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THE FRIEND.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Endowment of Oahu Collge.

From the Address of President Alexander, we copy the following statement respecting the endowment of this institution. We hope our merchants, planters and others will carefully examine the claims of Oahu College, as requiring a generous endowment to fully render it efficient and worthy of being styled the *Hawaiian University* :

Here it is proper that I should state the main facts in regard to the endowment. The funds invested on these Islands amount to about \$12,000. Of this amount over \$4,000 have been given by individuals, and the remainder has been derived from the sale of lands given to the College by the Hawaiian Government. In consideration of this grant, the Government has the right to nominate two of the fifteen Trustees, subject, for the first twenty years, to the ratification of the American Board. The amount invested in the United States of America is about \$14,500, besides which \$4,500 more are secured by notes and subscriptions, making the total amount secured in the United States about \$19,000. Of this about \$5,000 were granted by the American Board. The principal donor to the College, and one whose name posterity will "delight to honor," is JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Boston, who has already given \$3,000 to the College, and subscribed \$3,000 more, to be paid in annual installments. He was the first officer on the brig "Thaddeus," which brought out the first missionaries to these Islands, and afterwards resided here as a merchant, honored and esteemed by all who

knew him. He has never forgotten these Islands since, though his many deeds of benevolence have been done without ostentation, and are known to but few. The Williams family of Norwich and New London have also been munificent benefactors to the College, and the names of A. Kingman, of Nathan Durfee, of William E. Dodge and John Field deserve honorable mention.

By the liberality of these gentlemen, and others, the College has now reached such a point that it may be said to have taken firm root in the country, and to be out of danger. Identified as it is with the nation, it will grow with the growth of this community, and strengthen with its strength. While I am not in favor of any forced or hot-house development, I believe that with the gradual elevation of the standard of education among the people, and with the growth of the foreign community, the institution will yet become all that was ever anticipated by those who procured its charter from the Government.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SNOW.—Most sincerely do we, with the community generally, lament the death of our greatly esteemed fellow-resident, Captain B. F. Snow. From Mr. D. P. True, an old shipmate of Capt. Snow, we learn that they sailed from Boston in July 1826, and arrived in Honolulu on the 20th day of December of that year; hence, Capt. Snow was buried on the 40th anniversary of his landing in Honolulu. They came out in the brig *Active*, Capt. W. Cotton.

The fact has also been noticed by many that Capt. Snow should have died on the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Our readers will also notice the fact that he was formerly connected with the House of C. Brewer & Co., referred to in another portion of our present issue.

☞ We would acknowledge having received a copy of the "Monthly Journal," published in Boston, containing the Report of W. S. Brigham, Esq., respecting his visit to the Unitarian Mission to India.

☞ We would acknowledge, from the Honorable Senator Sumner, a copy of his Speech in the Senate, July 17, 1866, on "Art in the National Capitol."

The American's Goodly Heritage.

A Thanksgiving Discourse, preached in Fort Street Church, Honolulu, November 29th, 1866, by Rev. S. C. Damon.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."—PSALM XVI: 6.

Among the oracular and prophetic sayings of Napoleon, while a prisoner on St. Helena, I have met with the following remarkable utterance: "Ere the close of the nineteenth century America will be convulsed by one of the greatest revolutions the world ever witnessed. Should it succeed, her power and prestige are lost; but should the government maintain her supremacy, she will be on a firmer basis than ever. The theory of a republican form of government will be established, and she can defy the combined powers of the world." This language was uttered fifty years ago, by one whose prescience in regard to the political affairs of Europe has often been verified; but that he should have been able to have divined the future of America with such accuracy is very remarkable.

We are now assembled in obedience to the invitation of the Chief Magistrate of America, after she has experienced and successfully passed through what may be styled in Napoleonic language, "one of the greatest revolutions the world ever witnessed." In view of the successful termination of that mighty convulsion and civil commotion, most surely Americans at home and abroad are most solemnly bound to observe an annual day of public and national Thanksgiving so long as the Republic shall last, and the flag of the Union be seen among the nations of the earth. The appointment of this day for rendering thanks to God, indicates that, as a nation, the Americans have, through their Chief Magistrate, wiped off the reproach that God's Providence was not recognized in our national councils. A most beautiful and simple method has been adopted for acknowledging our dependence. On our national coins, hereafter the motto will be found, "In God we trust." Although I stand not to-day upon American soil, yet with the feelings of a loyal and patriotic citizen of the Republic, I would speak in the name of every true American, and say, in the language of David, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

I have selected as a theme of discourse on

this occasion, THE AMERICAN'S GOODLY HERITAGE WORTHY OF AN ANNUAL THANKSGIVING. A heritage implies ancestors. The American may look back to those of whom he may be justly proud. "The glory of children," saith the wise man, "are their fathers." The fathers of the North American Republic were men who made the most ample provision that a goodly heritage should be the portion of the American citizen through all coming time. Even before the foundations of our national independence were laid by the actors in the scenes of the Revolution of '76, their ancestors contributed their share so to shape coming events, that a noble inheritance should descend to their children and their children's children. The planting of the American Colonies by the chosen men of England in the seventeenth century, is one of the marked providences in American annals. Our poet Longfellow quaintly expresses this idea :

"God had sifted three kingdoms to find wheat for this planting,
Then had sifted the wheat, as the living seed of a nation ;
So say the chroniclers old, and such the faith of the people."

The goodly heritage of Americans in the nineteenth century, is the natural ripening harvest of the seed sown in the seventeenth. The Republic of America, or the American Union, is the natural growth of certain fixed principles of civil and religious liberty. When writers, politicians or statesmen take any other view of the nation, they are doomed to learn, sooner or later, that they have made a glaring mistake or great blunder. Hence the falsity of the views and opinions expressed by so many European writers and statesmen during the late rebellion. They did not understand the genius and character of the government of America. The recent correspondence between Earl Russell and the historian Mr. Bancroft, sets forth this point in the clearest light. It has been proved true, beyond all questioning, that something stronger than a "rope of sand" bound the Union together. When the hour of peril came, and the Ship of State seemed ready—plunging through seas of anarchy and trouble, revolution and civil war—to dash upon the rock of disunion, then there was a glorious uprising of the people, and they rallied to the defense of the government. The people's army took the field, and their sailors manned the fleet, firmly resolved that the contest should not cease until, in the language of one of the poets of the war, it might be said,

"The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor safe she swings,
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer,
Her joyous welcome rings :
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
ONE NATION, evermore."

Frankly do I acknowledge myself among the number of those who deem it eminently becoming and proper for American citizens, at home and abroad, to observe an annual Thanksgiving to Almighty God for having caused that glorious Union of thirty-six States and nine Territories to be preserved. I believe that not only the welfare of Americans is intimately associated and connected with the preservation of that Union, but millions in other lands have much occasion to rejoice that "the theory of a republican form of government" has been established, and

that now, in the language or the prophetic words of the exile of St. Helena, America "can defy the combined powers of the world." I do not quote these words of Napoleon in the way of vain boasting, but as expressive of the fact that our country's liberties are now established upon a firm basis. As Americans, we have a stable and firm government, for which it is becoming to be truly thankful.

Strength of the Government Severely Tested.

Never was any human government submitted to severer tests than have been brought to bear upon it during the late civil war. At times the strain had been well nigh overpowering, but it had withstood the pressure. I will now allude to but one crisis of imminent peril. Just at that moment when

"Grim-visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front,"

and the triumphant army under Grant had conquered the rebel army under Lee, and Sherman's veterans were approaching from the South, then, when the rebels were laying down their arms from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, ah, then it was that one test more must be brought to bear upon our Republic. The key-stone of the arch must be displaced. Our beloved President must fall by the hand of an assassin. Surely now, if ever, the enemies of the Republic will triumph. The arch *must* fall, for the key-stone is gone! But no;—the most keen sighted cannot perceive that the arch even trembles. Almost visibly the hand of Divine Providence is seen stretched out to steady the noble structure. The whole civilized world looks on with wonder and amazement at the stability and strength of a republican form of government. Although the shock was as sudden, and the blow as unexpected as a thunderbolt in a clear sky, or the midnight earthquake that lately shook our dwellings, yet the vast machinery of government moves forward without the least friction or the least apparent perturbation. An event which, in most countries and under any other form of government, would have produced anarchy and revolution, did not produce even the least perceptible decline in the value of public securities, the most sensitive and delicate spring in the machinery of human governments. As we look back to that most atrocious deed in the annals of the Republic, we find abundant occasion for gratitude and thanksgiving to the Almighty Ruler among the nations of the earth. How wonderfully that event has been overruled for good! The blood of the martyred President has done more to heal the wounds of the Republic than he could possibly have done had his life been spared and his influence in the councils of the nation been increased a thousand fold. Abraham Lincoln, after his second election, had become the idol of the loyal people of the great Republic. As it has been aptly said, "The instinct of the people was right. Widows and mothers blessed him. Three millions of people hailed him as their emancipator. The nation trusted him wholly. They rested on him as with a filial feeling, and when he died the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific was draped in such a mourning as the sun had never looked down upon. Henceforth his character will blend with that of Washington in its moulding influence on the times to come."—*President Hopkins.*

The African's Mortgage upon the Goodly Heritage.

The crowning act of President Lincoln's administration was his Emancipation Proclamation, and for that grateful acknowledgments should be rendered on each recurring annual Thanksgiving so long as the Republic of America shall continue an independent nation. It was, to be sure, a goodly heritage which the early colonists and the fathers of the Republic had bequeathed to the present generation, but that heritage was encumbered by a heavy mortgage. It was not a mortgage held by the Rothschilds or any rich banker, but it was a mortgage held by the poor and enslaved African for unpaid wages. It was not a claim which could be paid off with greenbacks, or the gold of California. It was a claim which the noble statesmen of the Revolution and the fathers of the Republic had acknowledged. The African held in his hand the mortgage with their endorsement. As a private citizen, George Washington acknowledged and paid his portion of the just claim, by his will emancipating his own slaves; but he did not do this as President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson, too, acknowledged the claim when he declared, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that there is a just God." The co-patriots of Washington and Jefferson acknowledged the claim as just, but still they did not take the necessary steps for liquidating the same. As years rolled away this claim increased in magnitude. The interest was more than annually compounded. The time was approaching when foreclosure must take place. The spirit of the age, humanity and christianity, urged a settlement. There was, of course, a powerful resistance, and hence arose the "irrepressible conflict." There was one, and only one, right method of paying the debt or liquidating the claim, but this was refused on the part of the debtors. As God's armed host, demanding payment, one million of soldiers marched to the tune of "John Brown." A continent resounded with their heavy tramp—"Tramp, tramp, tramp." The solemn indictment against the nation is thus acknowledged in President Lincoln's second inaugural: "If God wills that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The Priceless Jewel brought forth to Pay the Debt.

Shall the debt be paid? The President, as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, had in possession, or in the nation's casket, one priceless jewel which would liquidate the claim. Shall that jewel be brought forth? Do you *ask* the name of that jewel? I answer, "LIBERTY"—liberty to all held in slavery. President Lincoln brought forth this jewel, and publicly paid the national debt to the African race when he signed the "Emancipation Proclamation." The loyal people of the North finally approved of President Lincoln's method of paying the debt, although it required defeats and reverses, and the long and severe discipline of four years of war, to educate them up to the point of fully sustaining the measure. Even now it is only the

high-toned and noble-minded who are willing to allow the African his just rights. There is hope, however, when we consider what mighty strides chivalrous South Carolina has made. The legislature of that State has passed an act securing to the freedmen "the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make bills, enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and of all legal remedies, the same as whites. It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offenses upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void."

One step more, and South Carolina will stand squarely upon the platform of Equal Rights. She must admit the negro to the ballot-box, and then she will be thoroughly reconstructed.

It may require time to arrange all the details in fully clearing off the mortgage which the African held upon our goodly heritage, yet it will eventually be done. A loyal Congress is nobly contending for its African client, but ere long, just so sure as a God of justice sits upon the throne of the universe, strict and impartial justice will be meted out to the African race in America. The faith of the nation is pledged that it shall be done, and for this, we are under the most imperative obligation to be truly thankful on this day of national Thanksgiving.

Efforts and Sacrifices of the Loyal People to Preserve the Goodly Heritage.

On an occasion like this, and as an incentive to grateful emotions, it is our privilege to recall the glorious efforts of the loyal people of the North to preserve the Union, and prevent any portion of it from being set off to pay the mortgage, or from permanently being brought under the rebel flag. With what noble prodigality did the loyal people pour out their blood and treasure! The War Department at Washington computes the number of deaths in the Union armies, since the commencement of the war, at 325,000, while 200,000 died belonging to the Southern States. At the battle of Gettysburg, 23,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. General Grant's losses, from the time his army crossed the Rapidan until the surrender of Lee, are computed at 90,000. We cannot but mourn over the loss of so many noble, brave and patriotic soldiers. Neither can we but lament the thousands of millions wasted in the prosecution of the war. Yet the nation could not be made to bring forth that "priceless jewel," until a costly sacrifice of life and treasure had been made. With what superhuman patience and forbearance did the African hold on to his claim! He did not resort to an Haytian method of foreclosure. There is more of genuine and simple piety among the former slaves of America than is generally supposed. How earnestly they prayed that the year of jubilee would come, but still they were willing to abide God's time. Was there not a Providence in this? The conduct of the African, during the war,

Honorable Policy of the Government towards the Soldiers of the Republic.

Before passing to other aspects of our country's affairs and condition, calculated to inspire our minds with thankful and grateful emotions on this anniversary, it affords me joy to refer to the honorable policy of our country towards the thousands and tens of thousands of wounded and disabled soldiers. Already Congress has appropriated \$15,000,000 to be annually expended in the payment of pensions. This is exclusive of what individual State legislatures are disposed to do for those who have survived the carnage of the battle-field. Perhaps private benevolence is contributing an equal amount.

After the government shall have done all in its power for the loyal soldiers, there will be left, for a long time, a broad margin for the exercise of private charity. Many Union soldiers are finding their way to our shores. I hope, as loyal Americans, we shall be always ready to render assistance, if required. Only a few days since the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, of Honolulu, assisted a sick private soldier who belonged to Company K, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers; while recently I officiated at the funeral over the remains of a private soldier, once belonging to Company A, 6th New Jersey Volunteers.

Let us, who have taken no active part in that mighty struggle, in which so many fell, see to it that we ever are found ready to befriend the noble-hearted, patriotic and courageous soldiers who braved death, but finally were spared. Almost daily am I meeting these men. If they need our aid, let us be ready to grant it, especially if soldierly pride prevent them from asking it. My heart beat with quickened and patriotic emotion, as I just saw one enter the door of the church who had spent nine months in the trenches before Petersburg. [Reference is made to W. Goodale, Esq., late Quarter Master of the United States army, and formerly connected with an artillery company from Massachusetts.]

Monuments for the Dead.

The reproach of ingratitude. I do not think, will be laid to the charge of the Republic in its treatment of the Union soldiers who have survived, while towards those who have perished in the war, the nation is moving forward in the right direction. Monuments and beautifully laid out cemeteries will adorn every battle-field of any magnitude, from Gettysburg to Lawrence city.

It was at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery that President Lincoln uttered a few eloquent sayings, which have been so much admired, and which a European writer pronounced worthy of a Grecian orator:—"The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. * * * It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause, for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that the governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall

not perish from the earth." Though dead, those falling on so many battle-fields, yet speak in the ears of the living, inspiring them with increased zeal, loyalty and patriotism. The numerous battle-fields scattered over the rebel States are silent witnesses to the value which the soldiers of the Union attached to the cause of civil liberty. It is most gratifying to know that the general government is doing so much to guard, beautify and adorn these sacred spots. They will render our goodly heritage more and more valuable and sacred.

Prosperity of the Goodly Heritage.

Turning from the scenes of war, it is most becoming, on an occasion like this, to glance an observing eye over the broad States and Territories of the Republic, and behold the untold evidences of abounding wealth, unexampled prosperity, vigorous enterprise, and generous benevolence. The land teems with plenty. Overflowing granaries, on the prairies of the West, are supplying freights to European bound ships. Manufactories of all kinds are multiplying in every part of the country. Skilled artisans from other lands are hurrying forward to contribute their knowledge of handicraft to make America one of the first manufacturing nations upon earth. Electric telegraph, steamboat and railroad companies are pushing forward their enterprises in every part of the widely extended country. It is not alone that the people are struggling to accumulate and invest material wealth. Educational interests are not lost sight of. Congress has established a Bureau of Education, and the several States are vying with each other to bring home the blessings of common school instruction to every child and youth, irrespective of class or color. All the higher literary institutions of the land have been advanced and richly endowed during and since the close of the war. Funds, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been placed at the disposal of the trustees of Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and many other of the colleges of New England and the Northern States. The cause of education at the South has taken a start in the right direction. No longer are four millions of American citizens to be denied the privilege of learning to read. Even among the masters of the slaves a desire, in some places, has been awakened to instruct the freedmen. I notice, for example, that the citizens of Oxford, Miss., recently held a public meeting, at which spirited resolutions were passed, setting forth the importance of educating the colored population, for thus they reason:—"The right of suffrage will, in all probability, be given to this people at some future day; ignorant voters are the curse of our country; if we do not teach them, some one else will, and whoever thus benefits them will win an influence over them which will control their votes." This is sound doctrine, and I am rejoiced to learn that such leaven is permeating the Southern mind. May God hasten the day when education shall universally prevail!

It is also highly gratifying that the interests of true religion are voluntarily supported by the American. The goodly heritage which our fathers have bequeathed to us, will not be suffered to relapse into heathenism, because all State religion is abolished, and all sects and denominations are put upon a com-

"Should teach us,
There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

mon level. Not only are the Christian people of America inclined to support the institutions of the Gospel at home, but most liberally are they contributing to extend abroad to remote lands the blessings of salvation. Even during the war, all the great national missionary and Bible societies were carried forward. The Americans feel that they have a mission to perform among the nations of the earth, and one branch of that mission is to extend among the unevangelized nations the truths and blessings of the Christian religion.

The American at Home on Hawaiian Soil.

I have been speaking as if I was standing upon American soil, and among American citizens dwelling upon the American continent. Although I have been a resident of this Kingdom for well nigh a quarter of a century, yet I sometimes find it difficult to divest myself of the idea that I am not dwelling under the American flag. There is so much on every side to remind one of America, that the deception is pardonable. When I visit the harbor, nineteen out of twenty of the flags are recognized as American. There is no holiday of the whole year more generally observed by foreigners and natives, than the 4th of July. The tone of society is decidedly American, so much so, that not long since a newly arrived visitor declared in my hearing, that "Honolulu really appeared to him like Boston," and I have often heard the remark that "Honolulu was only a piece of New England, cut off and brought hither," while the remark to our credit has been made, that "there was more of Puritanism in Honolulu than in Boston itself." What day are we now observing? An American national Thanksgiving is merely an enlargement of the good old New England Thanksgiving, established soon after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Although there is so much that is decidedly American in Honolulu and upon the Hawaiian Islands, yet I am proud to assert that American influence here is wholesome, healthy and conservative. The United States Government first among the nations of the earth acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Our government still desires that this Kingdom shall remain independent. Very recently Secretary Seward remarked to a visitor from these Islands, "We do not wish to hear anything about a Protectorate, or annexation; neither are in accordance with the policy of America, but still the government is not indifferent as to American influence and interests at the Islands." And we may rest assured of one thing more—the United States Government will see well to it that England and France mutually keep that duplicate treaty, the signing of which on the 28th of November, 1843, renders that day, as some think, worthy of being kept as a national holiday.

The Hawaiian has found in the true American a friend. It is a most interesting, as well as stubborn fact, that the Hawaiian and American have always dwelt together the best of friends and neighbors. The American yields to no one on Hawaiian shores the palm of having been a more staunch supporter of the kingly authority. On this day of national Thanksgiving, as Americans, we can as cordially give thanks for the preserv-

ation of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the maintenance of the Hawaiian dynasty, as we can for the preservation of the American Union and the maintenance of the government at Washington.

The number of Union-loving Americans—including merchants, planters and missionaries—scattered over these Islands, will exceed those of any other nationality. The language of the text is as applicable to us located upon Hawaiian shores, as to our countrymen dwelling in America: "The lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." Much do we and our fellow-residents find for which we should be truly thankful. Our civil, social and religious privileges are exceedingly favorable. With a climate unexampled, a soil suited to the productions of the tropical and temperate zones, a central position in the Pacific, and the protection of a government guaranteeing "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it is becoming in us, as Americans, having cast our lot among this people, to do all in our power for their social elevation, material welfare, and moral improvement.

Not only do foreign residents find these Islands a delightful place of abode, but where can American ship-masters and seamen go and enjoy themselves more to their minds? I know of no foreign land or island where they are more welcome, or where they can feel themselves more at home. Well may these Islands be styled the half-way house of the Pacific. Long has the mariner found these Islands a convenient stopping place. Especially is this true of the American. The Islands are hereafter to become more and more a place of resort. Through all coming time the resident and visitor will exclaim, while sojourning here, "The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places."

Conclusion.

But to-day our thoughts wander away to our American heritage. It is our privilege to hail from a land and country second to none on the globe. The course of events is such, that during the coming century America is to wield a vast and potent influence throughout the world. She is to be a power among the nations. This fact is now patent to the world. American ideas, American institutions, American improvements, American commerce, and American missions, are gaining access among all the nations of the earth. With increasing wealth, influence, territory, and all those elements contributing to the formation of a great and powerful nation, there is accompanied a momentous responsibility. The United States of North America have come forward to occupy their proud position among the nations at an eventful period in the world's history. The true and loyal American regards the "goodly heritage" which has been bequeathed to him as a patrimony which must not be squandered or wasted, but one to be enriched and improved, to be handed down unimpaired to the generations which are to follow. "Advance then, ye future generations." We can join in the eloquent peroration of Mr. Webster, when addressing those assembled on the 22d of December, 1820, to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims: "Advance then, ye future generations. We would hail you, as you

rise in your long succession, to fill the places which we now fill, and to taste the blessings of existence where we are passing, and soon shall have passed our own human duration. We bid you welcome to this pleasant land of our fathers. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of christianity, and the light of everlasting truth."

The present generation of noble, brave, patriotic and loyal Americans has fully done its part to transmit this goodly heritage to those who shall come after us. Although we are not congregated this morning upon American soil, yet the strong pulsations of our hearts are in harmony with the millions of our countrymen inhabiting those broad States and Territories stretching from the Rock of Plymouth to the Golden Gate, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Oh! is not that a goodly heritage? Does the sun in its circuit look down upon a fairer, richer and more desirable portion of our globe? We all love our country, and none the less because we may have permanently or temporarily left her shores.

"God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of winds and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On him we wait.
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To thee aloud we cry,
God save the State."

WEEK OF PRAYER.—Agreeable to the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance, of London, the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, recommends the observance of this "Week of Prayer," throughout the Churches of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The following Programme has been issued:

Sabbath, January 6.—Sermons regarding the presence of the Lord Jesus with his Church Universal.

Monday, January 7.—Thanksgiving, and Repentance for sin.

Tuesday, January 8.—Prayer for all Nations;—for Rulers and all in authority;—for the increase of righteousness and peace;—and for the observance of the Sabbath.

Wednesday, January 9.—Prayer for Foreign Missions among Heathen.

Thursday, January 10.—Prayer for the sufferers in the late European War;—for the liberated slaves of America;—and for all who are persecuted for Jesus' sake.

Friday, January 11.—Prayer for all Christian Families;—and for Schools.

Saturday, January 12.—Prayer for the Church Universal;—for all Ministers;—and for the increase of holiness, and steadfastness and love among all Churches.

Sabbath, January 13.—Sermons on Unity between different Christian denominations;—on the increase of brotherly love, and on co-operation in all good works.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A prayer-meeting will be held at the Bethel at 11 o'clock, in conformity with the above programme, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Fort Street Session Room.

THE FRIEND.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

A New Year and Another Volume.

With the New Year, we commence the *Twenty-fourth* Volume of "THE FRIEND." Under the smiles of a kind Providence and the continued support of our domestic and foreign subscribers and donors, we are enabled to meet all our pecuniary liabilities and start upon the new year hopeful and buoyant. We do not cease to be cheered by the assurance that our monthly sheet is cordially welcomed among seamen and foreigners scattered among the islands of Polynesia. The *Friend* was first issued on the 15th of January, 1843, so that it is now, by several years the oldest paper published at the islands, or upon the Pacific coast. The first newspaper issued in California appeared in 1846, or a little more than twenty years ago. Our aim for the future, may be learned from our former practice, and still hoping to receive the continued patronage of our subscribers and donors, we send forth our first number on this First Day of January, Anno Domini 1867.

☞ We think many of our readers will peruse with interest the "Reminiscences of C. Brewer & Co.," published in another portion of our sheet. Merchants may enter upon their enterprises and money-schemes primarily from selfish purposes, but when they pursue those enterprises upon high and honorable principles, they become public benefactors. For a firm to maintain a good name—meeting all its engagements and conducting all its business honestly,—reflects credit upon its members, and the public is served. Although this firm has changed its name repeatedly, yet the *House* remains, somewhat upon the principle that *the ship is the same ship*, although its timbers and masts have all been renewed, or the Yankee's boy's knife was *the same*, although he had at one time bought a new blade and at another a new handle!

In a letter which we recently received from Mr. Hunnewell, the founder of this *House*, he refers to it as the first *independent* mercantile concern established in Honolulu.

"If it can be made to appear," he writes under date of Oct. 19th, 1866, "that there were older or better concerns, or Mercantile Houses, I will give it up. Mr. French was fitted away from Canton, by Messrs. James P. Sturgis & Co., and came out there (Honolulu) in the same year, (1826,) but I did not consider this as an independent concern, until 1830, when Messrs. Sturgis & Co. withdrew their patronage from Mr. French, and without my knowledge, consent or solicitation (and I may add undesired) patronized me by sending me a full cargo by the brig

"Active." This did not make me the less independent. There is one fact in this connection, I will mention, as far as I know there has never been any failure of any firm in the succession, or of any individual of the several firms in this succession, for forty years, while they continued connected with the *House*. This I believe to be true, and it is a very gratifying fact to me, and with all my heart I will say: *Long may the worthy successors and their successors, continue to be successful and true.*"

The business-transactions of this *House*, during the long period of its existence must have amounted to several millions of dollars. Its ramifications must have extended to all parts of the world—America, China, Europe,—as well as the Pacific. We are satisfied that success could not thus have attended the concern, through so many years and changes, unless their business affairs had been conducted upon a sound basis and honorable mercantile principles. It has not been a *House* to branch off into wild speculations. We have known several of its Book-keepers, who were "A 1" in their profession—Fayerweather, Baker, Dominis, Peterson, and others. We recollect once to have entered the Counting Room of C. B. & Co., and heard Mr. Baker, the Book-keeper remark, that he had spent two weeks hunting for *two cents*, and we learned that he subsequently for days continued his search, but was finally rewarded! We doubt not he was equally rejoiced with Archimedes of old, when making a certain discovery, he ran through the streets exclaiming, "Eureka, Eureka!" "I have found it, I have found it!" Our object in thus referring to this *House*, has not been merely to speak well of honorable merchants, whose career we have watched with pleasure, but to call the attention of our young merchants and clerks to the fact that success is compatible with honest, honorable and straight forward dealing. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," says Solomon, but if riches come with a good name; then let the favored ones be thankful, and "use this world as not abusing it," but generously distributing to make their fellow men happy. We will merely add, that these paragraphs have been written without any suggestion from any persons connected with the *House*, or any one else. We have other mercantile houses in Honolulu equally honorable and trustworthy, and when they have existed forty years we shall be glad to notice them in our columns.

☞ We would acknowledge having received a pamphlet with this title: "The political duties of the educated classes," a discourse delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, July 10, 1866, by G. S. Hillard.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF PUNAHOU SCHOOLS AND OAHU COLLEGE—for Twenty-five Years, ending 1866—With an Account of the *Quarter Century Celebration*, held at Punahou, June 15th, 1866. Honolulu: Printed by Henry M. Whitney. 1866.

This is a most interesting pamphlet. It appears that the whole number of pupils has been - - - - - 290
Whole number of male pupils, - - - 173
Whole number of female pupils, - - 117
Whole number deceased, - - - - 20

Not only does this document contain a catalogue of teachers and pupils, but an Address, by President Alexander, before the Alumni, and an historical Essay by A. F. Judd, Esq. At the late Quarter Century gathering there was read an interesting sketch of bygone school-day scenes, by Miss M. A. Chamberlain, and we are glad to learn that it has found a place in this pamphlet, which also contains much other matter, which it is well to gather up and pass over to those coming after us. This is just the pamphlet which will be read with interest one hundred years hence, and we suggest to all graduates and others, to preserve *their copies* for their great-grand-children.

NEW BOOK ON POLYNESIA.—There has been published in London, a book of 500 pages, with the following title:

TEN YEARS IN SOUTH CENTRAL POLYNESIA:—Being Reminiscences of a Personal Mission to the Friendly Islands, and their Dependencies. By Rev. Thomas West.

From this work, it appears there are in the Friendly or Tonga Islands, 169 places for Protestant worship; 24 European and native preachers; 214 day-school teachers; 9,822 church members; attendants upon public worship, about 30,000. About £3,000, or near \$15,000, contributed by the people for religious purposes.

HAWAIIAN-AMERICAN LYRIC POET.—The Rev. L. Lyons, American Missionary, at Waimea, Hawaii, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very best scholars in the Hawaiian language and literature. Some of the finest Hymns in Hawaiian verse were composed by him. He has become the Dr. Watts' of Hawaii nei. Of late, we notice that he is furnishing for the *Kuokoa*, a series of Hawaiian hymns, with translations into English. This is something new in hymnology. The following are some of the titles to these hymns. "The Endless Home," "My Bright Home," "Rest for the Weary," "Resting Forever."

[Translation.]

RESTING FOREVER.—Tune: "Resting at Home."
Joyfully, joyfully, joyfully on.
As upward we soar to the far away home.
The place of repose and of ne'er ending peace,
The place where all roamings that weary shall cease,
The place where's no sorrow, nor sinning, nor night,
Where joy's everflowing, and goodness, and light.
Cho. Ceased all our wanderings, O joyful we'll be,
Resting forever at home far away.

Reminiscences of the Mercantile House of C. Brewer & Co.

Under different names, this house has existed and prospered for more than forty years. It is a matter of public interest in our community to know the history of such a firm. The founder of the house, James Hunnewell, Esq., of Boston, or Charlestown, Mass., is still living, and so is a majority of those who have at different periods been members of it. We shall first furnish our readers with a catalogue of the names of those who have been connected with this firm as partners: James Hunnewell, Thomas Hinckley, Henry A. Peirce, Charles Brewer, J. F. B. Marshall, Francis Johnson, William Baker, Jr., Stephen H. Williams, Benjamin F. Snow, Charles Brewer 2d, Sherman Peck, C. H. Lunt, H. A. P. Carter, I. Bartlett.

The following are the various names which the firm has assumed: James Hunnewell, Hunnewell & Peirce, Peirce & Hinckley, Pierce & Brewer, C. Brewer & Co., S. H. Williams & Co., C. Brewer 2d, C. Brewer & Co. The present members of the firm are S. Peck, H. A. P. Carter, and I. Bartlett.

We will now go back to the origin of the house. In a communication which Mr. Hunnewell wrote to Mr. Peck some months ago, he makes the following statement:

"I commenced my sea-faring life in 1809. In October, 1816, I embarked in the brig *Packet* for San Francisco, expecting to touch at the Sandwich Islands for supplies early in 1817. Touched at Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, procured our supplies, and proceeded to the coast, and up the Gulf of California to Loreto—thence round and up the coast. After sundry escapes from capture, returned to Honolulu, and visited Kamehameha I. at Hawaii, and after various negotiations, our brig was sold, and paid for in sandal-wood, which required several trips around Oahu, the wood being nearly all shipped on ships at Honolulu. Our captain, A. Blanchard, embarked for China, leaving Mr. Dorr, my fellow officer, and myself, to remain and dispose of the balance of California cargo, and ship the proceeds (sandal-wood) to China. All trade was in *barter*, as there was no money in circulation among the natives. This detained us until September, 1818, when I embarked in the ship *Ospray*, and Mr. Dorr in the ship *Enterprise*, to China, with our sandal-wood. We were the only traders on shore at Honolulu that had any goods to sell. All our *cash* sales amounted to \$104, and this was from an English captain and officers.

"My second voyage to the Pacific Ocean was in the brig *Thaddeus*, A. Blanchard, master, which vessel was bound on a trading voyage to the north-west coast. This was the memorable voyage when we carried out the first missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. This was memorable to me as the first vessel in which I was interested (though small,) in vessel and cargo, and was to go on to the north-west coast in the brig as first officer; but on landing our passengers, and

the material for building a schooner, and some merchandise for trade, it was urged by some of the chiefs that knew me on my previous voyage, that I should remain instead of a stranger to trade with them. This was in April, 1820. I consented to remain and do the trading, while a Mr. Spear was to superintend the building of the schooner *Puhalaui*. I sold in barter all our goods, there being no money in circulation.

"The *Thaddeus* returned in the autumn of 1820, having successfully disposed of her cargo. Under these circumstances, without cargo, we negotiated with the Island government for the sale of both brig and schooner, to be paid for in sandal-wood, 8,000 piculs. Arrangements having been made, Captain Blanchard left me alone in 1821 to collect the proceeds of the sale, and ship it to China, the government agreeing to pay for our brig and schooner before any other debts contracted after our sale. They did not comply with their part of the agreement, and by the autumn of 1822, they had paid but about 1,700 piculs, and this arrived in China just in time to be landed and burned in the great fire in Canton in November, 1822. By the autumn of 1823, I had collected but a small part of the balance due. This was also sent to China. By the autumn of 1824, I had reduced the balance due down to about 800 piculs. I sent what I had to China. It was extremely trying to me to be dragging away my time, and accomplish so little, being on wages and commissions, with the usual orders to collect and remit.

"I remained in Honolulu until late in the autumn of 1824, when I made up my mind that I would not remain any longer, if the balance due was never collected, as I had by that time commenced my sixth year from home, and in November, 1824, I embarked for China, and for home. In China, I had a good proposal to remain at Lintin in an opium ship. My reply was, 'that there was not money enough in China to induce me to remain any longer from home.' I reached the United States in July, 1825, a passenger with Captain Augustine Heard in the good ship *Packet*, of Salem. Thus ended my second voyage to the Pacific.

"I now determined that, if I made another voyage, it should be to commence a new and independent commission business. To this end, in the autumn of 1825 I applied to the owners of several vessels then bound out, and, among the rest, to my old friends, Messrs. Bryant & Sturgis. Mr. Sturgis offered me a free passage out in the ship *Sultan*, and their power of attorney to act for them, but declined to allow me to take any freight—not a package. I thanked him for his offer, but declined to accept. About this time the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions were building a vessel at Salem. They consulted me as to the best and cheapest way to get her out to the Sandwich Islands, where she was to be sent for the use of the Mission. After maturely weighing and deliberating on the subject, I decided to propose to the A. B. C. F. M. to take the missionary packet out, free from any charge whatever on my part for sailing and navigating the vessel—provided the Board would pay and feed the crew, and allow me to carry out in the schooner to the amount (in bulk) of some forty to fifty barrels, and I arranged

to have some bulk sent out to me from New York. This latter arrangement failed. The A. B. C. F. M. having failed in their plans for sending out the packet, very promptly and gladly availed themselves of my proposal. The arrangement was completed. I purchased my goods, and by this time the vessel was launched, and I went to Salem to see her, and how small she looked! My heart shrunk within me when I contemplated my undertaking. The delay was bringing it into winter before I should get away, and a wintry passage through the Straits of Magellan was anything but pleasant and encouraging. Much was also said to me respecting the vessel, that was very trying and discouraging.

"My arrangements being completed, I left my wife and friends (I could not take leave of them) and embarked, leaving Boston on the — day of January, 1826.

[We omit for want of space, the narrative of the voyage, but may publish it in our next issue.—ED.]

"Immediately after my arrival, I delivered up the packet to my excellent friend and consignee, Levi Chamberlain, Esq. I found myself quite at home, my own man, and independent of all owners at home—at liberty, as I wished to be, to accept business and consignments from any parties who might think proper to patronize me. I had left my old *Thaddeus* premises in the charge of Mr. Stephen Reynolds, and was surprised and disappointed to find that he had sold the premises to Major Warren for the nominal sum of less than \$70. They were occupied by Major Warren as a public-house when you arrived there in 1830. I then purchased the present C. Brewer premises from John Gowen for the sum of \$250, to which I added some land by exchange in 1830.

"As soon as I secured this place, I landed my cargo, and commenced retailing it, and demanded of the Island government pay for the claims which I held on them for various parties, and found my most sanguine anticipations respecting business more than realized. In addition to this, Governor Boki, in behalf of the Island government, urged me strongly to take my choice of either of their then fine brigs, and make a voyage to China for the government, leaving it for me to name my own terms, and agreed to purchase or sell the whole of my cargo, collect all the debts for which I had claims, in or for the owners of the brig *Thaddeus*, and for Bryant & Sturgis, for the *Cleopatra's Barge* and others. In a short time I had the consignment of the cargo of one of Messrs. Bryant & Sturgis' ships, and continued to receive all the business, and even more than I required.

"In October, 1828, Captain Marcus T. Peirce, an old and intimate friend, arrived in the brig *Griffin* from the north-west coast. He gave up the command of his vessel to Captain M. W. Green, he preferring to return home. Before doing so, he requested me to take charge of his younger brother, H. A. Peirce, who had been a boy and clerk with him. I agreed to take him, and paid him \$25 per month and board until September, 1830, when I gave him a share in the profits—not intending to make him a partner, though it was virtually making him one. I then left him in charge, and started for home on the 20th of November, 1830, intending to

return there again in 1832 and resume the charge; but year after year passed away, and finally I decided to remain at home, and Mr. Peirce accepted my offer to loan him funds enough to enable him to carry on the business himself as he had carried it on for me, and take the establishment at an appraised value. This done, Peirce took Mr. Hinckley as a partner; but Mr. H. was soon compelled to retire on account of his health, and died before he reached home. Mr. Charles Brewer, whose history you well know, next became a partner. Mr. Brewer arrived out (on his third voyage) in November, 1830, as mate of the brig *Ivanhoe* with Captain Snow, just before I left for home. I need not add any more, as the history is familiar to you."

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J. M. Singer & Co., New York,
Finkle & Lyon, "
Chas. W. Howland, Delaware,
M. Greenwood & Co., Cincinnati, O.,
N. S. C. Perkins, Norwalk, O.,
Wilson H. Smith, Connecticut,
old 18,560, whilst the Wheeler & Wilson Company, of Bridge
ort, made and sold 19,725 during the same period.
Please Call and Examine. 11 tf

McCracken, Merrill & Co.,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
Portland, Oregon.

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR PRE-
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SAN FRANCISCO REFERENCES:

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Hon. E. H. ALLEN, "
D C WATERMAN, Esq., "
544 1y

THE FRIEND:

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO TEM-
PERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

TERMS:

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

Intelligence from Micronesia.

We regret to learn that three Hawaiian seamen were inhumanly murdered on the island of Butaritari, one of the Gilbert Islands. They belonged to the schooner *Pfeil*. The accounts, as yet received, do not appear to explain very satisfactorily the origin of the massacre. That is an island which has never been occupied by any American missionaries, and the Hawaiians went there only a few years ago. They have been removed, and it remains to be decided by the Hawaiian Board of Missions whether the station will again be taken.

A brighter prospect opens up in other parts of Micronesia. We have received letters from the Rev. B. G. Snow at Ebon, Marshall Islands, dated on the 30th of June and 23d of July; from the Rev. E. T. Doane on Pohnape, or Ascension, dated October 2d, and from the Rev. Mr. Sturges dated August 15th and October 8th. All these communications breathe a spirit of hope and encouragement. Never has the cause of Christian missions on those islands appeared more hopeful than at the present time. The Rev. Mr. Doane thus writes under date of October 2d: "Our good work has pressed upon us, so that we have had no time to sigh for something to do. At the risk of repeating an old story, let me just give you hurriedly the story of the past. Thirteen years ago the first missionaries, Messrs. Sturges and Gulick, landed on this island. 'What darkness then reigned! Not a single native soul on the island knew aught of God. Not one knew how to pray to the Great Intercessor; not one that knew a single letter, or had ever read a word in their own language. But now, behold the change! Now the native population is gathered into churches, and walking in the ordinances of the Lord. Three thousand, or one-half the population, have declared themselves on our side. Most of them are praying people, regarding the Sabbath as the Lord's day. Many of them are able to read the books which have been prepared for them. Of these, we can number the Gospels of Luke and John, the Acts of the Apostles, books of sacred narratives, hymn-books and primers by thousands. Some in our school are learning arithmetic, geography, singing, and Bible chronology. All are making good progress.

"We missionaries see perhaps even a brighter picture, certainly one that touches our hearts; it is the readiness with which the natives gather about us for instruction—asking for books, papers, slates, &c. The time has been when for neither love nor money, could I get a single native into my family, but with my own hands have wrought over the wash-tub! The native food, too, was sold to us at prices far beyond its worth, but now all is changed. The picture has another shading. As we go about the island proclaiming the glad tidings and preaching the Kingdom of Christ, the natives freely help us. The glorious temperance reform has gone along with this good work. The *awa*, you know, is a common plant on all, or nearly all the high islands of the Pacific. It is a root, the juice of which semi-intoxicates or stupefies. Three thousand teetotalers from the use of *awa*, and all other liquors, have come over to our side, or to the Christian party. Had I time, I could give many interesting particulars."

The Rev. Mr. Snow writes most encouragingly respecting the work of Missions on Strong's Island, or Kusaie. On the Marshall Islands, the cause of Missions is gaining the ascendancy. It affords us unspeakable delight to learn these facts, for if ever missionaries had worked on through "a night of toil," they have been the American and Hawaiian missionaries in Micronesia.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE BETHEL, 1866.—
Sixton's Services, Repairs, &c.....\$150 07
Receipts and Donations for the Bethel,..... 110 00
Debt 27th December..... \$20 07

COST AND RECEIPTS FOR FRIEND, 1866.—
Received from Subscribers and Donors.....\$727 00
Expended for Printing, Paper, Postage, &c..... 681 25
\$45 75

Most unexpectedly the Publisher of the *Friend* finds a balance of \$45 75. One-half of this amount we shall pass over to Mrs. Crabb, at the "Home," and the other half to the Strangers' Friend Society.

FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.	Bethel.	Friend.
Capt. Green, of the <i>Istani</i>	\$5 00	
Capt. Haley, of the <i>Emeline</i>	5 00	
Capt. Tingstrom.....	5 00	5 00
Capt. Frazer.....	5 00	5 00
Capt. Peniman.....	5 00	5 00
Capt. Willis.....	5 00	5 00
From C. A. Williams, for his 4 whaleships,...		20 00

DIED.

SNOW.—In Honolulu, December 19th, Capt. Benjamin F. Snow, aged 60 years. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but had resided for many years in Honolulu. His funeral took place on the following day, attended by a very large concourse of the resident and sea-faring community. His honorable and upright character as a shipmaster and merchant, had secured for him the universal esteem and respect of the community, and his loss will be seriously felt, by family friends and his large circle of acquaintance.

PROPHET.—At the U. S. Hospital December 23d, Mr. Rowland Prophet, late officer on board "James Maury." He came from the United States on board "Favorite." He was a native of Rhode Island.

MULLEN.—At the U. S. Hospital, December 21st, David G. Mullen, a native of Ireland, but long resident in New York. He has a brother John, residing in New York City. Dr. Johnson, is a friend residing in Dover Street, three doors from Franklin Street.

LOTHROP.—At the U. S. Hospital, December 13th, Isaac Lothrop, (colored,) third mate of "Daniel Wood." He belonged in New Bedford.

BERMAN.—At the U. S. Hospital, December 9th, Noah Berman, (colored,) belonging to Southampton, Long Island.

NEIR.—At the Queen's Hospital, December 6th, Mr. Henry Neir, a German. He came from San Francisco, last April, passenger per "Smyrniote."

KIRBY.—In Honolulu, Mr. Fritz Leroy Kirby, of Iowa City Iowa. He was a cooper, and had lived at Kuloa Plantation Oahu. A Sister, Mrs. Woodward, resides in Mason, Michigan.

SEARL.—In Honolulu, December 8th, Charles Searl, late officer on board "Cornelius Howland." He belonged to Lowell, Massachusetts.

GORE.—At the U. S. Hospital, Dec. 3d, Sylvester Gore, a native of Easter Islands.

TAVAST.—At the U. S. Hospital, Dec. 3d, John Tavast, a native of Flores.

JOHNSON.—Killed by a whale, during the past season, a colored man, an officer on board the whale ship *Massachusetts*. He called himself Eliza Johnson, and was a fugitive slave from the estate of Esquire Fugit of Pendleton county, Kentucky.

GILMAN.—In Newton Corner, Mass., Sept. 30th, Lucy Field Gilman, only child of G. D. and L. F. Gilman, aged one year.

ATHEARN.—Lost overboard from whale bark *George*, Sept. 28, 1866, in the Arctic, Hermann Athearn.

On board whaleship *Mt. Wellington*, at Bonin Islands, Pains, a native Hawaiian. He died of palsy, and was buried on shore. On the passage to the Arctic, Paniwaki, a native Hawaiian. On the passage from the Arctic, Edward Butler, a native of Illinois, U. S. A.

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PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 1—Ham. bark *Pauline*, Thorndike, 28 days from San Francisco.
1—Old'g brig *Perle*, Ulfers, from sea, leaking.
4—Am wh bark *Active*, Robinson, in distress.
4—Am wh bark Gov. *Troupe*, Ashley, from Arctic, with 350 bbls oil and 6000 lbs bone.
6—Russian schr *Milton Badger*, Miller, 22 days from San Francisco.
7—Russian brig *Constantine*, Denjen, from sea, leaking.
11—Am wh ship *Jas. Allen*, Peirce, 210 bbls oil, 1600 lbs bone.
13—Am bark *A. A. Eldridge*, Abbott, 33 days from Columbia River.
14—Am brig *Hesperian*, Woods, — days from Humboldt.
15—Am wh ship *Mt. Wallaston*, Willis, from Arctic, with 800 bbls oil, 10,000 lbs bone.
18—Am wh ship *Rainbow*, Baker, from Ochotsk, with 350 bbls oil and 2800 lbs bone.
18—Am wh ship *Washington*, Baker, from Ochotsk, with 350 bbls oil and 2800 lbs bone.
18—Schr *Pfeil*, Ziegenhirt, 32 days from Micronesia, with mds to Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.
29—Am clipper ship *Golden Fleecer*, Nelson, 24 days from San Francisco, with the mail.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 1—Am ship *Ceylon*, Woods, for New Bedford.
1—Haw'n bark *Arctic*, Perkins, for New Bedford.
1—Ham. bark *Pauline*, Thorndike, for Hongkong.
3—Am bark *J. D. Thompson*, Brown, to cruise.
3—Am wh ship *Jish Perry*, Green, to cruise.
3—Am wh bark *Active*, Robinson, to cruise.
3—Am wh bark *Congress*, Castino, for cruise.
4—Am wh bark *Dan'l Wood*, Richmond, cruise.
4—Am wh ship *Adeline*, Soule, cruise.
4—Russian brig *Constantine*, Dingen, for Sitka.
4—Am wh bark *Nile*, Long, cruise.
4—Am wh ship *Almira*, Osborne, cruise.
5—Am wh bark *Oliver Crocker*, Lapham, cruise.
5—Haw'n bark *A. J. Pope*, Geerken, New Bedford.
5—Am wh bark *Java*, Enos, cruise.
5—Am wh ship *Florida*, Fordham, cruise.
5—Am wh bark *John P. West*, Tinker, cruise.
6—Am wh bark *President*, Kelly, cruise.
6—Am schr *San Diego*, Tengstrom, for Howland's Is.
10—Am wh bark *Wm. Rutch*, Lefrey, to cruise.
11—Am wh ship *Illinois*, Davis, to cruise.
12—Am wh bark *Jos. Maxwell*, Chase, to cruise.
12—Am wh bark *Gen'l Scott*, Washburn, to cruise.
12—Am wh bark *Courser*, Hamblin, to cruise.
14—Am wh bark *Tamerlane*, Winslow, for a cruise.
14—Am wh bark *Trident*, Rose, for a cruise.
14—Haw wh bark *Florence*, Sanborn, for a cruise.
15—Am wh ship *Mercury*, Tooker, for New Bedford.
15—Am bark *Comet*, Dailey, for San Francisco.
16—Russ. brig *Constantine*, Dingen, for Sitka.
17—Old'g wh ship *Oregon*, Mammen, to cruise.
17—Col. bark *Sarita*, Wilson, for San Francisco.
18—Am wh bark *Active*, Robinson, to cruise.
19—Am wh ship *Rainbow*, Baker, to cruise.
19—Am wh bark *Washington*, Baker, to cruise.
20—Old'g wh bark *Julian*, Hoegermann, to cruise.
22—Am wh snip *Awashonks*, Norton, for cruise.
23—Russ. brig *Shelekov*, Hansen, for Sitka.
24—Am bark *Cambridge*, Hempstead, for San Francisco.
26—Haw'n ship *Iolani*, Green, for New Bedford.
27—British schr *Premier*, Loudon, for Victoria, V. I.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per *Milton Badger*, Dec. 6—J. L. Truwell, A. D. Jessup, Jr., G. Gosnitz, James Banks, M. Greiger, Wm. L. McKenney, N. S. Card, Jos. Brightman, Chas. Filk, M. John, Geo. Sydney, John Douglas, James Brown, John Merrill, Ating, 14 natives from brig *Victoria*—29.

FROM ASTORIA, Oregon—per *A. A. Eldridge*, Dec. 14—D. McCully and wife, T. Mc F. Patten and wife, A. C. R. Shore and wife, T. G. Martin, Samuel Headnick, T. W. Smith, H. Holden, Z. Goff, B. Ober, Jas. Wickman—13.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per *Comet*, Dec. 15—Mrs. H. Dimond, Miss Josephine Roderick, G. H. Gray, Thos. Thrum, L. Kelly, F. Fuller, S. E. Bots, J. M. McDermott, J. M. Bradt, D. F. Wenner, B. Knows, A. Joaquin, Joe Silva, L. Joseph, A. Quiti, C. Smithies, L. Mundy, L. Wiesinger, Thos. Lee, Henry Nathan, John Patterson—21.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per *Sarita*, Dec. 17—Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, L. Ahlers, A. A. Bruck, H. Gardner, H. Loveman, Wolf, R. Bell—8.

FROM MICRONESIA—per *Pfeil*, Dec. 18—Capt. B. Pease, Mrs. Hazard and child.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per *Cambridge*, Dec. 24—Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Williams, Bob Ridley, John Gleason, L. Young, M. Swaz, J. G. Wood, Chas. Toby, Hughes—9.

FOR NEW BEDFORD—per *Iolani*, Dec. 26—Cecil Brown—1.
FOR VICTORIA—per *Premier*, Dec. 27—Koma—1.

MARRIED.

BANNING—ARMSTRONG.—In Honolulu, Dec. 4th, by Rev. Eli Corwin, at the residence of the bride's mother, Frederick Banning, Esq., Consul of Belgium and the Netherlands, to Miss Clara H. Armstrong. No cards.

KINNET—DIMOND.—On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Nuanuu Valley, by the Rev. E. Corwin, Mr. J. R. Kinney to Miss Sarah C. Dimond, daughter of Henry Dimond, Esq. No cards.