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**THE FRIEND.**

HONOLULU, JULY 6, 1854.

**Anniversary of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.**

The anniversary meetings of this Society were opened on the 13th June, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House. The President, Hon. Wm. L. Lee, presented a most interesting and valuable report, which has been published in the "Polynesian."

After the reading of the Report of the Treasurer, G. Williams, Esq., other reports were presented.

On the evening of the same day, and at the same place, the Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, delivered the annual Address, which was characterized by the graces of literary excellence, liberal views of political economy, and a prophetic glance at the brightening future of the Hawaiian nation. As an Englishman would say, the address was a clever production.

The Hawaiian Musical Society favored the audience with some of their choice performances on the occasion.

On the following day took place the Exhibition of stock, vegetables, manufactures, &c., &c. In some departments there was not so great variety as on former occasions, but in regard to quality there was no falling off. The exhibition of horses is reported to have surpassed that of all former years.

We only regret that our narrow limits do not allow us to publish full details in regard to this interesting Society. We would merely add that no feature of Hawaiian agriculture, for 1854, appears more important or to greater advantage than that of wheat growing. The coming year, extensive arrange-

ments will be undertaken, to produce wheat in various parts of the Islands. The successful experiment of Mr. Emerson, at Waialua, of raising wheat on land only a few feet above tide water, betokens much promise.

**Masonic Festival.**

The members of "Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.," celebrated the 21th of June in commemoration of St. John the Baptist. They marched in procession through the principal streets of Honolulu, to the Bethel, where an oration was delivered by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., prayer being offered by the Rev. L. Andrews. The singing on the occasion was in the highest style of execution. After the public exercises had closed, the procession was re-formed and marched to the French Hotel, where the brethren with a few invited guests partook of a sumptuous entertainment.

The following toasts were duly proposed by Worshipful Master, P. T., Charles W. Vincent, and responded to.

1. The Memory of St. John the Baptist.
2. The King, Kamehameha III.
3. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Emperor of France.
6. The Foreign Representatives and Consuls.
7. Orator of the Day.
8. His Majesty's Cabinet.
9. The Grand Lodge of California.
10. The Ladies.
11. The Press.
12. The R. H. Agricultural Society.
13. The Founder of Masonry on the Hawaiian Islands.

Our narrow limits prevent us from giving more ample details of the celebration.

**Corn Meal and Wheat Flour.**

We would acknowledge our indebtedness to the Agents of the "Honolulu Steam Flouring Mill," for a bag of each. Their excellence is unquestionable. Most frankly we confess our unworthiness to partake of either, for our faith has been so weak in regard to the final success of this enterprise. Although we have hoped and wished to see the Sandwich Islands become a wheat producing land, yet it has not been until the present time that we have believed that such a result would ever be attained. The originators and promoters of wheat raising and of the Steam

Mill are deserving of all praise. May they obtain immediate profit and the thanks of posterity! It has sometimes been said that the American missionaries were not so forward as they should have been in promoting Hawaiian Agriculture. Most certainly the Rev. J. S. Green, of East Maui, will not come in for any share of this censure, so far as it relates to wheat growing; neither will the Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Waialua, Oahu, so far as relates to corn growing. Both have battled nobly with the worms, the elements, the soil, and public sentiment. No words can fully express our strong desire to witness the success of every description of agriculture on the Islands, but especially that of wheat and corn growing.

**Honolulu Book Store and Post Office.**

It is extremely gratifying to witness the improvements which have been made by Mr. Whitney in the old "Honolulu House."—Such changes bespeak enterprise and good taste. The miserable Post Office arrangements have hitherto been most discreditable to the city of Honolulu, the metropolis of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The gradual enlargement of Mr. Whitney's stock of books and stationery shows that our community is not altogether destitute of a literary and reading taste. We have a special reason for calling attention to the new Book Store, adjoining the Post Office; it is that all our seafaring readers may know that in Honolulu is to be found a good assortment of books, including Histories, Travels, School Books, blank books, &c., &c.

No doubt all who received premiums at the late Agricultural Fair are highly gratified, but we are equally so with having been presented with a cask of sugar exhibited, manufactured at Dr. Wood's plantation, on East Maui. The sugar is of an excellent quality.

Island fruits are quite abundant at this season. Figs were never more plenty. Visitors on Maui and Kauai speak of strawberries and peaches. Pine-Apples were brought up by the steamer from Kauai. Would that she might bring a supply of Chiromoyas, Strawberries and Peaches, on her present trip to the windward.

## Scarcity of Seamen.

### The Causes, and the proposed Remedy.

We have received a pamphlet with the above title from some person in Boston. The subject treated upon in this document is becoming one of growing and serious importance. The scarcity of seamen is not only felt in the seaports of the United States, but also in England, and other parts of the world. The "causes," and "remedy," are discussed in this pamphlet. The following extracts we are confident will be read with interest:

#### CAUSES OF THE SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

"Several causes have contributed to produce the present scarcity of seamen; prominent among which is, the custom, widely prevailing, of sailing our merchant ships with able seamen, to the exclusion of apprentices, or "green hands." This could be done without difficulty, so long as foreign sailors were abundant, and the offer of higher wages furnished inducement to abandon their own, and sail under the American flag. *Of late foreign sailors have constituted three-fourths of our entire marine.* But the recent discoveries of gold, and the increasing commerce of the nations of Europe in a time of general peace, has created a demand for seamen in all parts of the world, and caused a rise in their wages, the effect of which has been, to cut off our supply of foreign sailors. At the last accounts, seamen's wages in England, were fully up to the ruling price in this country. This new state of things has been taken advantage of, and several popular outbreaks or strikes among seamen, for higher wages, have occurred in the ports of Great Britain. So great is the scarcity of seamen in the British Navy, that recently a new screw ship, commanded by Captain Keppel—a popular officer—was detained fourteen weeks in obtaining one hundred and thirty men. In a recent report of a Committee of Naval Officers, it was stated that not more than twenty-one thousand available seamen are to be found in the United Kingdom at any one time; and the British government, from the force of circumstances, are now resorting to new and hitherto untried measures, to induce seamen to enter the naval service. The case is no better with us. Speaking on this subject, a New York paper uses the following language: "There is no means of relieving the squadron on the Coast of Africa by another ship, because seamen cannot be got; the clipper ships strip Uncle Sam of his men." It is well known that the Japan Expedition was detained for want of men, and that great difficulty exists in obtaining a supply for the Home Squadron. A ship-master writing from New York, under date of December 13th, remarks: "The Navy are about to make a desperate effort to get men by raising the pay;" and adds, "It will be a great burden on the merchant service, to have the nation outbid the merchant, paying out the public money in such sums as to make competition ruinous."

Another cause of the scarcity of seamen will be found in the desertions from our own, and the ships of other countries in the gold regions. A New York paper, in treating of this subject, says, "It is calculated that the Pacific Ocean service, absorbs four thousand

seamen every year, that is to say, that number go out from the Atlantic, and do not return; some going to California or Australia, others lingering in the Islands, or perishing; there is no adequate supply for such an absorption, and hence the scarcity of seamen." To this statement might be added the fact, that of those who return to the Atlantic Ports, many of them enter our hospitals to die; while some are so broken in constitution, or debased in moral character, as ever afterwards to prove either useless, or a moral pest on board every vessel in which they sail.

It may be well to remark here, that the Whale Fisheries furnish much fewer seamen to our merchant marine than is generally supposed; the employment is not attractive, either on the score of compensation for labor, or as a means for gratifying the desire of travel. To many of our young men it has proved a deep sea lottery, with more blanks than prizes. As far as seeing the world is concerned, it is a world of waters, of which a venturesome spirit soon tire; large numbers of young men who enter this service are satisfied with a single voyage and leave the ocean, never to return. Even in the merchant service, this is oft times the case, not a few of the better sort of young men, become disgusted with forecastle life on account of its depraved character, and seize the first favorable moment to free themselves from its contamination.

Another cause of the scarcity of seamen, is the multitude of clipper ships requiring large crews. From tables connected with the report of the Secretary, for 1852, it appears—that the average annual increase in size of tonnage of vessels built in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, for the previous sixteen years, was at the rate of 28 1-2 per cent; while from 1849 to 1852, three years, (the last year inclusive,) it was 66 per cent. per annum.

In connection with the causes named, is the constant diminution by death. An estimate made at Lloyd's, London, fixes the life of seamen at 11 1-2 years from their commencing to go to sea, or an annual decrease by death of 8 3/4 per cent. The tonnage of the United States for the year 1852, foreign and coastwise—gross estimate—was 4,000,000 tons; that of Great Britain, for the year 1853, was 4,121,000 tons; and employed 213,512 men and boys, or 5 1-2 persons for every 100 tons of shipping. Allowing to our own vessels 3 1-2 persons to the 100 tons, or less than two-thirds the complement of British crews and our marine will number 140,000, exclusive of the naval service; subtract from this number 8 3/4 per cent. annual decrease by death, and it amounts to 12,250; add to this of the number supposed to be absorbed in the Pacific, say 2000, and there is a loss to us of 11,250 seamen annually.

The secretary of State of the United States, reports the increase of seamen by Registry, for the year 1852, at 9,798, which, compared with the annual decrease as estimated above, leaves the annual deficiency of about 4,500 seamen. The Registry is without doubt a fair exhibit of the annual increase of our native marine, although the impression prevails to some extent, that in the coasting trade, and the cod and mackerel fisheries, a large number of American seamen are employed who

are not registered, and who would therefore be overlooked in a general estimate. So far from this being the case, three-fourths of those engaged in the coasting trade, and one half of all our fishermen are computed to be foreigners; of the balance, it may be safely be affirmed, that a large majority of them are registered seamen, who divide their time between fishing, coasting and foreign voyages.

Having considered the subject of the scarcity of seamen, and noted some of the causes, it remains to be seen whether there is not some effectual remedy for this great evil.—What then is

#### THE REMEDY?

It may safely be assumed that we have abundant means for meeting this exigency, if we shall employ them; what the means are, and how they shall be used, are important questions to be considered. A New York paper, alluding to this subject, says: "The supply of seamen has been short for a long time past, and it is believed by those familiar with the subject, must remain so, until our ships consent to take a certain number of boys, (as apprentices,) to make up their crews; a great many boys offer themselves, but are generally rejected." One of our city papers uses the following language on the same subject: "The race of American seamen is fast becoming extinct, and unless some remedy is immediately applied, the flag of our country will be upheld by foreigners." In this last quotation, both the evil and the remedy are stated with force and clearness. We want, then, a new race of American seamen, in whom we can repose confidence; the pecuniary interests involved in our vast commercial relations demand such, no less than the comfort and safety of the increasing multitudes of travellers by sea; especially do we need such a race of seamen, as the fitting representatives of a great, commercial, Christian nation. In justice to foreign sailors, it may be said with truth, that there are among them some of the best specimens of seamen that sail under the American flag; as officers too, they hold a deservedly high rank. While this is true, there are others of the most depraved character. To attempt to discriminate between the different nations represented on board our vessels, would be invidious and unnecessary; every ship-master knows where the difference lies. There is some doubt whether, morally considered, every American sailor is just what he should be, although this is not the place to discuss that question; but whether foreign sailors are good or bad, better or worse than our own seamen, they are fast failing us, and it is no longer a question of choice between the two, but whether we will have American sailors, or lay our vessels up at the wharves! If we then conclude to raise up a native marine, how is it to be done, and what shall be its character? Two modes for meeting the exigency present themselves, one of which we must choose. The first to be considered is—

#### A MARINE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

Much has been said and written on this subject of late, but no practical plan has yet appeared. Indeed, it may be doubted whether a system of marine apprenticeship can be devised that will meet the wants of our commercial and naval service; the attempt made in the navy, commencing about the year 1840

—to educate and discipline boys for the navy—signally failed. The principal difficulty in the way of marine apprenticeship in this country is, that it is not in unison with the genius and spirit of our institutions and people.—The system of Great Britain, with which we are most familiar, is objectionable, on the ground of its compulsory features; it encroaches on personal liberty. The condition and wants of Great Britain, however, are different from those of this country; there a coercive system may be best, the *press-gang* included; there, where “the overseers of the poor for any parish are authorised to bind any boy who may have attained the age of twelve years, to the sea service, provided such boys consent to be bound,” (a happy delivrance for the pauper boy,) it may work well. But we have seen enough of this class of pauper sailors to cure us of any desire to witness the adoption of the system among us. Surely, intelligent, free America requires better materials for her merchant and naval marine than are furnished by either the prisons or poor-houses of the land; besides, a system of coerced labor cannot compete with that which is free. The seven years’ legal apprenticeship, which prevailed in New England fifty years ago has been abandoned for the voluntary system of labor and compensation, graduated upon a scale of increasing ability.—With such advantages of employment on the land, with freedom of will and of action, it is not to be expected that a legal apprenticeship at sea, abridging personal liberty, will have commanding attractions for the high-spirited youth of our country. One other difficulty remains to be noticed. The apprenticeship act of Great Britain “makes it lawful for the master of an apprentice, or in case of the master’s death, his executor or administrator, with the consent of the apprentice, if above seventeen years of age, to assign or transfer the indenture to any other master or owner.” Some trouble would probably be met with in carrying out such a provision here, where property is widely distributed, and joint ownership is almost universal. And yet no system will be complete, or of any practical benefit without it. Who then, it may be asked, on the apprenticeship plan, is to be master to the apprentice; shall it be one of the many owners, or the ship, or the captain? And when the vessel changes owners and captain, what then is the position of the apprentice;—to whom does he owe service? It will not be easy to reconcile these conflicting interests, and less so to obtain the consent of an intelligent youth voluntarily to put himself in such a position. If, then, the apprenticeship system is not the remedy for the evil, probably it may be met by

#### THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

This contemplates a native marine, to be created out of volunteers or green hands, who commence a sea life young, in the merchant service, which is the proper place to learn seamen’s duties. The plan briefly stated is as follows.—To open an intelligence office in each of our large seaports, where, on application, youth of good character may learn of an employ, and ship-owners and ship-masters may find youth of the right stamp for their vessels, as set forth particularly in a circular published in connection with this report. The plan proposes that every vessel take a proportion of green hands, at the discretion of owners and

officers, to be selected by a competent person devoted to the interests of the owners, to be treated as wards of the ship, and protected in their rights, persons and property, and dealt with in a way to make them high-minded, honorable men, and good sailors, and with the understanding, if it prove mutually advantageous, that they are to serve a term of from three to five years, or until they are 21 years of age, with the prospect of promotion and permanent employ thereafter. That during the whole period of service they are to be considered as belonging to the ship, and identified with their owners and employers, and under pay; receiving such rate of wages as may be agreed upon, with an allowance for board on shore, when it shall be for the interest or convenience of the employer, with such privilege of visiting home in the interval between voyages, as may be reasonable and proper. When at length the term of voluntary apprenticeship, (for such it is,) shall expire, that a certificate be furnished them by their employers, of good character, ability and faithfulness, to be registered in the Custom House of the district sailed from, and which, in addition to its value as a means of helping them forward in the merchant service, shall entitle them ever after to the highest wages as able seamen in the navy of the United States, and to the consideration of the Naval Board as candidates for promotion in the naval service. Let these terms of voluntary apprenticeship become general and there is strong ground for believing\* that the character of seamen will soon be redeemed from the reproaches now heaped upon them; for it is in the use of such means, and through their influence, that men living in the bosom of society become honest, industrious, ambitious, thrifty and moral. It is too much to expect of sailors that they will be as good as other men, when the means for making them so are left unemployed.

#### The Game of Europe.

It is intimated from intelligent and reliable sources, that the true cause of the aggression of Russia upon Turkey is one which is nowhere officially avowed, the rivalry of the great powers of Europe. Russia in her attack upon Hungary incurred great expense to put down the republicanism of 1849, and she has got no compensation; while France, under pretence of supporting religion, has got Central Italy; Austria has not only secured Hungary, but is extending her power over Northern Italy; and England is making conquests in Burmah, and elsewhere.

“The czar,” say an able writer, “now reasons thus with himself, and privately with foreign ambassadors: ‘Shall I do all this for nothing? Shall my gold and silver, and material of war, and the best blood of my gallant army be freely sacrificed, and I and my empire have no return? Is France to gain an entire realm, a prize worth half a dozen campaigns, and I gain nothing? Is Austria, whom I have saved from absolute annihilation, to gain new extensions of influence in Northern Italy, and I to be put off with no extension whatever? England is extending in Burmah, and indeed all over the world, and am I alone to be cooped up, and to have no compensation for my services to royalty? Is the balance of power to be out of sight, and all to grow stronger but me, the chief reliance, the main stay of im-

perial and kingly authority everywhere? Moreover Louis Napoleon is stealing the heart of all Catholic and Greek Europe, by styling himself ‘The Protector of the Sacred Places’, and is my empire to be overshadowed, and I belittled? He controls Rome, and by secret treaty with the Porte, he has special privileges at Jerusalem; what is left in the religious world for me, but to wrest to myself the protectorate of all Christians in Turkey? It is reasonable that I should have it; if not, I will have the Danubian provinces, those very provinces that I saved from asserting their independence in 1849.’

“Such ideas and such reasonings are at the bottom of the present direful movements in Europe; but what statesman of the five great powers dares to avow them? Who dares to avow the combinations of depots in 1849 to render more odious and galling than ever their iron rule?

“The overthrow of the recent Roman republic, and the necessary giving up of Central Italy to France, was done under the cloak of religion; and now, as a counterpart, religion is again made the mask for the exercise of Russian sway over Turkey.—[American Messenger.

PAT’S IDEA OF A DIVORCE.—A few days since a lawyer in Boston was seated in his office, employed in studying out a plea, when the door opened, and a young son of Erin entered, doffed his hat, and said he desired to take advice of his honor.

“The lawyer told him to be seated, and asked his business.

“Shure,” he replied. I want a divorce from my wife Biddy.”

“The lawyer asked what was the trouble, but Pat seemed loth to tell.

“Does she not treat you well, does she not take care of your house, has she dressed you or does she like any any one better than yourself? where inquiries made by the lawyer who endeavored for some time in vain to pump out the desire for a divorce. At last weary of the investigation, the disciple of Coke informed his would be client that he could do nothing for him without knowing all the facts of the case.

“Well, if I must I must,” replied the husband; shure there’s a little darlint I love better than Biddy.”

The lawyer could hardly refrain from laughter sufficiently to inform the Hibernian that the law could not touch such a case as his, and Pat left with a countenance, ‘more of sorrow than of anger.’—[Boston Traveller

MR. BORTON, of Hong Kong, writes to the *Friend of China*, insisting that he has discovered a method of deducing the longitude by a common watch. “The method is simply this: the difference of time of the moon’s distance by day or night gives the longitude by the longitudinal table under any meridian. Take the angular distance of the sun and moon in sight,—compare that with the Nautical Almanac, lay off the nearest distance to that, and note the time of contact in your instrument, the difference of that time of the ship and time by Nautical Almanac, agreeing to that distance, is the longitude of the place of observation. This may be effected at any time, having true mean time, which may be always obtained by finding the time at sea.”

**Celebration of the Fourth of July.**

The Anniversary of the birth-day of the independence of the United States of America was celebrated by the American citizens residing in Honolulu, upon a more extended scale, and with greater public demonstration than on any former occasion. The long cherished and deeply felt love for their native land burst forth in a manner highly gratifying to their national pride.

Our readers will obtain an idea of the public exercises from the following programme. We are most happy to record the fact that order, sobriety and propriety characterised the proceedings. The most interesting feature of the procession was the car containing thirty-two young misses, dressed in white and wearing wreaths of flowers upon their heads. Each one wore a scarf, inscribed with the name of the State which she represented. As there are but 31 States, it was a novel but quite appropriate idea that the District of Columbia should be represented.

The eloquent oration of the Hon. D. L. Gregg occupied a full hour in the delivery, but there was no indication of weariness on the part of the audience. The enthusiastic applauses which frequently interrupted the orator showed that his patriotic and American sentiments found a cordial response in the hearts of the large audience. The literary merits of the oration were of a high order. The orator, most opportunely, made a clear and eloquent exposition of the great and leading principles of the Government of the United States, showing most conclusively that the policy of the general government towards the individual States and territories, was admirably adapted to develop the resources of the country, elevate the people, and promote the highest welfare of the individual citizen and the nation at large. The oration was decidedly well timed, well written, and well delivered.

We would furnish our readers a more extended notice of the oration, but a copy was requested for publication in both the English and Hawaiian languages.

The other parts of the exercises were sustained in a highly gratifying manner. The original ode needs no laudatory remarks. The sentiments and the beauty of their versification are evidence that those lines must have emanated from an American patriot and poet. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mrs. Fiddes, (an English lady,) whose musical talent enabled her to compose an original tune, suited to the difficult metre in which the ode was written. In singing, Mrs. F. was assisted by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Coady, and Messrs. Fuller and Griswold. No part of the gratifying exercises called forth more enthusiastic applause. The very walls of the King's Chapel must have vibrated to the deafening shouts.

The Hon. B. F. Angell, U. S. Consul, presided on the occasion with much dignity. We are exercising much self-denial in limiting our description of this celebration; but our narrow space absolutely compels us to leave much for our readers to supply by the aid of their imaginations. The large Stone Church was filled to overflowing with Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Hawaiians, and the representatives of not less than a half score of other nations. It was a novel, impressive, suggestive and animating scene, to witness such an immense audience gathered in the heart of the Pacific, to celebrate the birth-day of the National Independence of the United States of America.

**ORDER OF THE DAY**

FOR THE

**CELEBRATION**

**OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.**

The National Salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, M., near the Armory of the First Hawaiian Guard.

Immediately after which the Procession will be formed, agreeable to the following Programme; and the Public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and participate in the Celebration.

The line will be formed on the makai side of Queen street, the right of the line resting on Fort street.

The Ceremonies of the Day will take place at the large **STONE CHURCH**, commencing at 1 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

**ORDER OF EXERCISES.**

**PRAYER,**

BY REV. S. C. DAMON.

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

Read by S. REYNOLDS, Esq.

**NATIONAL ODE.**

(Written by E. Pillet, Esq.,) By the Choir.

There's gloom upon the brows of Fate;—her mantle, half unfurld,  
Reveals the war-blade flashing o'er the mighty of the world.  
But 'mid the deep'ning shadows,—piercing through the cloud of war,—  
There gleams the calm and spreading light of an immortal star,  
Whose dawn makes glad our hearts to-day, as in the days of yore,  
It cheered the hearts of struggling men, upon our own loved shore.

Proud empires arm in trembling, to ward the threatened blow;  
The royal flags of Christendom are flutt'ring to and fro;  
Yet 'mid the shock of nations,—howso'er the die be cast,—  
There's one fair flag that floats secure, above the coming blast.  
It is our own brave banner, which, hallowed in their gore,  
Was planted by our fathers on a blood-redeemed shore.

Wherever men may dwell in peace,—where'er a ship may ride,  
That banner is unfurled to-day,—a thing of joy and pride.  
The Spirit of the glorious Past comes smiling o'er the sea,  
And sings her hymn of gladness at the hearth-stone of the free.  
The wand'rer's heart is home again,—he pauses to adore  
The Power that guards that distant home on Freedom's chosen shore.

And we, awhile though severed from the land that gave us birth,  
May wear at heart its brightest gem 'neath every clime of earth;  
And roam we to the east or west, or yet from pole to pole,  
No clime can match the wealth enshrined within a freeman's soul.  
God grant it be well guarded, and cherished evermore!  
Till Time shall give an equal boon to bless each other shore.

**ORATION,**

BY HON. DAVID L. GREGG.

MUSIC—By the Choir—The "Land of our Fathers."

Immediately after the delivery of the Oration of the Day, there will be presented to MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2, on behalf of the Honolulu Merchants, a splendid Silver Speaking Trumpet. It has pleased the Chief Marshal to make the following appointments:  
*Aides de Camp*—A. J. McDUFFEE, C. W. VINCENT.

*Deputy Marshals*—D. N. FLITNER, A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Capt. JAMES MAKEE.

**PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.**

- |      |   |      |
|------|---|------|
| AID. | <b>CHIEF MARSHAL.</b><br>Band.<br>First Hawaiian Guard.<br>Officiating Clergyman.<br>Orator of the Day.<br>Reverend Clergy.<br>Military Officers of the Hawaiian Islands.<br>First Hawaiian Cavalry.<br>Civil Officers of the Hawaiian Islands.<br>Consuls and Representatives of Foreign Governments.<br>Heads of Departments.<br>Members of the House of Nobles and House of Representatives.<br>Fire Department.<br>Mechanic Engine Company, No. 2.<br>Ty Pong Tong Engine Company.<br>Chief of Police.<br>Members of Police.<br>Judges of the Courts.<br>Members of the Bar.<br>Medical Faculty.<br>Captains and Shipmasters in Port.<br>Mariners.<br>Boats' Crews.<br>Independent Engine Company Young America.<br>Representatives of States of the United States.<br>United States Citizens.<br>Foreign Citizens.<br>Hawaiian Citizens. | AID. |
|------|---|------|

MARSHAL.

MARSHAL.

Forms on Queen St., marches down Queen to Nuuanu St., up Nuuanu to King St., up King to Fort St., up Fort to Beretania St., up Beretania to Richard St., down Richard to King St., up King St., to the Stone Church.

After the Ceremonies at the Church, the Procession will be dismissed. Per Order,

R. A. S. WOOD, Chief Marshal.

A. J. McDUFFEE, Aid de Camp.

## Presentation of Banner TO YOUNG AMERICA ENGINE CLUB.

An appropriate introduction to the public celebration of the 4th of July, in Honolulu, was a presentation of a banner to the Young America Engine Club. The ceremony took place in Merchant street, opposite the store of Capt. Snow. The Company, marching to the strains of martial music, proceeded down King street to Nuuanu, thence down Nuuanu and up Merchant. A few moments after 10 o'clock, A. M., the Company was drawn up in front of the building lately occupied by Mr. Stangenwald. Miss Fairbanks, to whom was assigned the honor of presenting the banner, appeared upon the piazza, holding the banner, which bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO  
INDEPENDENT COMPANY  
YOUNG AMERICA.

On the reverse was the following:

YOUNG AMERICA  
WHERE DUTY CALLS  
THERE YOU'LL FIND US.

INSTITUTED JUNE 20, 1854.

The presentation was accompanied by the following neat address by Miss. Fairbanks, and appropriate reply by Master H. A. Carter.

ADDRESS.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF YOUNG AMERICA:

Though a stranger, by the partiality of my companions I have been selected to present you, in their name, this banner, as a slight testimonial of their regard for your association.

How novel the scene that surrounds us! Young America united with Young Hawaii in celebrating the 4th of July, in one of the little islands of the Pacific Ocean!—Who feels that he is an exile to-day? Who realizes that wide oceans and barren deserts separate us from the hallowed associations of home? Not one. Though absent from our native soil on this glorious day, we are but fulfilling the destiny of our race. Our Pilgrim Fathers made the deserts of America yield to their toils, and blossom as the rose, and their children came hither,

"The land to redeem from Error's chains."

This concourse of people bear evidence that their labors were not in vain. You are better representatives of your country abroad than her armed navies and fleets of stately clippers. They show her power and prove her wealth; but your mission, like that of your forefathers, is to educate a nation.

Take this banner as an evidence of our kind wishes; emulate the virtues of your forefathers; celebrate the 4th of July,—it will remind you of their trials, their sufferings and their triumphs, and may you always "be found where duty calls you."

REPLY.

To you and your fair companions, Miss Nelly, would I, in behalf of the "Young America Club," return thanks for the very elegant testimonial which we have now the honor to receive. It is needless for me to assure you that the gift is received with the most grateful emotion, for that bright eye of thine running along that line of joyous faces has discovered more than I can find language adequate to express.

Your allusion to the celebration of American Independence by Young Hawaii and Young America is pleasing to us. We feel that the alliance of to-day is an appropriate one, for our hearts are warmly interested in the welfare and progress of this Kingdom, without affecting in the least our true love for our own country, and it is no assumption for me to say that Young Hawaii takes a similar interest in the prosperity and condition of the United States, for from that country the Hawaiians received the light

that brought them from their dark abode, and by that people they have been assisted to climb the ladder, until they reached the position they now hold, ranking on the platform with civilized nations. It is true that this day's celebration is a novel one for Honolulu. In years past the Americans have observed the day in festivals by themselves, but this year *Young Hawaii* holds up the banner with us, for she has been made aware of the stability and rank of American institutions; she has reaped benefits from the assistance rendered by the Americans, and she fully appreciates the blessings that she derives indirectly from the stand taken by our forefathers seventy-eight years ago this day.

Although the Ocean rolls between us and the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers first planted the banner of the free, we are at home and can commemorate the day with as much propriety as if we were in Philadelphia on the very spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

We feel that we are but fulfilling the destiny of our race in celebrating this day upon these shores, and although it can, this year, be called a novel scene—we intend to have it termed an appropriate one.

The rapid progress of the United States is the comment of all nations, and we are proud to notice that Americans are respected throughout the world. It is the manifest destiny of the United States to so conduct her government and institutions that she will before long rank as the strongest and most important nation of the Earth.

Much could be said concerning the respect felt for American institutions by foreign nations, but this is not the time or place. I will mention an anecdote of the celebrated British Admiral, whom we now hear of in the Baltic.

Sir Charles Napier in a conversation with Mr. Bedinger, the American Minister at Copenhagen, after making many compliments to the Americans, says: "I begin to believe in the description which some one of your orators gave of the American Eagle when he said 'he sits on the top of the Alleghany, dips his beak in the Atlantic and his feathers in the Pacific, stretches one wing over Canada, the other over Mexico, and grasps the Continent in his claws.'"

We, as Americans, have much to be proud of, and it will be the aim of this association to teach Young Hawaii, so that she may enjoy the same pride and blessing.

We thank you for the kind wishes of the thirty-two young ladies who in the festivities of the day represent the American States, and can only say in return, may you all be made as happy as we wish, and you will be blest indeed.

We accept with much pleasure the beautiful banner, and shall ever with grateful hearts remember the fair donors, and rest assured, "Where duty calls there you'll find us."

The delivery of the address and reply was accompanied by frequent and loud bursts of applause, which Yankees are skilled in making on the "glorious 4th." No sooner did the cheering cease, than the call was heard for remarks from Mr. Allen, H. H. M.'s Minister of Finance. He stepped from the crowd upon the sidewalk, and offered some peculiarly felicitous and appropriate remarks.

The assembly dispersed amid cheering, the band fanning the patriotic flame by playing Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

It is highly gratifying to the public that the "Akamai" has again commenced running. Now is the most favorable season of the year for travelling upon the islands. The weather, the steamer, and "dull times" in Honolulu, favor excursions upon the other islands. We sincerely hope the proprietors will receive the most abundant encouragement.

## Foreign News.

On the morning of July 1st, arrived the *RESTLESS*, Capt. Paty, 12 days from San Francisco, bringing a large mail. We copy the following paragraphs from the "Polynesian":

Dates by this arrival are to the 20th of May from New York, and from Europe to the 8th of the same month.

The news from the Seat of War, is full of interest, although no important movement had taken place in the Baltic. The bombardment of Odessa, in the Black Sea, by the allied fleet on the 22d of April, is announced and confirmed. Our latest Liverpool dates assert, that all the batteries and military stores were destroyed; two powder magazines blown up; twelve Russian vessels of war sunk; thirteen Russian merchant vessels laden with ammunition taken; the town and neutral property spared. All this was accomplished in a few hours, and the fleet had sailed for Sebastopol. The loss of life on the part of the Russians was not known, but on the side of the allies, but 8 were killed and 18 wounded.

### The Allied Fleets in the Baltic.

A letter from Copenhagen, April 27th, that Sir Charles Napier, with the line of battle ships under Admirals Correy and Chads, were keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Cruisers were stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantzic, Stockholm, Gothland, Bornholm in the Sound, Cathagath and the Gulf of Keihl, so that the whole Baltic Sea and the coasts are under strict guard. Numerous prizes had been taken. The Danish Government lingers on the side of Russia; the Swedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line-of-battle ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready. A most formidable force of row-boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleets from the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neva Yacht club are placed at the service of the State. A considerable number of these are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napier is so well aware of the formidable nature of this force, that he has hastily applied to his Government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row boats can.

The latest intelligence from Sir Charles Napier is contained in the following dispatch from Paris, May 6th. A letter appears in the *Moniteur* of to-day from the Baltic fleet. Sir Charles Napier was still at anchor about 4 miles from Stockholm. The ice was breaking up, and it was expected the Cronstadt would be open by the end of April.

ESCAPE OF A RUSSIAN CAPTURED VESSEL.—A letter from the Baltic, in the *London Times*, says that the Russian schooner *Libertas*, which had been captured by a British cruiser, had escaped. The captain of the Russian vessel managed to make his prize crew intoxicated, and carried them into Carlscrona in triumph. At the time of this intoxicating achievement, the Russian vessel was in tow of an English steamer with two other prizes.

SUGGESTIVE.—Fifty tons of medical stores including everything that would be required after a great naval battle, have been sent from England to the fleet in the Black Sea.

[From the Yankee Privateer.]

## The Yankee Tar, OR, SAILING UNDER A WHITE HAT.

BY MAINTOP.

Not long since I was much amused by a pretty good joke, which was played off upon the worthy captain of a Baltimore ship, which I will call the Tornado, by a 'yankee tar' who had not learned to 'pull the ropes' in vain; for his was an eye that saw not to forget;—his tarpaulin that covered a brain that was not unused to thought and ready wit. A long and happy life to him.

One day as I was standing leisurely smoking my cigar, upon a wharf in one of our large cities, I saw approaching the Tornado, one of those old specimens of a yankee greenhorn.—A tall time-worn hat was crowded on to the back part of head; his arms protruded from the sleeves of his swallow tailed coat, and his vest and pants had the appearance of being made long before he had arrived at the years of manhood.

Having got within a short distance of the ship he stopped; and in an attitude most befitting his personal appearance, stood gazing at the ship in seemingly astonishing wonderment.

The captain of the Tornado, observing our yankee, addressed him with, 'Well my hearty, what do you wish?'

'Wall, I'll be darned if I know what I wish, but I kinder kalkilate I should like to go to sea in that ar ship. She is a mighty big un, I kinder think a feller'll feel sorter to hum in 'er arter he's got acquainted.'

'Do you want to ship?' said the captain.

'I want to hire out,' said our yankee, 'and I'd as livs hire out to work in that ar thing as any whar' else.'

'Was you ever on salt water?' said the Cap-

'No I never seed the salt water afore this mornin in my life.

'I would like to ship a hand, and if you will ship as an able seamen, I will give you first rate wages,' said the captain, with the evident expectation of having some rare sport.

'As tu bein able,' said the yankee, I kalkilate I'm able tu du anything that any of ye are. So I do not feel a mite alarmed on that 'ar pint.'

'I am rather of the opinion that you would be seasick, and then you would not be able to do much, I take it, said the captain beginning to enjoy the sport.

'I don't know anything about yer seasickness, but if its anything like the measles, I'll be darned to darnation, if I want it round me. 'Taint ketchen is it?'

'Well it sometimes ketches a green hand,' said the captain laughing.

'Wall;' said the yankee, taking off his old white hat and giving it a beautifying touch with his coat sleeve, 'if a good constitution 'll do to reckon on, I an't afraid to try it, by gingerbread.

'Well,' said the captain, 'if you think you will ship as an able seamen, what will you go for by the run?'

'Well, that'll depend upon whar' yer goin said the yankee. 'I ollers make it my way, afore engaging, tu know what's to be dun, so as to make some kalkilations.'

'The ship is bound to Liverpool, and I want to know what you will go for, by the month out and back.

'Wall said the yankee, drawing from his pocket a huge jack knife, and for want of a shingle, began to cut and scrape his finger nails,' you said you'd give first rate wages if I'd ship, so 'atween you and I, I'll go for forty dollars a month.'

'That is rather round pay for a green hand,' said the captain rather dryly, 'however, we will step into the shipping office, and have you regularly shipped. I guess there'll be no trouble about the pay,'—and in a short time the yankee was shipped in due form as an able seamen at forty dollars a month.

'Now said the captain, you must know that the shipping rules are such, that if you ship as an able seamen, and cannot do an able seamen's duty you cannot draw full pay.—And if you are nothing more than a green hand, you can draw only a green hand's wages.

'And how much is that?' said our yankee opening his both eyes.

'About nine dollars a month,' said the Capt. And now if you have got any dunnage,' you had better be getting it on board.

Presently the Yankee came on board, not with a shirt and a pair of socks tied up in a cotton handkerchief, as might be expected, but with a regular seaman's chest, which he was careful to have well filled. And after it had been consigned to its proper place, our yankee soon made his appearance on deck, but a regular sailor's rig had taken the place of the old white hat and short waisted coat.

The mate, thinking that in this instance, as in many others, 'that dress did not make the man,' and wishing to have his share of the sport sent the yankee aloft.

But to the surprise of all, before the 'ay ay! sir,' had fairly passed his lips, he was in the rigging, and was soon at the appointed place, and busy at work.

'How is this,' said the captain to the neat looking yankee tar, after he had returned to the deck. 'You told me when you came on board this morning that you had never seen salt water before in your life, and now you seem to know every rope in the ship.'

'Wall, if I don't you must have got some new ones that are not particularly wanted, that's all.'

But I want you to explain yourself. You have come to me with a lie, and now I want you to clear it up, said the Captain, not very well pleased with the idea of shipping a green hand at forty dollars per month.

'Well Captain,' said the yankee, with a gentle pull at the waistbands of neatly fitting duck trousers, it means simply this, although I never saw salt water before this morning, yet I have sailed in every kind of craft, from an Indian's birch to a first class ship, and know as much about the ropes of a ship as twelve years experience on the lakes can teach me: but never was irregularly shipped for quite so good pay as at present. And now, said the yankee with a vain attempt to look serious, 'If you please I will take my advance pay.'

'The Captain was caught and made the best of it.

There were built in the United States in 1853, 1,711 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 425,572 49.

There were exported from England, last year, 1,600,000,000 yards of cotton manufactures.

The aggregate value of private property in London is calculated to be two and a quarter billion dollars.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PENDLETON.—The New London Chronicle contains the following particulars of this sad event, communicated to the owners. The letter is from the mate of the New England:

AT SEA, Jan. 23. 1854.

Lat. 26 12 S., Lon. 34 15 W. }

MESSRS. MINER, LAWRENCE & Co.:—It is the most painful news I have to write to you, of the death of Captain Pendleton, (ship New England) and how he came to it. December, 1853, while cruising in South latitude 42 16, longitude 159 51, it being about 7 P. M., and fine weather at the time, the three officers in the waist; Mr. James Fish was at the time throwing porpoise blubber overboard to feed the albatrosses, there being a great many around at the time. Dunbar says, "Mr. James, go and get your pistol and shoot some of them." Mr. J. went down, came up and fired, but did not hit them. He went down and loaded again.

While he was loading, Captain Pendleton went down, handed a mug to the steward, with something in it, told him to warm it and pass it down, and he sat down at the larboard end of the table, where I seldom ever knew him to sit, and was reading in Bowditch's Navigator; Mr. J. put on the cap, at the same time was turning round to go on deck, the cock slipped from under his thumb and went off. The ball struck the book, went into the Captain's breast and killed him almost instantly. He only said, "You have killed me." I heard the pistol go off; I thought he was firing over the stern. At the same time I ran down. Mr. J. had the Captain in his arms. He only breathed a few times after I got below. Captain P. was very sick at the time, and had been since we left the islands. After the burial the next day, I consulted the crew, who thought it best to come home.

CODDINGTON P. FISH.

For the Friend.

*"A building of God—a house not built with hands, eternal, in the heavens."*

Have you ever seen this structure, reader? Has it never, in your thoughtful hour risen before your mental vision, in the enchanting proportions of its divine architecture? The organic structure of a healthful soul! The palace of a well-built mind, and a heart at one with the Eternal Love! The spacious mansion of a Christian character! This is the house built not by human inventions, but by the spirit of God; its halls all musical with joy—its walls all radiant with peace; and both halls and spacious apartments flooded with the light of the Sun of Righteousness—aglow with the warmth of redemptive love. Behold a soul having the "image of God" on its portal and in all the apartments of its life;—in word, act and thought;—inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." Is it not a God-built structure, and worthy of its builder? Is it not, indeed, both immortal and eternal? Can change pollute it, or relations of time affect it? Out of and above them all it perennially stands, "in the heavens" of the heart's own conscious joy—in the heaven of heavens of that divine Love which, embracing and embosoming all, ever strives so to reveal itself in all its rational creatures.

Poetry.

[For the Friend.]

"What though the radiance which was once so bright  
So now forever taken from my sight."

WORDSWORTH.

The glories of the open day,  
Its varied voices melody,  
Its flowing waters' sparkling play,  
They will not from my memory.

Thick and dark the haze arose,  
All Heaven's blue enshrouding,  
Quite shut out was the bright day's close  
As fast dark clouds came crowding.

The air was filled with wrestling winds,  
Loudly rang the thunder's glee,  
Amid the gloom stalk'd scowling fiends,  
Within my heart was misery.

But now the stars above are gleaming,  
The moonbeams on the waters play,  
Saddest joy is in me beaming  
'Neath holy night's benignant ray.

I grieve no more for that glorious day,  
Pass'd is the storm's deep misery,  
With tears I pray that *Night* may stay,  
And long with her to be eternally.

K.

2nd Anniversary of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society.

The annual meeting of this useful Society was held at the residence of Capt. Hackfeld, June 8th, when the following Report by the President was read:—[The Society has numbered forty-eight members during the past year. Five of this number have however left the islands, and one beloved member has been removed by death.]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Ladies of this Association at the close of their second year, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the prosperous condition of their Society.

The results of past experience have prepared them to continue their benevolent exertions with more certainty and vigor than have characterized their efforts heretofore.

Feeling deeply the necessity which existed for such an organization, the Ladies of Honolulu with many doubts and fears, and without experience in their present field of labor, commenced their combined efforts for the relief of the suffering stranger. The citizens with a promptitude and liberality most commendable, generously contributed to raise a fund which places their institution upon a permanent basis.

The relief which they have afforded to the sick and suffering in our midst, has often been acknowledged by the recipients with overflowing hearts and eyes, and would, of itself, furnish an additional incentive, if needed, for our continued exertions.

Fifteen persons have received aid at our hands, and in the majority of cases their illness has been protracted. The Physicians have kindly continued their gratuitous attendance on the beneficiaries of the Society; and the fears that were entertained by some that our means would not be sufficient to

meet the calls upon the Society have fortunately not been realized, although our expenditures have exceeded our income by \$120. We have, however, been able by a careful economy to meet the wants of the destitute, and have remaining in our Treasury \$182, after liquidating our liabilities—This sum added to our annual income from the \$2,000 invested, together with the annual dues of members, the proceeds of labor and the contributions of the charitable, we may consider as sufficient to meet our wants for the coming year. At the present time we have three persons dependent upon us for support.

Our Society has not benefited others only but its members in our social gatherings have been rewarded by a consciousness of doing good, and their re-unions have aided in smoothing down the asperities of social intercourse.

The Ladies of Honolulu will need no promptings to continue their efforts in this noble cause, for surely it is the cause of suffering humanity that makes its appeal to the kindly feelings of our nature, and a blessing is promised upon those who visit the sick, feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. A. P. Hillebrand, Treasurer, in account with Stranger's Friend Society, 1853.

June 9th, To balance on hand,	301 62
" Am't received for membership,	48 00
" " Received for work,	106 50
" " Donations,	206 00
" " Repaid the Society,	84 25
" " Interest on Investment,	240 00
	\$996 37
By amount disbursed for the year to the indigent sick,	814 38
By balance of cash on hand,	181 99
	\$996 37

The Russian Church.

The Russian Church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000, only about 45,000,000 are numbers of the regular Church; 350,000 are dissenters or heretics to that Church itself, 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wide domains of the Czar; and fully 250,000 Armenians. The protestations of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amount to 2,000,000—those of the Reformed Church to 54,000. There are 10,000 Moravians, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mohammedan creed. The Jews 600,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potentate, the Grand Thibet, amount to no less than half that amount. There are creeds still more extraordinary throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian empire; 170,000 are open idolators, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of Eetichism, worshipping bats, cows and every uncouth specimen of brute, as representative of the divinity of heaven.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 9th inst. Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, a moderately stringent liquor bill was passed. It is not quite so severe as the original Maine law, but is nevertheless deemed sufficient to answer the required purpose.

A Washington letter states that the project for the purchase of the right and interest of the British Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company has been renewed.

Information Wanted,

Respecting Amos Andrews, of the Bark "Harmony." He is known to have visited Honolulu in Nov. '53.—tf

ALSO,

Respecting John Alexander Cooley supposed to be on board some whale ship. Should he visit the Islands, he is requested to call upon the Seamen's Chaplain, or communicate with him.—tf

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court House at 11 A. M. and 7 1-2 P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Coconuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Honolulu, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

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

## THE PIONEER.

By the last California mail, we have received Nos. 5 and 6 of this new monthly magazine, published in San Francisco, by W. H. Brooks & Co. Enterprises of this description meet our most cordial approval.—Hitherto Californians have shown that the "almighty dollar" has been the Alpha and Omega of their aims; hence we are glad to see that literary pursuits and aims are not now altogether lost sight of. The Pioneer indicates that the minds of men are taking a somewhat more elevated range; and we hope they will soar higher and higher, until authorship of the highest order, in science, morals, literature and theology, shall characterise the dwellers within the "golden gates," where hitherto, alas! the sarcasm was too true,

—"All hearts

Are chilled into the selfish prayer for gold."

Should any of our Island readers desire to subscribe for the "Pioneer," they can do so through Mr. Whitney.

## The Makee Block.

We have watched with emotions of delight and gratification the successive courses of stone and brick, which have gradually arisen, forming the handsomest and most noble structure on the Hawaiian Islands. It lifts its spacious roof aloft, so that a person standing upon the top can survey, without any intervening obstruction, the complete circle of the horizon. The view is grand and commanding—seaward from Diamond Head to Barber's Point, and inland from the sea to the summits of the mountains. If any of our American readers wish to know how the Block appears, let them view a handsome, three story, corner brick block, with granite front, in Boston or New York! It is gratifying to know that the apartments and stores have for a long time been let. May other similar buildings, in due time, occupy sites where now stand buildings of far humbler pretensions. May success attend the projectors, owners, builders and occupiers of this noble structure.

"BOAT, SIR."—The boat-boys, on the 4th, turned out strong, and drew a neatly painted boat, carrying seven Hawaiian youths, representing the seven principal islands of the group.

We are desired by the Treasurer of the "Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society," to acknowledge a donation of \$50.00 from a Friend, 5.00 from Mr. Holcomb, and sale of cheese, at the Agricultural Fair, donated by Mrs. Johnson, Kauai, \$6.00.

The reader will observe that pages 51 and 55 are misplaced.

In this number we conclude our brief notices of the anniversaries of our various societies. The list has already become somewhat extended, but the public meetings have generally been well attended. It may be interesting to some of our readers to see a full list of Hawaiian societies holding their Anniversaries in May and June:—

Hawaiian Bible Society, Hawaiian Tract Society, Hawaiian Missionary Society, Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Children's Missionary Society, Hawaiian Temperance Society, Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, Hawaiian Masonic Lodge, and R. H. Agricultural Society.

It is impossible to state the annual income of all these various benevolent institutions, but the sum total would not probably fall below \$10,000. Judging from our personal knowledge of the influence and usefulness of these societies, we cannot imagine how that amount of money could be more beneficially expended. We hope their influence and usefulness may be greatly increased, and may they vie with each other in diffusing abroad joy, peace and happiness.

INTERESTING RELIC.—There was exhibited at the celebration, on the 4th, during the delivery of the oration, a small tea-stand, at which Washington and Lafayette drank tea, subsequent to the battle of Monmouth, 1778. (It was during the same year that Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands.) This article of furniture has been handed down in the family of the ancestors of C. W. Vincent, Esq. The orator of the day made a most touching allusion to this memento of a momentous era.

THE BALLOON.—As the procession entered King Street from Nuuanu, a balloon was seen to rise and soar far aloft, finally disappearing seaward. Report said the name of *Washington* was inscribed upon it, although it was too far off to be distinctly read.

We would acknowledge files of our regular exchange papers, also favors from James Ludlow, Esq., San Francisco; the Hon. H. W. Seward, Washington, and Adams' Express Agents, San Francisco.

"THE FRIEND" IN WRAPPERS.—Persons desirous of procuring this number of our paper to forward per the next mail, will find them at the Polynesian Office. Single copy 12½ cents, and 12 copies, \$1.00.

### Religious Notice.

The Congregation Worshipping at the Bethel is hereby notified that there will be no public service there the coming Sabbath, in consequence of painting and white-washing. The meeting in the afternoon in the Vestry Room as usual.

S. C. DAMON,  
Seamens' Chaplain.

Honolulu, July 7, 1854.

## MARRIED.

By Rev. S. C. Damon, June 23, Mr. Henry Welter, to Kapka, both of Honolulu.

## DIED.

On the evening of the 14th June, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HARRIET S., the beloved wife of Robert G. Davis, Esq., aged 28 years.

In Honolulu, June 19th, Mr. S. Erwin, of Consumption. Mr. E. arrived here sick, on the 23rd of April in the clipper ship Lightfoot, from California, where, we understand, he has friends residing. With the help and sustaining help of the Christian, Mr. E. passed from a world of sorrow and suffering, to one where sickness and death are unknown.

At Dr. Ford's Hospital May 22nd, CHARLES TURNER, belonging to Astoria, Oregon.

Also, June —, JAMES ARMSTRONG, belonging to New York City.

Also, May —, JOHN STOKES MILER, belonging to London. He had resided for several years on the Islands.

## Passengers.

Per Restless from San Francisco.—Mrs. John P. and child, Messrs. D. C. Waterman, W. Fell, B. F. Snow, D. C. Stocking, Geo. McLane, W. B. Stewart and lady, N. G. Feldham, F. W. Fitch, Master Wm. Fitch, Messrs. Ah Tuk, Ah Chee, Hong, Ah Kow and Ah Hio.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

### PORT OF HONOLULU.

#### Arrivas.

June 3d, American Ship Mischief, Lawrence, 10 days from San Francisco.

June 3d, " " Schooner Kahuna, Condage, 22 days from Puget Sound.

June 10—Am brig Noble, Robertson, 139 days from Boston.

10—Russian Frigate Diana.

13—Br. ship, Eastern Star, Sterling, 51 days from Sydney.

June 19.—Haw. bk Luika, Corwin, 22 ds fm Puget's Sound.

" " —Haw. sch Maria, Riddell, 34 ds fm St. Bartholomew.

" 21.—Am. ship Nile, Rose, 25 ds fm Puget's Sound.

July 1—Am schr. Restless, Paly, 12 days from S. Francisco.

#### Cleared.

June 2d, Ship Lady Pierce, Japan.

" " Chincan Bark Haldora, Hong Kong.

June 3d, American Ship Mischief, Hong Kong.

" " Schooner Flying Dart, San Francisco.

June 29 —Am. brig Noble, Robertson, for Petropaulovsk.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting CHRISTOPHER H. MARBLE, belonging to Newport, R. I. In July, 1852, was attached to the English schooner "Ayrshire Lass," which sailed for Sydney, where she was sold. Since that period no intelligence of him has been received. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to communicate with the Editor of the Friend, or with Mrs. S. A. Marble, Newport.

Respecting WILLIAM CHARLES BUTLER, belonging to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He left the U. S. eight years since, a sailor on board ship "Newark," Capt. Pendleton, and is supposed to be now in some part of the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or with his mother.

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