

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Fulton:—In the Friend of March 2d the Rev. Mr. Damon, in alluding to the suffering English operatives, asks: "But whence arose so much distress? From the civil war, of course, in America. But what was the origin of that war? We answer—slavery, negro chattel slavery." I would ask the

Reverend Editor if it was mere slavery in the abstract that has thus unlighted the long settled relations existing between England, as consumer, and America as producer? If it is the simple being of slavery as an institution that has filled the poor houses of the one country with heretofore industrious and well-to-do operatives, and destroyed the largest and fairest portion of the other—has fed the "maw of angry war" in such profusion that nations stand agape, declaring, with their thousand years experience, they are but "prentices?"

The reverend gentleman ascribes all these terrible evils to "slavery—simple, chattel slavery." Will he, and others of his stripe, for a moment lay aside their hereditary prejudices, and tolerantly see what slavery is, what it has done in its bearings upon the slaves themselves, in civilizing the world, and what great evils would follow its abrogation? What is slavery? It is the relation existing between white people and negroes in the Southern States, that was common to all the States when the General Government was formed. It was then recognized and legally provided for, as were all the natural and legitimate relations of society. The Constitution when formed confirmed it. The Supreme Court has thus interpreted it, and every Administration, except Mr. Lincoln's, has recognized it. As to its operation upon the slaves themselves, I can point to them as the best cared for of four millions of human beings on the face of the earth. They are healthy, happy and useful. None have ever died from starvation, or suffered for the want of food or raiment. Let him ask Dr. Anderson; he will inform him that there are more slaves South, in good communion with their churches, than the combined English and American Missionary Boards have proselyted in all Africa since their institution.

Has the Reverend Editor ever visited Belknap Street in Boston town, or the Five Points in New York? If he has, he has then seen what the Negro becomes when cast loose from the provoking and protecting care of a master. England reversed the natural order of things in Jamaica, and decreed that twenty-five thousand whites should equalize with four hundred thousand negroes. An eminent English writer says, in alluding to it: "Fifty years hence there will not be a white man on that island, they will have perished through the veins of the negro; and a hundred years hence, when the mongrel element shall have rotted out, the Negro will have returned to their original African savagery." Yet these facts must be ignored, the evident design of Deity for elevating and christianizing a whole race.

"He works in a mysterious way His purpose to fulfill," must be pushed aside, because it does not square with the ideas of a certain section. "Commerce may suffer, trade languish, benevolence mourn, fathers and mothers weep over their first-born sons slain in battle," the Hope of Nations sink in vapid darkness—and for what? To perpetuate that intolerance that in by-gone days "persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, Quakers, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions;" and even now, with a like intolerance, publishes to the world, in a paper dedicated to Him "whose paths are paths of peace," "if this evil (slavery) can alone be destroyed by war—terrible and horrible as war may be—then we say fight it out."

Some years since I passed through the present distressed districts in England. It was in the pleasant month of May. Nature wore its gayest livery; the whole country presenting an appearance such as only England can present. The incessant hum of the spindle, the hearty, healthy tone of the whole country, gave evidence of the poor man's greatest blessing—employment. I read that there was paid into the Royal Exchequer (annually) one hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the duty on tobacco. I thought of the producing "system" that exercised such great influence on so great a country—so distant, yet by their interest so closely allied; I thought of the mighty commerce necessary to keep up the equilibrium between the producer and the consumer, and congratulated the Northern section of my country that to her had this great carrier duty devolved. The ramification was complete—employment and bread to the operative in England—a rich harvest gathered upon the ocean, that her rugged climate and sterile soil denied to the people of the North; necessities and luxuries in exchange for her productions; and all from what? From tropical development—by slave labor. And what to them? Food, raiment, a kind and watchful care in sickness, protection in old age, his Fetich destroyed, a true God to worship. Yet he is a slave. Therefore, ignoring all these manifold blessings, this perfect system, arranged by Providence itself for the advancement of civilization, for elevating and christianizing the Negro race, must be destroyed, even if you pull down with it a country once the glory and the admiration of the world.

Copy of a Letter from a Scotch Divine to a Gentleman residing in the Sandwich Islands, dated June 24th, 1852.

In reply to your question concerning the views entertained by the Church of Scotland regarding the principle inculcated by Total Abstinence Societies, I have to say that I am not aware of a single instance in the whole history of the Church in which she has held and inculcated that principle.

I find frequent mention made in the Acts of Assembly, from 1694 downwards, of "drunkenness," "drinking to excess," etc., and injunctions laid upon Ministers and Kirk Sessions to discountenance these and other immorality, and bring the offenders under the discipline of the Church; and, in 1850, the Assembly ordered a Pastoral Letter to be prepared and read in all the churches, setting forth the great evils of intemperance, and warning the people against indulgence in intoxicating liquors; but as for the principle of total abstinence, the Church has never yet seen it to be her duty to inculcate it upon her people as a principle either taught or enjoined by the Gospel.

There are a few ministers in the Church who hold and act upon that principle, but the Church, as a Church, has not yet lent her countenance and authority to it.

My own view is, that the great principle inculcated by the Gospel is temperance or moderation, not only in eating and drinking, but in everything else in which we may be tempted by the enemy of our souls, and by our own corrupt nature, to indulge to excess, and thereby pervert to our own hurt, and to the dishonor of God, those things which He has so mercifully bestowed for our present comfort and enjoyment, and which, when used in moderation and with thankful hearts, do undoubtedly minister to our happiness and comfort.

It is the abuse of the world, not the use of it, that

the Apostol condemns—and if total abstinence had been so obligatory upon men as its advocates would have us to believe, I would have expected to find more specific apostolical injunction in regard to it than any that have yet been produced. "Drunkenness" and "drinking to excess" are frequently denounced as sins to be avoided—but temperance and moderation are never represented in that light; and if ever total abstinence be obligatory at all, it can only be upon the man who cannot use the gift of God without abusing it.

As to Societies for the discountenance of intemperance, I hold that wherever there is a Church—a company of people meeting together for the purpose of learning what is the will of God in regard to their faith and practice—there is a Temperance Society, and every man whose name stands upon a communion roll is bound by the most solemn of all pledges to be "temperate in all things"—and "whether he eats or drinks, or whatever he does, to do all to the glory of God." And I hold, also, that the divinely appointed instrument for the conversion of sinners from drunkenness, and every other species of iniquity, is the preaching of the Gospel; and I have little hope that those who can resist its solemn warning and heart-stirring appeals will ever be saved or permanently converted by any device of men.

In regard to the other matter mentioned in your letter—the discontinuance of the use of wine in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper—I have only to say that such an innovation is not known in the churches here. All history, all correct criticism is against it. It may be fashionable in America, where the principle of total abstinence has become a perfect mania, and where, according to Franklin, they must go through with it; but on this side of the Atlantic, we are not so easily moved to the adoption of novelties. We like a good reason to be submitted, ere we can feel warranted in departing from the good old ways of our fathers.

All that has been said about the kind of wine that was used on the occasion of the first institution of the Lord's Supper, in my opinion, goes for nothing, when tried by a single text, I Cor. 11, 21: "One is hungry and another is drunken"—evidently showing that the wine used by the Corinthians was intoxicating in its effects, and it was not the wine that the Apostle condemned, but the abuse of it—the drunkenness that characterized their solemn meeting.

ASTRONOMICAL. Phases of the Moon in March, 1863. Full moon d h m 19 04 30 M Last Quarter 12 08 24 M First Quarter 26 10 27 A

POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF HONOLULU. ARRIVED. Mar 1—Haw sch Kekoaui, Hale, for Kona and Kan, with 29 hales pork, 22 doz fungus, 479 bags coffee, 1259 goat skins, 1440 tallo, 200 coconuts, 4 hogs, 25 dozen fowls, 2 hales, 1 pk honey, 1 doz butter, 2 cns molse, 2 cabin and 22 deck pass.

Mar 2—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass. Mar 3—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass. Mar 4—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass.

Mar 5—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass. Mar 6—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass. Mar 7—Haw sch Annie Laurie, Marchant, for ports on Kanai, with 65 hals molasses, 24 keg sugar, 6 cns wood, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass.

SAILED. Feb 28—Haw sch Molokai, for Molokai, Lahaina and Kahului. Mar 1—Haw sch Annie Laurie, for ports on Kanai. Mar 2—Haw sch Annie Laurie, for ports on Kanai. Mar 3—Haw sch Annie Laurie, for ports on Kanai.

MEMORANDA. The Arctic, Hammond, sailed from Boston, Oct 19th, 1852. Experienced severe weather leaving the coast. During a heavy gale from the NE, lat 37 15 N, long 58 25 W, damaged the rudder, making it necessary to bang it with chains the remainder of the passage. Was in company with ship Minstrel, from Boston for Valparaiso, from lat 30 N, long 45 W, to lat 5 N, long 28 W (10 days). Crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov 23d—34 days. Was 43 days from the Cape Horn; saw and passed the Cape Jan 4th, 1853. Jan 2th, while off Diego Ramirez rocks, saw four ships and three bars, steering to the eastward; one of the ships had the letters T B in her fore top-sail.

Foreign Marine Memoranda. Notice to Mariners. A rock, known as "Fanny Rock or Ledge," was found and located on the evening of the 27th inst., with the following bearings, distance and depth of water: Bearings Magnetic. Distance nautical miles. N. Farallone E by S 2 1/2 S. Farallone Light, E S 2 1/2 West Head Point Reyes N by E 18 1/2 "Fanny Rock" is plainly visible when directly over; it has a depth of 11 at mean low water of 4 fathoms, with an extreme low water of 7 feet related to four fathoms, with twenty and thirty fathoms close around it.

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Advertisements. VON HOLT & HEUCK! New Goods FOR THE SPRING SEASON! THE UNDERSIGNED JUST RECEIVED PER HAWAIIAN BARK R. W. WOOD FROM BREMEN! A WELL ASSORTED CARGO OF Dry Goods.

Advertisements. R. W. WOOD! FROM HAMBURG! CASES BEST STYLES FANCY PRINTS, Bales White Madapolana and Shirtings, Grey Domestic, White Imperials and sup. 72 in. Sheerings, Cases Saddles, Side-Saddles, Cases Whips, Saddle-ticks, extra Girths, etc., Sup. Pilot Cloth Monkey Jackets, Do. do. do. Pantalons, Woolen, half-woolen and Cotton Pants.



Advertisements. THE FOLLOWING CHOICE WINES! 20 cases "Liebfrauenmilch," 20 do. "Red Assmannshauer of 1847," 10 do. "Marobrunner," "Hochheimer," "Johannisberger," etc.

Advertisements. ON HAND! Cases 12 and 15-bbl casks Genuine Holl's Gin! From Sim Ryebende & Sons—same article as formerly imported.

Advertisements. METCALF PLANTATION! FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. January 16, 1863—28th

Advertisements. 1863. SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM Metcalf Plantation! FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. January 16, 1863—28th

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Auctions. BY H. W. SEVERANCE. FRIDAY, MARCH 13, At 10 O'clock, A. M., At Sales Room, will be sold, a large variety of MERCHANDISE!

Valley Residence. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY disposed of at private sale), on SATURDAY, March 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at sales room of the undersigned—

The 2-story Cottage and Land in Nunnam Valley, formerly occupied by Paul Emmert, Esq. The lot contains about 4 acres, and joins the sugar plantation of Mr. Jno. H. Wood. The premises are very desirable for a Summer residence, and will be sold at a bargain. For plans and particulars of the property, apply to H. W. SEVERANCE, Auctioneer.

Real Estate for Sale! WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, that lot of Land situated opposite the residence of Dr. Judd, in Nunnam Valley, the same being immediately adjoining the residence of James M. Green, Esq. The said lot is bounded by lots belonging to Messrs. J. M. Green, Wood and McIntyre, and by the Nunnam Road, comprising an area of 143 rods. Sold by order of P. S. WILCOX.

Shipping. STEAM TO CHINA. FOR HONGKONG! THE A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP

ROBERT LOWE 1,500 Tons Register, WILLIAM CONGALTON, COMMANDER. Will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

CHAMPAGNE! Ex 'Damietta!' OF THE celebrated brand of RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS, CARTE BLANCHE!

Jacqueson & Fils, Chalons L/M, IN QUARTS & PINTS. Just received and for sale by H. Hackfeld & Co.

LAGER BEER! IN CASES OF 4 DOZ. EACH. Just arrived! 'OREGON!' From Bremen!

French Hotel Oyster Saloon! HOTEL STREET, NEAR Dr. HILLEBRAND'S DRUG STORE. W. F. LOBE BEGS TO INFORM HIS many friends and the public generally, that he is, as heretofore, prepared to serve them with all the luxuries of the season, at the shortest possible notice, as well as

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE COFFEE, TEA, SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, &c., &c. The premises are centrally located, well ventilated, and all visiting them may rely upon good attendance and the best endeavors of the proprietor to give most perfect satisfaction.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES! Kaiwika Plantation! First Crop NOW COMING IN. AND FOR SALE BY MELCHERS & CO.

100,000 ENGLISH PIRE and ARCH BRICKS. For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

Stationery. Willow Ware. Sundries. English Fire Bricks, square and arch Pipe Clay, English Portland Cement.

Supreme Court. In the matter of the Estate of Henry A. Nelson, deceased, Executor of the will of the late Hon. J. M. Green, Esq., Executor of the will of the late Henry A. Nelson, late deceased, asking that a day may be appointed for hearing and passing his accounts, and that he may be discharged from further responsibility in the premises; notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Tuesday the 20 day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application, and all objections that may be offered thereat, at the Court House in the City of Honolulu.

China Matting, 4-1, 3-1, 2-1—White and Checked. For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.