



CONTENTS
For April, 1861.

	PAGE.
Agricultural Progress at the Sandwich Islands.....	25
American Sailors' Rights.....	25, 26, 27
City College of San Francisco.....	28
Hawaiian Statistics Vitalized.....	28, 29
Editor's Table.....	29
Poetry—"Stand like an Anvil".....	29
Guano Islands.....	29
The Doctrines of the Bible.....	30
J. J. Jarves, Esq.....	30
Harry's Epistle to Willie, &c., &c.....	32

THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1861.

Agricultural Progress at the Sandwich Islands.

It is exceedingly interesting to watch the progress of Agricultural pursuits, and the introduction of flowers, plants, vegetables, cereals and animals. It has been the custom to assert that this and that tree, plant and vegetable would not grow, the climate was too warm, or some other insuperable difficulty existed. The success which has attended the introduction of certain plants, should lead us to be very cautious in expressing our opinions before the experiment is made.

A few years ago, it was stoutly asserted that wheat could not be produced, but now more than enough can be easily raised for home consumption. Well do we remember when an ear of Indian corn was a great rarity, but last week, on the road to Ewa, we saw more than twenty acres of as fine looking Indian corn as ever grew in Massachusetts or Illinois. Who does not remember when it was said roses and flowers could not be raised in Honolulu, and now the most beautiful bouquets are gathered at all seasons. Strawberries, and peaches even, are becoming common upon the islands. Only a few years since, it was thought quite impossible to produce good butter, but now an article finds its way to our markets vieing in quality with butter from Goshen, N. Y., and we hope that something in the way of cheese

will soon be produced, out-doing Cheshire. Why not? Our beef and mutton call forth even an Englishman's commendation. This, too, is to become a land of honey. The old foggy wise-acres asserted that in our sunny islands the bee would become lazy, and it would no longer be true,

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour," &c.

We now have busy and industrious bees, and excellent honey. Only a few months since, one hive was imported from California, and hives are reckoned by scores in some parts of the islands. The honest truth is, we do not know what will thrive and grow in the Sandwich Islands until a fair trial has been made. All praise to those who are laboring to introduce plants, vegetables, flowers, and whatever will adorn our fair islands, rendering them still more lovely and inviting. Only give us churches in our towns, school houses in our villages, a happy and growing population, waving fields, green pastures, numerous herds and flocks, a stable government, and where will you find a more desirable home than upon these sunny islands?

JOHN KNOX.—In a late number, we had occasion to allude to this old Scotch Reformer. In a late number of the *Ayr Advertiser*, we find reports of the meetings of the "Tri-centenary of the Reformation," which have been held in Scotland. In the addresses on the occasion, we see that the memory of Knox is referred to in terms of the warmest commendation. Remarks the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, in regard to events three hundred years ago:

"The spirit of the Reformation spreads from one end of the land to another. The Romish Hierarchy is broken up, and that gigantic system of iniquity, which for so many centuries held Scotland spell-bound, falls prostrate before the power of truth. A voice like the blast of a trumpet is heard—it is the voice of Knox."

Is not a similar reformation now in progress throughout Italy?

A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others, for men's minds will either feed upon their own good or upon other's evil; and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other.

AMERICAN SAILORS' RIGHTS.

Protection Includes Relief when Sick and Destitute—U. S. Government Sailors' Savings Bank—The Charitable Dodge—Two Living Facts—Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society of Honolulu.

The laws of the United States recognize five different classes of seamen sailing under the American flag:

- 1st. Merchant Seamen.
- 2d. Fishermen.
- 3d. Whalemén.
- 4th. Coasters, and
- 5th. Men-of-Wars-men.

There are laws relating to these several classes. Our design will now be to make a fair exhibition of those laws, so far as they relate to the protection and relief of seamen, when discharged or found sick and destitute in foreign ports. These laws entitle seamen to protection and relief in consequence of certain taxes which are imposed upon seamen when in health, or upon the owners of ships from which seamen may be discharged, while in foreign ports.

The Tax upon Seamen.—All seamen engaged in the American service, on board vessels of war, merchant vessels and coasters, are taxed twenty cents per month. The tax was originally, by an Act of Congress, imposed only upon seamen engaged in foreign trade. The Act dates as far back as 1798: "It is provided that the master or owner of every vessel of the United States, shall pay to the Collector at the rate of twenty cents per month, out of his wages, for every seaman employed on board the vessel, since she was last entered at any port of the U. S." This provision was subsequently extended to the coasting trade, vessels employed upon the waters of the Mississippi, and to the officers, seamen, and mariners of the Navy. This money is denominated *Hospital money*, and the annual increase from this assessment is very great.

Whalemén and fishermen are exempted from paying this tax, in consequence of the peculiar nature of their enlistment and engagement. Oftentimes they make long cruises, and from ill-success, do not have any wages due them. It would be exceedingly hard to exact from them the payment of this Hospital tax.

Extra Wages.—When seamen are discharged before an U. S. Consul, in a foreign port, three months extra wages, or \$36, must be paid. If the seaman enters a hospital or otherwise receives relief from the Consul, the U. S. Government claims the full amount of this sum, which has been paid, but if the seaman receives no relief, but re-ships for any port of the United States, then two-thirds of this amount, \$24, is refunded to the seaman. In the law of Congress, dating as far back as 1803, it is expressly stated, that the amount retained by the Government is "for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen, or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, or for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port."

This exaction was not formerly made, when seamen were discharged from whaleships, or there was very great latitude allowed to Consuls in the interpretation of this law. A different rule now prevails: seamen when discharged from whaleships in accordance with the law, are treated the same as those discharged from national vessels, or merchant ships.

We have called attention to these two sources of income to the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of showing that American seamen are entitled to certain privileges when sick and destitute. Their payment of the *twenty cents per month tax*, and the *extra wages*, entitles them to certain rights, hence, when they come forward to claim relief, it is not in the light of a bounty or charity, that they are to be provided for and protected. The laws entitle them to relief as a right. This is one of the sailors' rights, clearly defined by the laws of the United States.

U. S. Consuls are sent abroad for the purpose of seeing that the seamen, sailing under the flag of the United States, are protected in the full enjoyment of this right. Consuls may have other duties to discharge, but this duty just referred to, is their *special duty*. The following language, we quote from "A Manual for Consuls," published under the authority of the United States Government:

"One essential object of the Consular appointment is the protection of American Mariners—a class of our fellow citizens whose habits of life require a kind guardianship of their persons and interests in foreign countries, but at the same time a strict vigilance over their conduct. The law makes it the duty of American Consular officers to provide, at the public expense, for all mariners and seamen of the United States merchant marine, who may be found destitute within their respective districts. It is no bar to their relief that they have been left abandoned by the wreck of their vessel, or otherwise, on a foreign shore. They are still 'Mariners and Seamen of the United States,' and the circumstances of their destitution, entitles them to all the benefits and protection provided by the fourth section of the act of February 28, 1803. They are within the words of the act, and they are within all the reasons of humanity and policy which actuated its provisions."

The question now arises, who are entitled to the various rights and privileges specified and referred to in these laws of Congress and Consular Instructions? or, in other words, who are American seamen? In answer to this question, we remark, that there

are certain persons about whose right of protection and relief there can be no possible question, viz: native born American citizens, or regularly naturalized persons of foreign extraction, who have become American citizens according to the laws of the United States. But are these persons alone entitled to the protection and benefits of these laws and privileges? We think not. We have taken the position, and until more cogent reasoning and better authorities are produced than appeared in the *Commercial Advertiser* of March 7th, over the signature of "Usque ad Finem," we regard our position as good, that Jefferson was right when he said, "that the vessel being American, shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such," and furthermore, that Webster was right when he wrote, "that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, seamen shall find their protection in the flag which is over them."

If now in that flag only twenty-five stars are seen, where thirty-three a few days ago were to be found, we doubt not that its folds are abundantly ample to protect, provide for, and relieve all sailing under it, whether born in "Old England or New, the Cape de Verd Islands or Rhode Island, Africa or America, Polynesia or District of Columbia." We do not care whether they ever saw the coasts of the United States or whistled Yankee Doodle on the 4th of July, but if found on board of an American ship, they are entitled to both protection and relief, as American seamen. They are not to be treated as "paupers of foreign lands." That this position is not a charitable dodge on our part, or "a little spread-eagle-ism in the grand court of popularity," we shall now proceed to show.

Our first authority is that of Chancellor Kent, who remarks as follows:

"The Act of Congress of March 3d, 1813, c. 184, declared that no seaman, who was not a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, should be employed on board of any public or private vessel of the United States. But the provision against the employment of foreign seamen is probably without any efficacy, for it applies only to those nations who shall in like manner have prohibited the employment of American seamen. There is no other Act of Congress which prohibits the employment of foreign seamen in our ships; and while foreigners are employed as seamen in our merchant ships, they are deemed mariners and seamen within the Act of Congress of 1803, c. 62, respecting provision for them by Consuls when destitute abroad. And in the Navigation Acts of 1st March, 1827, c. 204, a discrimination is made in favor of American citizens as seamen, relative to the fishing bounty and to foreign seamen."—*Kent's Commentary, Vol. 3, 7th Edition.*

Our second authority is that of Judge Story:

"Foreigners while employed as seamen in the merchant ship are deemed to be 'mariners and seamen of the United States' within the language and policy of the Act 106, c. 62."—*Sumner's Report, Vol. 3, page 116.*

"And the jury were further instructed by the Judge, that the Consul might rightfully judge on board of what vessel, then being in the port of Smyrna, belonging to a citizen of the United States, and bound to the United States, he would place the said William Mann, if then and there a destitute mariner of the United States, though it were now proved that the said William was at that time an English subject, and a deserter from the ship *Mars*; that having acquired the character of a mariner of the United States, by becoming one of the crew of the ship *Mars* in manner above stated, he was, if destitute or in distress, entitled to relief from the Consul of the United States."—*Ibid, page 119.*

"It is notorious that our laws authorize and allow

foreigners to be employed as seamen in the merchant ships of the United States; and while so employed, they are clearly within the protection of our laws; and it seems to me they are to be deemed to be 'mariners and seamen of the United States' within the language and policy of the Act of 1803, c. 62. There seems a studious caution in the Act, not to confine the relief to American citizens, but to give the benefit of it to all seamen in the merchant service, whether natives or foreigners. But the argument is, that foreigners are no longer considered as holding the character of 'mariners and seamen of the United States' than while they actually belong to a ship of the United States in that character. I greatly doubt if that proposition is maintainable in its full extent. Many cases may be stated in which such a construction would involve great inconvenience and hardships, and be repugnant to the sound policy of the Act."—*Ibid, page 124.*

The foregoing are the views of Judge Story, who, it may be assumed, was able to "construe law." Supported by such authorities, we entertain no manner of doubt that our position is good, hence we reason that the moment a seaman is shipped on board an "American vessel" he becomes an "American seaman," and is subject to all the laws of the United States; is amenable to the United States for all offenses committed by him on said vessel on the high seas, and when in any foreign port; is either discharged or not, as the Consul may determine. He is treated in all respects as if he was a native born seaman. His wrongs are redressed as if he was such. If he is discharged from any cause, before his term of service is out, \$36 is exacted and paid by the master of the vessel from which he was discharged. It is absurd then to say that he is not entitled to be "taken care of" from a fund which has been contributed through him. If so, it would seem that a *foreigner by birth*, although under the American flag, should be used for the purpose of creating a fund for native-born Americans. Will any one contend for a principle so unjust as that?

We often find laws apparently, and sometimes really, conflicting. The safe rule in construing such laws, is to ascertain the objects intended to be accomplished by their passage.

Why should the Secretary of State, in issuing his instructions, refer to the opinions of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Webster, under the head of "Protection and Care of Seamen," if he did not intend that "care" should follow protection?

Again, if a foreigner is on board of an "American ship," and from that fact alone is exempt from impressment, can it be for one moment supposed that such foreigner, when sick or destitute, can be discharged in a foreign port, as a pauper, after having rendered services as long as he was capable under the American flag? The idea is preposterous. The United States is willing to wage war to prevent the impressment, and yet not willing to take care of the seaman who has become sick and destitute in her service!!!

The principle now contended for is a blow aimed at the whaling interest, and if carried out, must inevitably destroy it. It is well known that many of the whaling ships do not enter an American port for years, and that they annually have to change their crews in foreign ports, and to depend to a very great extent on foreign-born seamen to navigate their ships; they are required in certain cases to pay three months extra wages

for such seamen; if, in addition to this, they be required, at their own expense, to take care of all such seamen, few indeed would be found willing to engage in such a business.

United States Government Sailors' Savings Bank.—From the foregoing discussion and the exhibition of the laws of the United States, relating to seamen employed on board vessels flying the American flag, it will appear that Government employs its Treasury as virtually a savings bank for the sailor, when sick and destitute, or discharged from his ship in a foreign port. Suppose the merchant sailor, coaster, or man-of-wars-man, is employed the year around, then he pays an annual tax of two dollars and forty cents (\$2.40) in this savings bank. The sum thus contributed, added to that of the extra wages' exaction, will show an amount at the year's end of many hundreds of thousand of dollars—aye millions of dollars have been thus deposited in the Treasury of the United States. This money is the sailor's hard earnings. It is the forced contribution which the Government compels the sailor to make. It is a most sacred deposit, taken in trust by the Government for the sailor's benefit, when sick, destitute and disabled. The officers of Government, President, Secretaries and Consuls, are the appointed trustees of this fund. Their duties are clearly defined, as much so as those of the Trustees of a mutual savings bank. If this is the correct view of the intention of the Government, then it is a subject of no ordinary interest that there should be a right disposal of those funds. They should be invested in that way and manner which will most essentially contribute to the end aimed at when seamen are compelled to pay their taxes. To waste, pervert, or otherwise misapply those funds becomes a grave offense, and in the very highest degree censurable and culpable. We think it highly proper that the attention of the public should be called to this.

The Charitable Dodge.—American Consuls at the Sandwich Islands have been accused of resorting to a *charitable dodge* in their interpretation of the laws of the United States, in allowing foreigners *not naturalized*, but serving on board American ships, to enjoy the benefits of Hospital relief at Lahaina and Honolulu. The editor of the *Friend* has been taunted with applauding of this *dodge* on the part of the Consuls.—See *Boston Commercial Bulletin* of Oct. 26th, 1860, and *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of Feb. 27th. It is sneeringly insinuated that the editor of the *Friend* has done this while *professing* to advocate sailors' rights. So far as Consuls have thus interpreted the Laws of the United States and acted in accordance with such an interpretation, we have and do still approve of their course. To have acted otherwise, would have been wrong and cruel, in our humble opinion. This is a point upon which we feel particularly sensitive, for we have had occasion to argue and write upon the subject in by-gone years. As long ago as October, 1850, we published an article upon this subject, and which we now republish, because the facts are peculiarly illustrative of the subject under present discussion:

Two Living Facts.—The world rings with praises upon the recent achievement of English

and American Diplomats, in negotiating the treaty securing the existing free navigation laws, between the two great commercial nations. Great good will no doubt thereby result to commerce, and numerous merchants become princely rich; but it is a sad pity, that common justice cannot be meted out to the foreign seamen sailing under the respective flags of the two countries. Cannot British ministers, and American statesmen frame some law, or negotiate some treaty, for the protection of those seamen of other countries who are induced to ship on board English and American vessels. Not, however, to deal in generalities, for, according to the old Saxon proverb, one fact is worth a thousand arguments, and, of course, two will be worth twice that number.

"The First.—This day, September 6th, two crippled sailors have visited our *sanctum*, on errands similar to that which, near eighteen hundred years ago, brought a certain cripple to the gate of Solomon's temple, "which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them that entered into the temple." Now for a brief history of these two crippled sons of Neptune. One is a Portuguese, native of the Western Islands. He was taken from his home in the Atlantic, and brought into the Pacific, on condition of receiving about the "200th lay," on board an American whale ship. Ere long, sick and lame, the captain puts him ashore in Honolulu, hiring an irresponsible man for \$30, to take care of him until he recovered! But why does he not go to the U. S. Hospital, with Yankee seamen? Oh, he is a foreigner without an American protection! Months pass away, he does not recover, but he does suffer from hunger, and want of medical care. Ere long a few friends subscribe and pay his board, while recovering from the amputation of his leg, which the surgeon *cuts off gratis*. He has no trade, and must live upon charity, but would rejoice to return to his native shores.

"No United States officer, Commodore or Consul has power to send him home, or to a port in the United States, or even to pay a penny for his support. This is wrong! it is inhuman! American vessels ought not to be allowed to induce foreign seamen to ship under the United States flag, unless the law protect and provide for them when sick and disabled.

"The other living fact is in the shape of a Lascar minus his two legs. These were lost while in the employ of an English shipowner. Being no longer useful on board, and unable to go "aloft," he must go ashore—but where? To "Little Grenwich." No, he is not an Englishman, but a foreigner. He may work for the Englishman, but if sick and crippled, he must hobble and beg, like his Portuguese brother. This, too, is wrong! it is unjust! it is inhuman! English vessels should not be allowed to ship foreign seamen under the British flag, unless the law protect and provide for those seamen when sick and crippled. Reader, if you chance to meet in the streets of Honolulu the poor Portuguese, hobbling on three legs, or the poor Lascar hobbling on four, give him a sovereign, which is more than the American or British Consular Representatives are allowed to do in their official capacity. We hope to witness still greater improvements in the Navigation Laws of the two countries.

"Cases similar to those now referred to, are constantly occurring in this, and every port visited by English and American shipping. It is a subject demanding speedy, humane, and just legislative action, at the hands of English and American law-makers."

It will be inferred from the above facts, that Judge Allen, who was the United States Consul at that time, did not interpret the laws of the United States in such a manner as would allow him to provide for distressed American seamen, unless native born, or duly naturalized and carrying among their papers an American protection. His instructions from the State Department, we understand, were so very stringent and pre-

cise, that he could not, in conscience, avail himself of what has been styled a charitable dodge! His instructions would not allow him to follow out the dictates of humanity, the impulse of his heart, or the sound principles of common sense.

About that period the cases of distress became so frequent in Honolulu under the operation of a wrong interpretation of the law by the State department at Washington, that it called into existence the "Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society."

The ladies of the city not only undertook to provide for those who should have been supported by the United States Government, but they also drew up and signed a petition, addressed to the President and Senate of the United States. This petition was forwarded by Commissioner Severance. No direct reply was ever received, but very soon more liberal instructions were issued from the State Department to Consul Ogden. During the last five or six years, U. S. Consuls have pursued the liberal policy, as we think they ought always to have done, according to the spirit of the laws and general policy of the United States Government, towards seamen under the United States flag. If hereafter the United States Consul should decline providing for seamen discharged from American ships because they were not duly naturalized, we shall not only appeal to the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society to provide for such men, (as they have formerly done,) but suggest to the ladies that they make a formal complaint against such Consul to the United States Government. The British, French and other Consuls, must not expect to escape the supervision of the ladies, should they be negligent in an affair of this nature! We think the influence of the ladies will have a most potent influence in leading the Consuls to make a *charitable* and *correct* interpretation of the laws of nations!

Those two living facts are still residents of Honolulu. The *British fact* still may be seen hobbling or crawling about the streets of this city, sustained by the precarious charity of the inhabitants. In our opinion he ought to have been taken care of by the British Consul and sent back to his native land, or otherwise supported by the British Government. The *American fact* has contrived to secure a scanty livelihood by acting as a clerk in a small retail store in Nuuanu street. We contend that both these cases rightfully should have been provided for by the British and American Consuls. A contrary policy is unjust and unworthy the character of great commercial nations. We thus argue, because we believe that these seamen may claim *of right* to be cared for as well as protected by the flag under which they sail. When Consuls thus interpret the laws of the United States or Great Britain, we shall applaud their conduct, and their course will receive our "*flattering unction*."

The Consuls of the United States and their employees may have erred upon other points, and their charges may have been exorbitant, but that is not a matter which concerns us, or which we feel called upon to discuss or investigate. Our great desire is and has been, to see the Government officials take care of American seamen when sick, disabled and destitute. This is what

the Government intends and expects shall be done. If in doing this honorable and praiseworthy labor, the public officials conduct unfairly and unjustly, then to their own consciences, the Government and American public they are responsible.

The time has come when any abuses which have prevailed in the United States Consulates at the Sandwich Islands, are to be investigated and opened up to the world. We hope these investigations will result in a thorough re-organization of the system. Let sailors have their rights such as are secured to them by the laws of the United States, and let those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws, act in accordance with their solemn oaths as honest men, and faithful public functionaries.

City College of San Francisco.

In the *Pacific Expositor* for March, we find an interesting account of the opening of this Institution. The Inaugural Address of President Burrows, is replete with noble thoughts, classic allusions, and some excellent observations upon the training of young men. His views upon physical training, classical learning and Bible knowledge are sound. We refer with special delight to his views upon parental influence:

"The parent who severs himself from the education of his child must expect that education to be faulty and incomplete. Many persons never look after this matter, thinking their duty is done when they have passed it over into what they think competent hands. Becoming dissatisfied with the progress of the pupil, they refer it entirely to neglect on the part of the instructor, never thinking there may have been neglect with themselves. Would you think a man was dealing justly by himself who would employ the best of clerks, and then surrender his business into such hands, without ever looking after it or inquiring into the condition of affairs? What then must be said of the parent who employs the best of teachers and never gives the education of his children another thought?"

In the same No. of the *Expositor*, is Dr. Scott's address upon the same occasion, evincing that his mind is fully awake to the importance of furnishing California with good schools and colleges.

A writer in the *Alta*, referring to the opening of this new college, speaks of it as the "Westernmost College of the world," while the Sandwich Islands, the farthermost east, are also supplied with a college. "It follows, then, that the City College of San Francisco supplies the link in a great chain of collegiate education embracing the world."

☞ "The Thames Church Mission" in London keeps a vessel cruising on the river Thames, to maintain worship and afford chances of religious instruction to that amphibious race who live within the sound of all the bells of London, as completely heathen as if they were upon the rafts of China. Public worship is held on board this missionary vessel both on the Sabbath and on week days.

THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1861.

Hawaiian Statistics Vitalized.

To most readers, long columns of figures, arranged into statistical tables are the most uninteresting of all printed matter. They look at them and away from them. However important in themselves, and however valuable for reference, these statistics may be, still nine-tenths of newspaper readers care no more for them than they would for so much waste paper. It is of no use to reason with such persons upon the intrinsic value of the statistical calculations, all they desire is the "footing up," or "the grand total." In former years we have published the Custom House Statistical Tables, besides a grand summary of other calculations relating to the progress of affairs upon the Sandwich Islands, but this year we shall confine ourselves to the "footing up," while we throw over the dry bones of Hawaiian statistics a covering to conceal their repulsiveness, and if possible we shall try and vitalize the "mass of figures" which our neighbors of the *Advertiser* and *Polyesian* have been spreading before the reading public, but which we do not believe the public has read!

A census of the Hawaiian Kingdom has just been completed, from which it appears that in Anno Domini 1860, there were upon the Islands, a grand total of 69,800, including 2,716 foreigners, leaving 67,084 natives. But it appears rather strange that while there are 67,084 natives in all, still of these there are 35,375 males and 31,705 females. Showing that among natives there are 3,670 more males than females. Here is a fact for your ethnologists, missionaries and statisticians to consider and explain. In most countries there are more females than males, but here the opposite fact appears. A writer in a late English Review reports that the same fact is disclosed in the statistical tables of New Zealand and other Polynesian nations.

Horses, Mules, Dogs and Donkeys.—Let us now see what these 69,800 people own as property. We will begin with horses. Twenty-six thousand and six hundred of the people might at once mount so many horses, for that number is reported, but we must deduct 125 horses, to draw the same number of carriages, now to be found in Honolulu and elsewhere. Of mules we learn that there are 2,580, while no mention is made of donkeys. Dogs, however, occupy a conspicuous place among Hawaiian statistics, but we find only 5,843 reported. Can it be that the enumerators have been faithful? What, only 5,843 dogs! Verily we supposed there were half that number in the capital. The Apostle Paul exhorts the Philippians to "beware of dogs," applying that term, doubtless, to a class of bad men. We think our missionary brethren might employ the text, while giving it a more literal interpretation. There was a time, even within the memory of some still living, when members of the canine species were devoted to other purposes than keeping watch, or attending upon their masters. Hereafter let no epicurean visitor call for baked dog! If there are only 5,843 remaining, surely we have none to spare! Mr. Goodale, Collector of Customs, re-

ports among imports for 1860, two dogs, valued at \$10. We hope they will improve the race.

Deaths and Births.—Our statistical tables show that during the past seven years, there have been 7,006 deaths and only 3,668 births, showing a decrease of 3,338 since 1853, or in round numbers of 500 per annum. It does not appear whether the census of 1853 was taken prior or subsequent to the terrible ravages of the smallpox; if prior, then the annual decrease has been comparatively small; but if subsequent, then as we have given it, about 500 per annum. The decrease was estimated previous to 1850, at 1,000 per annum; hence, from such data as we are able to gather, we infer that the decrease of the population has been partially arrested. At Tahiti, the decrease was very rapid some years ago, but recent tables show that the inhabitants on that island are now increasing.

Personal and Real Estate.—The total amount of personal property is valued at \$2,845,424, while real estate is valued at \$3,451,867, hence, its grand total of personal and real estate, foots up \$6,297,291, about one-fourth part of the property valuation of Astor of New York. Poor as we are, Uncle Sam has not money enough to buy us out! As for selling out to any European millionaire or nation, it is not to be thought of. In our poverty, we are a thousand times better off than any of those reputed rich nations which cannot pay their interest money to the descendants of Abraham.

Imports and Exports.—As for imports and exports, last year's imports amounted to \$1,223,749 05, while exports to \$807,459 20. Among the imports, we notice one of the items to be 14,277 gallons of spirits. Next year there will be doubtless a great falling off, in consequence of the new water works! It is a subject of no little interest to look over the list of imported goods necessary to keep the inhabitants alive, at work, in health, and amused. During the past year, we see reported 500,872 yards of prints or calico, or 16 yards to every female upon the islands. This estimate does not include the muslins, gingham, silks, satins, lawns, and other fabrics worn by females. This statistical item will confirm the remark made in our hearing a few days since, by an English importer, that no nation, in proportion to its population, consumed as many yards of calico-prints as the Hawaiians. With prints, there has been imported a long list of articles too numerous to republish, including machinery for one new sugar plantation, 28 gross of jewsharps, 12 canary birds, 10 melodeons, 6 pianofortes, 20 carriages, 33 cases of pain-killer, 920 taels of opium, 598 sacks of onions, 2 opera glasses, thirty one thousand dollars' worth of boots and shoes, and 40,000 hats, thus furnishing every male inhabitant with a new hat. Among agricultural instruments, we notice 10 corn shellers, 48 yokes, 34 dozen wheel-barrows, 179 plows, and 122 dozen spades.

Books and Periodicals.—Do not imagine, gentle reader, that we are entirely given up to pursuits unintellectual and gross. We have purchased twelve thousand dollars' worth of books during the last year, besides any quantity of newspapers, magazines, reviews, periodicals, and other publications, brought hither in overloaded California mails. Visit any part of the

islands, and you will find all the leading periodicals of the day scattered abroad among foreigners, while the native population are furnished with their weekly *Hae* and monthly *Hoku Loa*.

But we are spinning out our remarks to quite an unreasonable length. We confess ourself among the number that delights to ponder over tables of statistics. There is a real charm in seeing a nation set forth in figures! It is pleasant to see people dressed up in a figured attire! With how much interest we should peruse statistics of the Antediluvians! Has music charms, so have figures! If our limits would allow, we should be pleased to exhibit in figures the law-abiding, go-to-meeting, sabbath-keeping, school-attending, peace-loving habits of the inhabitants of these fair islands. We are not troubled with secession difficulties or revolutionary insurrections. It ill becomes us to envy the inhabitants of other lands, but thankfully enjoy the many blessings which fall to our lot, under the easy rule and mild sway of a government presided over by His Majesty Kamehameha IVth, whose standing army, according to the last report of the Secretary of War, consisted of 120 soldiers, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 4 corporals. Thus it appears that the proportion is two soldiers to one thousand of the population. Is not that proportion rather large, Mr. Secretary?

Editor's Table.

AN ADDRESS delivered before the Dashaway Association of San Francisco, on Sunday Evening, June 17th, 1860, by *William E. Lovett*.

ADDRESS upon the Philosophy of the Dashaway Association, delivered by *E. R. Highton, Esq.*, February 19th, 1860.

ALCOHOL, its Uses and Abuses: a Series of Lectures delivered before the Dashaway Association of San Francisco, by *I. Rowell, M. D.*, Professor of Chemistry in the University of the Pacific.

We rejoice to learn from these addresses and California newspapers, that the Dashaway Associations of that State are still holding on in their career of usefulness. The perusal of these addresses, we think, will have the effect upon every sober and temperate man, to lead him to give thanks to God that he has never been conquered by that terrible tyrant, Alcohol. Remarks *Dr. Rowell*:

"That gnawing want which a drunkard feels for rum, as soon as he is sober, has never been told by mortal tongue, and never can be. It cannot be illustrated by comparison, because there is nothing that compares with it. It is stronger than any other power—more inexorable than any other tyrant. We must never forget that every drunkard has suffered the greatest misfortune that can happen to man—that is, he has had his moral resolution broken down. He has been conquered—subjugated by the tyrant Appetite. To lift him up, arm him anew and enable him to wage for himself a war of independence is a great undertaking. It requires all the kindness, all the encouragement, all the charity and love, that the human heart is master of, and he may not conquer the first battle, he may be overpowered, he may fall. Then we must lift him up. If again he falls, we must not despair."

Dr. Rowell employs the following language respecting those who drug their liquors:

"I allude to the willful drugging and poisoning of liquors by those who are engaged in the traffic. I wish to be understood on this subject. I do not stand here to denounce all vendors of ardent spirits indiscriminately. There is many an hon-

est and honorable man engaged in this business, who would sooner cut his right hand off than to sell you poisoned liquor, even if he could make a large profit by it. I know such men among my neighbors and acquaintances here in this city. But, on the other hand, there are among liquor dealers, as among all other classes of men, villains who will stick at nothing if they can but gain the dollar. These are the men who coin the blood and tears of their fellows into gold. It is not enough that they are growing rich in legitimate trade, they must be suddenly rich; and to increase their gains they impart to their whisky that peculiar flavor and force which old toppers love, in order to augment their sales. They do this by the use of strychnine, the alkaloidal principal of nux vomica; one of the most deadly of the narcotico-acrid poisons. Strychnine is a grayish white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol; and hence the frequency of its use and the difficulty of detection. The salts of copper and of lead are often used for adulterating liquors; both of these are powerful poisons. But strychnine is in most frequent use. This poison exerts its force upon the nervous centers. It does not seem to affect the intellect until it extinguishes it at last in the destruction of the body. A grain and a half is generally enough for a fatal dose. It produces trembling and rigidity of the muscles, and gives a maniacal expression to the face, although the intellect is not deranged. It manifests its power usually in fits or paroxysms, with intervals of comparative calm between them, and during these calm intervals, the victim appears quiet and rational, and occasionally asks for water.

"During the fits or paroxysms, the limbs become rigid, the muscles tremble, breathing is nearly suspended, the pulse hardly perceptible, and the lips, tongue and fingers become blue. Sometimes the whole face becomes livid, the mouth foams as in hydrophobia, and the pupil of the eye is dilated. Sometimes the whole body is stiffened, the neck is thrown back violently, the chest is fixed, and the eyes protrude and glare horribly from their sockets. Death usually occurs in one of these paroxysms; but sometimes after it is past, from the exhaustion which it occasions. As soon as death takes place, there succeeds a paleness and such a calm repose, that if the poisoner should come and look at his victim, he would not dream of the fierce struggle which life maintains against such a destroyer as strychnine. How applicable are the words of the poet Shelly to the victim of strychnine whisky:

"There needeth not the hell that bigots frame,
To punish those who err: earth in itself
Contains at once the evil and the cure;
And all suffering nature can chastise
Those who transgress her law,—She only knows
How justly to proportion to the fault
The punishment it merits."

"Is it not strange, passing all human comprehension, that it should be necessary to persuade men not to drink such villainous compounds, when science clearly reveals their nature and their effects upon human health and human life."

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL convened March 20th, at Ewa, Oahu, for the purpose of ordaining *Solomona* as Pastor of the Ewa Church. In consequence of the heavy rains, only a part of the Council were present, hence it was adjourned to meet on the 10th of this month. A full attendance is requested.

Among our exchanges, we are always glad to receive the *Hesperian*, a Monthly, published in San Francisco. It is edited by *Mrs. F. H. Day*, who is making every effort to place this periodical among the first class of Monthlies.

FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.—From a Friend, for gratuitous distribution of the *Friend*, - - \$5
From another Friend, for the *Bethel*, - - 5

BOUND VOLUMES will be found for sale at *Dr. Hoffmann's* and *Mr. Walker's*.

"Stand like an Anvil."

"Stand like an anvil!" when the strokes
Of stalwart strength fall fierce and fast;
Storms but more deeply root the oaks,
Whose brawny arms embrace the blast.
"Stand like an anvil!" when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks
Where malice proves its want of power:
"Stand like an anvil!" when the bar
Lies red and glowing on its breast;
Duty shall be life's leading star,
And conscious innocence its rest.
"Stand like an anvil!" when the sound
Of ponderous hammers pains the ear;
Thine be the still and stern rebound
Of the great heart that cannot fear.
"Stand like an anvil!" noise and heat
Are born of earth and die with time;
The soul, like God, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

—*Bishop Doane.*

FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—SAD ACCIDENT.—We are under obligations to *Capt. Stone* for the full report furnished to us of his cruise among the guano islands, during his absence of three months. He states that the wildest and most terrific surf has been prevailing at all the islands for the past few months, which has ever been known. At *Howland's Island* he found that two agents of the "United States Guano Co." had been landed, although that island was at the time and has been for two years, in possession of the "American Guano Co.," who have laid buoys, erected buildings, and made other improvements. The agents of the former were politely notified to be ready to leave whenever an opportunity offered. We are pained to hear of the death by drowning of one of the employees of the latter Company, at *Jarvis Island*, the particulars of which we give in *Capt. Stone's* own language.—*P. C. Adv.*

January 10, A. M., was boarded by *Mr. Potts* and came to the buoy, there being the heaviest surf I have ever seen at this island. After remaining on board some four hours, waiting for the surf to abate, *Mr. Potts*, the agent, *Mr. Selden Smith*, the former agent for the Company at this island, and myself, with a native crew, left the brig to attempt to land through the surf, which looked terrific.

Mr. Potts waited for what he thought was a good smooth time and the word was given, "pull away, pull away strong." The boat had gone but a few times her length, when the first roller overtook us, but did no damage excepting to give the boat a sheer; the second came after us like a mighty avalanche. *Mr. Smith* exclaimed, "Oh my God!" these were his last words! The roller caught and shot the boat forward with the rapidity of lightning, and with the slight sheer it already had, in an instant all its contents were buried deep in the boiling, hissing surf—the boat went over me, and bruised me much in so doing; *Mr. Smith* did not succeed in getting out from under the boat, and probably was stunned by a blow from it. When I first came to the top of the water I saw the natives going back to the brig, and they saved *Mr. Potts*, who was a poor swimmer. *Mr. Smith* was a good swimmer, as I am also; seeing the boat a short distance from me, bottom up, in shore, and coming toward me with the current setting seaward, I struck out for her and got on to her bottom; in the meantime the boat from the brig was quickly launched, but they could not reach me through the breakers, but only those that had started outside for the brig. A boat was also soon brought from the boat-house on the island to the landing, while I, during the time, had been swept by the heavy rollers from the boat four times, and on to and against the rigid coral reef three times, cutting and bruising me severely from head to foot. During this time, I had been over and under the boat several times, and saw *Mr. Smith* under the boat, apparently a corpse. At one time I was kept buried so long beneath one roller that I forgot all my troubles, and was but gasping in death when I was thrown upon the coral rocks, cutting my head, which made me stupid and almost senseless, besides being too far gone to attempt to reach the shore, then some eight rods distant. *Mr. Jones* quickly sent the natives for me, and three bold fellows seized hold of me and hastened inland, and before they reached the shore another roller overtook us that would, had it not been for their timely assistance, have swept me from the reef into the channel and to sea a corpse. Thus miraculously was my life spared, through the goodness of an Almighty God.

I was the only one that reached the island, *Mr. Potts* and the natives were taken on board the brig, where they remained until the next day, while poor *Smith* was never seen after I saw him under the boat in the surf. He was 26 years of age, and belonged to *New London, Conn.* His loss will be mourned the most by those who knew him best. I need not say that much credit and many thanks are due to the natives—also to *Mr. Hague* and *Mr. Jones* on the island, for the kind manner in which I was nursed and cared for by day and by night.

Information Wanted!

Respecting *William Smith*, a sealer during last season on board the bark *Florence*. Information may be sent to his friends in Brooklyn, New York, or to the Editor of the *Friend*.

Respecting *Mr. Charles Button*, belonging to Columbia, Tolland County, Connecticut.

Respecting *John Baker*, who belongs to Buffalo, New York. He left home in 1852, but was last heard from in 1859. Any information will be gladly received by his parents, or the Editor of the *Friend*.

The Doctrines of the Bible.

The remark is often made that the Bible contains no systematic arrangement of the doctrines. The following apt and beautiful observations upon this subject we copy from Dr. Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel. He is at present one of the most popular preachers of Scotland:

"Having scattered over an open field the bones of the human body, bring an anatomist to the scene. Conduct him to the valley where Ezekiel stood, with his eye on the skulls and dismembered skeletons of an unburied host. Observe the man of science how he fits bone to bone and part to part, till from those scattered members he constructs a framework, which, apart from our horror at the eyeless sockets and fleshless form, appears perfectly, divinely beautiful. In hands which have the patience to collect, and the skill to arrange these materials, how perfectly they fit! bone to bone, and joint to joint, till the whole figure rises to the polished dome, and the dumb skeleton seems to say, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Now as with these parts of the human frame, so is it with the doctrines of the Gospel, in so far as they are intelligible to our understandings. Scattered over the pages of sacred Scripture, let them also be collected and arranged in systematic order, and how beautifully they fit! doctrine to doctrine, duty to duty; till, all connected with each other, all "members one of another," they rise up into a form of perfect symmetry, and present that very system which, with minor differences but substantial unity, is embodied in the confessions, creeds, and catechisms of Evangelical Christendom. I have said, so far as they are intelligible to us; for it is ever to be borne in mind, that while the Gospel has shallows through which a child may wade and walk on his way to heaven, it has deep, dark, unfathomed pools, which no eye can penetrate, and where the first step takes a giant beyond his depth.

There is a difference, which even childhood may discern, between the manner in which the doctrines and duties of the Gospel are set forth in the Word of God, and their more formal arrangement in our catechisms and confessions. They are scattered here and there over the face of Scripture, much as the plants of nature are upon the surface of the globe. There, for example, we meet with nothing corresponding to the formal order, systematic classification, and rectangular beds of a botanical garden; on the contrary, the creations of the vegetable kingdom lie mingled in what, although beautiful, seems to be wild confusion. Within the limits of the same moor or meadow the naturalist gathers grasses of many forms; he finds it enameled with flowers of every hue; and in those forests which have been planted by the hand of God, and beneath whose deep shades man still walks in rude and savage freedom, trees of every form and foliage stand side by side like brothers. With the Sabbath hills around us, far from the dust and din, the splendor and squalor of the city, we have sat on a rocky bank, to wonder at the varied and rich profusion with which God had clothed the scene. Nature,

like Joseph, was dressed in a coat of many colors—lichens, gray, black and yellow, clad the rock; the glossy ivy, like a child of ambition, had planted its foot on the crag, and, hanging on by a hundred arms, had climbed to its stormy summit; mosses, of hues surpassing all the colors of the loom, spread an elastic carpet round the gushing fountain; the wild thyme lent a bed to the weary, and its perfume to the air; heaths opened their blushing bosoms to the bee; the primrose, like modesty shrinking from observation, looked out from its leafy shade; at the foot of the weathered stone the fern raised its plumes, and on its summit the foxglove rang his beautiful bells; while the birch bent to kiss the stream, as it ran away laughing to hide itself in the lake below, or stretched out her arms to embrace the mountain ash and evergreen pine. By a very slight exercise of fancy, in such a scene one could see Nature engaged in her adorations, and hear her singing, "The earth is full of the glory of God." "How manifold are thy works, Lord God Almighty! in wisdom thou hast made them all."

James J. Jarves, Esq.

By late papers we learn that James Jackson Jarves, Esq., (the original editor and proprietor of the *Polynesian*,) has returned to the United States from Italy. He has resided for several years in Florence, and been employed in collecting specimens of paintings by "the old masters," or painters who flourished from the Xth to the XVth centuries. In the opinion of eminent artists, he has collected a very valuable and choice gallery of paintings, which are now on exhibition at the "Institute of Fine Arts," in New York City. In a communication published in the *Independent*, Mr. Jarves states that the most valuable of his collection "has been estimated in Europe at 100,000 francs," or 20,000 dollars. He also intimates that he has now in preparation for the press, a new work entitled "Art Studies." In 1855, he published a work entitled "Art Hints," which evinced decided talent and a cultivated taste in the study of "Architecture, Sculpture and Painting." Longer experience, and riper scholarship, will doubtless enable him to bring out a work which will reflect the highest honor upon both the author and country. The following paragraphs conclude Mr. Jarves' communication to the *Independent*:

"The schools specially represented in this collection are the Florentine, Sieneese, and Umbrione; the Venetian and Lombard only partially, while there are a few examples of the Flemish, German, and Spanish.

I have thus far made this collection at my own risk and expense, hoping, as Americans become acquainted with my project, which embraces an illustration in the same manner of all the great schools down to our times, substituting better specimens for inferior, as they can be procured, and in every possible way seeking to add to the value of the collection, that it might be made the basis of a public gallery in one of our chief cities. At present it is exhibited simply to test its appreciation, and to obtain means for its increase. Should there be any

disposition to second me in this work, I shall be prepared to show how it can be effectively carried out, and a respectable public gallery formed upon the system thus initiated. Nothing but the hope that ultimately my small beginning may lead to the great consummation which all who love art, fervently desire, has sustained me through the labor and difficulties attending what has already been done. In conclusion, pray excuse this frequent reference to myself; but in no other way can I reply to the questions which many others besides yourself have put to me. In all frankness believe me,

Faithfully yours,

JAMES JACKSON JARVES."

We hope the labors of Mr. Jarves will not prevent him from issuing a third improved edition of his History of the Sandwich Islands, which we have been informed he has in preparation.

Origin of Plants.

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in the East.
Oats originated in North America.
Rye came originally from Siberia.
Parsely was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the island of Crète.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
The garden beans came from the E. Indies.
The guarded cress from Egypt and the East.
Horseradish came from the south of Europe.
The New Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The dyer's weed is peculiar to Southern Germany.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.

The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

The current and gooseberry came from Southern Europe.

Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Writers of undeniable respectability state that the cereals and others of these edible productions grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Belar Tagh and north of the Himalaya mountains.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

53-4f

J. F. COLBURN,
AUCTIONEER,
Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu.

53-4f

HAWAIIAN FLOUR COMPANY,
A. P. EVERETT, Treasurer and Agent.

100-4f

H. STANGENWALD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Late New York City Dispensary Physician, member of the Medico Chirurgical College and of the Pathological Society of New York.

Office at Dr. Judd's Drug Store, on Fort Street. Residence in Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 225-1y

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D.,

Late Surgeon United States Navy, late Consular Physician to American seamen and general practitioner.

Office, corner Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, and residence at Dr. Wood's Mansion, Hotel street.

Medical and Surgical advice in English, French, Spanish, and Italian.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; at other hours inquire at his residence. 1-4f

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. . to 4

S. P. FORD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office Kaahumanu street, near Queen.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE, CORNER OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS,
HONOLULU, H. I.

E. HOFFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night.

C. H. WETMORE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILO, HAWAII, S. I.
N. B.—Medicine Chests carefully replenished.

SHERMAN PECK, CHAS. BREWER, 2D.
C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission and Shipping Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
REFER TO
JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., } Boston.
CHARLES BREWER, Esq., }
MESSRS. McRUER & MERRILL, } San Francisco.
CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Esq., }
MESSRS. Wm. PUSTAU & Co., } Hongkong.
MESSRS. PEEBLE, HUBBELL & Co., } Manila.
168-4f

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant, Honolulu, S. I.
REFERS TO
Captain B. F. SNOW, - - - Honolulu.
Messrs. D. C. WATERMAN & Co., - - - "
WILLIAMS & HAVEN, - - - New London.
McRUER & MERRILL, - - - San Francisco
SWIFT & ALLEN, - - - New Bedford.
HENRY A. PERCE, - - - Boston.

H. W. SEVERANCE will continue the Ship Chandlery and Commission Business at the Old Stand. Every description of Ship Chandlery and Merchandise required by Shipping, will be kept on hand and for sale at low rates. 149-4f

ALLEN & BERRILL,
SUCCESSORS TO
George W. Macy,
KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihæ Potatoes, and such other results as are required by whale ships at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 215-6m

HARDWARE STORE.
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, ON FORT STREET,
LOCKS of all kinds, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Razors, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, Brads, Files, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, Pocket and Sheath-Knives, Marlinespikes, Caulking-Irons and Mallets, and numerous other articles, for sale at the lowest prices, by (4f) **W. N. LADD.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME—SOON TO LEAVE

HOWLAND'S
Ambrotype Gallery!

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the ATTENTION of his Friends and the Public to his Rooms, over the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," Printing Office, (next to the Post Office) where he is taking Pictures which, for elegance of style and softness of tone, cannot be excelled.

Picture taken on Glass, Paper, Patent Leather, India Rubber, &c., and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

As the undersigned intends leaving this Kingdom, about the first of May, next, persons desiring GOOD PICTURES, should make an early call.

119-4f **W. F. HOWLAND, Artist.**

JAMES T. DONLEN,
MARBLE WORKER!
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
KING ST., OPPOSITE THE BETHEL,
HONOLULU.

MR. DONLEN BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of these Islands, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, or HEAD STONES,
WASHSTANDS,
COUNTER TOPS, &c.,

In a first-rate style, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the other Islands faithfully attended to. 2-4f

BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MARINER.

A. D. N. FLITNER'S Watch and Jewelry Establishment, in Kaahumanu street, will be found the following works:

Almanacks for 1860.
Merchant's, Shipmaster's and Mechanic's Assistant.
Laws of the Sea.
The Art of Sailmaking.

—ALSO—
Ship's Compasses and Dividers.
—ALSO—
Mast-head Glasses and Marine Telescopes.
—ALSO—
Chronometers and Chronometer Watches.
—ALSO—
English Charts of North and South Pacific.

A great variety of other articles useful to the Mariner.

—AND—
Many ornamental articles, including Breast Pins, Rings, Cups, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to repairing and rating Chronometers.

SAM'L N. CASTLE. **AMOS S. COOK.**
CASTLE & COOKE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church. Also, at the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Nicholson, in King street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel.

Agents for Jayne's Medicines.

BIBLE, BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY,
SAILOR'S HOME, HONOLULU.

BIBLES, BOOKS and TRACTS, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Welsh, Swedish and Spanish languages. These books are offered for sale, at cost prices, by the Hawaiian Bible and Tract Societies, but furnished

GRATUITOUSLY TO SEAMEN.

Also, Office of *The Friend*, bound volumes for sale. Subscriptions received.

N. B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers, by calling at the Depository, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.
S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

J. WORTH,

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with Recruits, on favorable terms for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAILOR'S HOME.



THE SAILORS' HOME, BUILT AND owned by the "Honolulu Sailors' Home Society," has recently been placed under the management of the undersigned. They hope, by strict attention and fidelity, to merit the patronage of the seafaring community. The House has been built and fitted up in a style to suit the wants of Officers and Seamen who are spending a few weeks on shore, or wish to remain for a single night, or a single meal.

Shower Baths on the Premises.

Ship Masters and Agents, while putting their vessels under repairs, are respectfully invited to send their crews to the Home, where every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Officers' table, with lodging, per week, \$6
Seamens' do. do. do. do. 5

CAPTAIN AND MRS. OAT,
Managers.

Honolulu, March 1, 1861.

D. C. M. RUER. **J. O. MERRILL.**

McRUER & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants

AND
AUCTIONEERS,

AGENTS OF THE

Regular Dispatch Line of Honolulu Packets.

All freight arriving in transitu for the Sandwich Islands, will be received and forwarded by the "Regular Dispatch Line" FREE OF COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whalships, chartering ships, etc.

43 and 45 California street.

REFER TO:

Captain B. F. SNOW, }
Messrs. C. BREWER & Co., } Honolulu.
A. P. EVERETT, Esq., }
B. PITMAN, Esq., } Hilo.
120 4f

READING ROOM, LIBRARY AND DEPOSITORY.

SEAMEN AND OTHERS, WISHING to obtain books from the Sailors' Home Library, will please apply to the Bethel Sexton, who will have charge of the Depository and Reading Room until further notice. Per order.

NAVIGATION TAUGHT.

NAVIGATION, in all its branches, taught by the Subscriber. The writer likewise begs to intimate that he will give instruction to a limited number of pupils in English reading and grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic, &c. Residence, octagon in Kukui street.

Honolulu, March 26, 1857. **DANIEL SMITH.**

THE FRIEND:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS:

One copy, per annum, - - - \$2.00
Two copies, " " " " " 3.00
Five copies, " " " " " 5.00

Harry's Epistle to Willie.

So many have referred to the notice of Minnie's Pigeons, published in our last number, that we venture to insert, for the perusal of our youthful readers, the following epistle. There are so many Willies on the islands, who have friend Harrys abroad, that its publication may not be out of place.

How do you do, dear Willie?
 And how are you getting along?
 I am going to write you a letter,
 And all in the shape of a song:
 I want very much to see you,
 And play with you out in the yard—
 They took me away from you, Willie,
 And I thought it was very hard.
 They carried me off on the water,
 Where I saw no grass or trees—
 At first I did not like it,
 And did nothing else but tease.
 I teased for papa and you, Willie,
 Teased to be on the land,
 At home where I wouldn't be sea-sick,
 And where I could walk and stand.
 I was afraid of tumbling over,
 For the ship rolled all about,
 And I kept my berth for a week or more
 Before I dared to go out.
 But after a little while, Willie,
 I didn't mind it at all;
 I liked to watch the sailors,
 And I learned to pull and haul.
 We lived on board so many months,
 That I got to feel at home,
 But I always remembered you, Willie,
 And cried for you to come.
 At last we reached Aunt Sarah's,
 And here I like to stay,
 And if my mother would live here,
 Care not to go away.
 But I shall never forget you, Willie.
 Be sure I love you still;
 Sometimes I ask to go back there,
 'Tis just as I happen to feel.
 I enjoy the winter weather,
 The pretty snow and ice,
 I love to go a-sliding,
 Oh, Willie, 'tis so nice.
 Your Cousin Eddie can tell you
 About the skates and sleds,
 And how the boys go coasting
 And fall and break their heads;
 And how they jump up crying,
 And then go at it again,
 Until they get as hardy
 And brave as little men.
 I have two little playmates,
 Who both have got your name,
 It seems so very funny
 To call you all the same.
 Willie Ross and Willie Ricker
 Are my companions here—
 At the islands, Willie Damon,
 I think its very queer.
 I thought of you on Christmas,
 And wondered what you had,
 When you went to get your stocking,
 What you found to make you glad.
 I had a box of ten-pins,
 A little coffee pot,
 A paper full of candies,
 And other things I got.
 Some darling little sleigh-bells,
 Sewed on to pretty reins,—
 My dear Aunt Emmie knit them,—
 How kind to take such pains!
 But I must end my story,
 Or else 'twill be so long
 That you will be disgusted
 With letters strung in song.
 Now you must write me, Willie,
 And tell me how you do,

And tell me all about those boots,
 And all your playthings, too.
 Pray, give my love to mother,
 Remember father, too;
 Do not forget each brother,
 Besides a heap to you.
 If I go back to see you, Willie,
 Some present I shall carry,
 So keep your mind on that, Willie,
 And do not grieve for

HARRY.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

- March 7—Am clipper ship Moonlight, Breck, 15 days from San Francisco, with U. S. mail. Took two Chinese passengers and 546 bales fungus from this place, and sailed again same day for China.
- 7—Am wh bark Cleone, Simmons, from Turtle Bay, with 175 bris wh oil this season.
- 17—Am bark Zoe, Fletcher, 16 days from San Francisco. Passengers—Mr W Crooke.
- 12—Am brig't Josephine, Stone, from Jarvis, Phoenix, Baker's, McKean's and Howland's Islands.
- 19—Am wh ship Reindeer, Raynor, 5 months from New Bedford, with 100 sp, 400 wh.
- 20—9 P.M.—Am bark Comet, Smith, 14 days from San Francisco.
- 20—Am wh ship Vesper, Bailey, from Margarita Bay, with 130 bris this season. (Shipped 700 barrels at Margarita Bay.)
- 22—Am wh ship Milton, Halsey, fm Lahaina and home, clean.
- 23—Am wh ship Josephine, Chapman, fm Hilo, 500 bris.
- 24—Am wh sh Onward, Allen, fm Lahaina and California coast, 1000 bris.—(shipped her oil at Margarita Bay.)
- 25—Am wh ship Oliver Crocker, Cochran, fm California coast via Lahaina, 600 bris.
- 26—Am wh bark Braganza, Turner, from Hilo, clean.
- 27—Am wh bark Alice, Beebe, from Margarita Bay, 240 barrels.
- 27—Am wh bark Monmouth, Ormsby, from Margarita Bay, 260 bris.

At Hilo, are reported:

- March 19—Am wh ship Thomas Dickason, Stewart, 5 months from New Bedford, 40 bris sperm.
- 21—Am wh ship California, West, from coast of California, 100 bris.

DEPARTURES.

- Feb. 28—U. S. S. sloop Wyoming, Mitchell, for San Francisco.
- 28—Am Miss. packet Morning Star, Gelett, for the Marquesas Mission Stations.
- 28—Haw. sch Liholilo, Bush, for Phoenix Island.
- March 14—Am bark Yankee, Commodore Paty, for San Francisco.
- 20—Am wh ship Congress 2d, Stranburg, for Ochotsk.
- 21—Haw wh brig Victoria, Dauelsberg, for Ochotsk.
- 26—Am wh ship Cleone, Simmons, for the Arctic.
- 26—Am wh ship Milton, Halsey, for the Ochotsk.
- 27—Am wh ship Onward, Allen, for the Ochotsk.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Onward, Allen, from Cape St. Lucas, with 1000 bris wh oil this season, reports the following vessels up to the 26th of February:

Harmony, Kelly,	600
Comet, Williams,	400
Massasoit, Percival,	700
Sch. Maria, Molteno,	850
General Scott, Hunting,	280
George Howland, Pomeroy,	250
Robin Hood, McGinley, (loading oil on freight,)	100
Chandler Price, Holcomb,	275
Phoenix, Hempstead,	280
Phillip 1st, Hempstead,	130
Milo, Fordham,	250
General Williams, Fish,	400
J. F. West, Tinker,	(5 whales) 150
L. C. Richmond, Hathaway,	600
Gustav, Gilles, (French),	150
John Howland, Whelden,	1800
Sarah Warren,	600
Cambrla, Pease,	250
Cynthia, Whitney,	550
Sharon, Swift,	300

VESSELS SPOKEN AND HEARD FROM.

Jan. 31—Ship Fabius, Smith,	10	whales.
Bark Coral, Sisson,	1	"
Levi Starbuck, Jernegan,	4	"
Bark Isabella, Tucker,	8	"
Ship Europa, Mauter,	2	"
Ship Jeannette, Winslow,	3	"
Bark Ontario, Foster,	12	"
Jan. 20—Ship Emerald Pierce, at St. Quinten, ..	3	"
Bark Pacific, Howland,	13	"
Jan. 28—Montezuma, Homan, at Cerros Island, ..	3	"
Ship Electra, Brown,	13	"
Ship New England, Hempstead,	5	"
Bark Metropolis,	7	"
Janus, Smith,	1	"

Ship Reindeer, Raynor, reports.—Left New Bedford Oct. 2, 1860. Nov. 8, spoke a Batavian brig, but could not learn her name; 15th, spoke an American brig in Lat. 7° 41 S., Long. 35° 59 W., bound to Monte Video; 20th, experienced a heavy gale in lat. 24° 18 S., long. 51° 41 W.; 25th had another gale, which lasted about 20 hours,—sustained no damage. Dec. 9, a seaman named Wm. Abels, while furling main-top-gallant sail, fell from the yard on to the deck, and was killed on the spot. Spoke wh. ship Hiawatha, bound home with 1500 bbls sp. oil, 50 months out. Dec. 14, saw a large merchant ship, but could not tell what flag she sailed under; 18th, spoke the merchant ship Sylvia, bound to Honolulu; 20th, experienced another heavy gale, but received no damage; 23d, saw an English ship steering N. and E.; 26th, had another gale, but got clear of any damage; 24th, saw a clipper merchant bark, but could not find out her name or nation; 31st, hove to on the whaling ground and set a watch for whales. Jan. 1st, sighted the coast of Chile; 4th, lowered four boats, and succeeded in taking one right whale; next day took another, and on the 7th, took two more. Next spoke wh. ship Kensington, with 9 whales (4 on the coast of Chile and 5 on New Zealand); 20th, saw and spoke the Daniel Wood, who hailed 400 bbls all told, including 55 bbls sperm, bound to coast of Chile; 15th, saw a merchant ship steering north; 29th, saw sperm whales, lowered four boats, struck two, and captured one, in lat 41° 30 S., long. 74° 25 W. Feb. 6, saw a German ship in the harbor of Juan Fernandez, which was a total wreck—the crew were still on the island. She was loaded with salt petre; 11th, passed Am. merchant bark Sarah, steering W.; 23d, took another sperm whale. Touched at Mocha, coast of Chile, and at Juan Fernandez, on the passage out.

Bark Vesper, Bailey, reports.—Left Ayan Oct. 19; had very rugged weather on the way to Hakodadi—tried to go in there, but did not succeed, owing to head winds; put away for San Francisco, where we arrived on the 21st of Feb., having experienced heavy winds from the southward. A seaman named Richard Savidge died on the passage between Japan and California; also lost jib-boom and fore topgallant mast, the ship having been taken aback during a squall. Sprung a leak while at S.W. Bay, and has been leaking ever since, sometimes increasing to 900 strokes per hour in rough weather, and when calm, only from 200 to 300 strokes. Shipped 700 barrels oil on board the Robin Hood, in Margarita Bay, which vessel was bound home. Spoke whale bark Braganza on the 17th instant, bound to Hilo, and reports having taken no oil this season. Experienced light winds during the passage to Honolulu.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

- March 11—Am wh ship Milton, Halsey, of N. B., 6 months out, last from the Western Isles, clean.
- 21—Am wh ship Onward, Allen, from California coast, 1000 wh, season; 4700 wh, 36,000 bone, voyage; 300 wh, on board.
- 22—Am wh ship Robert Edwards, Wood, from California coast, 170 wh, season; 125 sp, 900 wh, 9000 bone, voyage; 850 wh, on board.
- 27—Am wh bark John P. West, Tinker, from Cape St. Lucas, 150 wh, season; 70 sp, 1930 wh, 18,000 bu, voyage; 1000 wh, on board.

DEPARTURES.

- March 23—Am wh ship Milton, Halsey, for Ochotsk.
- 23—Am wh ship Onward, Allen, for Ochotsk.
- 23—Am wh ship Oliver Crocker, Cochran, touched here for letters, bound to Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

FOR PHOENIX ISLAND—per Liholilo, Feb 28—A M Goddard, W H Hardwick, Allen Comstock, and 9 natives.
 FOR MARQUESAS—per Morning Star, Feb 28—Rev Dr Gullick, Mr Kapuha and wife.
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per Moonlight, March 7—Mr J Griswold.
 FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—per Josephine, March 12—F L Jones, G Drew, Alonzo Worden, Mr Leaman, and 26 natives.
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Yankee, March 15—Mr and Mrs Yates and 2 children, Randall Smith, Mr Sanderson, J S Daniels, Mrs Schenck, Mrs Gardner, A S Grinbaum, J Hardisty, John F Pope, wife and 3 children, Chas Derby, Emma Hoyer, S Miller, J H Pitman, Jas C Wilson, Mr Matthews, C A Fenton, J Atherton, 1 chinaman, and five American Seamen.
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, March 21—J C King T Hunter, A McPherson, John Gatty.

MARRIED.

STONE—WOOD—In this city, March 13, at Fort Street Church, by Rev. Eli Corwin, Capt. Samuel D. Stone, of the brig Josephine, to Miss Ellen L. Wood, of Watertown, Mass.
 POMEROY—BUTLER—In Honolulu, March 7, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. John Pomeroy, of Kauai, to Miss Lucinda Butler, of Honolulu.

DIED.

SMITH—At Jarvis Island, Jan. 10, by the capsizing of a boat in the surf, Selden Smith, aged 26 years, of New London, Conn.
 KAHAMAHAI—At Waipio, Hawaii, on the 5th March, 1861, Kuehamahai, aged 28 years, wife of D. W. Siles, Esq., of Kawathae, Hawaii.
 GOLD—On board whaleship Onward, Feb. 19, of dropsy, Mr. John Gold, of Salem, Mass. He was cooper of the ship. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. [Reported by Capt. Allen.]
 BERRILL—In Honolulu, Monday, March 25th, John Henry, aged 64 years, son of Capt. Berrill.