

THE FRIEND.

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THE FRIEND,

A Semi-monthly Journal, devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

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SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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POETRY.

For the Friend.

"THE SPIRIT SHALL RETURN TO GOD WHO GAVE IT."

By Mrs. M. L. Gardner.

When o'er the sea of life
The trembling bark is driv'n,
How sweet, amid the billow's strife
To catch a glimpse of heav'n!

How does the kindly gleam
When all is sad and drear
Like moonlight on a darksome stream,
The fainting bosom cheer.

Sweet are the transient rays,
They lift the mind above,
Faith, thro' her telescope surveys,
The far off land of love,

Where, when the weary soul
By fate's strong billows toss'd,
Feels in the last, long surging roll,
The sea of life is cross'd—

Shall wing its wondrous way
Up to those worlds above,
Where all is one eternal day,
One scene of perfect love.

Securely, there to rest,
From sin and sorrow free,
Forever on the Saviour's breast,
To all eternity.

Peace, troubled soul be calm,
There's rest for thee in heaven;
For every wound, there is a balm
That balm is sin forgiven.

Sag Harbor, Sept. 9, 1845.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

THE SAILOR'S SABBATH.

No. v.

DEAR BROTHER.—As was proposed, we now enquire, Do ministers in sea ports and seamen's Chaplains, preach against Sabbath whaling?

But why ask this question? Surely the messenger of Christ will not fail "to declare the whole counsel of God." Surely the Herald of Jesus will "lift up his voice like a trumpet" of alarm in the ears of transgressors. Surely the watchman on the ramparts of Zion will lift up the voice of warning on the approach of danger. Surely the mariner's friend will not fail to "cry aloud" when he sees a whole fleet steering for the deadly reef, or dashing amidst foaming breakers. Surely he will not suffer the blood of the lost sailor to be required at his hands. Still it is possible, that through inattention to this branch of immorality, or through the unconscious influence of false maxims and customs on this subject, some, otherwise faithful minister of the Son Jesus, may have failed to do their whole duty to the Sabbath breaking sailor. Probably many good ministers are not aware how extensively, how nearly *universally* the Sabbath is desecrated by whalers. When the pulpit in our sea ports and chapels becomes the trumpet of Jehovah, sounding forth the high sanctions of the Sabbath, and kindly calling on all the storm-rocked sons of ocean, to rest from their toils on that holy day and to worship and adore Him who made the "great deep" and the vaulted heavens, then may we hope that the time will be hastened when "the abundance of the sea shall be converted to God." Then may we look for the time when the peaceful Sabbath sun, shall be joyfully hailed by thousands of happy seamen, and when the glad anthem of praise shall, like an incense cloud, roll upward from the bosom of every ocean and sea and navigable water of the world.

But to return. Do ministers who are called to preach to ship owners and seafaring men, labor to enlighten them on the subject of Sabbath keeping as connected with their profession? Very many masters, officers and seamen from New Bedford, Nantucket, New London and other whaling ports, have asserted that they never heard a minister preach against Sabbath whaling until they came to the Sandwich Islands. Some have even intimated that a clergyman would not be likely to stop long at Nantucket or New Bedford, should he be faithful in reproving for this sin. Many seamen acknowledge the practice to be wrong, and wonder why min-

isters and chaplains in our sea ports do not labor to break it up. Some who were members of christian churches in the United States, have declared to the writer, that their pastors when questioned as to the morality of Sabbath whaling, have expressed the opinion, that "from the peculiarity of the circumstances it might be right for them to pursue their business on the Lord's day." This amounted to practical advice, and greatly soothed the troubled consciences of the pious sailors. Not long ago an extract appeared in a Seamen's Journal, purporting to be from the sermon of a seamen's chaplain in the United States, in which the sailor is taught that it is his duty to whale on the Sabbath *should his Captain command it*; that he need not suffer his *conscience* to be troubled about it; that the *master of the ship* takes the responsibility, &c. Is this dealing faithfully with men's consciences? Does it like the Bible, press every man with his *individual* and *untransferable* responsibility? Will it lead each man to feel the unchangeable truth that he *must give account of himself to God*, and that he must stand or fall to a greater than his earthly master? Is it not too much like "daubing with untempered mortar," like preaching "smooth things," like crying, "peace where there is no peace?" This, by the bye, is no new thing in our world. The doctrine of transferring sin and moral responsibility from one sinner to another, is older than the papacy—it is as old at least, as Pilot. But as this point may be noticed hereafter, nothing more will be said on it in this place.

As good men are often slandered, it is possible that seamen's preachers are so. The transgressors of God's law, are ever seeking excuses or palliations for their conduct, and they can feel little quiet till they persuade others that some who are called good men, either practice or approve their sins. Many faithful and fearless ministers are not aware of the extent to which the sailor is deprived of his Sabbath, nor of the fearful moral evils which flow from the desecration of that sacred day by this class of men. Were their minds once turned to the subject and a sufficient array of facts brought before them, they would at once speak and act in such a manner as to arouse a community which has too long slumbered over the undying interests of the sailor. It is devoutly to be hoped and expected, that all good ministers of Christ who are permitted to exert an influence in favor of seamen, will heartily unite in proclaiming a Sabbath day jubilee for this class of our fellow men, and in laboring to remove those obstacles which now prevent them enjoying this blessing. The

sailor needs a Sabbath. His whole nature, physical, social, intellectual and moral, needs it; and every true friend, philanthropist, minister and christian, will rejoice to see this boon of Heaven restored to him.

In my next we will inquire whether churches discipline their members for whaling on the Sabbath.

Yours truly,
TITUS COAN.

British and Hawaiian Treaty.

SIGNED AT HONOLULU, MARCH 26, 1846.

It being desirable that a General Convention should be substituted for the various Instruments of Mutual Agreement at present existing between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, the following Articles have, for that purpose and to that intent, been mutually agreed upon and signed between the Governments of Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, and it has been determined that any other Treaty, or Conventional Agreement, now existing between the respective Parties, shall be henceforward abrogated and considered null and of no effect.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and amity between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the Sandwich Islands, their Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE II.

The Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing within the Dominions of the King of the Sandwich Islands, shall enjoy the same protection in regard to their Civil Rights as well as to their persons and properties, as Native Subjects; and the King of the Sandwich Islands engages to grant to British Subjects the same rights and privileges which now are, or hereafter may be, granted to or enjoyed by any other Foreigners, Subjects of the most favored Nation.

ARTICLE III.

No British Subject accused of any crime whatever shall be judged otherwise than by a Jury composed of Native or Foreign Residents, proposed by the British Consul and accepted by the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

ARTICLE IV.

The protection of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall be extended to all British Vessels, their Officers and Crews. In case of Shipwreck; the Chiefs and Inhabitants of the different parts of the Sandwich Islands shall succour them and secure them from plunder. The Salvage Dues shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by Arbitrators chosen by both parties.

ARTICLE V.

The desertion of seamen embarked on board of British Vessels shall be severely repressed by the local Authorities; who shall employ all the means at their disposal to arrest Deserters; and all reasonable expenses of capture shall be defrayed by the Captains or Owners of the said Vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

British Merchandise or Goods recognised as coming from the British Dominions, shall not be prohibited, nor shall they be subject to an Import Duty higher than five per cent. *ad valorem*. Wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors are however excepted from this stipulation, and shall be liable to such reasonable Duty as the Hawaiian Government may think fit to lay upon them, provided always that the amount of Duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the Importation of the said Articles.

ARTICLE VII.

No Tonnage, Import, or other Duties shall be levied on British Vessels, or Goods imported in British Vessels, beyond what are levied on Vessels or Goods of the most favored Nation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Subjects of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall, in their Commercial or other Relations with Great Britain, be treated on the footing of the most favored Nation.

Done at Honolulu the 26th of March, 1846.

WM. MILLER, H. B. M.'s Consul General for the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.	R. C. WYLLIE, His Hawaiian Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations.
[L. S.]	[L. S.]

IOANE II,
Member of the Treasury Board.
[L. S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION,

To carry into effect the Sixth Articles of the TREATIES concluded at HONOLULU, between the Government of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and the Governments of FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN, 26th March, 1846, in relation to Brandies, Wines and other Spirituous Liquors.

Resolved, By the Nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in legislative Council assembled:

That from and after this date, there shall be, and is hereby imposed, an *ad quantum* duty upon.

1st. Brandy, rum, gin, whisky, arrack and all other distilled spirits, not exceeding 55 per cent. of alcohol, five dollars per gallon.

2d. Wines of all descriptions, other than claret, cordials and liqueurs, not exceeding 27 per cent. of alcohol, one dollar per gallon.

3d. Claret wines, ale, porter, beer, cider and all other fermented liquors, cordials and liqueurs not exceeding 18 per cent. of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon.

4th. Claret wines, ale, porter, beer, cider and all other fermented spirituous liquors, cordials and liqueurs exceeding 18 per cent. of alcohol, one dollar per gallon.

5th. Wines of all descriptions, ale, porter, beer, cider and all other fermented spirituous liquors, cordials and liqueurs exceeding 27 per cent of alcohol, five dollars per gallon.

6th. Distilled spirits, wines of all descriptions, ale, porter, beer, cider and all other fermented liquors, cordials and liqueurs, exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol ten dollars per gallon.

The collectors of the customs at the respective ports now or at any time established by law, shall exact and receive the duties above imposed; and all such liquors imported without full payment thereof, shall be deemed to have been smuggled.

It shall be incumbent upon all venders, whether at wholesale or retail, in cases of controversy, to prove the legal importation and payment of the duties required by law. All such liquors imported without payment of the duties, shall be forfeited to the government. All vessels engaged in the illicit importation of such spirituous liquors shall be liable to seizure, and on due proof, to confiscation and sale. The masters and supercargoes of vessels so engaged, shall moreover, and all their aiders, co-operators and abettors, whether on board such vessels or on shore, be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars each, and imprisonment until paid.

No drawback shall be allowed upon spirituous liquors landed for re-exportation, and the permits to trade or barter given to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, shall not include the sale, barter or disposition of spirituous liquors, but all such traffic on the part of whalers shall be held to constitute them merchantmen, and subject them in all respects to the like duties.

All distillation of spirits in this Kingdom is hereby absolutely prohibited on pain of a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment until paid.

Done and passed at the Council Chamber in Honolulu, this third day of April, A. D. 1846.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Attest, JOHN YOUNG, Premier.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

That from and after the publication hereof in the Polynesian newspaper, articles second and third of chapter second of the first part of an act entitled "An act to organize the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands," passed at the Council House on the 25th day of July last shall take effect as the imperative law of the land; and that licenses to sell spirituous liquors and to keep hotels, inns and victualling houses shall be given in accordance therewith.

Done and passed at Honolulu this third day of April, A. D. 1846.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Attest, JOHN YOUNG, Premier.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE VENDERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

SEC. 1. The ministers of the interior shall have power to grant a wholesale vending license for spirituous liquors to any wholesale merchant applying therefor in writing, under oath, and stating in his application the name of the vender—where the applicant intends to establish his place of business, and whether such wholesale vending is intended to be conducted with the applicant's own capital, or upon commission.

SEC. 2. The wholesale vending of spirituous liquors shall consist of selling the same in quantities not less than five gallons, and in the packages as originally imported. Wines, ale and other liquors containing alcohol, are comprehended in this article.

SEC. 3. Before granting such wholesale license to vend spirituous liquors, the applicant shall pay for the use of the royal exchequer, twenty-five dollars, and give a bond

to the minister of the interior, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, with at least one sufficient surety, to be approved by said minister, which bond shall always be upon the following conditions, and in the following form, viz:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we — principal and — sureties residing at — in the Island of —, Hawaiian Islands, are held and are firmly bound unto His Highness — minister of the interior, for the use of the Hawaiian government, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, lawful money, to be levied of our respective joint and several property, in case the condition herein set forth shall be violated. For the just and full payment of which we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 18—.

The condition of the above obligation is, that whereas the above bounden — principal, wholesale merchant, has this day made application as required by law, for a license to sell spirituous liquors by wholesale, for the term of one year from the date hereof: Now if he shall not, during the continuance of his license, sell or dispose of the same to any person or persons at retail, but shall in disposing thereof confine himself and all those acting in his behalf to the minimum quantity of five gallons, or the package as originally imported, and if he shall not, during the continuance of his license, keep or suffer to be kept at his place of business, a noisy or disorderly house, or promote by such wholesale dealing, any disturbance of the public peace and tranquility, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of a common magistrate, without the intervention of a jury, the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited, and the license upon which it is predicated shall be revoked.

Given under our hands and seals, the day and year above written. — (L. S.) — (L. S.)

Sec. 4. Upon a violation of any of the above conditions of his bond, by any wholesale vender of spirituous liquors, it shall be the duty of the minister of the interior, to pass said bond over to His Majesty's attorney general, for enforcement against the delinquent parties, both principal and surety, with such information as has come to his knowledge in regard to any such violation.

Sec. 5. The minister of the interior shall have power in like manner, to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the bottle or the glass, but at no place not previously approved by the privy council, and at no place at which the entry of merchant vessels is forbidden by law, which licenses shall not be granted until after the right thereto has been offered at public vendue to the highest bidder, in the following manner:

The minister of the interior shall, before the expiration of the respective retail licenses of the preceding period, cause a public notice to be inserted in the Polynesian newspaper, that on a day to be decided upon by him, not less than one week after the date of said notice, the retail licenses will be exposed to sale, naming the time and place, and that the highest bidders will be entitled to receive licenses according to law, upon their complying with the requisitions of the succeeding section.

Sec. 6. The highest bidders at such sales, unless deemed unworthy by the privy council, upon suggestion of the minister of the interior, shall be entitled to licenses upon presenting to said minister certificates from the auctioneer by whom they were sold, stating the amount bid, and that the holder has paid the purchase money to such auctioneer. Before issuing any such license, the approved highest bidder shall enter into bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by said minister, in the like form and penalty as prescribed in the third section of this article, but the condition of which bond shall be in the following words, viz:

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS, THAT whereas the above bounden — principal, has this day become entitled to a license for retailing spirituous liquors at —, in the Island of — for the term of — from the date hereof; now if he shall not, during the continuance of his license, sell or furnish the same, to any native subjects of these Islands, nor keep or suffer to be kept at his place of retailing, a noisy or disorderly house, nor promote by such retailing any disturbance or breach of the public peace and tranquility; and if he shall not contribute by such retailing, to any violation of the laws of this kingdom, nor violate any of the conditions of the license, copy of which is annexed, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of a common magistrate, without the intervention of a jury, as prescribed in the act to organize the judiciary, the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited, and the license upon which it is founded shall be revoked.

Sec. 7. The licenses above directed to be given, as well for the wholesaling as for the retailing of spirituous liquors, shall be signed by the minister of the interior, and impressed with the seal of his department.

Sec. 8. Retailing of spirituous liquors shall be regulated more definitely by the terms of the licenses, and shall never exceed in quantity five gallons. The minister of the interior may prescribe in the licenses definite rules and regulations to be observed by the venders.

Sec. 9. The minister of the interior shall keep in a book of licenses, the names of all licensed venders of spirituous liquors throughout the kingdom—their respective places of abode—the character of the licenses given them, and the amount of license money paid by each, together with the date of each license. It shall be his special duty from time to time to pay over to the minister of finance, all license money by him received, under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10. Any person violating the provisions of this article by vending spirituous liquors, either at wholesale or at retail, without having previously obtained a license as herein provided, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay to the government for each offence, five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned, not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. The minister of the interior shall have power in case of the modification or annulment of any subsisting treaty stipulation entered into by this government with any other nation, requiring the sale of spirituous liquors in this kingdom, (which may God grant) to issue his proclamation, discontinuing prospectively the vending thereof at retail, and the further issuing of licenses for that purpose; the prohibition upon alcoholic drinks having been previously declared by the minister of finance, as prescribed in the third part of this act.

Sec. 12. The prefect of police shall in person or by proxy inspect all places licensed to vend spirituous liquors under this law.

ARTICLE III.

OF HOTELS, INNS AND VICTUALLING HOUSES

Sec. 1. The minister of the interior may grant a license to keep a hotel, inn or victualling house, bowling alley or billiard table connected therewith or disconnected therefrom, to any person applying therefor in writing, and stating in his application the name of the publican—where he intends to establish his place of business, and whether the same is intended for the ordinary accommodation of sailors, or for the accommodation of other classes.

Sec. 2. Before licensing a house for the ordinary entertainment of sailors, to be called an inn or victualling house, the minister of the interior shall receive at the hands of the applicant the sum of twenty-five dollars, and shall exact of him a bond, with at least one sufficient surety to be approved by the minister of the interior, in the following penalty, upon the following condition, and in the following words, to wit:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we — principal and — sureties, residing at —, in the Island of —, Hawaiian Islands, are held and are firmly bound unto His Highness —, minister of the interior, for the use of the Hawaiian government, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars lawful money, to be levied of our respective joint and several property, in case the condition herein set forth shall be violated. For the just and full payment of which we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 18—.

The condition of the above obligation is, that whereas the above bounden — principal, has this day made application as required by law, for a license to keep an inn or victualling house for the term of one year from the date hereof: Now if he shall not, during the continuance of his said license, sell or furnish any spirituous liquors of any kind whatsoever, without having first obtained a license for so doing, according to law; and if he shall not, during the continuance of said term, keep or suffer to be kept at his place of business, a noisy or disorderly house; or promote thereby any disturbance of the public peace and tranquility; nor harbor nor conceal deserting sailors; but shall provide the customers for whose benefit his license is granted, with wholesome food whenever required, and shall at no time keep open his said inn after ten o'clock at night, and shall at all times give free access thereto for examination by any officer of the police, and observe all other regulations sanctioned by the privy council and embodied in his license, among which may be included or prohibited permission to keep bowling alleys and billiard tables at rates of license to be prescribed in privy council, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of a common magistrate, without the intervention of a jury, as prescribed in the act to organize the judiciary, the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited, and the license upon which it is predicated shall be revoked.

Given under our hands and seals, the day and year above written. — (L. S.) — (L. S.)

Sec. 3. Before granting a license to keep a house of public entertainment for the higher classes of society, to be called a hotel, the minister of the interior shall receive at the hands of the applicant, the sum of forty dollars and shall exact of him a bond in like form and penalty as is required in the preceding section of this article.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the minister of the interior to cause each of the said houses of public entertainment, as well for the accommodation of sailors as for

the resort of the higher classes, to be from time to time inspected by some civil officer of the local police, at the place where the same is situated, who shall make report to him of its condition and character.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a public hotel, licensed under the provisions of this article, to keep open for general inspection, a register of the names of all persons who become guests or inmates thereof; and it shall be their duty respectively to cause such list to be published monthly in the government newspaper, for which they shall pay the usual publication fees.

Sec. 6. The licenses directed to be given by this article, shall be signed by the minister of the interior, and impressed with the seal of his department. He shall keep in a book of licenses, the names of all licensed tavern, inn and hotel keepers throughout the kingdom—their respective places of abode—the character of the licenses given to each—the amount of license money paid by each, and the names of the sureties in their respective bonds; and it shall be his duty to pay over to the minister of finance all license money by him received, under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 7. Any person violating the provisions of this article, by opening or keeping an inn, or a hotel, or by opening or keeping a bowling alley or billiard table connected therewith or disconnected therefrom, without license first obtained pursuant to the provisions of this article, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay to the government for each offence, one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned, not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court; provided, that the minister of the interior may grant licenses to keep bowling alleys or billiard tables upon bond, conditioned as may be determined in privy council.

FRUIT TREES.

For the Friend.

CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE, LEMON AND TAMARIND—In travelling over the fertile districts of this group of Islands, one is surprised to find but few, or no fruit bearing trees. In some districts you will find a few orange trees, but they appear to have sprung up by chance.

Now, how is it, Mr. Editor, considering that there have been 2 permanently located foreign missions on these Islands for upwards of fifteen years, that so little attention has been paid to this matter?

I conceive it to be the bounden duty of every foreign resident to use his utmost endeavors to introduce and disseminate by every possible means, plants and seeds, not only the useful, but ornamental.

That there has been too little attention paid to the introduction and propagation of plants at these islands is very certain. I propose in the way of atonement for the past culpable neglect that the missionaries, protestant and catholic, numbering perhaps, (men and boys,) fifty, resolve to plant six seeds per week for the next fifty-two weeks. We shall then have planted within the year, upwards of fifteen thousand seeds! If we allow two thirds of the plants produced, to be destroyed by worms etc., there will still remain upwards of five thousand trees to furnish within six or eight years, an abundance of fruit to our children and friends.

Do not let us selfishly say that we have no land to plant on; let us, on the contrary, seek out every nook and corner adapted to the tree we wish to propagate, and should our efforts be successful we shall have the inward satisfaction that somebody will enjoy the fruit thereof, and who can tell but some one of these trees may become a "living sermon" to a passer by!

If the employment should be thought too laborious or secular for missionaries, then I would suggest that a score of the half grown men, natives, now found in some of the schools, be set about it.

Of the trees to be cultivated, the Orange Lemon and Tamarind stand first, as they will all be required by our neighbors at Oregon; consequently they can be profitably cultivated as an article of export. (I need not say to you that lemonade and tamarind water is a much better article for farmers in "day time," than cider or "grog.")

Next comes the Mango and Chirimoy, both luscious fruits, and will grow luxuriantly in proper situations, and Date, Fig, Peach and an endless variety of tropical fruits all require our immediate attention. Let us bestir ourselves.

ALIEN.

March 1846.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 15, 1846.

CHINA.—By the arrival of the English Schooner "Audax," intelligence has been received to a late date from China, in as much as she had an uncommonly short passage of only 39 days.

It is with the most unfeigned pleasure we learn that Mr. Chamberlain has been benefited by visiting China, and that we may hope to see him in a few days.

Com. James Biddle arrived with his suite in Canton on Saturday the 28th December, 1845, having left the Columbus at anchor below Chuempi. The Commodore will act as Commissioner in the place of Mr. Everett, till he can learn the pleasure of his Government. Mr. E. was compelled by means of ill health, to return after having reached South America.

On the 31st, ratified copies of the Treaty concluded at Wanyhia, July 3, 1844, by their Excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kiy-ing, were exchanged at Pwantang.

The extent of the act of toleration secured by the treaty, effected H. E. Lagrene, the Commissioner of France, not being fully understood, application was made to Kiy-ing for an expression of the Emperor's will and meaning in regard to the subject. The following sentiment is expressed in the Chinese Repository: "Kiy-ing in soliciting an expression of the imperial will, and the Emperor in granting this act of toleration, have both, we doubt not, wished to place all nations and all religions on a perfect equality; and this too we are sure the French Minister both wished and intended."

Kiy-ing of the imperial house, &c., &c., makes this communication.

"Now with regard to the religion of the Lord of heaven, no matter whether the crosses, pictures and images be revered or be not revered, all, who acting well, practice it, ought to held blameless.

"Originally, I did not know that there were among the nations these differences in their religious practices.

"All the great western nations being placed on an equal footing, only let them acting well practice their religion, and China will in no way prohibit or impede their so doing. Whether their customs be alike or unlike, certainly it is right there should be no distinction and no obstruction."

A serious riot has taken place at Canton. A full report of various proclamations is published in the January No. of the Chinese Repository. We copy the following to show in part, the opinion entertained by the inhabitants of the "Celestial Empire" of their fellow men, but particularly of the "English barbarians."

PROCLAMATION OF THE POPULACE OF CANTON.—"We the literati and righteous people throughout the whole province of Canton, upon the land and upon the water both within and without the city, publish abroad these instructive commands, that the barbarian merchants of all nations, may distinctly understand (our purposes.)

The injuries, the deceits, the cruel deeds, the evil and wicked acts of the English resident barbarians are like the hairs of the head innumerable. Again they meditate schemes of usurpation, and strive to coerce our high authorities. Often they have wished to enter the city; and our superior authorities, in the depths of their virtue and in the greatness of their benevolence, from leniency have become weak. They have now issued a proclamation granting permission to enter the city, not considering that the English barbarians, born and bred in noxious regions beyond the bounds of civilization, having the hearts of wolves, brutal faces, the visage of tigers, and the cunning of foxes, meditate the possession of our province, and only desire to enter the walls, that they may spy out the land. Now having received a proclamation allowing their entrance, they will not only exercise violence and usurpation, but will insult and injure the people to a degree that words cannot express.

Therefore we the literati and the people of Canton, however small our strength, having prepared ourselves for the contest, declare that sooner than obey the proclamation, and receive the injury and poison of these wild barbarians, we will act in opposition and adhere to the old regulations of our government. It has now been determined in public assembly, to await the day for their entering the city, then first to decapitate and exterminate the odious race and then burn and destroy their habitations. With united hearts and strength, we will cut up root and branch, in order to display celestial vengeance and manifest public indignation.

But considering that at the thirteen factories barbarian merchants of all nations are assembled together for commerce, the good and the bad not being distinguished; if when the standard of righteousness is raised, the precious and the vile should be consumed together, it might be said that they were cut off without being first warned: therefore we give these special and early commands for your full instruction.

All the good barbarians who will remain

in their places quietly, and do not meditate and prepare to enter the city, but early hasten their escape, shall receive no damage in their persons. As it regards all the people who live in the vicinity of the factories, if they wish to guard themselves and their establishments, let them not go out of doors to protect or save the barbarians. Otherwise calamity will overtake them, and they will repent only when it is too late. Say not there have been no timely warnings. Tremble. Be on your guard. These are special commands.

These commands are placarded on the front of the thirteen factories, this the 18th day of the 12th moon of the 25th year of Taukwang of our Great Pure dynasty.

MELANCHOLLY DISASTER—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—The American whale ship Luminary, Cleveland, Master, left this port on the 7th ultimo, for the N. W. Twenty days out, while lying to in a hard gale, she shipped a tremendous sea, which did great injury to the ship, besides sweeping six men overboard and injuring another so that he died in a few hours. We have been permitted to copy the record of the sad event from the ship's log-book. The copy is *verbatim*, and we doubt not it will serve to give the sea-faring portion of our readers a far more correct idea of the situation of the ship than any thing which we might be able to sketch.

N. Lat. 33, Long. 177, 20 W. }
FRIDAY 27th March. }

Begins with a hard gale, at W., N. W., and a high sea—ship lying to, with a close reefed main-topsail, main-spencer and fore-top-mast stay-sail, with dry decks, or nearly so. Between one and two P. M., shipped a sea from the main-mast aft, which took with it Allison Brown, Physician; Wm. E. Jones, Cooper; George Cummings, Boatsteerer; Nelson Atherton, Michael Antonio, and Bob, a native of Tahiti; mortally wounded, Mr. E. Athearn, second officer, of which he died, at 8 P. M.

Broke many staunchions, cabin and steerage gangways sky light, binnacle, capstan, which tore the deck up with it—took round-house and all our boats and davits &c., excepting one and a piece of another boat, badly stove; also wheel, and about every thing on deck aft—main-spencer with all the gear. Got the helm righted with tackles and the ship before the wind. Cabin and between decks, with much water in them, and every thing wet and damaged. Cook-house stove, and all the cooking apparatus swept away, cook and steward, and Frederick Jane slightly wounded. Got the pumps to work as soon as we secured the decks.

All the middle and latter part blowing hard and with 6 men we make out to steer

badly with a close reefed main-top-sail and foresail.

At 10 A. M., commit the body of Mr. Athearn to the deep—ship leaking some 6 or 700 strokes per hour.

From Captain Cleveland, we learn the following particulars respecting the unfortunate men who were lost: Dr. Brown was a native of Baltimore where his family friends now reside. Mr. E. W. Athearn belonged to Tisbury, Mar'ha's Vinyard, where his family, a wife and four children are now living. George Cummins, B. S. Edgartown; Nelson Atherton, carpenter, Rhode Island; Michael Antonio, Corvo, Western Islands; Wm. E. Jones, cooper, New York City, and Bob, a Tahitian.

We have visited the Luminary, and with many others, must express our astonishment that shipping a sea could have made such havoc. A heavy gun fastened on the larboard quarter deck, was carried over the rail on the opposite side without touching. The capstan was taken off and over in the same manner. The force of the water was so great as to break off the heavy oak staunchions.

In recording this event, the report of which will convey sorrow to bereaved friends and relations, it is a source of sincere pleasure, that in the case of one, at least, of those unfortunate men so suddenly called away, there is good evidence to believe that the individual went prepared to meet his final account. We refer to Mr Athearn the 2nd officer. A most pleasing testimony is borne in favor of his moral and religious character. How forcible this warning, to be always ready for an exchange of worlds. "Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

In our last number, we published statements respecting the battle between the French and inhabitants of Huahine. Additional letters and documents in regard to that melancholy and bloody affair, have since fallen into our hands and been placed at our disposal. Many of our readers, we know, are anxious to learn the truth respecting the movements in that quarter. The publication of the subjoined documents and letters, we trust, will essentially promote that purpose.

To understand many references and allusions in them, there are several facts to be previously considered, among them, we would specify the following: viz.

1. The French authorities have been extremely desirous of regarding the independent kingdoms of Huahine, Raiatea and Borabora, as included in the Protectorate Government, which they have established at the Society Islands. [See Friend Nov. 15, 1845.]

2. Queen Pomare declares that she never gave the French authority to include those separate kingdoms in the Protectorate Government, and more, that she had no right to do so, because they did not belong to her kingdom.

3. The independent sovereigns of those kingdoms have declared their desire to remain independent and separate from the French Protectorate.

4. When the English Admiral, Sir George Seymour visited the Society Islands last autumn, there was an understanding between him, the French authorities and the reigning powers of Huahine, Borabora and Raiatea, that every thing should remain in statu quo, until the affair should be decided on the other side of the world.

5. From some unfounded authority, it was reported that the Queen of Huahine had prohibited the natives from visiting French ships.

6. There were, previous to the battle, two Frenchmen residing upon Huahine. One is reputed to have been liked among the natives, the other was one Riccardi, who acted as deputy of the French Governor.

Document No. 1. Is a letter addressed by Riccardi to the Queen of Huahine, dated Jan. 14, 1846.

No. 2. Captain Bonard's proclamation dated also Jan. 14, 1846.

No. 3. Copy of Extracts from Lieut. Scott's letter to Capt. Hammond, for the information of Admiral Seymour.

No. 4. Queen Pomare's letter to Captain Hammond of the Salamander, dated Jan. 16, 1846.

These documents are followed by extracts from two private letters, dated respectively on the 23d of January, and 11th of February, giving "a statement of distressing events which have transpired at Huahine, from authentic sources."

No. 1.

Copy of Letter from Riccardi to Ariipaia.

HUAHINE, 14th Jan., 1846.

To Ariipaia:—Peace be with you. These are the words given to Com. Bonard, Captain of the French ship Uranie, by the Governor sent by the King of the French to the Sovereign of the Society Islands.

1. Bring back those people you sent away to Raiatea, because they hearkened to the words of the French, viz: Hapersa, Hapere and Teraimano, and reinstate them in their offices, if they were chiefs, let them remain as such and restore them their property.

2. You must not prohibit people from going on board French ships to sell food and property and for other purposes, but let French ships be treated like those of other nations, not otherwise.

3. You must acknowledge Mr. Riccardi (who is called a captain) in his office as deputy of the Governor.

4. Reestablish the court of justice for foreigners where foreigners may judge their own people.

5. You must not evil treat those natives who support the French, if they side with the French leave them alone.

This is another command; collect 600 dollars and deliver them into the hands of the French Governor, as a guarantee for your good observance of those demands, and when Hapersa, Hanere and Teraimano are returned; if you fetch them back, the money will be restored to your hands, a portion however will be deducted from that sum, to be given to those foreigners who have been badly treated by you, by your disregarding your laws. The claims of those ill-treated foreigners will be investigated by foreigners and natives, one half foreigners and the other natives of the place.

This is the advice of the French Governor, think well about it, if you do not strictly regard what is here stated and demanded, evil will result to this land, and it will be very bad for the inhabitants of this land.

This is all I have to say. Peace be with you from the true God.

By the deputy of the French Governor.

(Signed) RICCARDI.

[A TRUE TRANSLATION.]

No. 2.

Copy of Proclamation issued by Captain Bonard of the Frigate Uranie.

January 14th, 1846.

The Captain of the ship Uranie communicates to the inhabitants of Huahine.

On account of your ill treating French subjects, I have now come to make full inquiry of the chiefs concerning these complaints.*

This is the second time that I have come to you. This is my object to hold a meeting, and if you do not agree to hold a meeting, it will be a sign of war, and now I make it known to you, that if you do not come to this meeting and agree to these terms, to-morrow at two o'clock hostilities will commence. Captain of the Uranie,

(Signed) BONARD.

No. 3.

Copy of extracts from Lieut Scott's letter to Capt. Hammond for the information of Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour.

Although my endeavors to prevent bloodshed were not effectual, I beg leave to point out the result of my trip to Huahine.

1. The obtaining the French demand and proclamation with the date of their appearance.

2. The proving the determination of the French to massacre the natives, giving the latter no opportunity of doing aught else but fight, the proclamation of Bonard being nothing more than a lame attempt on the part of Bonard, to cover his preconcerted plan of wholesale murder†

3. The proving the actual disposition of Ariipaia and her people, which without my presence would have been altogether misrepresented, and the natives probably accused of being the aggressors.

4. The ascertaining by continued inquiries amongst the English and natives that the French complaints were merely pretences, neither water nor any thing else had been refused them.

5. The proving that things were in the same state as when the Admiral visited Huahine, no new law or regulation had been made since.‡

*Two Frenchmen only, lived at Huahine.

†Bonard sent the steamer to Maiva before the time appointed for a meeting.

‡The Admiral and French Governor agreed that until the question respecting the independency of the leeward islands was settled, every thing should remain in statu quo.

6. The clearly proving that Ariipaia had acted precisely as advised by the Admiral, (Seymour) and that she had in no way forfeited his protection.*

7. In bringing up Ariipaia's letters, viz: one to our Gracious Queen, Victoria, two letters to Sir George Seymour one to yourself, and giving, together with such indisputable proofs of Ariipaia's wishes, the earliest intelligence of French movements for your information, and that of the Commander-in-chief. I beg respectfully to add, that without my having been at Huahine, no correct intelligence could possibly have been attained. I have only to request you to compare His Excellency's statement to me of what was to be done with the 600 dollars with the 5th article contained in Riccardi's letter of the 14th, to prove to you that no reliance could be placed on information derived from the French Authorities.

N. B. Lieutenant Scott of the Salamander, voluntarily went to Huahine in a boat only 14 feet long, in stormy weather, to see if he could serve Ariipaia, and to procure intelligence. He found the Uranie frigate and steamer Phaeton there, and troops just ready to fall upon the natives, not for any thing they have done themselves, but for the acts of Admiral Seymour.

No. 4.

Copy of letter from Queen Pomare to Captain Hammond of the Salamander.

UTUROA, RAIATEA, 16th January, 1846.

Dear Captain of the steamer belonging to the Queen of Britain.

Peace be with you. This is my request to you; sail quickly down to Raiatea, the French are troubling these three little kingdoms. The people of Borabora have been distressed, and the French have demanded money from them and they have collected and paid to the French 300 dollars.

The Huahinians are greatly distressed. I think they have really commenced fighting there, we have heard the report of the guns, and have seen the fire blazing in the settlement as the fire of a great furnace.

The French are striking terror into these governments and when we are terrified, will seize these kingdoms.

I am in haste my very dear and sincere friend that you should come quickly down here, that you also may see the distress which is overspreading these three kingdoms.

The French demanded money from the Huahinians, 600 dollars, and if the Huahinians do not give that money they are to be destroyed utterly, and I think they are fighting, for the great guns were long roaring on Huahine from morning even until night. Alas! what shall we do under these great evils that are overwhelming us.

This is another little request, will it not be agreeable to you to communicate this to my people in the camps, that war is overspreading these kingdoms? If it be not agreeable that will do.

May the Mighty God be with you and bless you.

(Signed) POMARE.
Queen of Tahiti, Moorea &c., &c.

PAPEETE, January 23, 1846.

My Dear Brother,—A whaler is I believe bound for Sandwich Islands and I embrace this opportunity to inform you of an affair which has lately transpired here, which reflects deep disgrace upon the government of France. War has again spread her bloody banner over this unhappy country. Not at present on Tahiti itself, but upon the neighboring islands. If ever the results of missionary labor shone more resplendent upon one island than another, that was Huahine, its tranquil and lovely village, its happy and improving people, its romantic hills and verdant vales have been the admiration of many a traveller. Mr. Barff, a name sacred in the annals of missions, has labored there for 30 years, and a few weeks ago the venerable pastor and his attached people might be seen assembling together every Sabbath morning to worship the God of Salvation. But oh! what a change has passed over the scene. The home of the venerable missionary is desolate now, no voice now wakes the note of praise in their sacred but deserted temple. It stands in solitary grandeur amid a waste of death-like desolation. Their beautiful town, the brightest ornament of Southern Polynesia, lies a scorched and blackened ruin. The labor of many years; war laid prostrate in one day and the people so lately happy in their happy homes, are now on the mountains of their country, prepared to defend their lives, their liberties, their religion; youth and age, the tender female and the helpless child, have fled together before the hand of the destroyer and seek for shelter on the mountains, and in the glens of their coun-

*The Admiral told Ariipaia, he considered the leeward islands independent of Tahiti, and that if she staid at Huahine the French would not molest her.

try, beneath the cold canopy of heaven and in the depths of the rainy season. Even the sick and the dying have been driven from their homes to perish on the hills. The pastor is separated from his people and forbidden to return. A few days ago all was tranquil and serene, happy life and moral beauty reposed in touching harmony with the richness of landscape which adorns Huahine; now, all is desolation and ruin, fire and sword have spent their vengeance on the town. Who, you ask has done all this? The gallant, the chivalrous, the enlightened French! Let us hope that a generous and indignant people will yet repudiate the men who dares thus to stain the banner of their country, and by generous reparation to the wronged restore the lost honor of their flag. Could Guizot but look upon the scene of desolation—could he see the feelings of the suffering missionary and his scattered people, his better nature would yet triumph over his stern policy.

After the destruction of the town, the French troops followed the natives to their encampments, but were unable to force their position. A small band of Englishmen and Americans did fearful execution. Three times were they surrounded and three times cut their way through the troops.

PAOPIA, February 11th, 1846.

A true statement of the distressing events which have transpired at Huahine, (from an authentic source.)

16th January, as Lieut. Scott was leaving, a number of foreigners at the request of Captain Bonard, left Huahine in a whale boat for Raiatea, and got Haperaa under the pretence of trading to come on board their boat, and brought him up to Capt. Bonard to assist in the work of destruction.

17th. The town of Fare was destroyed by the French, except certain houses, the Chapel, School and Mission houses and several more in the same situation, and the houses of several favored foreigners, not English.

18th. Mr. Harris landed in one of the French boats to seize the boat belonging to the former pilot Teemoonohu, but after a long and unsuccessful search for it up Aaritero, returned. As Mr. Harris and the Frenchmen were returning and had almost reached the sea beach Mr. H. was shot. The young native was waiting for the French coming to burn his father's house, and supposed Mr. Harris and the French with him were the party, he in consequence fired and immediately fled to Maeva with his companions.

On the same day the French steamer took round troops to Paie, on the North-East side of the island. The natives met the French at Taharaa and kept up a kind of running fight with them till night. A number of French were killed and wounded, but no natives.

19th. Monday. The French renewed the attack from the steamer at day break, with a large body of troops and two field pieces, and met the natives at Vaitarai. The conflict was commenced and carried on with great determination on both sides until night, when the French retreated, taking away their wounded and it is supposed some of their dead, but left twenty-six dead upon the field, which dead the natives buried next day in their clothes and with a decent religious ceremony. Two natives were killed, Arato and Papi or Maitahe. Several were wounded but none fatally.

Five persons, three of them children took up a shell thrown by the steamer, and which fell near Vaitarai. They carried it into a house, and while playing with it, ignorant of what it was, it exploded and killed them all.

The natives deeply deplored that the French compelled them to fight or submit to a protectorate worse than slavery, together with French immorality.

The Queen and the Chiefs conducted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves. She told the foreign residents not to leave their houses, that not an article belonging to them should be taken, and as long as the foreigners remained in their houses nothing was taken, but Captain Bonard commanded them go on board his vessel lest he said in firing at the natives he should kill any of them.

The consequence was that their houses was broken open by French Soldiers, and every thing either taken or destroyed. A native had come from Maeva and taken a pig belonging to a foreigner (Mr. Clark), as soon as the Queen and chiefs heard of it, the native was brought to trial and the fine for theft specified in the law sent to the owner.

The Queen and her subjects on seeing the French coming in the distance, lifted up their hearts and voices in prayer to Jehovah, that he would mercifully sustain them in the unequal combat, and cover their heads in the day of battle. Order is maintained and the law enforced in the camp against all delinquencies. The worship of God is kept up, both public and private, with great regularity and great feeling.

The women, followed by their children, accompanied their chiefs and husbands to the fight—to assist them by their prayers, and replenish, when wanted, their stock of ammunition. The day after the last fight the steamer left for Tahiti, with the wounded—said to be forty-seven—and to obtain a reinforcement of troops, which, however, up to this date (Feb. 11) have not been sent down.

Capt. Bernard is employing his men in erecting a block-house and throwing up an embankment round a house called the Jackson Hotel.

The Queen proposed to send her adopted son and nephew down to Raiatea, out of the way of danger; but the chiefs and people objected, and detained them to live or die with their people.

The above may be relied upon, as it was communicated by a respectable eye witness.

By order of the KING, an Exequatur was granted, on the 8th inst., to Stephen Reynolds, Esq., as the Consul of the free city of Bremen, for this Kingdom.—Pctynesian.

Joint Resolution,

In relation to the duties imposed 3d April, 1846, on the importation of spirituous liquors:

Resolved, By the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled,

That the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby authorized to allow drawback, and in cases appearing to his satisfaction, to exempt them in equity from said imposts; to exact transit duty only upon brandies, wines, and other spirituous liquors liable to duties, under the provisions of a joint resolution, passed on the 3d instant, for carrying into effect the sixth articles of the treaties concluded at Honolulu with the governments of France and Great Britain.

And further,

Resolved, That said Minister be, and he is hereby empowered, to allow such liquors to be landed and stored for re-exportation in such places and deposits as to him may seem proper, under the control and supervision of the collectors of customs, hereby authorizing him to require bonds for re-exportation, in such penalty, and upon such conditions as he may deem necessary to that object.

He may also, in his discretion, require the opening and examination of spirituous liquors, requisite to the fulfilment of the laws imposing duties thereon.

Done and Passed at the Council House, in Honolulu, this 10th day of April, 1846.

Approved.

[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA,
KEONE ANA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications have been received, which will appear or be returned in due time.

ADMIRAL THOMAS.—The name of this distinguished officer and most excellent man has become happily blended with the history of these Islands. Those at all interested in the prosperity of the Hawaiian nation, will ever cherish the important aid conferred by his services in grateful remembrance. His arrival in England was announced in our columns several months since. By the "Admiral Moorson" letters have been received from him dated at London, in August. We regret to learn that he is still a sufferer on account of an affection of the eye. Under date of August 5, we have the pleasure of receiving a letter from him. At that time he was in London with his family, although during the greater part of the summer he had been residing in the country. In regard to his eye he remarks "painfully tedious as the case is, I am not without hope by God's blessing, with patience and perseverance, that my eye will again be restored to its formerly healthy state." In conclusion he remarks, "I write several of my Honolulu friends, but will thank you to assure them 'one and all' that I shall ever retain a most lively affection for them as well as the Natives." We can assure our distinguished correspondent that there will be a cordial reciprocation of his kindly sympathy.

We have been requested to notify the American Missionaries that they are desired to bring full reports from their respective stations at the coming General Meeting. Information is particularly desired respecting the population, its increase or decrease, churches, schools, &c.

We publish to-day the British Treaty, but omit the French, which is of the same tenor and effect.

DIED.

At Wailua, Oahu, April 4, Mr. Sweet, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. His remains were brought to Honolulu and interred in Nuuanu Valley Cemetery.
At Honolulu, April 6, Mrs. A. C. C. G. Duncan, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. Needles.
Lost overboard from whale ship Isabella of New Bedford Dec. 15, 1845, Lat. 43 50 S., Long. 76 W., George Brown of New York City.

PASSENGERS.

In the Admiral Moorsom from London, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and four children; Mr. and Mrs. R. Covington, Miss Rhodes, Mr. H. J. Rhodes and Mr. Jas. Robinson.

LATEST DATES.

London, Dec. 4 Mazatlan, Feb. 21
Paris, Dec. 1 Tahiti, Feb. 27
New York, Jan. 15 China, Feb. 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

March 30, Ship Midas, Davis, Maui, in distress, with loss of anchor.
April 1, Eng. schooner Audez, Oliver, London, 42 days from Hong Kong, with Merchandize to T. Shillaber.
" In offing, ship Huntsville, Howe, landed a man who had fallen from aloft and broke his leg.
April 4, Fr. ship Gustave, Desbats, Havre, clean.
" 5, Am ship Luminary, Cleveland, badly stove by a sea in lat. 33 N. lon 180 W. Lost second officer, doctor and five men overboard.
" English brig Clementine, Lindsey, Fanning's Island, via Maui, with fish to Marpillero.
" 8, Herald, Luce, Fair Haven, 19 mos out, 600 whale.
April 10, H. B. Co.'s bark Vancouver, Mott, from Columbia River and San Francisco, 26 days from the latter port.
April 11, H. B. Co.'s ship Admiral Moorsom, McKnight, from London.
" 12, Am. whale ship Vinyard.

OUTSIDE.

Laurens, Eldridge; Fencilon, Baker; Acushnet, Rogers; Mary, Pease; Pantheon, Jenny; Geo. Washington, Holt; Sophia, Austin; Gen. Williams, Ware; Clematis, Bailey; Elbe, Neal; Ansel Gibbs, Merrihew; Isabella, Stewart; Caroline, Halser; Adeline Gibbs, West; Science, Wood.

SAILED.

April 3, H. M. C. M.'s ship Virginie, for Tahiti.
3d April, Russian brig Baikel, for Sitka.
English schr. Audaux, Oliver, for China.
Am. brig Wm. Neilson, Weston, N. W. Coast.
Whale ships Ontario, Greene; Courier des Indes; Hibernia, Smith; Ville de Rennes; Minerva, Smalley; Washington, Sandford.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

March 24, Marriner, Rogers, 19 mos out, 860 sperm.
" Valparaiso, Luce, 8 mos, 600 whale.
" Mobile, Bunker, 19 mos, 600 sperm.
" 25, America, Crowell, 5 mos, 80 sperm.
" Ann Mary Ann, Winters, 8 mos, 400 whale.
" Washington, Holt, 350 sperm 400 whale.
" 26, Adeline Gibbs, West 5 mos, 120 sperm.
" 28, Edward Carey, Sawyer, 5 mos, 85 sperm 125 whale.
" 31, Acushnet, Rogers, 8 mos, 160 sperm.
" Pantheon, Jenny, 10 mos, 120 sperm, 150 whale.
" Neptune, Nicholls, 8 mos, 400 whale.
April 3, Science, Wood, no report.
" Alfred Tyler, Luce, 17 mos, 400 sperm.
" Elizabeth, Hall, 15 mos, 150 sperm 600 whale.
" Henry, Brown, 21 mos, 700 sperm 200 whale.
" Wm. Hamilton, Fisher, 9 mos, 35 sperm 600 whale.
" Vineyard, Coffin, 18 mos, 400 sperm 1000 whale.
" Pacific, Alden, 8 mos, 60 sperm.
" Dover, Jeffrey, 8 mos, 75 sperm, 325 whale.
" Ansel Gibbs, Merrihew, 10 mos, 50 sperm, 350 whale.
" Caroline, Halsey, 8 mos, 65 sperm.
" 4, Winslow, Simmons.
" American, Peirson, 6 mos, 100 sperm.
" Lewis, Tallman.
" Elizabeth, Tobey, 20 mos, 550 sperm, 1400 whale.
" George and Martha, Bevid, 7 mos out.
" 5, Thomas Dixon, Lowen.
" Orizimbo, Norton, 5 mos, 154 whale.
" St. George, Slocum.
" Levi Starbuck, Nye.
" Meeker, Norton, 5 mos, clean.
" Lancaster, Cornell, 11 mos, 70 sperm, 400 whale.
" Palladium, McLean, 9 mos, 1150 whale.

H. SWINTON, Collector.

DONATIONS,

FOR TEMPERANCE OR PRINTING THE FRIEND.
From Officers on board U. S. S. Cyane, viz:
William Mervine, \$3 00
J. C. Rowan, 2 00
Dr. Maxwell, 2 00
R. M. Price, 2 00
Edward Higgins, 2 00
G. W. Harrison, 2 00

High School at Honolulu.

THE Subscriber will open a school for the instruction of the young in all the branches of a thorough English and classical education.

As the want of an institution of this kind has been deeply felt by the whole community, it is to be hoped that all interested in its success will assist in its foundation.

The vestry of the Seamen's Chapel has been kindly offered until a school house can be provided.

The first term of the school will commence Monday, April 6th, at 9 A. M. For testimonials of former success in the same occupation, refer to the editor of this paper. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

ROBERT GORDON.

Honolulu, April 4th, 1846.—tf.

OREGON PRODUCE!

36,000 FEET N. W. LUMBER,
98 Bls. FLOUR,
36 bushels Peas, Lard and Cheese,
Just received per American Bark Toulon, and for sale by
E. & H GRIMES.

FOR SALE BY J. B. McCLURG.

200 Guayaquil Hats; 10 do. Hammocks; 20 tins Cheese, superior article; 200 lbs. Almonds; 5 bbls. bright Varnish; 25 M. superior Havana Cigars; 50 grs. Matches; 50 bxs. Sardines; 2 doz. superior Razors; Macaroni; Spices of all kinds. a 11

NEW GOODS.

2 BBLs. Tapioca; 3 cases rose water; 10 doz tomato ketchup; 2 cases sallad oil; 1 do balzarines; 4 do new prints; 1 do toweling; 3 casks cider vinegar; 10 coils whale line; pickles, assorted. m14
E. & H. GRIMES.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandize usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.
N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.
Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

KOLOA SUGAR.

FOR SALE, at the store formerly occupied by Ladd & Co., 120 tons Koloa SUGAR. The above is a part of the present crop, and is much superior in quality to that of any previous year, or any other lot in the market.
R. W. WOOD.
Feb. 21, 1846.—tf.

CARGO OF BRIG BAIKA L,

CONSISTING of fur seal Skins, sea lion Tusks, Russia Iron, Russia Canvas, Asphaltum, Lumber, &c. For sale by
J. B. McCLURG.
m 28

FOR SALE

BY J. B. McCLURG—8000 lbs. white Sugar, 5000 lbs. superior Russia Iron, assorted sizes.
March 28.

LIVERPOOL

Underwriter's Association.

UNDERWRITER'S ROOMS,
Liverpool, 25th Oct. }

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of the Association have appointed Messrs. STARKEY, JANION & Co., to act as their Agent at the Sandwich Islands, subject to the annexed instructions, which are to be exhibited on all occasions where the agent may be required to act, so that no misunderstanding may arise with the parties assured or their representatives, as to the extent of authority vested in the Agent.

"No power from this Association can divest the assured, their agents, or assignees, or the masters of vessels of that right over property which law has given them; but it is presumed that the assured or their representatives will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent, who is appointed by the underwriters, to act in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of loss or average with the underwriters."

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS COURT, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

BY J. B. McCLURG, at the store formerly occupied by Ladd & Co. —

30,000 lbs. Sugar; 20,00 lbs. Bread;
2,000 " Coffee; 30,000 Manilla Cigars;
100 barrels Flour;
50 kegs White Lead.
10 doz. Sweet Oil;
200 gallons Linseed Oil;
100 " Spirits Turpentine;
100 pieces Russian and English Canvas;
100 coils Russian and Manilla Cordage;
1 case black Sarsnets;
2 " Sarsnet Handkerchiefs;
2 " black "
1 " Senshaws;
1 " rich figured Silks;
30 chests Olong Tea;
10 " Gunpowder Tea;
10 " Hyson "
20 " Congou "

Also, 1 sett of Silver Ware, consisting of Tea and Water Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Mug, Egg Stand, Fish Knife, &c.
Feb. 21.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing at Lahaina, under the name of Peck & Co., is this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber, who would cheerfully recommend his successors, Messrs. G. W. PUNCHARD & Co., to the notice of his friends and the public.
SHERMAN PECK.

Lahaina, Dec. 31, 1845.—3m.

THE subscribers having succeeded to the business and stand of the late firm of Peck & Co., at Lahaina, most respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
GEO. W. PUNCHARD & CO.
Lahaina, Jan. 1, 1846.—3m

G. W. PUNCHARD & CO.

OFFER for sale Beef, Pork, Salmon, Bread, Flour, Cordage, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Ship Chandlery; and command extensive facilities for supplying ships with recruits at the shortest notice.

They have made every arrangement for the receipt and prompt delivery of ships' letters. Letters overland, for ships touching at this place, directed to the care of Messrs. Mott, Talbot & Co., Mazatlan, will be duly forwarded.

N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.
Lahaina, Jan. 1, 1846.—3m.

NEW GOODS,

Now Landing from AM. SHIP CHARLES.
Dry Goods.

CASES English Prints, assorted; Muslins and Gingham; printed Cashmeres; Turkey red and Madras Handkerchiefs; Linens, Duck, Drills and Diapers; col'd worsted and damask Table Covers; 4-4 Irish Linens; 8-4 linen Damask; bleached Sheetings and Dowlas; assorted spool Cotton and Thread; Lisle, Berlin, Thibet, silk and cotton Gloves; cotton and woolen Hosiery; bleached English Long Cloths; Bishops and Rainsook Lawns; Batiste, Merino, &c.

Flannels, wool Frocks, Mitts, Caps, Drawers, Shirts, Braces, &c.; monkey and pea Jackets; flushing Trowsers; indigo and mazarine blue Cottons; blue Jeans; Kremln Stripes; blue Drills; sat-in Jeans; bleached Drills, Tickings, Denims, cotton Flannels; gingham Umbrellas, assorted; bales brown Sheetings and brown Drills, assorted widths; men's and boys navy cloth Caps; gold navy Lace, assorted widths; cases Bunting, assorted colors and widths; blue and white Thread.

STATIONERY, &c.

Comprising assorted letter and foolscap Paper, Quills, Pencils &c.

A variety of Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

BOOTS SHOES, &c.

Cases Boots, Brogans, Slippers, seamen's Pumps, &c.; French waxed Calf Skins; bbls and casks Day & Martin's Blacking.

Bales and packs light ravens and U. X. Duck; crates Crockery, assorted; Tumblers, Plates, Lanterns, etc.

HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, &c.

Casks and boxes Hardware, carpenter's Tools, Locks, tin Plates, sad Irons; English and American Iron, assorted sizes and qualities; iron Pots and Covers, assorted; sailor's Pots and Pans; Axes, whalemen's Rivets, mill Saws, Grindstones, 21 cases sheathing Copper and casks composition Nails for same, etc., etc.

Refined loaf and crushed Sugar; Malaga Raisins and Almonds; white Beans, Carolina Rice, Sumatra Pepper, Rio Coffee, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, corn Meal; Sicily, Maderia, Champagne and Port Wines; Vinegar, salad Oil, Prunes, in jars; Codfish, superior Spanish and American Cigars, bxs Tobacco, neat tongues, American Hams and Lard, bbls American mess Beef and prime Pork, white perfumed and brown soap, butter and pine apple Cheese, casks pilot and navy Bread, dried Apples, Spices, table Salt, mustard, cold water Crackers, bbls superior American Flour, Pickles, French Capers, etc., etc.

Ground Lead, English linseed Oil, in cans; Chalk, Whiting, window Glass, assorted sizes; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, coal Tar, Litharge, Paints, Verdigris, lamp Black, cases Brushes, assorted; bbls Putty, Vermillion, Lozenges, etc.

LUMBER, WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

White oak ship Plank; assorted 2 and 3 inch oak Plank; 2 1-2 and 5 inch deck Plank; window Frames; Sashes and blind Trimmings; American pine Shingles, Laths, Boards and Plank, Sheathing and planed Boards, ox and hand Carts, axe Helves, blacksmith's and bituminous Coal, light, middling and heavy sole Leather, Bricks, etc., etc.

Also—One patent morticing Machine.

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C. BREWER & CO.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO.

HAVING made arrangements to kill part of their superior stock of Cattle, respectfully inform captains of vessels and the public generally, that they can be supplied with the very best BEEF at the usual rates, under the direction of Mr. George Riseley, a clean and experienced butcher.

G. R., on his part, respectfully begs to state that nothing shall be wanting to give perfect satisfaction. Honolulu, Jan. 24.—1y.

FOR SALE BY E. & H. GRIMES,

100 Barrels Sandwich Island Syrup,
200 barrels Sandwich Island Molasses,
3200 bbls clean Casks, new,
12 barrels Sperm Oil,
5 tons Hoop Iron, 5 casks Rivets,
3 casks Tin Ware, assorted,
5 " Hardware, do., 3 casks Lanterns,
Canvas and Ravens, assorted,
5 tons Sugar,
10 casks Linseed Oil, boiled,
2000 lbs White Lead
10 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
10 cans Green Paint and Verdigris,
12 cases blue Drill, 12 do. blue Cottons,
1 Package Carpenters Tools, assorted,
1 case Clothing,
3 " English Sad Irons,
12 Rolls China Netting,
12 bags Mustard Seed,
10 pairs Hand Cart Axles,
50 Sides Sides Sole Leather,
50 American Calf Skins,
20 casks Bread, 400 Rafter,
4 Nests Camphor Trunks,
Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Bellows.
Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have for sale the following Goods, on reasonable terms:—

Pipes; Soap; Turpentine; white Lead; Paint Brushes; Blocks; Shot; silk and cotton pocket Handkerchiefs: Glassware: Navy blue prints; black and white and purple and white Fancy Prints; Linen Drills; printed cotton Counterpanes; blue Cottons, 3-4 wide; brown Cottons, 30, 32, 36, 40, 64, 72 and 82 inches wide; brown cotton Drillings; Irish Linen; Linen platillas; brown Holland; linen Diaper Towels; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Diapers; Long Cloths; red and white Handkerchiefs, 30, 31, 32 inch; linen Thread; Shawls of various sorts; Coffin Furniture; Bunting; red and white Plaid Covers; black Crape; black silk Shoe Ribbon; white cotton Tapes; house Paper and Border; Furniture: Dimity; Black Satin; Lamp Wick; blue Shirts; Linen and fancy Prints; blue Camlet Cloaks; Earthenware of various colors and patterns; Stationery; and the following assortment of

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks; Razors; back and hand Saws; cross cut Saws; Pit Saws; Mill Saws; Sets of Carpenters' Tools; Axes; Socket Chisels; Garden Hoes; cut Plane Irons; cast Plane Irons; cast Steel Chisels; Gauges; Screw Augurs; steel Augurs; Hatchets, cast Steel Gimblets; Spike Gimblets; Planes; Last Irons; cast Lath Nails; Wrought Nails; Boat Nails; Tacks; Spike Nails; Cooper's Rivets; Copper Boilers from 10 to 25 gallons; Binnacle Lamps; copper Lamps; Needles; Iron Table Spoons; Tea Spoons; Fish Hooks; 2 foot Rulers &c. &c.

STARKEY, JANION & CO.

Honolulu, Jan. 1846.

FOR SALE.

10,000 Bars California Soap; 250 boxes superfine Cocoa Soap, (perfumed,) Manilla Cigars; Rose Water; Palm Leaf Hats' Smoked beef, Candles, maple veneers, table salt, 1 case hosiery, French boots and shoes, Saxony and Welsh handkerchiefs by
Jan. 1

C. BREWER & CO.

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II and III of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

NOTES on the Commerce, Trade, Agriculture &c., &c. of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, by ROBERT C. WYLLIE, Esq., H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations.

C. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
FRANCIS JOHNSON,

Hawaiian Islands.

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

J. O. CARTER,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

MANSION HOUSE,
HONOLULU, OAHU.

O. P. RICKER,

DEALER IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
(At the stand formerly occupied by Cummins & Co.)

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

ISRAEL H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER, GILDER AND GLAZIER,
Will execute with neatness and despatch,
HOUSE SIGN, SHIP, COACH & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO HAWAII.
Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

Paints, Oils &c.

LINSEED Oil; boiled Oil; spirits of Turpentine; White Lead; Yellow Ochre: Venetian Red; Burns' Green; Verdigris; Varnish. For sale by Jan. 1st, 1846. C. BREWER & CO.

PARISIAN BOOTS AND SHOES—Latest Fashion, for both ladies' and gentlemen, just received from France. For sale by
n 14 J. B. McCLURG.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of M. Calkin & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm are requested to present them without delay to Mr. Milo Calkin, who will settle all the business of the late firm.
MILO CALKIN,
E. S. BENSON.

Feb. 21.—2mi.

NOTICE.

THE MANSION HOUSE will be conducted in future by J. O. Carter, F. W. Thomson having withdrawn his interest by mutual consent.
J. O. CARTER.
F. W. THOMPSON.
Jan. 1, 1846.