co-laborer in the work of the gospel ministry. Would that all pastors might have left as good a record among their people!

We could add much more, but our limits will not permit us to do so. We cannot refrain from adding a single paragraph respecting the family which is left to mourn his loss. Mrs. E. has ever been a most efficient co-adjutor to her husband. She did not confine her labors to domestic affairs, but most incessantly has she toiled and labored among the people. For years she has conducted the singing in the church, and administered in times and ways without number to the wants of the people in sickness and health, and we are most happy to learn that she expects still to labor as heretofore for the people. No one who has not fully acquainted himself with the facts, can estimate the amount of labor performed by

the wife of an Hawaiian Pastor, who is devoted to her work. They have been peculiarly happy in their family. Two sons have died, but five sons and one daughter survive to mourn the loss of their father. Two of the sons are studying medicine in the United States, one of whom served in the Union army, and fought at Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh. Another son is now an undergraduate at Williams College, preparing for the Christian ministry, while the remaining children are residing upon the islands. In view of such a death may we not exclaim in the language of the Revelator John, "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors: and their works do follow them."

THE NEW "MORNING STAR."—Since our last issue, this beautiful Missionary yacht has arrived, *been seen*, and sailed on her first missionary trip to the Marquesas Islands. She is a beautiful vessel, and very nearly comes up to a sailor's idea of being in every sense of the word, "ship-shape." Her passage out was remarkably quick, and she has established her character as an excellent sea-boat and good sailer. Long and prosperous may be her career under her clerical master, the Rev. H. Bingham, jr. The Rev. T. Coan and the Rev. B. H. Parker, were sent as Delegates from Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to the Marquesas Islands.

N. B.—We are most happy to learn that the Government, in view of the Missionary character of the *Morning Star*, has remitted the Pilotage and Wharfage on the vessel, amounting to over one hundred dollars.

SOMETHING NEW AMONG SAILORS.—We have received the programme of a literary exhibition on board U. S. Steamer *Vanderbilt*, under the special patronage of Rear Admiral Thatcher. The exercises consisted of "Recitations," "Declamations," "Singing," &c., &c. We hope the *Lackawanna* boys will follow the example of their fellow-seamen in the Navy. In every crew of a man-of-war there is always to be found men of decided ability and talent, and all that seems to be required is some skillful leader, who will "haul" it out.

"LAUNDRY."—We notice a new establishment in Honolulu, represented by a neatly painted wagon, about the streets, labelled, "Chelsea Laundry." We think it must succeed, and recommend it to the patronage of our sea-faring friends.

We have received letters for the following persons:—Thomas Walley, Otto Keller, George A. Harvey, bark *Nautilus*, Richard Banebridge.

We are glad to see the Rev. E. Corwin's sermon, on the death and character of Judge Robertson, published in the *Advertiser*.

"Social Science."

We received a letter some weeks ago from Dr. Wood, well-known to our island readers, in which he refers to a visit to New Haven, Ct., to attend a meeting of the friends of "Social Science." The reference which he makes to this subject may lead the minds of some of our readers in a direction, quite different from what they usually run:

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for your brief note of August 28d, which I received on my return yesterday from New Haven, Ct., where I had been to attend a meeting of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and in which I found some of the best literary talent of the country engaged. Its object is to guide the public mind to the best means of promoting the objects sought by the various organizations of the day for the amelioration of the condition of mankind generally, but more especially of such as are subjects of sympathy. Subjects of discussion may be classed under Industrial, Sanitary, Reformatory, Financial, Economical, Labor, Law, Trade, and whatever else concerns man, in all the multifarious, simple and complex relations of his social life; all of which are embraced under the technical designation of Sociology—which means, I suppose, the science of, or laws which govern, all human affairs;—laws which Buckle, in his History of Civilization, has attempted, but failed *satisfactorily* to investigate or evolve. You will find something, I think, of the same theory in Draper, which you are reading.

In Boston, the attempt is being made to reduce the new science or system to practice (I think the Association originated in Boston); but whether it rests or not upon a solid basis, it was gratifying to see such a body of men—embracing many of the highest order of mind in the country—laboring earnestly, and apparently unselfishly and devotedly, for the good of society, our country, and the world; visiting the widow and fatherless, the sick and those in prison; giving eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, feet to the lame; feeding and clothing the hungry and the naked; all on strictly scientific principles—that is, by the application of the best-selected means, securing the largest results. The system is new only in respect to the very wide range of subjects and details which it attempts to embrace; but so much of "the enthusiasm of humanity" (to borrow a phrase from *Ecce Homo*) is manifest in these meetings, that no one can attend them without having whatever good impulses there are within him strengthened, his faith in the progress of the race strengthened also, and his hopes quickened in respect to the moral elevation of man, and ultimate restoration of the lost image, or marred image, of his Maker.

After the meeting, we had an opportunity to visit the Colleges. Several new buildings have recently been erected for a scientific school, library, galleries of arts, &c. It is intended to make it a University, and in point of endowment it appears to me to be eclipsing Cambridge already.

I met in the observatory, Mr. Lyman, adjusting a telescope. The last time I saw him, twenty years since, in Honolulu, he was adjusting a transit instrument for Mr. Boardman. I also met a friend and classmate of yours, Dr. Allen, of Lowell, who made many inquiries about you. He is a member of the Association. Ex-Governor Washburne, Professor of the Law School at Cambridge, and a friend of our Mr. Judge Allen, gave us a most excellent discourse on the relations between the Common and the Written Law. If published, I will send you a copy, as I thought it suited to the meridian of Honolulu, where it might be very useful.

On my return, I heard in Tremont Temple, Boston, Miss Annie Dickinson lecture, or, as the late President Lincoln remarked, heard the "pullet crow;" and as she repeatedly brought down the house, (of about 3,000,) it may be inferred that she crowed beautifully, *an hour and a half*, without cessation. By gaslight, she looks young and handsome, dressed in corn-colored silk; hair thick, short and curled. Her voice has great volume and strength, her elocution good. Her subject was political—radical to the core—fruitful of the most withering sarcasms upon the President and his party.

At the meeting of the Association in New Haven, I met a Mrs. Dobl, a very active member, and, as I had occasion to observe, of all her members her *tongue*

was the most active. She was the most constant member in her attendance—always at her desk when the meeting was called to order, participated in all the discussions; and when they became animated, she was generally the first to get the floor; always knew what she wanted to say, and delivered her say in the briefest space of time, and generally to the point; and no gentleman present was more punctilious in his strict observance of parliamentary rules. Yet, notwithstanding her cleverness, I could not overcome my repugnance to such unfeminine conduct, and I expressed my aversion to several of the gentlemen members, not one of whom could I find to coincide with me. I find the feeling in favor of female right of suffrage much more prevalent than I could have believed possible.

I have not referred to the political news of the day, because I should be anticipated by the telegraph. The papers, however, can give you but a faint idea of the bitter hostility of the loyal North, and the loyal minority of the South, against the President and his policy. Every day's delay of the South to accept the overtures of the last Congress, is adding immensely to the number of those who, North and South, are in favor of universal suffrage. The South cannot long prevent it. By accepting at once the amendments to the constitution, proposed by the last Congress, they may postpone it for a while; otherwise it will be forced upon them, probably, within the next twelve months.

Since the death of Judge Robertson, we chanced to examine a pigeon-hole in our Sanctum, labelled "Poetry," and we found a manuscript of which the following is a copy. The Horatian rule is to allow a poem to lie in manuscript nine years before publication,—this short poem has been kept more than twenty! It appears to have been written before he left St. Johns, New Brunswick. The sentiments expressed are not unfrequently cherished by the young in those regions,

Where icy winter holds his sway
Full half the year."

Ah, little could he have then imagined that one-half of his mortal existence would have been spent upon these favored islands:

I would that on some lonely isle,
Afar off in the rolling sea,
The sole inhabitant I dwelt,
From man's intrusion ever free.
Not in this chilling northern clime,
Where icy winter holds his sway
Full half the year; but southward, where
A tropic sun illumines the day.
Unhurt by man's ingratitude,
His envy, avarice or pride,
In stillness and in solitude
There I could peacefully reside.
My mind to meditation given,
Could then enjoy unmeasured scope,
And lifting oft my thoughts to heaven,
I'd happy live—and die in hope.

Saint Johns, N. B.

G. M. R.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. JOHN HALL, the Irish Presbyterian clergyman, who visited the islands some months ago, is now preaching in Hokitika, New Zealand. He has succeeded in organizing two Presbyterian churches, in New Zealand.

THE Rev. F. S. RISING, the American Episcopal clergyman, who traveled over the islands, in 1866, is now financial Secretary and general Agent of the American Church Missionary Society, office, No. 3, Bible House, New York city.

Masters of whaleships and others, will find "Bound" Volumes of the *Friend* at our office, at the Home. Volumes recently bound, contain numbers up to the very last issue.

Temperance Legion.

This organization continues to hold its weekly meetings at the Bethel Vestry, which are numerously attended by the members and the public. The reading of the "Amulet" affords a pleasing variety to the meetings. The paper has been conducted by Mrs. Allen, but on her departure for San Francisco, was continued by Mrs. Barry. The following communications appeared in successive numbers of the "Amulet":

Teetotalism, the Guardian Angel of the Inebriate.

In a chapel in Naples, there is a most remarkable specimen of sculpture. From one block of marble there is chiseled the form of a young man enveloped in a net. Despair and hope are mysteriously blended in the countenance of this figure. The captive is in the act of struggling for escape. Every nerve is strained. He has grappled frantically with his toils, and one or two of the meshes have given way. But behind him, away from his line of vision, stands his guardian angel, acting now as his *helper*. His agency is unsuspected, but real; and every spectator, sympathizing with the captive of vice, exclaims unawares, "He will get free."

How aptly does this symbol represent the poor inebriate who is struggling to get free from the meshes of intemperance. He is enveloped by the degrading vice of indulgence in strong drink, and other vices which usually accompany intemperance. He struggles to get free, but still finds himself fast bound. He tries again and again. He abstains from brandy, gin, and the stronger drinks, but holds on to beer and wine. He finds himself continually breaking all his good resolutions and pledges. His friends mourn over his frequent lapses into drunkenness. He arouses himself, and declares that he will not be a slave to the degrading vice. He resolves, and re-resolves to abandon his besetting sin; but still he finds the monster has firmly grasped him, and it is no easy matter to loosen his hold. He cannot break the meshes of the fatal net.

At this critical moment his guardian angel—*teetotalism*—appears. The rule of total abstinence is prescribed. The victim of intemperance pleads for a little brandy, a little wine, a little porter, a little beer, but the good angel is inexorable, mildly saying, "touch not, taste not, even one drop." The struggle is sharp, the contest severe, and the cross heavy, but the angel will not yield the point. "Abstain or die," are the only words which are heard to escape her lips. Oh, how the poor inebriate pleads for only one drop! His friends even intercede for a gradual abandonment of his drinking habits, but the angel is as firm as she is mild. Oh, how eloquently the angel pleads with her look of sympathy and tenderness! She comes near and bends over the poor victim as he lies in his bed of sorrow and degradation. In order to make her appeal more and more effectual, she leads the children of the poor drunkard into his presence. The wife, too, is seen to plead with the angel, in order that, if possible, her husband may be overcome, and rise up from the gutter and slough of intoxication. The

poor and almost lost inebriate sees his children, his wife, and his good angel, all standing before him, while behind him, and around him, are seen all the evil spirits which visit the victim of "delirium tremens."

At length the poor fellow resolves that he will repair to the temperance meeting, and sign the total abstinence pledge. The moment his trembling hand has affixed his "sign manual," a heavenly radiance is seen to lighten up the countenance of the guardian angel, while smiles of joy and gladness wreath the faces of the family group. The bystanders, too, look on with thanksgiving, and the inebriate is now seen to have entirely escaped from the meshes of that terrible net of intemperance which has so long bound him fast. If now he forsakes not the good angel's counsels and advice, all will be well. He will ever after walk forth a *free man*, which is more than any man can say of himself who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

A FRIEND OF THE INEBRIATE.

Honolulu, March 4, 1867.

John Vine Hall, or the Inebriate Restored.

Last week I endeavored to point out to the members of the Temperance Legion that total abstinence, or teetotalism, was the inebriate's guardian angel. In the course of my reading, I have met with a most beautiful illustration of this principle. A volume, entitled "Hope for the Hopeless," has lately fallen under my notice. It is the autobiography of John Vine Hall, the father of the celebrated Rev. Newman Hall, Pastor of Surrey Chapel, London. The son is well known as one of the most eminent ministers of London, and during the late civil war in America, he made himself a marked man, because he came out boldly and advocated the cause of the Union. That was at a time when the number of Union-loving speakers and writers in England could be reckoned on a man's fingers.

It is not, however, with the younger Hall that I am now treating, but with his father, who died September 22d, 1860, in the 87th year of his age, one of the most remarkable instances of the good results of total abstinence which has ever been placed upon record. He was born at Diss, in Norfolk, England, March 14, 1774. His father was a wine merchant. His son undertook to carry forward the same business, but became addicted to habits of intemperance, which well nigh proved his ruin. He was naturally fond of pleasure. Being a good musician and singer, his company was much sought for by the pleasure-going people of the place where he lived. His business talents were of the first order, and commanded for him a first-rate salary, but, alas, he was given to drink. He mourned over his sad fate, and his friends grieved that he should give way to such ruinous excess.

He becomes a married man, and the father of four children. A multitude of kind friends surround him. Amid all this array of bright prospects and hopeful signs, alas, there was one sad defect of character—young Hall would give way to strong drink. In those days the guardian angel—teetotalism—was not so distinctly recognized as the inebriate's friend as she is at present. The fact was,

everybody drank rum, brandy, wine, beer, and all the ruinous liquors which have carried so many to a drunkard's grave. It was even thought to be impossible to reclaim the poor drunkard. Physicians even would recommend that a little was necessary. Divines, alas, were too much inclined to set bad and pernicious examples before the people. Young Hall's case was most sad and hopeless. There did not appear to be any possible chance of his reformation.

In the midst of his melancholy career, his mind becomes interested in the concerns of religion, and he joins the church to which John Wesley has given his name. He becomes prominent among its members by his generous contributions and active labors. He was no doubt sincere in his professions, but, alas, supposing that he could drink moderately, in an evil hour he is overcome, and a dark cloud rests upon his character. His wife and Christian brethren try to raise him up. They forgive the sad fall, and I find the following entry in his journal for July 6th, 1812:

"*Quarterly meeting.*—The brethren were all glad to see me among them again, although so unworthy. How brotherly is this regard for the welfare of each other's souls! I do not believe there is such another Society in the world as the Methodists for the exercise of brotherly sympathy. O that I had not grieved them! O what sorrow does sin introduce! and when Satan gets his victims down, how cruelly he presses upon them! But the blood of Christ can overcome a thousand Satans."

Onward, the poor fellow hurries forward in his downward career, and downward he sinks still lower. His Christian friends are compelled to cut him off from their communion. Property goes and character is lost. But now comes his great change, and he resolves that never another drop of wine, brandy, gin or beer shall touch his lips as a beverage. His guardian angel—total abstinence—stands over him. Kind friends and a devoted wife once more come to his rescue, but no longer is it upon the principle of "taking a little;" no, "touch not, taste not," is forever afterwards to be his motto. True to this heaven-born principle, the poor man, aye, the happy man, rises up, *redeemed, RESTORED, SAVED.*

Again he seeks the fellowship of Christian friends, and is welcomed. He now joins the Independents, and for more than forty years he lived an ornament of the Church of Christ. Wealth now accumulates. Social position becomes his envied lot. A wide sphere of benevolence and philanthropy opens before him. In all circles, high and low, he is the bold and fearless advocate of total abstinence. The amount of good accomplished by this eminent man cannot be fully estimated.

He became known to the world as the author of the "Sinner's Friend," a tract, which has been published in all the European languages, and many languages spoken by the dwellers in other lands. It is printed in several of the languages of the "South Seas." When a copy was presented to the Queen of England, the Secretary of her Privy Purse was directed to reply as follows:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, }
Jan. 16, 1866. }

"SIR:—I am directed to express to you

the Queen's and the Prince's thanks for the copies of your tract, which Her Majesty and His Royal Highness have most graciously received. You must allow me, Sir, to bear my humble testimony to the practical usefulness of your little work, several cases of which have come under my own personal observation. There is no tract which I have more pleasure in distributing than that whose title and text refer to the 'Sinner's Friend.'

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,"

Such are some of the good results of total abstinence as illustrated in one instance. Many similar illustrations might be cited; and shall not the good cause continue to be advocated in Honolulu and around the globe? Ah, may the good angel—teetotalism—ever smile upon the members of our Temperance Legion. A FRIEND OF THE INEBRIATE.
Honolulu, March 12, 1867.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Two copies, " " 3.00
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Loss of the clipper ship "Kathay."

By the arrival on the 29th ult., of the schr. San Diego, from Howland's Island, we learn of the loss of the above named vessel, and are indebted to Captain Popham, for the following particulars:

The British ship Kathay, of 1123 tons register, of the port of Liverpool, sailed from Bombay, Oct. 7th, 1866, for Howland's Island. Experienced strong winds and fine weather until reaching the Friendly Islands, from thence to the Equator, strong northerly gales and squalls, with calms for three or four days, which caused rather a long passage of 90 days. Arrived at Howland's Island, January 6, 1867, when we had very unsettled weather for several days, having to slip once and put to sea.

On Sunday, January 20, 1867, while lying at the moorings, swung taut off from the reef with fresh trade winds, a black cloud in passing overhead caused the wind to shift suddenly from the westward. Got a spring on the buoy, which helped to keep the ship from striking very heavy as she swung round, but she started the stern-post which caused her to leak a good deal. We then hung the ship to the buoy amidships, parallel with the island with her head to the S. S. W., but the heavy surf and wind were heaving ship and moorings right on the reef, being then within 15 feet of striking.

As a last resource, we made sail, and in a few minutes slipped from the buoy, but the ship had not gone half her length before she was hove broadside on the reef, where she instantly bilged and commenced filling fast, the ship laboring and rolling so heavily on the reef that it was impossible to stand on the decks. A few minutes afterwards, the main and mizen masts fell. A part of the crew got into a boat and put off from the ship. Finding I could do no more on board, I left the ship with the remainder of the crew, her topgallant-forecastle being then under water. A few minutes afterwards she fell off the reef and sank in the short space of one hour from the time of the wind veering. It is impossible to save a ship at Howland's Island with such a sudden shift of wind, and it's my firm belief the ship went under the island, as Howland's Island, is in my opinion, like a bunch of coral or an old oak tree with the top part just above water. I don't believe you would get soundings with 1,000 fathoms line 200 feet from the reef.

The Kathay was a splendid clipper ship. I must give Mr. Westervik, her builder, great praise in modeling her. She was built in New York in 1855. We had taken on board about 400 tons of gunno, and had a fair prospect of completing our cargo of 1600 tons in twenty-five days.

Myself, officers and crew lost everything of any value. Had the accident happened by night, there would be loss of lives also. But, thank God, we all got safe on shore, where we remained until February 15, 1867, having been made as comfortable as things would allow, being short of everything on the island. Captain Chisholm, superintendent of the island, deserves the highest praise in working everything for the best. He also lent us every assistance in trying to keep the ship off the reef.

We have had a long and tedious passage to Honolulu, getting short of everything. On Sunday last we touched at Cook's anchorage at Niihau, where Capt. Tengstrom received great kindness from Mr. Sinclair and his two nephews. They supplied us with three sheep and several bags of potatoes and brought them off after dark to the schooner, which kindness I shall never forget, as there was a heavy surf on at the time. Capt. Tengstrom has been very kind to us in this long tedious passage. The crew of the Kathay is twenty-five men all told.

WM. POPHAM, Late Master of British ship Kathay.

I made Howland Island to be in Lat. 0° 47' 30" N., Long. P. C. Advertiser.

A few days since we found in our box in the Post-office, a letter which appears to have been more than three years on its way from Apaiang, one of the Gilbert Islands, to Honolulu. It relates to the loss of the Asterion, on Baker's Island, Sept. 24th, 1863. The news is rather odd, and hence we shall only insert the following card attached to the letter:

Card.

APIANG, Dec. 20th, 1863.

REV. S. C. DAMON—Sir, I take the liberty of sending you this, trusting you will have the kindness to tender my most sincere thanks, in your widely circulated paper, the "Friend," to the Rev. H. Bingham, as also to Mrs. B., for their kindness and courtesy to me and my boat's crew, upon landing at this island. I can not describe the sympathy they at all times manifested towards us, and their kind attention when so deeply in need of it; and by giving this publicity, you will much oblige the undersigned and your humble servant.

Geo. L. Ulrick, late 1st officer of ship Asterion, Chas. Holchikiss, Wm. Donnelly, James Wilson, Wm. Pike, late seamen on board ship Asterion.

GENERAL MARSHALL.—We learn, from the Annual Message of Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, that General, J. F. B. Marshall, Paymaster-General of that State, has resigned, and has received the highest compliments for his "zeal, fidelity and ability."

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—WEBSTER—On Jan. 15th, at Brooklyn, California, Rev. James M. Alexander, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of San Leandro, to Miss Mary Webster, of Brooklyn.

GRAY—ADAMS—In Honolulu, March 11th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. George Gray to Miss Sally Adams, both of Kalihi Valley.

LOVELAND—BOLLES—At the Fort Street Church, on the evening of the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Corwin, Capt. B. F. Loveland, of Hartford, Conn., to Mary H. daughter of B. F. Bolles, Esq., of this city. No Cards.

DIED.

HURLY—March 6th, at the Queen's Hospital, of consumption, Daniel Hurly, aged 32, belonging to San Francisco, Cal. San Francisco papers please copy.

PARKE—In Boston, Mass., Jan. 6th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Susan Parke, aged 82 years, mother of Wm. C. Parke, Esq., of this city.

ALEXANDER—At sea, on board the bark A. A. Eldridge, March 5th, of consumption, William Alexander, aged 23 years, and lately residing at Healdsburg, Sonoma Co., Cal.

HOBBS—At Kolor, Island of Kauai, Feb. 26th, Mr. John Hobbs, aged 66 years, a native of England, but for the last 36 years a resident of these islands.

EMMERT—On Tuesday, 12th inst., of aneurism, Paul Emmert, aged 42 years, a native of Switzerland.

REDDING—At South Kona, in the Island of Hawaii, on the 17th of January, David Redding, aged 32.

ROBERTSON—At Waianae, Island of Oahu, March 12th, of aneurism, the Honorable George M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The deceased was born in Huntley, Scotland, Feb. 12th, 1821, and was 46 years old at the time of his death. His funeral was numerously attended from St. Andrew's Cathedral, on Saturday March 10th. The Hawaiian Government and the public generally have paid becoming honors to the deceased.

GRAY.—After a protracted and painful illness, which was endured with much patience, died at Grove Ranch, Maui, at the residence of her brother-in-law T. H. Hobron, Esq., on Sabbath morning, March 17, Miss JOSEPHINE GRAY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, late of Norwich, Conn., aged 19 years and 10 months.

PASSENGERS.

FROM BREMEN—Per R. W. Wood, Feb. 23—G Segelken and wife, H Fischer and wife, R Rickard, wife and child, W Rickard. FROM BREMEN—Per Eagle, Feb. 23—J W Cranum, F Sorgenfri, Mrs Lack and child.—4.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per Kutusoff, Feb. 26—Sarah Ashcroft, Margaret Kerr, J R Tucker—3.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per A A Eldridge, March 6th—Mrs Isenburg, Dr McGrew and wife, E Landers, Rev E Warren, L Kisselau, N Summers, Mr Needham and child, Mr McGrew, Dr H Hubbard, Rev Mr Goodwin, Capt Gelett and wife, Hervey E Whitney, Eddy Fuller, and 6 in the steerage—22.

FROM BOSTON—Per Syren, March 7th—Capt J Bates Dickson, Mrs Sarah Dickson, Miss Hester L Dickson, Mrs H G Morse and son.

FOR VALPARAISO—Per Teaser, March 5th—F E Langley, A Best, wife and 2 children, Mr Wise, Mr Kessler, Mr Wirtz, Mr Rodolphe, Mr Eberts, H Sidles, W Armstrong, Mr Estall, Mr Smith, Wm Dean, R Horton, P McIlvanna—17.

FOR HONGKONG—Per China Packet, March 4th—Dr Bechtting, Messrs Assee, Achuck, Young Cheong, Apoy, Apau, Aman, Ahong, Ahio and child, Ahsing, Ahpun and child, Achin, Chee Ting, Ahya, Ah Ting—17.

FROM BOSTON—Per Morning Star, March 13th—Mrs H Bingham, Miss Lydia Bingham—2.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Charter Oak, March 11th—a Hawaiian.

FOR HONGKONG—Per Formica, March 8th—H N Greenwell.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ethan Allen, March 11th—Alfred Caldwell, wife and family; T T Dougherty and wife, James M Green, wife and family, Rev H B Goodwin, Ira Woolcott, S Campbell, Dr Hubbard, S G Gifford, Mr Moore—23.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Cambridge, March 19—V Knudsen and wife, Mrs Robinson, Mrs A W Allen, Miss Brooks, James Sinclair, Mr Noble, Mr Sandford, Charles Barrett, L Meach—10.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Comet, March 23—Mrs Admiral Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs S Woods, G M Spencer, wife and family, C A Castie, T Hammond, J McNerny, J Collins, Mr Feuerstein, H R Hitchcock, H Heylon, Capt Burdett, Mr Mathenson, Rev Mr Gallagher, Mrs Hanleys, Mr and Mrs Barry. STEERAGE—T M Howe, Mr Hauser, H Halahan, D W Gallighan, A R Smith.

FOR MARQUESAS—Per Morning Star, March 23—Rev B W Parker, Miss Carrie Parker, Miss Maria Kekela, Mr and Mrs Taveitu, Mr and Mrs Kahu, Messrs B Nagle, Hii, Vaikoi, Tahuhu, Lima, Patehe—13.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS ON HIS OLD Plan of settling with Officers and Seamen immediately on their Shipping at his Office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office, he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past.

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MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

- Feb. 23—Haw. bark Eagle, Corsen, 150 days from Bremen. 27—Haw. bark K. W. Wood, Jacobs, 139 days from Bremen. Mar. 6—Am bark A. A. Eldridge, Abbott, 20 days from San Francisco. 7—Am clipper ship Syren, Morse, 138 days from Boston, Mass. 7—Nor. bark Formica, Thorsen, 21 days from San Francisco. 7—Am wh bark Jeannette, Williams, from cruise, 170 bbls. sperm. 8—Am wh bark Benj. Cummings, 5j mos. from New Bedford, 60 bbls sperm. 10—Am bark Investigator, Carver, 158 days from New York. 11—Am ship Charter Oak, Tukey, 137 days from New York. 13—Am brig Morning Star, Bingham, 120 days from Boston. 13—Am wh ship Gen'l Scott, Washburne, from Coast of California, 30 bbls whale oil. 13—French wh ship Winslow, Labaste, from Coast of California, 50 bbls whale oil. 14—Wh bark President, Kelley, from California Coast, with 90 bbls sperm and 30 bbls wh oil. 14—Wh bark Endeavor, Wilson, from California Coast, with 60 bbls oil. 16—Am wh bark Emily Morgan, Dexter, from Gallapagos Islands, 420 bbls sperm oil. 19—Am wh ship Reindeer, Itaynor, from Clarion Island, 200 bbls oil. 20—Am wh ship Thos. Dickason, Jearnegan, 120 bbls sp oil. Mar. 23—Am wh bark Three Brothers, Taber, from Coast of California, with 240 bbls oil. 23—Am wh bark Trident, Rose, from a cruise with 25 bbls oil. 23—Am wh bark Gen. Pike, Russell, from Gallapagos, with 15 bbls oil. 23—Am wh bark John Howland, Whelden, from Coast of California, with 315 bbls oil. 26—Haw schr Milton Budget, 17 days from Noyo River. 26—Am wh bark Minerva, Penniman, from cruise, with 70 bbls bbls sperm oil. 27—Am wh bark Fanny, Hunting, from cruise, 100 bbls wh oil. 27—Am wh bark William and Henry, Stetson, from cruise, clean. 27—Am wh bark Oriole, Hayes, from New Bedford, 175 bbls sp oil. 28—Am wh bark Oliver Crocker, Lapham, from cruise, 275 bbls wh oil. 28—Am wh ship Congress, Castino, from cruise, 100 bbls wh oil. 29—Am schr San Diego, Tengstrom, 40 days from Howland's Island.

DEPARTURES.

- Feb. 23—Haw. bark Kamehameha V., Stone, for Guano Is. 27—Am bark Kutusoff, Clements, for Puget Sound. 28—Eng. bark Irazu, Jones, for Central America. Mar. 4—Haw. brig China Packet, Reynolds, for Hongkong. 5—Eng. bark Teaser, for Valparaiso. 9—Nor. bark Formica, Thorsen, for Hongkong. 11—Am bark Ethan Allen, Snow, for San Francisco. 12—Schr Kitty Cartwright, for Fanning's Island. 14—Fr wh ship Winslow, Labaste, to cruise off Hawaii. 15—Am wh bark President, Kelley, to cruise. 16—Eng. ship Kenilworth, Brown, for Baker's Island. 20—Am bark Cambridge, Brooks, for San Francisco. 16—Haw. bark Mauna Loa, for Sea. Mar. 13—Am wh bark Gen. Scott, Washburne, to cruise. 19—Am wh bark Endeavor, Wilson, to cruise. 23—Am bark Comet, Dayley, for San Francisco. 23—Am wh ship Three Brothers, Taber, to cruise. 23—Am wh bark Gen. Pike, to cruise. 27—Am wh ship John Howland, Whelden, to cruise. 28—Am brig Morning Star, Bingham, for the Marquesas. 28—Am wh bark Trident, Rose, to cruise. 28—Am wh bark Minerva, Penniman, to cruise. 28—Am wh bark Fanny, Hunting, to cruise. 28—Ship Congress, Castino, to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Washington, Dec. 24th, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—You will no doubt be interested to know that information has been received at this office, to the effect that one of the Palmerston Group of Islands in Lat. 18° 01' South, Long. 163° 10' West, has been washed away, leaving a dangerous reef. The bark Julia Cobb was lost there some months since, and news has just come of the loss of the English ship or bark Bellissima, with all hands, in precisely the same place.

As this danger lies almost directly in the track of homeward bound ships from Honolulu, and as it is believed to be as yet but little known, I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to its existence.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) F. M. GREEN.

CHAS. BREWER, Esq.

Information Wanted,

Respecting Robert Leroy McGinniss alias Hurst, belonging to New Orleans. He visited Honolulu five years ago, and is reported to have left in a vessel bound to Hampton Roads, but as he never has reported himself in the United States, it has been conjectured that he might still be sailing in the Pacific. Any information will be gladly received by the Editor, or his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. McGinniss, New Orleans, La.