

# THE FRIEND, OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

Vol. II.

HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, FEB. 15, 1844.

No. III.

## TEMPERANCE.

For the Friend.

### THE DRUNKARD.

"Spare not, nor spend too much; be thy thy care. Spare but to spend, and only spend to spare."

Although it is allowed by all that happiness is the object of universal pursuit, yet there are many who will be grossly mistaken if they imagine it consists in any external enjoyment or possession. Those who expect to find it in sensual gratification, will meet with a great disappointment. No temporal object can satisfy the desires of a rational mind. Neither riches, honors nor preferences can communicate solid and substantial bliss. These truths are generally allowed in theory, but in practice the majority of mankind seem to be of a different opinion. Else whence that insatiable pursuit after wealth; that restless ambition for honor; that boundless desire for power, which prevails so much in society? Whence that hurry and bustle which ferments and agitates the bulk of mankind? Does not this show that we promise ourselves a species of happiness in the acquisition of our favorite objects? As persons in a frantic state, while to others objects of pity, fancy themselves possessed of happiness, which is entirely chimerical, and consists in delusion, so those who pursue sensual pleasures, whatever their own imagination may suggest, grasp only at phantoms, while they lose the reality, and amuse themselves with the shadow, instead of embracing the substance. But with the drunkard it is otherwise; for drunkenness is one of the vices that are most disgraceful to human nature. The consequences of it make an actual change as well on the mind as on the body. It is an enemy that preys upon and ravages the constitution, and in the result will entail misery and destruction upon the soul.— There can be no manner of excuse adduced for the habitual practice of this dreadful vice. On the contrary, every argument militates against it. It is an enemy to happiness, an enemy to business, and is the source of innumerable calamities. I wish that every person who gives indulgence to drinking, would sit down in a sober moment, and calmly reflect upon the despicable figure he makes when his senses are inebriated. When reason is tumbled from her seat, every vile passion is freely gratified, and every licentious appetite indulged. Such a life is entirely opposite to every moral and religious principle; as it is a degradation of human nature to a level with the brute creation.

Man is by nature prompted to prolong his existence. Drunkards, however, are continually administering repeated doses of

poison, that in the long run, will prey upon their vitals, and shorten their days. By the clouds with which this vice darkens the eyes of the understanding, and the delusion with which it charms the senses of its votaries, they are hindered from discerning the fatal fruits of their abandoned conduct.— How that by living immersed in debauchery, they thwart the intentions of Providence, turn the blessings of exuberant goodness into curses, and thereby poison with their own hands the cup of felicity. That by launching far out in the ocean of licentiousness, they banish repose from their pillows, vigor from their limbs and health from their constitutions. And that by suffering themselves so easily to fall asleep on the downy lap of sensuality, they hear not the voice of conscience, which continually thunders in their ears the awful threatenings denounced against them, so that if the King of Terrors should snatch them off the theatre of this world, in the midst of their mad career, they could expect nothing but the sad wages of their guilt, and that the many abused blessings of Heaven will stand in judgment against them, and demand a vengeance which words are too languid to express. So hurtful in society in general, and so prejudicial to private families in particular, are the consequences of this dreadful vice, that one would imagine it could scarce have any existence among rational creatures; but sorry am I to say, that no one vice seems to be more epidemical, nor to rule with more arbitrary sway. It has risen, in many places, to an amazing height, and exercises almost universal influence. It even transcends all bounds of moderation; all ranks of persons seem infected with it; the poor as well as the opulent are become its votaries.

Such strange infatuation possesses man, that callous to every reflection of religion and virtue, he runs to the tavern, and there spends his precious hours in the practice of a vice that deprives him of his reason, the brightest glory of man, and puts him on a level with the brute creation. Stupid insensibility, indeed! Even before the sun has reached his meridian height, you may see the vile monster staggering abroad in all his horrors, accompanied with malignant fevers and palsies, and gout, and wants, and cares, and distempers of every sort, and death. Such, ah! such is the unhappy portion of those foolish persons who make the monster the idol of their veneration. Mark the emaciated visages of the votaries who throng to his shrine! Are they not all meagre? Are they not all ghastly? Are they not all sick, and pale, and spiritless? Are not their appetites palled, their manners debauched,

their minds debased, and their very natures infested!—So that nothing remains of the dignity of man but the abused name.— Shocking spectacle, indeed! But too, too just a punishment for those who abuse the gifts of Providence. Thus, after the short summer of drunkenness and riot is over, the tedious winter of pain and uneasiness succeeds, when they drag out the rest of their days in infamy and dejection; and their sorrows never meet with compassion. And to enhance the wretchedness of the enfeebled drunkard, repining under the infirmities of a broken constitution, if he have any intervals of thought and meditation, conscience, (the vicegerent of the Almighty,) will stare him in the face, and in an eloquence far more persuasive than that of words, assure him of a future state of life to come, where vice and profaneness, however passed over with impunity here, will be severely punished there.

The vice which has plunged the people of many countries into the miseries I have described, is very far from being extinct among us in these islands. It manifests itself even now among a great many, deliberately advancing in open day; but I sincerely hope that ere long it will rise and pass over us like the summer's tempest, leaving these islands harmless, and the atmosphere around us more clear and pure.

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1844.

## THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

### THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MILLER.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers the arrival of General Miller, in the character of H. B. M. Consul General for the Sandwich, Society, Friendly and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean. He arrived the 3d instant, on board H. M. Ship Hazard, Capt. Bell, accompanied by his niece, Miss Mary Ann Miller, and his secretary, Robert C. Wyllie, Esq. The General visited these Islands about twelve years since, and left the most favorable impression upon the minds of all who made his acquaintance. On the same day that the Hazard arrived, the General landed under a salute of 13 guns, and had an interview with G. P. Judd, Esq., Sec. of Foreign Affairs for H. H. Majesty. The Hazard left on the 8th for Lahaina, having on board General Miller, Admiral Thomas, G. P. Judd, Esq.,

Secretaries Pinhorn, Wyllie, &c. We understand that important business was there transacted. An account of the recent negotiations between the Hawaiian government and the representative of H. B. Majesty, will soon be published in an extra sheet. The distinguished strangers we learn visited the Mission Seminary (University of the Sand. Is.) at Lahainaluna, and expressed themselves much pleased with their cordial reception on the part of the missionaries, and all the arrangements of that Institution. The Hazard arrived here on the morning of the 13th, having been absent less than five days.

#### BRIG JOSE MARIA—SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

This vessel was built in France, under the auspices of the friends of Catholic Missions in the Pacific. She sailed on the 15th of Nov., 1842, having as passengers the Bishop of the Sandwich Islands, seven missionaries, seven mechanics, and ten nuns. 'All told,' were 42 persons on board. One nun died on the passage to the island of St. Catharines, S. A., and was buried when the vessel arrived in port. During their detention at that island, a native Sandwich Islander died, who had been educated in France, and was returning to his native land. The Jose Maria left St. Catharines on the 23d of February, and was spoken a few days at sea, but otherwise she has not since been heard from. The opinion is generally entertained that she must have foundered at sea, probably off Cape Horn. The American brig Delaware, from Boston, touched at St. Catharines about one month after the Jose Maria had left. On board the Delaware was Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Capt. Sullivan, master of the vessel concerning which no satisfactory intelligence has been heard, since the above mentioned 23d of Feb. The Delaware arrived at this port, via Tahiti, on the 23d of July. The hope has been cherished that the brig must have been compelled to put back in distress, or that she had been detained in visiting intervening ports; but the length of time already elapsed, and the repeated arrivals from Valparaiso, Tahiti, &c., leave but a slender foundation for the belief that she will ever be heard from.

A vessel will sail for Mazatlan on or before the arrival of H. M. S. Modeste, which is expected in a few days, and will bring the latest intelligence from U. S. and England.

**DISGRACEFUL.**—It is most disgraceful that lewd women should be allowed by masters, officers or seamen, to visit vessels lying in this harbor. It was only last Monday morning, that we saw a boat approaching the wharf, having on board six native women; who were conducted to the fort by a posse of constables, as soon as they landed. On inquiring, we learned that these women were found on board certain ships, by the public officers. By no means are such persons allowed on board all vessels visiting this harbor. We are acquainted with numerous persons among the seafaring community, whose influence is most salutary in suppressing proceedings so injurious, immoral, disgraceful and wicked.

**AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT LAHAINA**—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hooper, U. S. Commercial Agent for these islands, has appointed our respected citizen, Milo Calkin, Esq., U. S. Vice-Commercial Agent for the port of Lahaina, island of Maui,—an appointment which cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to American ship masters and the native authorities at that port.

**VESSELS EXPECTED DIRECT FROM U. S. ACCORDING TO LATEST INTELLIGENCE**—From Boston, brigs Globe and Congaree; from Providence, whaleship South America, advertised to bring passengers and freight; from New London, Ct., whaleships Hannibal and Benj. Morgan; and from New York, ship Lausanne.

During the year ending 1842, imports into the U. S. amounted to \$100,162,687; exports, \$104,691,554.

#### SAILOR'S HOMES.

The most cheering accounts have been received respecting the success of these institutions in the U. S. The New Home opened in New York city on the 1st of May, 1842, has fully met the expectations of its friends. From its first opening until Oct. 1, 1843, a period of one year and five months, boarders to the number of 4,755 had been received. This large number were for a time at least brought under the most healthful and salutary influence. The inmates of this institution, received good advice, and associated with the very best among their seafaring comrades. Morning and evening they assembled, such as choose, to worship God, around a family altar. Most cordially do we subscribe our belief in the remark,

that "these establishments are the moral light houses of our coast; (United States.) They inspire hope, and richly repay the expense of their erection. How can men be reclaimed from vice while the inmates of a grog-shop or brothel?"

Under date of Oct. 20, 1843. Capt. E. Richardson, Pres. A. S. Friend Society, writes the editor as follows, respecting the New Home in New York: "The Board, after a very thorough examination of the details of its management, condition and results, say it is doing more for the protection, comfort and moral improvement of seamen than any other means directed to this object; which it would not be right to say, were it not for the large number thus brought under a good influence, and consequently directed to the house of God, where the most effectual means are used."

That such institutions are most imperatively needed in other commercial cities, will be quite apparent from a perusal of the following article, copied from the London Evening Chronicle, for Sept. 13, 1843. (For the loan of said paper, the editor is indebted to the politeness of Ad. Thomas.)

#### THE LIVERPOOL SEAMEN.

**LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9**—It will be remembered that some short time since we mentioned the sailors of this port as having combined in bringing about a general sort of strike, but that nothing very definite was then known, as to what sort of grievances they complained of. Since this, the poor fellows have obtained the co-operation and advice of a few sensible friends, who have aided them in stating the various matters of imposition which press so hardly on their body. A public meeting of seamen was held here last night, and which was announced as being for the purpose of submitting to the general body the reply of the Mayor of Liverpool to a petition addressed to the town council of the borough.

Captain E. Hudson, of the Bethel, was called to the chair, and in the course of his observations he said, that whatever might have been the mode of carrying on shipping offices at the commencement of the system, it was well known for some years past they had been a great grievance upon the men, by the impositions to which they had led. Many men had come to him complaining that they had to pay so much for their notes, then so much for cashing those notes, in many instances 10s., 15s., and 20s., out of a note of £2 5s. or £2 10s. What, then, was left behind for the sailor? Almost nothing. Was this state of things to continue? It surely was not; and he was happy to find that the sailors themselves had at last

come forward to put an end to it. The memorial to the council temperately set forth the grievances complained of, urging that they were extremely injurious to the best interests of the shipowner, as well as to those of the men. It suggested either that a legalized shipping establishment should be commenced, or a return to the ancient practice of hoisting a pennant from the foretopmast head whenever sailors were wanted; and it concluded by soliciting the interference of the council against the oppression of the existing system. It affords us much pleasure to find the gentlemen of the town council entering into this subject with interest; several leading members spoke in terms confirmatory of the petitioners' statements, but it will be immediately seen that the matter was not one for that body to entertain in the shape in which it was brought before them. However, the worthy chief magistrate of Liverpool has written to the brave tars in a manner worthy of the name he bears, and in a style that proves their case to be one demanding every inquiry. The following is the letter of the Mayor of Liverpool, and it was received at the sailors' meeting with due honors, as it deserved:

"TOWN HALL, Liverpool, Sept. 8, 1843.

"To the Seamen, petitioners to the Council.

"Your petition was duly laid by me before the council, and was read, I considered, by them with a strong feeling towards the petitioners. It did not, however, immediately appear to the council that they had the means of affecting any improvement in the arrangements between the seamen and the shipping agents; but a member of the council declared his intention of bringing the subject of a Seamen's Home before the council, with regulations for bettering the condition of the seamen, and in particular for aiding in the preservation of his earnings for his benefit under his own order and disposal. And the same member strongly recommended that every seaman, on returning home from a voyage, should obtain a written character from the ship master, which it was thought, would go a long way in securing future employment. I shall be happy at any time to do all in my power, as Mayor, or as a member of the council, in bringing forward the case of the sailors for due and proper consideration.

"I am, your faithful servant,

"ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, Mayor."

The conduct of the seamen is truly meritorious, and their case is one which demands immediate remedy. There can be no doubt but that the poor fellows are plundered in every possible way by a set of crimps and vagabonds, who live on the robberies perpetrated against this hard-working but indiscreet class of men. The success of the London Sailor's Home leads us to hope that something of the same sort will before long be established in Liverpool; and in a great commercial town, such as it has

now become, it is the duty of the merchants to provide something of the sort for such of the seamen as may choose to avail themselves of its comforts and advantages.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the good resulting from there being proper places for the seamen. In the case of one company (or rather proprietary of a few associated individuals) the owners of certain of the steamers plying between Liverpool and Glasgow, the greatest good has resulted from their keeping a house in the neighborhood of the docks, and which is expressly devoted to the officers and crews of their vessels. Here they have every thing they can require, and the arrangements are of that nature to secure order and regularity in the establishment. No severe restrictions are laid on the inmates, but every thing is done with a view to secure them a comfortable and happy home.

The gentlemen who have thus so wisely attended to the wants of their crews, are the same individuals who are at the head of the North American Mail Steam Company; that which they have done has been instituted without ostentation, and with a view to benefit and improve their servants, and we have reason to know that they find it to their own interest, as well as happiness, that they should seek the good of all under them.—We hope to see the time when similar arrangements shall become general, and our seamen delivered out of their present deplorable condition.

#### EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

MAUI, January 1, 1844

To the editor of the Friend.

MY DEAR SIR,—I rejoice to hear that the Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend has been so well sustained, during the past year, that you have resolved on its continuance. The Friends of sobriety and good order, I am sure, will bid you "God speed" in these extra efforts, so to speak, which you are making to save seamen from the gulf of pollution, shame and death, which in these once quiet seas, now yawns to receive him. I too claim to be the seamen's friend. I have witnessed much of the toil, privation, and danger of this class of my fellow men. I know, from actual observation, something of their exposures to temptation. My heart has often yearned over them. It is my heart's desire and prayer to God, that they may be saved. Let me say that the work in which, as an advocate of temperance, you are engaged, is one, both in importance and difficulty, scarcely second to any one which now engrosses the attention, and calls into action the best energies of the friends of humanity. This consideration will, I am sure, cheer your heart with the hope of success in so good a cause, while at the same time, it will show you the necessity of putting on the "whole armor of God." The work will demand unwonted faith, indomita-

ble zeal, unflinching faithfulness, and untiring perseverance.

The importance of the work, to be seen and felt, need only be stated. It is to save to themselves and society, men who are well nigh lost to both. It is to restore to the widowed mother the long-lost son, whose sottish habits have often caused her to weep tears of bitter anguish. It is to return safely to the bosom of parental love the child, uncontaminated as when he left the home of his love, and who has been followed by the agonizing prayer of beloved friends. It is to restore men who have long been a curse to society, to stations of usefulness. It is to persuade those who are approaching the brink of the awful precipice, to avoid the fatal plunge, and to seek safety by pledging eternal enmity to all that can deface the image of God, and render them capable of perpetrating the blackest crimes. In a word, it is to labor to dry up the source of crime and wretchedness; of bitter regret and shame; of woes temporal and eternal. Is it not eminently and emphatically a good work? And will not your heart be cheered with the hope of success, when you meet the seaman, as he winds his way through the streets and lanes of your village, seeking to assuage his unnatural thirst at the bitter fountains of death, and when you seek turn him away from the course which will lead him to eternal ruin? Will not your hand be strengthened in the work of preparing and sending forth the little sheet which makes its monthly visits, to teach all classes who will listen, the cheap yet rich benefits of sobriety and temperance in all things?—"Let him know that he who converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." Will not this consideration, my dear sir, strengthen you for the labors of your station, and enable you to look all difficulties full in the face?

Of these difficulties I may speak in another communication.

Your affectionate friend, a fellow laborer in the work of reform.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Koloa, Kauai, on the 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. Several persons had assembled on a hill to fire a salute in honor of the king, who had just arrived, when, by a premature discharge of the gun, two men,—one a foreigner, the other a native,—were sadly injured. The native had his right arm broken in two places, and both hands shockingly mangled. The foreigner had one thumb nearly blown off, besides sundry burns and bruises. It is thought they will both recover. Several other persons very narrowly escaped.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. F. Tudor, Lynn, Mass., has shipped 100 dozen of peaches to Calcutta, packed in ice!

## A SOLDIER OF BONAPARTE.

At the annual meeting in May last, of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, held in Boston, "the venerable Dr. Pierce, of Brookline, introduced to the meeting Col. Lehmanensky, a Pole, formerly a soldier under Bonaparte, and an aid to Marshal Ney, at present an Evangelical Lutheran missionary in the state of Illinois. The Reverend Doctor (Col. L.) was born on the same day (the 19th of Feb., 1773) as the lamented Harrison. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he understood that nowadays, when a man rose to address a temperance meeting, the audience expected to hear the experience of a reformed drunkard, but in his case they would be disappointed. He thanked God he had never tasted a drop of liquor in his life time! though he had seen much of intemperance and its horrid effects. He stated that he was in the army of Napoleon nearly twenty-three years—that in 1792 he was his captain—and that he served with him at his last great battle of Waterloo. He went to Egypt with him, and endured all the sufferings and privations of forced marches on the great deserts and beneath a burning sun, with no water to quench thirst—till so great was their suffering, that they opened their veins and drank the blood!—Only 6,000 returned to France, and of this number only 3,000 could bear arms, and these were all temperance men! they could withstand the heat and thirst, and on them the plague had no effect. He stated that he was the only survivor of the army that followed Bonaparte into Egypt. He went with Bonaparte's army of 350,000 men to Russia, of which only 60,000 returned—and of these 20,000 only were able to bear arms. He stated that he had been in over 200 engagements, and wore on his body the scars of fourteen wounds. His age he stated to be 70 years, and he would take this opportunity of correcting an error which he had noticed in some of the papers, stating his age at 79. In regard to the baneful effects of intemperance, or even the occasional use of spirits, he related an anecdote of a tailor connected with the army, who was called at that time a temperate man, as never drank but two or three times a day. On one occasion, persuaded by friends, he drank to excess, went home to his family, was kindly spoken to by his wife, for his fault; was so enraged as to seize an axe and kill her on the spot; his little children too, who fled to him for protection, he also murdered. He then lay down by the side of his wife, and knew nothing of the horrid deed till the next morning, and then could recollect nothing more than the words spoken by his wife. He said he wished from his heart, that all moderate drinkers could have heard this man appeal to the citizens just before his execution; his warning to all to beware of touching or tasting spirituous liquors. He was very eloquent, and ex-

pressed himself devoted to the cause of temperance, and we doubt not will prove a great aid in pushing forward this great work."—[New York Evangelist, June 3, 1843.

## "SONS OF TEMPERANCE."

According to our announcement yesterday, we give the following sketch of this interesting organization, now in existence about twelve months. We glean our information from official documents. Its principal object is to perpetuate the great temperance movement which has swept through our country for the last three years, redeeming the most hopeless drunkards from the most cruel thralldom of ruin, and rendering happy thousands of wives, children and husbands. Each member pays a certain price as an initiation fee, and six cents weekly; and if he is taken sick, he receives \$4 per week. If his wife dies, he draws \$15 from the fund; and in case of the death of a member, \$30 are appropriated for his funeral expenses. There is also a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased members. Each member on entering subscribes to the following pledge: NO BROTHER SHALL MAKE, BUY, SELL OR USE AS A BEVERAGE, ANY SPIRITUOUS OR MALT LIQUORS, WINE OR CIDER. For violating this pledge, the offender is fined \$1; for the second, \$2, and for the third he is expelled. Although the Order has gone on quietly, it has spread with astonishing rapidity. It has been established in several of the states; and in this state, (New York,) there are ten divisions embracing over one thousand members. Their first anniversary was celebrated in this city on Monday afternoon, by a public procession, and an oration in the evening, by Tho. H. Oakley Esq., at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Order promises to be exceedingly popular, and of immense benefit to the peace-restoring cause of temperance. Heaven prosper it and all similar undertakings—[New York Sun.

The Halifax, N. S., Guardian says, that a few days since several casks of brandy and gin, which had been seized by the revenue officers, were emptied into the common sewer near the custom house, as they would not fetch, at public auction, the amount of duties to which they were liable.—[Bost. Mer. Jour.

HOWARD'S OPINION OF SWEARING—As he was standing one day near the door of a printing-office, he heard some dreadful volleys of oaths and curses from a public house opposite, and buttoning his pocket up before he went into the street, he said to the workmen near him, "I always do this whenever I hear men swear, as I think that any one who can take God's name in vain, can also steal, or do any thing else that is bad."

American tonnage entered in ports of the U. S., 1,510,111. Cleared, 1,538,451. Foreign tonnage entered, 732,775; cleared, 740,497.

DONATIONS—From D. R. \$5 for seamen's chaplaincy; and from C. J. P. \$5 for temperance cause—both donations from gentlemen belonging to H. M. S. Hazard. One box of sperm candles, and 1 box of 8 by 10 glass, for the use of the chapel, from Mr. John N. Colcord.

## DIED.

In London; on the 26th of October, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of T. A. H. Dickson, Esq., and daughter of R. Charlton, Esq., in her 5th year.

In Honolulu, Feb 6th, Mr. LUTHER WRIGHT, blacksmith. He was an American by birth, and has a brother, William, residing in the town of Mason, New Hampshire.

## PORT OF HONOLULU.

## ARRIVED.

Feb. 2, (Am.) brig Delaware, Carter, from Valparaiso, via. Guayaquil.

Feb. 3, H. M. S. Hazard, Bell, from Mazatlan.

## SAILED.

Feb. 1, (Am.) ship John Jay, Rogers.

Feb. 2, (Am.) ship Henry Lee, Bennett.

Feb. 6, (Am.) ship Ann Mary Ann.

Feb. 10, (Fr.) ship Reunion, Smith, Havre.

Feb. 13, (Am.) ship Caroline, M'Kenzie.

PASSENGERS.—On board H. M. S. Hazard, from Mazatlan, WM. MILLER, Esq, Consul General from Great Britain; Miss MARY ANN MILLER, niece of the General; and ROBERT C. WYLLIE, Esq, Secretary of the Consul General.

Office of the United States Com'l Agency, }  
Oahu, Sand. Is. Feb. 5, 1844. }

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Luther Wright, deceased, intestate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims upon said Estate, to present them for settlement at this Office.

WM. HOOPER,  
Act'g U. S. Com'l Agent.

FOR SALE.—VOL. I., Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend, bound in boards, \$1 25—at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, or semi-monthly, 4 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS—\$1 50, One Copy, payable in advance; \$3 00, Three Copies; \$4 00, Five Copies; \$6 00, Ten Copies.

Subscriptions and donations received by Mr. Gilman, at Messrs Ladd & Co., Mr. E. H. Boudhan, and at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

Rev. D. BALDWIN, Agent, Lahaina, Maui.  
Rev. T. COAN, " Hilo, Hawaii.  
Mr. CHAS. BURNHAM, " Koloa, Kauai.