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The following facts respecting Honolulu and the History of the "2d Foreign Church" may possibly be of service to any candidate for the office of pastor here.

For some time previous to the year 1848 there had been a feeling in the minds of many of the foreign residents of Honolulu that the Bethel place of worship was for seamen rather than for the residents, that the Bethel Chapel was not sufficiently large to contain the seamen that ought to attend, together with the foreign residents, while the attendance of the residents necessarily interfered with that of the seamen.

The feeling was not one of opposition to the Bethel, but simply that the residents were hindering its proper object and interfering with its proper usefulness when they were abundantly able to support a minister and have religious institutions of their own.

With the above views and feelings, sometime in the month of April or beginning of May, 1848, an effort was made to have a separate service; and a subscription paper, dated May 28th, 1848, was circulated, to which upwards of 70 names were readily obtained for sums from $1.00 to $5.00 each for the purpose of paying a preacher.

The Rev. T. G. Hunt, formerly a missionary of the Am. Board, and then resident on Maui, was invited and accepted the place. He removed his family to Honolulu, and commenced his labors sometime

in June 1848. There was no church gathered and no very convenient place of worship; there was however an increasing attention to the subjects discussed. Very soon after arrived the news of the discovery of Gold in California. There was considerable excitement in the foreign community of Honolulu, and at the end of the first quarter of Mr. Hunt's labors it was found that one half of his subscribers had left for the coast and that many more talked of going. Some incipient steps had previously been taken for erecting a place of worship, but at one of the meetings convened for considering that subject, Mr. Hunt suggested his fears that California would attract thither the greater part of the foreigners of Honolulu, and submitted to his hearers the question whether duty did not call him to endeavour to preach the Gospel to the thousands who were, or would soon be, flocking to San Francisco, and who would probably be for some time nearly or quite destitute of clergymen. After some discussion his congregation concluded that it was plainly his duty to do so, and accordingly on the 8th Oct. 1848, released him from his engagement. After his departure separate prayer meetings and exercises were kept up for some time, but as the number of foreign residents diminished till there were comparatively few in town, all again attended worship in the Bethel. They continued to do so till some time in 1857, during the absence of the Seamen's Chaplain Mr. Damon, in the U. S. when the subject was again agitated.

The increasing foreign population had again put in force all the former reasons for a distinct service. — While it was felt also that the number of youth growing up in the community — the prospective increase of the foreign population — & the increasing trade of the Pacific — demanded that something more permanent and self sustained in its character than a chaplaincy supported chiefly from abroad should be established. Accordingly on the return of Mr. Damon in the Spring of 1852, Mr. Taylor, the former Seamens Chaplain of Lahaina, who had supplied Mr. Damon's pulpit in his absence, was invited to act as pastor till such time as he could obtain a dismission from the Seamens Friend Society. He accordingly did so until April of 1853, when he was regularly installed. His salary was fixed at $2000.00 per annum, & he continued to officiate with much satisfaction to the church till May 1854, when threatened consumption obliged him to relinquish his post and ask for a dismissal.

The regular Sabbath services of the church have been two, one in the forenoon & one in the evening, held in the new Court house, a very commodious building. The Church members have also held prayer meetings regularly on Sabbath afternoon and on Wednesday evening of each week, in their session room. The following statements will show something of the composition of the Church. The whole no. of persons united up to June 1854 was 83. Of these 5 have received letters of dismission to other Churches in Australia or the U. S. & 2 have died. Of the remaining 78 16 are expatriations. 7 males

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and 9 females, one having died and one left for the States. Of the children of Missionaries & ex-missionaries there are 31 — 15 — male — 16 female. Most of these united upon profession. Of the remaining 31 from the foreign residents without the Mission — most are adults. 22 are Males — 25 had previously been members of other Churches either in Australia, Great Britain or the U. S. The remainder united upon profession. Four or five are understood to be Methodists. Two or three were of the English Church, and the remainder either congregationalists or Presbyterians.

Of the general features of Honolulu life it is difficult to say anything briefly that may be serviceable. The population presents rather a singular mixture of natives & foreigners of different nations. The better part of the foreign society is made up of the Physicians, lawyers, merchants, govt & foreign officials with the Mission & ex-mission families. The number is not very great but the society is good. There is perhaps more than the usual proportion of Smile traders — but of the lower class of Whites — liquor dealers &c — there are fewer than is usual in seaport towns so situated. There are one or two excellent schools for the children of foreigners — and the town with occasional exceptions during the free shipping season is quiet & orderly; on the Sabbath remarkably so.

The expenses of living are usually estimated at 100. or more per cent above those in the Atlantic States, but they are much less than in California. Board in good families is from $7. — to $10. — pr. week — without room. A house for a family cannot be rented for less than $500. — per annum. Washing $1. pr. dozen — & many other things in proportion. The price of clothing fluctuates

with the amount of stock in the market, being sometimes little higher than in the ~~Eastern States~~.

Communication with the coast depending on sail vessels, is somewhat irregular — but the usual time occupied in the passage is from 12 to 20 days. The New York mails are received in from six weeks to two months. The last mail brought letters in two months from Germany. Books, when not procurable at the book store here have to be ordered, coming usually by way of the Cape. The Clipper passages round the Horn are from 100 to 125 days