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# THE SECOND INTERREGNUM.

A COMPLETE RESUME OF EVENTS FROM THE DEATH TO THE BURIAL  
OF HIS LATE MAJESTY LUNALILO.

THOS. G. TREBUM  
Publisher.

Honolulu, H. I., March 3d, 1874.

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The death of LUNALILO occurred on the evening of February 3d, 1874. This was an event that, while it had for weeks been almost daily expected to occur, had not been provided for by the appointment of a Successor to the Throne. Two candidates for the Crown at once placed themselves in the field—Prince David Kalakaua, and the Queen Dowager Einma, Relict of Kamehameha IV. The Legislature, elected Feb. 2d, was summoned in Extra Session to elect a King on the 12th.

The object of this paper is to give a consecutive account (derived from the publications of the day) of the events that occurred during the interregnum of nine days that followed the death of the King and up to his burial, including an account of the riot and all the "campaign documents" issued from the press,—many of the latter which appeared in the native language only, having been translated expressly for this issue—the whole being issued in a compact form for preservation as matter of history, and for convenience in mailing abroad.

From *Nuhou Hawaii Extra*,  
Feb. 11th, 1874.

## PRINCE KALAKAUA.

This High Chief who is recognized by the Hawaiian People as the Heir to the Throne of this Kingdom, is in the early prime of life, being born Nov. 16th, 1836. He is by birth a Honoluluian, having been born at the foot of Punchbowl Hill. His father was the High Chief Kahamokalaninui (Kapaakea) and his mother the High Chiefess Keohokalole. When our Prince was a little child, he along with his elder brother Kaliokalani, and the two Princes Liholiho and Lot Kamehameha, afterwards Kamehameha IV. and V., were the only four special privileged children of the highest Hawaiian chief blood who were permitted to sit on the knees of the celebrated Chiefess Hoapiliwahine, a favorite wife of Kamehameha the Conqueror.

### EDUCATION.

The Young Chief Kalakaua received an excellent education at the Royal School in company with Liholiho, Lot Kamehameha, Lunaliho and other young Chiefs and Chiefesses; and in his conversation and deportment, all who meet him readily recognize the culture of a gentleman. In addition to scholastic education and accomplishment the Prince has super-added by his own assiduous study, whilst engaged in the fulfillment of various public duties, an extensive knowledge of international law and other acquirements all calculated to qualify him to exercise the Sovereign function in behalf of his native country.

### Travel.

The mind of this Hawaiian Chief has had an opportunity to be expanded and liberalized by travel, as he in company with



Prince Lot Kamehameha (afterwards Kamehameha V.) Prince Lunaliho, the Chief Haalelea and Major Spalding paid a visit to California during the year 1860. His reminiscences of travel, and his knowledge of the people and manners abroad, exhibit an aptitude for very close observation.

William, and two daughters, Hon. Mrs. Governor Dominis, and Hon. Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn. The two eldest children, David and Lydia, received their education at the Royal School, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and were there at the same time that the late sovereigns Kamehameha

### His Marriage.

On the 19th of December, 1863, Prince Kalakaua was united in marriage to the beautiful and amiable young Chiefess Kapiolani, daughter of the Hawaiian Chief Keawe, and his wife Kalaninui-ia-O-ao. This lady was named for the celebrated Chiefess Kapiolani, mentioned by Jarvis in his Hawaiian History as the first one who broke the idolatrous taboos. The wife of our Chosen Chief is a Lady in the best prime of womanhood. She is one of the finest types of pure Hawaiian features, and is a Chiefess of most agreeable countenance and presence, and we hope to see her fill a place for which she is well suited by personal appearance and amiable character as

*Queen of the Hawaiian Is.*  
There are other ladies who are entitled by birth to claim pretensions to this distinguished position as candidates for the Throne, who are the accomplished and illustrious High Chiefess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and the High Chiefess Ruth Keelikolani, both of whom have waived all their pretensions in behalf of the subject of our sketch.

### King Kalakaua.

Prince David Kalakaua, who was chosen on the 12th inst., almost unanimously by the Legislative Assembly to be King, was born in this city on the 16th of November, 1836, and is therefore in his thirty-eighth year. He is the eldest son of the late Kapaahea and Keohokalole, who were connected with various branches of the high chiefs, descended from the ancient sovereigns. They left two sons, David and

IV., Kamehameha V. and Lunalilo attended. Prince David and his brother and sisters enjoyed every advantage which the best schools in this city could afford for obtaining a good education; and how well they improved these advantages, those who knew them best, can attest. They are all as conversant with the English as with their own tongue.

During the past few years Prince David has held a position as clerk in the Interior Department, and has also been secretary of the Privy Council under both of the last Kings. He has, therefore, had an opportunity to observe and become familiar with the workings of government, as he has with all connected with it. Whatever may have been his former political sentiments, as expressed in Legislative debates, the events of the last two years and particularly of the past few weeks, will serve to show him, as it must every one else, the necessity of adopting a liberal and conservative, yet firm policy, which will tend to unite as much as possible all conflicting interests in the kingdom. Never before has a ruler in Hawaii needed so greatly the aid of prudent and wise councilors in his administration, possessing the respect and confidence of the whole people, with the loyal support of his native and foreign subjects. On the sagacity of his choice much of the success of his reign will depend, in inspiring confidence at home and abroad, and in removing whatever causes may tend to create weakness in the administration of the government, or want of harmony among the various classes composing our small population. A misstep now may launch our frail ship of state on a sea of turmoil, while prudence and caution just at this time may secure the independence of Hawaii for many years to come.

King Kalakaua was married some years since to Kapiolani, widow of B. Namakeha, who was brother of Naea the father of Queen Emma. She is also niece of Keliiahonui, one of the chiefs of Kauai, and was named after Kapiolani, the famous chiefess of Hawaii who broke the Pele Kapu as described by Bingham, p. 255, and who was one of the earliest converts to Christianity. The lady who has thus become elevated to the position of Queen is not only connected with high rank but is in private life, a most estimable woman, who has been, for several years, an unostentatious and exemplary member of St. Andrew's Church of this city. In his marriage relations, the example of our new Sovereign will commend itself to all who deplore the growing tendency of Hawaiians to set them aside, and will doubtless have a good effect on the people of this Kingdom.—*Gazette, Feb. 18.*

### The Inauguration.

It had been the purpose of His Majesty, after his election, to have the inauguration ceremony performed, as has been the custom, in the Stone Church, and in the most public manner possible. But owing to the unexpected disturbances which took place on the election day, and the strong advice of his counsellors, that the oath of office should be taken as soon as possible, so as to remove all causes that prevented the restoration of quiet, He waived his wishes and appointed 11½ A. M., of Friday, as the hour.

Kinau Hale, where the ceremony was performed, is near by the Palace, and the most convenient place obtainable. At the above hour, the Cabinet and other officers of the late King, the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives, the officers of the three war ships in port, the Nobles and Representatives, together with native and foreign citizens, to the number of two or three hundred, assembled there. A few minutes before 12 M., the King appeared on

the verandah, and addressed the audience as follows:

**NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:**—You have been called to assemble at this time with the representatives of foreign governments to witness My assuming the sacred trust of the Constitution. I am sorry that, on account of the present disturbance, I cannot, as I had designed, give My people a new Constitution, as a blessing to them, and to establish the independence of Our Kingdom, and the Throne of Hawaii; but this is a time of commotion, and My one great object is to strengthen the foundation of My power as Guardian of the people. I am conscious that it is a high responsibility, and one that demands great caution in the possessor, but at this time, as the disturbance is not over, and as I see the consequences of the riot upon the Representatives in My presence, I ask that you will aid Me in assuming this sacred trust.

His Honor Judge Hartwell, Vice-Chancellor of the Kingdom, then administered in Hawaiian and English the following oath, His Majesty repeating it, sentence by sentence, after Justice Hartwell, and both resting their hands on the Holy Bible, held by H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku:

"I, KALAKAUA, solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith."

Rev. H. H. Parker was then called on by His Majesty to invoke the divine blessing, and offered a fervent prayer very appropriate to the occasion.

The audience then gave three cheers for their Sovereign, which the crowd in the streets took up and repeated, while the guns on Punchbowl battery boomed for the first royal salute to King Kalakaua and his royal standard, which was responded to by H. B. M.'s ship *Tenedos* and the U. S. ship *Tuscarora* in the harbor.

The diplomatic and consular representatives and other officers, as well as the people present approached and congratulated His Majesty, after which the audience dispersed.—*Gazette, Feb. 18.*

[From the Nuhou Hawaii, Feb. 17th.]

### The Accession of King Kalakaua to the Throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

On Thursday, the 12th of February, 1874, the Nobles and Representatives of this Kingdom being convened in Legislative Assembly, elected the Prince Kalakaua to be King of the Hawaiian Islands. The electoral college was composed of forty-five votes, and the King elect received thirty-nine,—six being cast for the opposing candidate, Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma Kaleleonalani. This overwhelming majority fully indicates the popularity of His Majesty among the Hawaiian people; and this fact is more especially shown by the vote of Representatives of the people, 28 in number, who, as it is well understood, voted with only one exception for His Majesty.

#### Recognition by Foreign Representatives.

On the day following the election of the King, the Representatives of the leading treaty powers, the United States, Great Britain and France, recognized the legal accession of His Majesty to the Throne; and the Royal Standard at Iolani Palace was saluted by salvos from the British and American batteries in port, and from the guns on Punchbowl.

#### The Installation.

Of His Majesty took place on the same day at the Kalama Mansion, adjoining Iolani Palace. The oath to support the Constitution of the Kingdom was administered by Judge Hartwell, in the presence of all the Foreign Representatives, prominent members of the Government, and of many influential citizens. This was immediately followed by

#### The Proclamation.

Of His Majesty's accession, which was read by the Governor of Oahu in English, and by one of his aides in Hawaiian, at the Court House and other points in the city. The announcement of the full establishment of King Kalakaua upon the Throne, was received with general satisfaction by all the respectable and influential people of Honolulu with hardly an exception. All the well to do and industrious natives, as well as the

wealthy and influential foreigners, seemed to rejoice in the accession of the King.

On Saturday, the 14th instant,

#### The Prorogation

Of the Legislative Assembly took place. His Majesty, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, arrived in the Legislative Hall at noon. His Majesty's personal appearance and firm and self possessed bearing impressed all observers with the feeling that he was worthy of his position. The array of Government officials, of foreign representatives, and of naval officers in resplendent uniforms, was very imposing,—perhaps our domestic portion a little too much so, considering the smallness and the present condition of our little state, and also in view of the bruised and bandaged Representatives of the people there assembled, who might not have suffered as they did on a preceding day, had we only had a little *real* force, instead of all this parade. His Majesty read his speech to the Assembly in a firm, clear voice; and as he passed out of the hall three cheers for His Majesty were proposed, which were responded to with a will. Rousing cheers also greeted His Majesty on leaving the building, and it was evident that those who opposed the election of the King were but a small and worthless faction of this city and vicinity. This became all the more apparent on the occasion of a

#### Torch-Light Procession

On Saturday night last, to celebrate His Majesty's accession. It was one of the finest night parades we have seen in this town. Berger with his fine Band made the calm, night air sweet and joyous with exhilarating music, and the long line of fire, undulating along the avenues of the town, made deeper and richer the surrounding darkness. Lanterns were swung out, the loyal hotel lit up its tower, and with peace and quiet in every nook and corner, contrary to the timid supposition of some and the wish of others, the city everywhere accepted gladly the welcome fact that

#### Kalakaua was King!

#### The Proclamations.

Immediately after the inauguration of His Majesty, at Kinau Hale, His Ex. Governor Dominis, accompanied by Major Boyd, Col. Judd and Col. Allen, and escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry, proclaimed Kalakaua as King of the Hawaiian Islands. This proclamation was read at the Court House, and at different points of the city.

"In the name of the Constitution, I proclaim Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands. It is the pleasure of His Majesty that His late Majesty's Ministers of State discharge their several duties until further advised. It is the sincere desire of His Majesty that his people maintain peace.

"GOD SAVE THE KING!"

On Monday another proclamation, announcing the selection of His Royal Highness, Prince Leleiohoku to be the heir apparent and successor to the Throne was read by the Governor at the various points where that of Friday was proclaimed. Both these documents, as well as one from the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, and one from His Majesty fixing the rank of his successor, will be found in their appropriate column.—*Gazette, Feb. 18.*

#### Proclamation.

To all to whom these presents shall come; Greeting: Know YE That the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands has, on the 12th Day of February, A. D. 1874, elected His ROYAL HIGHNESS DAVID KALAKAUA, KING of the Hawaiian Islands.

By order of the Legislative Assembly,  
R. H. STANLEY,  
Secretary of the Legislative Assembly,  
Honolulu, Feb. 12th, 1874.

[From the P. C. Advertiser, Jan. 31.]

In the presence of an impending public emergency, it becomes necessary not only to cogitate within ourselves as to the proper plans to pursue in the near future, but it is the part of wisdom to take such preliminary steps in advance as may indicate the course marked out. Public exigencies by their gravity override what might under other circumstances be rightly deemed considerations of delicacy or nice perceptions of propriety.

We deem the situation of the country today to be one of such emergency that, in the absence of any regularly appointed and proclaimed successor to the Throne, the well understood will of the people in this important regard, should be clearly and emphatically made known through the public press. The first choice of the Hawaiian people for a successor to His present Majesty (whom God preserve) is unquestionably the High Chief David Kalakaua. His claims are in every respect paramount to those of any other personage that can be named. Any attempt to thwart the well-known will of the people in this matter, is to be profoundly deprecated, for the sake of the peace and future prosperity of the country.

#### Kalakaua is King.

We who were the first to place his name before the nation as a candidate for the Throne, seize also the first opportunity to proclaim him, through the winged messengers of the public press, as King of the Hawaiian Islands, and to prognosticate for him a long, a useful and a happy reign.

We have as yet no intimation of who will constitute the immediate Constitutional advisers of the King—he has intimated his intention to retain those now in office for the present—but we deem it only proper to say at this time, that the experience of the past, the exigencies of the present and the necessities of the future, all indicate that he should have a Cabinet which shall possess in the qualifications of its members not only respectability and private worth, but above all and more urgently needed than all else, the qualities of strength and executive ability.

—Advertiser, Feb. 14, 1874.

[From P. C. Advertiser Extra, Feb. 4th.]

#### DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

It becomes our sorrowful duty to announce the death of His Majesty Lunalilo, the King of these Hawaiian Islands. His Majesty expired at his town residence of Haimoeipo, adjoining Iolani Palace, at precisely ten minutes before nine o'clock last evening.

There were present in the bed-chamber the attending Physicians, the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, His Highness C. Kanaina, the King's Father; Her Ex. R. Keelikolani, His Ex. Robert Stirling, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mrs. Naee.

The announcement of the death of the King, though it will be received by the nation with sentiments of profound sorrow, was not unexpected. Ever since his arrival from Hawaii on the 18th ultimo, His Majesty had been gradually sinking under the ravages of a pulmonary disease. All that the highest medical skill could do was in vain.

The late King was born on the 31st of January, 1835, and had consequently entered his fortieth year four days ago. He ascended the Throne January 8th, 1873.

The body of His late Majesty will lie in state in Iolani Palace to-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Thus, for the second time, within a period of fourteen months, is the Throne left without an occupant, for His late Majesty, like

his predecessor Kamehameha V., failed to nominate or proclaim a successor.

Under the Constitution, the duty devolves upon the Cabinet of the late King, immediately to call a "meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as successor to the Throne."

There is no question, and there can be none, as to the high chief who will be called to the Throne by the will of the nation expressed through the votes of its Legislators. Peaceably, Constitutionally, and by almost unanimous consent,

#### KALAKAUA

Will be the next King of the Hawaiian Islands.

[From the Hawaiian Gazette, Feb. 4.]

#### The Popular Wish.

There are times when it devolves on the Press to act promptly, and, as the herald of the People, to utter no uncertain sounds. Such is the present crisis. The days of the young and noble King Lunalilo are numbered, and he sleeps with the Kings of Hawaii. As he named no successor, the Throne has again become vacant, and Hawaii is once more in a state of interregnum, awaiting the accession of its Constitutional ruler. Worthy Nobles survive the departed King, and the Constitution provides that from their number one must be chosen by the Legislative Assembly, as successor to the Throne. Among them all, there is no one to whom the people look with more unanimity than to Col. David Kalakaua, who promises to be a just King, a kind Father and faithful Protector of the People. Excepting a younger brother of his, he is the only male Alii living, qualified for the office, or likely to fulfill the expectations of the people.

Therefore, while entertaining the highest regard for each of the surviving Nobles, we heartily respond to what is unquestionably the unanimous wish of the people, and nominate Prince David Kalakaua for the exalted position of King of the Hawaiian Islands, and recommend the Legislative Assembly to choose him as the successor of Lunalilo. We also appeal to the Nobles to act on this occasion as worthy descendants of the Hawaiian Aliis, and to waive in his favor, and for the sake of harmony, whatever claims they may have. Only one can be chosen, and all things considered, is it not the wiser course to avoid, if possible, an excited contest, and choose him for King who now is so prominent? And we counsel the People, from Niihau to Kau, to maintain peace and quiet, and show to the world, as they have done before, that Hawaiians are capable of self-government, whenever a new Sovereign must be chosen. Therefore let all unite on Prince David as successor to the vacant Throne of Hawaii. Let us forget all differences, and consider only on what may tend to promote the peace and welfare of our fatherland HAWAII NEL.

[From the Nuhou Hawaii, Feb. 4.]

#### "Le roi est Mort, Vive le Roi."

"The King is dead, Long live the King," was the outcry of the French Herald at the death of a Sovereign, and is the sentiment of all monarchies. The Sovereign authority must never die, and the royal standard must never be hauled down, because any political organization without a recognized head must speedily resolve itself into a mob; and if distinct legal provision has not established a Chief Executive, the patriotic and loyal sentiment of a Free People readily indicate a Choice, who becomes at once virtually the Leader of a Nation. The Hawaiian People have just lost a leader, and at the same time immediately recognize a

Successor. If hope has been dying with Lunalilo, it has sprung up anew with Kalakaua. The eternal principle asserts itself this day, and despairing Hawaiians once more look up for political hope in a Chief. Once more they rally to a royal standard bearer; once more they stand ready to shout for a true Prince; once more they rush to the field to follow a general with a still abiding hope, that the battle of life will not ever go against them, and all the more hopeful because they have chosen one whose name is the "Day of Battle," and in their hearts they say now, and with voices are ready to cry,

*Long live King Kalakaua.*

[From the P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 7.]

The mass-meeting held at Kawaiahao Church on Wednesday last, an account of which appears in another column, was one of those harmonious, well ordered public assemblages which cause surprise and commendation among visitors coming from abroad. It does indeed strike a strange, fresh from the old civilized centres of Europe or America, as something remarkable that Hawaiians, but yesterday associated in their minds with nursery tales of South-sea barbarities and Captain Cook, should be able to conduct a public meeting at which are considered topics of such serious import as a vacant Throne, and the near prospect of an election of a King, in such a calm, business-like way as was that of Wednesday last. It is true, there was but one candidate named for the Throne, and all in the great audience were so evidently his partisans that there was neither room nor occasion for dispute. There was, indeed, one or two voices raised in favor of extra-constitutional action, but the rash and thoughtless idea met with no encouragement, and the unequivocal declaration by a Representative elect, for and on behalf of Kalakaua that the Prince stood firmly for the Constitution and the Laws, and counseled obedience to those now in authority, had the effect to at once and effectually crush the aspirations of such would-be agitators. The declaration was very timely, and coming from such a source it cannot but prove reassuring to the nation, now for the second time in a little over a year, passing through an important political crisis. Kalakaua could scarcely have given utterance to a sentiment more calculated to awaken the respect and confidence of the conservative and thinking men of the nation, and at the same time to assure his popularity with the people at large, than when he caused the declaration to be made in his name that he will consent to no violation of the Constitution and Laws, even when suggested ostensibly in his own interest.

[Resolutions Passed.]

WHEREAS, His Majesty Lunalilo died on the third of February, 1874, without having nominated or proclaimed a successor to the Throne; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Honolulu, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, in mass-meeting assembled at Kawaiahao, February 4th, 1874, do hereby declare Prince David Kalakaua our choice for the succession to the Throne of these Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Representatives in the coming Legislature to cast their votes for King, for Prince David Kalakaua, and for no one else.

[From the P. C. Advertiser Extra, Feb. 7.]

There can be no doubt by the expression of the immense assembly at Kawaiahao Church on the 4th inst., that the feelings of the people are for the High Chief Kalakaua; and we but echo the opinion of the people and endorse it. We assume that if it had been the wish and intention of the late

King that any particular person should succeed, he would have made the nomination. The question is set at rest by the explicit declarations of the Ministers.

Kalakaua has the strongest claims to the votes and confidence of the People. The Throne of the Kamehamehas is vacant, and a new King is to be chosen,—not of the House of Kamehameha. The High Chief Kalakaua is presented by the people of this city as their choice. He is the eldest male representative of a Princely Hawaiian Family, which is undoubtedly next to the House of Kamehameha, and is entitled to the highest consideration in this country.

God Protect Hawaii! Long Live the High Chief Kalakaua!

### DEATH OF THE KING.

Lunalilo, the people's choice, the liberal minded, amiable and generous-hearted King of Hawaii is no more. After a lingering illness of some four months, during which he was visibly declining from day to day under the ravages of pulmonary disease, the King expired without pain at ten minutes before nine o'clock on the evening of February 3d.

There were present in the bed-chamber the attending Physicians, the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, His Highness C. Kanaina, the King's Father; Her Ex. R. Keelikolani, His Ex. Robert Stirling, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mrs. Naea.

Although the demise of the King had been hourly anticipated for days, its announcement on Wednesday morning was received with profound sorrow by the whole community, while the native subjects of the deceased high chief, following their ancient custom, gave vent to their feelings in loud wailings that, echoing through the still air of early daylight, had a peculiarly mournful effect.

Thus, for the second time, within a period of fourteen months, is the Throne left without an occupant, for His late Majesty, like his predecessor Kamehameha V., failed to nominate or proclaim a successor.

Under the Constitution, the duty devolves upon the Cabinet of the late King, immediately to call a "meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as successor to the Throne." Accordingly, on the death of the King, the members of the Cabinet were immediately called together, when the following Order in Council was drawn up and promulgated:

"His Majesty Lunalilo having deceased at His private residence in Honolulu on Tuesday, February 3d, 1874, at 8:50 P. M., a Cabinet Council was immediately held at Iolani Palace, at which all the members were present, and after considering the provisions of the Constitution of the Kingdom in such case made and provided, it was

"ORDERED, that a meeting of the Legislative Assembly be holden at the Court House, in Honolulu on Thursday, which will be the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon; and of this order all members of the Legislative Assembly will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

"CHAS. R. BISHOP, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior,

"ROBERT STIRLING, Minister of Finance,

"A. FRANCIS JUND, Attorney General.

"Iolani Palace, February 3d, 1874."

The news of the King's death flew over the town like a flash of electricity, and by 10 o'clock many hundreds of people had collected in the grounds of Haimoelipo, the King's private town residence where the body lay. At 1 o'clock, preparations having been completed in the Palace near by, the body was placed on a bier and conveyed thither, to be laid in state on the ensuing day. The crowd of silent and decorous spectators opened to the right and left,

while the solemn procession of government officials and the staff of the late King, with the shrouded bier in the midst, slowly passed along. The moon shone with unclouded brightness, and the deep stillness was broken only by the sound of the measured steps of the procession. It was a scene for the poet or the painter.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, minute guns were fired from the battery on Punchbowl, and also from H. B. M.'s S. *Tenedos* and U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, while the flags were displayed at half-mast from the various government and consular flag-staffs and the shipping in port.

Notice having been given that the remains of the late King would lie in state between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the former hour and throughout the entire prescribed time, the population of the city and its environs poured in a steady stream through the gate of Iolani Palace, into and through the East Room, to gaze for the last time upon the features of their beloved Sovereign. Many, both foreigners and natives, shed tears of genuine grief, (while the dismal wail resounded from the crowd without) as they looked upon the manly form now still and cold in death of him who but a few short months ago was so full of buoyant hope and promise for his country.

"So vanishes our state, so pass our days;  
So life but opens now, and now decays!"

In front of the Palace, on either side of the entrance, were drawn up the Honolulu Rifles, as a guard of honor. Within the audience room, surrounding the bier, were the Cabinet Ministers of the late King, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Privy Council, and the high chiefs. The scene was an impressive one, as, hour after hour, the crowd continued to slowly pass from the hall of the old Palace through the room where four Kings of Hawaii—three Kamehamehas and now Lunalilo—have been successively laid in state.

The late King was of the highest lineage of the native chiefs of these islands. Kaleimamahu and Kaheihemalie were his maternal grandparents. The first was a half-brother of Kamehameha the Great, by the same father, the celebrated chieftain Keoua. Kaheihemalie, his grandmother, was own sister to Kaahumanu, who as Premier, held the principal authority of the Kingdom after the death of Liholiho and during the minority of Kamehameha III. Kekauloahi, the late King's mother, was thus of the highest rank among the hereditary chiefs. Originally one of the queens of Liholiho, (or Kamehameha II.) after his death she was married to Charles Kanaina, a commoner, and from this union was born His late Majesty, Lunalilo. In 1839, she was selected by Kamehameha III. as his Kuhina Nui, or Premier, an officer recognized under the old system of Hawaiian Government as second only in authority to the king, and without whose signature even no act of the king was legal. This important position in the government Kekauloahi continued to hold until her death in 1845, being known as Kaahumanu III., when she was succeeded by the late John Young, uncle to the Dowager Queen Emma.

The late King was educated at the Royal School, established by the American Mission in 1839, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke. Here, in company with the late Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V. and other scions of the chiefs, numbering in all some fifteen, he became well versed in the common branches of an English education. He was always noted as a bright scholar, and early developed a taste for literature and poetry. Of a peculiarly amiable and genial disposition, he was affable and polite to all, and was particularly endeared to his countrymen, by whom he was designated as "*ke ali iokomaikai*,"—

the kind chief—in marked contrast to the stern and sometimes cruel treatment they were accustomed to receive at the hands of their chiefs. That Lunalilo, as a private individual, before his accession, had faults, is well known, which it is as useless to deny as to dwell upon. But

"Be to his faults a little blind  
And to his virtues very kind."

It is also true that he was practically ignored by the two previous administrations, and, as he often complained after arriving at manhood, he was never afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with public affairs, or to prove whether he possessed any adaptation for business. Thus inexperienced, but with noble and liberal instincts and high aspirations for the welfare and improvement of his people, he was suddenly and unexpectedly called to the Throne a little more than one year ago, by the death of Kamehameha V. and the undivided choice of the nation. So brief has been his reign, and under such peculiar circumstances, that it is hardly a fair subject for criticism, and we can only speculate upon what he might have accomplished had not He, who doeth all things well, thus early closed the mortal career of Hawaii's much loved LUNALILO.—*P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 7th.*

### Our Late King.

William Charles Lunalilo, whose death we briefly announced in our last issue, was descended from the highest of the Royal line of Hawaiian Chiefs. His mother was Kekauloahi, known also as Kaahumanu III., Kuhina Nui under Kamehameha III., and was married to Charles Kanaina, from which marriage two sons were born, Davida and William. The former died when quite young. William, soon after his mother's death, when about eight years of age, was placed in the Royal School, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, where he received a liberal English education, and as he possessed naturally a quick mind, he became one of the best scholars in the school. For English classical literature he had great fondness, and his familiarity with the English poets was remarkable. It was this taste that led him to indulge in writing poetry, some of which was well composed. On one occasion, twelve years ago, he called on us in our editorial sanctum and sat down at our table. In the course of the conversation, we suggested that he become a competitor for the prize which had been offered for the best Hawaiian version of "God Save the King." He took a pen and in fifteen or twenty minutes handed us his verses, which we enclosed in an envelop and passed with ten or twelve others to the judges, who awarded it the prize, and this is known now as the Hawaiian National Hymn "God Save the King." We instance this to illustrate the extraordinary mental qualities with which he was endowed.

When Kamehameha V. suddenly died in December, 1872, without appointing a successor, it was apparent to all that the principal reason for the omission was the very reason why Prince William should be the successor, because he outranked all the remaining nobles. Had he been in favor with the King, he would unquestionably have received the appointment. He at once decided to be a candidate for King, and was encouraged by the firm advice of his friends, who saw that his claims could not rightfully be ignored. When advised by some to issue his proclamation, declaring himself King, he answered that he intended to act strictly according to the Constitution, and had perfect confidence in the people. It was at this time that he was urged to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks, and pledged his word and honor to do so, which he kept during the interregnum, until after his election as King, when he was pressed by some who, when the records of the Eternal Throne

are disclosed, may find the charge written there against their names. God and himself only knew how he struggled against this failing. Never was there among the Hawaiians a more genial, loving, confiding spirit than that possessed by Lunalilo. Those who knew him best will testify to his warm friendship.

In politics, his views were democratic,—too much so, perhaps, for a King. He was on the side of the people in every question that came up, and his sympathies were with them. This was really the secret of the popular love for him, which showed itself in the wonderful outburst of popular enthusiasm at the election which took place January 1, 1873, when he received nearly every vote throughout the group. Never was such a scene witnessed in any part of the world, as when the whole Hawaiian people, with scarcely a dissenting voice, called him to be their King. When asked if he would have a carriage provided to take him to and from the Legislative Assembly, he answered, "No, I am one of the people, I will walk as they do." And all remember how he walked from the Legislative Hall to the Palace, after his election, with uncovered head, amid the wildest shouts of an enthusiastic and admiring people. These little incidents show what he was better than anything else.

Of his short reign we shall have little to say. It commenced well, by the selection of men to be his constitutional advisers, who possessed character, and gave his government reputation at home and abroad. His great desire was to do something for the advancement of the nation, and he listened eagerly and cautiously to what advice was given. But before any measure could be matured and carried out the destroying angel came and marked him as his own, and the best human skill proved powerless to save. For six long months he patiently bore the sickness which had attacked him, gradually wasting in flesh and strength, till his spirit fled to its Maker, on the evening of February 3d.

During his last illness he suffered but little pain, as usual with consumptives. Some days before his death, it became evident that he could not live long, but he rallied so frequently that the symptoms were quite deceptive. About half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of the third, he looked up and said to his attendants, in Hawaiian, "I am now dying," then turned his head, closed his eyes, as if going to sleep, and calmly expired. Such was the death of King Lunalilo. There were around his bed, at the time, his father Charles Kanaina, Queen Emma, Mrs Bishop, the Governess of Hawaii, Minister Stirling, Mrs. Naea, and Drs. Trousseau and Oliver his physicians, and several attendants.

The late King left a will, which was made June 7, 1871. It leaves his personal property to his father absolutely; his real estate to his father for life, and failing heirs of his body, after the decease of his father, the real estate is devised to three trustees, to be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are to sell it, and of the avails the sum of \$25,000 is to be expended in building an "Infirmary for poor, aged and infirm people of Hawaiian birth or extraction." A codicil was executed by His Majesty on the 31st of January, 1874, by which he leaves to Queen Emma his Marine Residence at Waikiki, upon his father's decease. It also directs that the excess of the avails of his real estate, over the sum of \$25,000, shall constitute a fund for the support of the benevolent object mentioned in the Will; and further that his remains be entombed in the Kawaiahao Church Yard. The estate may amount to \$100,000.

During the night of his death, the corpse was transferred to the Palace, where it was laid out in State, dressed in the clothes which the deceased King wore on the day he took the oath at Kawaiahao Church.

At ten o'clock Wednesday the Palace gates were opened to the public, and from that hour till quarter past two P. M., a continuous procession passed through the Palace. Not less than eight to ten thousand persons viewed the remains of the King, and it was affecting to hear the piteous wailing of the natives, many of whom spent hours in reciting *kanikaus* in memory of the deceased. After the public had all passed through the Palace, the military companies, including the Rifles, Artillery, Cavalry, with the Band, marched in and took a last look at their Commander-in-chief. There were present on this occasion all of the high officers of the Government and most of the Chiefs and Nobles.

On Wednesday, about midnight, the remains of the King were placed in a lead coffin, dressed as it appeared during the day. His aged father, Kanaina, stood by to witness the proceedings, and when the body was raised from the royal feather robe on which it had rested while in state, he ordered that the body should be wrapped in the robe before being deposited in the coffin, saying, "He is the last of our family, it belongs to him." The natives who stood by turned pale at this command, for it was the large feather robe of Kekauluohi, which descended from her royal ancestors. Only one like it now remains, that which is spread over the throne on the opening of Parliament, and which is valued at over twenty thousand dollars. It is no exaggeration to state that one hundred thousand dollars could not reproduce a feather robe one fathom square, like that wrapped around the body of Lunalilo. There let it lie with him who was the last of a royal family.

"The pride of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour—  
The path of glory leads but to the grave."

—Gazette, Feb. 11.

#### Meeting of the Privy Council.

At a special meeting of the Privy Council of State, convened for the purpose of expressing a feeling of condolence on the occasion of the demise of His late Majesty Lunalilo, February 6th, 1874. Present:—

His Ex. C. R. Bishop, presiding. His Ex. R. Stirling, His Ex. E. O. Hall, His Ex. A. F. Judd, His Highness C. Kanaina, His Ex. Governor of Oahu, His Ex. Governor of Maui, His Ex. Governor of Kauai, S. N. Castle, J. M. Smith, H. A. Kahanu, G. Rhodes, J. M. Kapena, S. P. Kalamā, J. W. Makalena, J. Moanau, C. C. Harris, H. M. Whitney, D. Kalakaua and A. S. Cleg-horn.

Prayer was offered by His Excellency E. O. Hall.

His Ex. C. R. Bishop then addressed the Council as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Privy Council.*—Only a little over a year ago, an informal meeting of the members of the Privy Council was held in this room for the purpose of suitably expressing their regard for the memory of His late Majesty Kamehameha V.

Again, the Hawaiian people mourn the untimely death of their King. Lunalilo has been gathered with his ancestors, without leaving an heir, or an appointed successor to the Throne of Hawaii; and we who were honored with his confidence as members of his Cabinet, have invited you to assemble here for the purpose of unitedly expressing in some degree, our respect for the deceased, and our sympathy with the living.

His Excellency then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

*Resolved*, That the Privy Councilors here assembled, are deeply impressed by this new affliction which has fallen upon the Hawaiian Nation in the death of its chosen and beloved King Lunalilo, who scarce thirteen months ago, came to the Throne, in the prime of manhood, full of hope for a long, happy and prosperous reign.

*Resolved*, That the great popularity of the deceased with all classes of his subjects, and the strong attachment for him manifested by those who were most intimately associated with him, testify of his admirable and noble qualities as a man, and of his kindness as a Ruler.

*Resolved*, That while we humbly bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, and have perfect faith in His wisdom, our hearts are filled with grief by the heavy bereavements so frequently experienced by this nation, and now renewed by the demise of our late Sovereign.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the entire nation, in this great loss; and that we offer our special condolence to our fellow Councilor His Highness Charles Kanaina, the aged father of our late King.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the records of the Privy Council; published in the newspapers of this city, and a copy delivered to His Highness Charles Kanaina.

D. KALAKAUA, Sec'y Privy Council.

#### Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Judiciary Department, held at the Court room of the Court House on Friday, the 6th of February, A. D. 1874, called to order by Mr. J. Montgomery, Mr. Justice Hartwell was chosen Chairman, Mr. W. R. Seal, Secretary.

The following resolutions were then presented by Mr. John Montgomery, the senior member of the Bar:

*WHEREAS*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our beloved Sovereign Lunalilo, while in the prime of manhood and having but commenced a reign which gave promise of being long and useful.

*Resolved*, That while we humbly bow to the will of God, we are deeply impressed with a sense of our great loss and feel that an inscrutable Providence has deprived this nation of a kind Father and a good King.

*Resolved*, That the manner of His election to the throne of Hawaii has shown us that He was strongly entrenched in the hearts of His people; and the Legislative measures proposed by Him towards giving the people a larger share of the work of Government have shown that the people were dear to him.

*Resolved*, That his amiability of character, and his unostentatious career, while occupying the Throne of this Kingdom, deserve grateful remembrance.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with His aged and venerable father H. H. Charles Kanaina on his great loss.

*Resolved*, That we request the Court to order these resolutions to be entered upon the records, and that a copy be transmitted to H. H. Chas. Kanaina and to the press for publication.

On motion of Mr. R. H. Stanley, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Stanley, Montgomery, and Keawehunahala, to present to His Highness Charles Kanaina an engrossed translation of these resolutions.

The Attorney General said that he could hardly find words in which to fitly express his feelings, for in the death of His Majesty Lunalilo, he had lost not only his Sovereign but a personal friend, who had honored him with his confidence which had continued until his death. The reign of the young, the noble Lunalilo was short, short in which to develop any great plans for the public good; but what he had done for the public health, towards the policy of retrenchment and a careful administration of Government deserved that he should be forever embalmed in the grateful recollection of every Hawaiian. His amiability of character, his deference to the opinions of others, and his consideration for their feelings, had endeared him forever to all who knew him personally.

Mr. Justice Widemann then being called to the chair, Mr. Justice Hartwell made the following remarks:

We have met here as members of the Department of the Judiciary to express our sorrow at the King's demise, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and to offer our condolence to the venerable father who survives.

It is hardly one year since we came together here on a similar occasion. The halls of justice are again draped in black, and the nation again mourns the loss of its Chief Executive. Such events remind us that death is no respecter of persons. He knocks at the Palace doors, and the royal inmate obeys his summons as promptly as the humblest subject, and I doubt not, as gladly.

If there is ever a time to flatter, it is not now. William Charles Lunalilo has gone beyond heed of our praise or blame. He has died, as all must die, alone. In the presence of death, naming over earthly titles and rank, adds nothing, but rather detracts from its *lenn* dignity. Probably no one more than the departed monarch would have disliked the thought of untruthful or exaggerated eulogy. It is pleasant, however, to speak of the manly and generous instincts of Lunalilo and of his sincere desire to govern the country on the broad principles of justice, not in his own selfish interest, but for the common good. We all know the high resolves with which he entered upon his duties one year ago. How hard he struggled against human weakness, none but his God can know. But we can all bear witness to the fact that during his reign, he has neither done nor countenanced the slightest infraction of the Constitu-

tional guarantees assumed by him. None can point to an act of his which showed disregard of the rights of his people. I think we all have felt that in his hands Constitutional liberty was safe. This is a good deal to say of any Sovereign. But it is saying the simple truth of Lunailo.

Perhaps as members of this Department, we are the first to appreciate such a quality in the Chief of the Nation, as we should be the first to detect its absence.

During the interregnum, preceding his election, some advised him to seize upon the royal office as his birth-right. It was said to him, that this would meet popular approval. But he rejected the suggestion, and submitted his claims to the Legislative vote, and while showing a hearty desire to approve any needed Constitutional amendment, with the free concurrence of his chosen advisers, he took the oath of office to support the established law of the land. We all remember the impressive occasion of the inauguration. We can all testify to the faithful performance of the trust.

Lunailo seemed to me to be very thoughtful of the feelings of others, and to be generous and confiding, almost to a fault. In this regard, he shared the distinctive characteristics of Hawaiians. He was fond of books, and had long desired to improve himself by foreign travel. To the informal invitation of a distinguished American officer to pay a visit to the United States, he replied, "it has been the dream of my life."

He was averse to useless parade, from the time of his election when he walked with uncovered head from the Court House to his residence, until he gave to his father an expression of his final wishes.

In my own official and personal relations with the late King, he was kind and considerate, evincing a desire to do only what he believed to be for the best interest of the people.

Short as his reign was, the memory of King Lunailo and of his amiable qualities will long be preserved in the hearts of the people.

Mr. L. McCully desired that a formal expression of the heartfelt feeling of approval of this meeting of Mr. Justice Hartwell's address be shown and that the same be printed together with proceedings of this meeting.

Seconded by Mr. J. Montgomery, and carried unanimously.

Mr. S. B. Dole then addressed the meeting, and moved that it be

RESOLVED; That the members of the Bar do wear mourning for 30 days, and that the Court Rooms be draped.

Seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

WALTER R. SEAL, Secretary.

[Written for the P. C. Advertiser.]

### Lunailo.

Lunailo! short lived King,  
How soon for thee, a dirge we sing!  
Scarcely has Earth, which seemed so bright,  
When viewed in thy great fortune's light  
Once round its orbit winged its flight,  
Ere thou, in manhood prime and might  
Art summoned by stern death to yield  
All that which was thy lot to wield—  
Thy throne, thy sceptre and thy life—  
All vanquished in the cruel strife.  
Thy gentle spirit now has fled,  
Thy body cold, lies with the dead,  
And all the hopes once fixed on thee  
Are blighted everlastingly  
How kind thou wert! few indeed know  
Thy ready sympathy with woe!—  
Thy pity for the deep-distressed  
E'en when thou, too, hadst great unrest.  
Thy memory and gentleness  
The widow and the orphan bless,  
They mourn with tender heartfelt grief  
That thou their high and loving chief  
Art gone forever from their sight,  
And pray the Father of all Light,  
To purify from earthly stain  
Thy soul returned to Him again.  
'Twas passing strange, a mournful sight,  
Leaving behind Heaven's noonday light,  
To enter through thy palace gate  
And see thee on thy bed of state.  
Thy noble, manly frame so worn,  
By sickness, though with patience borne,  
That scarcely could thy people trace  
The features of that well-known face.  
Thy sunken cheek and closed eye  
Caused many a loud and bitter cry,  
Many a heart was filled with woe  
Which found not vent in outward show.  
Oh Hawaii! bright and free,  
Who does not love to dwell in thee?  
Who grieves not o'er that vacant throne,  
That gray haired chief now left alone,  
And will not raise a prayer to heaven  
That all thy faults may be forgiven,  
And that its choicest gifts be shed  
Upon thy future ruler's head.

A. M.

### To the Hawaiian Nation.

SALUTATIONS TO YOU:—Whereas His Majesty LUNAILILO departed this life at the hour of nine o'clock last night; and by his death the Throne of Hawaii is left vacant, and the nation is without a head or a guide. In this juncture it is proper that we should seek for a Sovereign and

Leader, and in doing so, follow the course prescribed by Article 22d of the Constitution. My earnest desire is for the perpetuity of the Crown and the permanent independence of the government and people of Hawaii, on the basis of the equity, liberty, prosperity, progress and protection of the whole people.

It will be remembered that at the time of the election of the late lamented Sovereign, I put forward my own claims to the Throne of our beloved country, on Constitutional grounds; and it is upon those grounds only that I now prefer my claims, and call upon you to listen to my call, and request you to instruct your Representatives to consider, and weigh well, and to regard your choice to elect me, the eldest member of a family high in rank in the country.

Therefore, I, *David Ekamaekamaeanaia Naloi-ae-hu Kalakaua*, cheerfully call upon you, and respectfully ask you to grant me your support.

D. KALAKAUA.

Iolani Palace, Feb. 4, 1874.

### Queen Emma's Proclamation.

#### To the Hawaiian People:

WHEREAS, His late lamented Majesty LUNAILILO died on the 3d of February, 1874, without having publicly proclaimed a Successor to the Throne; and whereas,

His late Majesty did before his final sickness declare his wish and intention that the undersigned should be his Successor on the Throne of the Hawaiian Islands, and enjoined upon me not to decline the same under any circumstances; and whereas,

Many of the Hawaiian people have since the death of His Majesty urged me to place myself in nomination at the ensuing session of the Legislature;

Therefore, in view of the foregoing considerations and my duty to the people and to the memory of the late King, I do hereby announce and declare that I am a Candidate for the Throne of these Hawaiian Islands, and I request my beloved people throughout the group, to assemble peacefully and orderly in their districts, and to give formal expression to their views on this important subject, and to instruct their Representatives in the coming session of the Legislature.

God Protect Hawaii!

EMMA KALELEONALANI.

Honolulu, Feb. 5, 1874.

[From the Nuhon Extra, Feb. 6, 1874.]

Some unwise friends have prompted Her Majesty to issue a slovenly literary production, an address to the Hawaiian people which reflects little credit upon Her Majesty's Secretary, and indicates rather imperfect qualifications for the inditing of a state paper.

This illustrious lady is hereby placed before the Hawaiian people as a "Candidate for the vacant Throne,"—presenting as one of the bases of her pretensions the wish of a feeble and invalid King,—of a King who himself came to the Throne in despite of the nomination of a failing King in behalf of a Chiefess. King Lunailo sustained by the will of a free people, was enabled to disregard the wish of a Sovereign, and now He who came to the throne by popular choice is said to have nominated a successor (although there is no proof whatever of this) who cannot be said to represent the popular will.

Thus the pretensions of Her Majesty, as based upon the desire of a moribund chief, ought to have no more weight this day than they have had in days past. And in respect to the pretensions that are based upon popular will, what evidence is there of any such support that will compare for one moment with the multitudinous and enthusiastic acclaim that has already hailed the High Chief Kalakaua as the rightful successor to the Throne!

He is recognized as the eldest male representative of the ruling high chiefs of these

islands, and in the absence of any written law, he would now be hailed as Sovereign in accordance with the unwritten feudal law of the land.

Is the Hawaiian Crown to be the gift of a sick man, who could not well know his own mind, or the gift of a free people to a champion to battle for their independence?

Friends of Queen Emma, keep her good name out of the mire of a political contest. If she has to regret a loss of peace and consideration in consequence, it will be your work.

Let Her Majesty be content to be hailed as a Queen of Benevolence and Mercy, among her people and not as Queen of a small political party. The Hawaiian people will love her as a Benefactress and hate her as a politician.

[From the Hawaii Pono Extra, Feb. 7.]

At a meeting of the Privy Council called yesterday to pass appropriate resolutions on the death of His Majesty King Lunailo,—the Ministry by the Honorable Charles R. Bishop, made the following announcement, which we think it advisable to give to the People immediately.

His Excellency said that though the late King was repeatedly urged in the month of September to nominate a Successor to the Throne, he had nominated no one whatever, and that he never had expressed to himself, in his official capacity or otherwise any intention to nominate any person; and speaking for his colleagues (all of whom were present), he was authorized to say that no nomination had been made to them collectively or to either of them individually,—and further, that although repeated efforts were made to induce him to nominate a Successor subsequent to his return to Honolulu, he never expressed any intention to appoint any one, though the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop frequently told him that he would immediately call the Nobles on the expression of any wish to nominate a Successor.

This seems to us a complete answer to the manifesto signed by Emma Kaleleonalani.

There can be no doubt by the expression of the immense assembly at Kawaiahaeo Church on the 4th inst., that the feelings of the People are for the High Chief Kalakaua; and we but echo the opinion of the People and endorse it. We assume that if it had been the wish and intention of the late King that any particular person should succeed, he would have made the nomination. This question is set at rest by the explicit declaration of the Ministers.

Kalakaua has the strongest claims to the votes and confidence of the People. The Throne of the Kamehamehas is vacant, and a new King is to be chosen,—not of the House of Kamehameha. The High Chief Kalakaua is presented by the people of this city as their choice. He is the eldest male representative of a Princely Hawaiian family, which is undoubtedly next to the House of Kamehameha, and is entitled to the highest consideration in this country.

God Protect Hawaii! Long Live the High Chief Kalakaua!

### To the Public.

A printed circular was issued on Friday morning last, purporting to give an account of certain proceedings in the Privy Council on the previous day, in the course of which a member of His late Majesty's Cabinet had made the announcement that notwithstanding repeated efforts to induce him, the King made no nomination of a Successor, to his Ministers either collectively or individually; whereupon the author of the circular assumes this to be a complete answer to the manifesto issued by Her Majesty Queen Emma.

Under these circumstances the Queen deems it not only proper but necessary to repeat, that on more than one occasion, not only to her but to several others who were in attendance upon him, the late King declared his earnest wish and de

sire that she should succeed him upon the Throne; and that he moreover cautioned and counselled her not to decline said nomination. And Her Majesty farther states that she was informed by the late King that his Ministers had more than once endeavored to influence him in favor of another well-known person as the Successor; that owing to these repeated efforts, and feeling that his Ministers and the Nobles were opposed to his only choice, he was unfortunately debarred from making known his intentions in time and in a suitable form. And moreover, it is proper that Her Majesty should state the fact that previous to the King's death she was interviewed by persons high in authority, who requested that she herself should endeavor to influence the King in favor of another person.

Thus the truth will appear that the King did not publicly make the nomination which he desired,—not because of any want of thought upon the subject, or from an unwillingness to make any nomination whatever,—but because there was an absence of any real confidence or sympathy between himself and his chosen advisers. Had there been the slightest indication that *their* favorite would be accepted, there would have been no difficulty or doubt in interpreting the King's wishes.

From the foregoing statement of facts, which is strictly true, it will appear that whatever may be the result of a contested succession, the Queen can in no wise be held responsible.

Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1874.

### To the Public.

The lineage of Her Majesty Emma Kaleleonalani, a chiefess of the highest blood, is as follows:

Keliimaikai, who was an own brother of Kamehameha I. was the father of Kaonaha who was the mother of Fanny Young Kekelaokalani, and this last was the mother of Emma Kaleleonalani. The Queen is therefore the nearest living connection of Kamehameha I., the conquerer of these Islands, and thus Her rights to the Throne are superior to those of any other person, both legally and by descent.

The Queen is known from one end of the Islands to the other as an eminently kind and benevolent lady. In proof of this we have that noble Institution the Queen's Hospital, established to preserve the life of the nation through the generous labors of Herself and Her Royal Husband.

The Queen is a person of wealth, and possesses extensive lands; the real and personal estate of His late Majesty Lunalilo has been bequeathed to Her in reversion after the death of H. H. Chas. Kanaina. The nation is desirous of seeing the government debt discharged, and the Queen if made our Sovereign would be the person to contribute to that discharge by living on her own private income, and dispensing with any allowance from the Treasury.

The signs of the heavens (na lani) are propitious, and foretell Her becoming the Sovereign and Mother of the nation, for these are her names: Kalanimakulohou, Umihulumakakalani, Kaleleonalani, Lelemaolioli, Lelehaoli, Lelehoala.

*God Save the Queen!*

The unwise friends of Queen Emma have again published a very foolish paper.

They again talk about Her Majesty being the heiress of King Lunalilo. But there is no proof of this; and it will never be accepted as a fact in the history of these islands.

They say she built the Queen's Hospital. But this is not true. It was built with the money of the people—native and foreign. Her Majesty's name is given to it, because it was built during the reign of her husband.

They speak of Queen Emma's benevolence to her servants, and to many children whom she educates, which is true and is true of all chiefs, but it must be remembered that she receives six thousand dollars a year

from the representatives of the people which enables her to perform her good deeds.

It is said that we want to ignore Her Majesty's desire for the Throne, but we do not, as we are now satisfied that she has been planning for a long time to gain the position.

There is something said in the paper we refer to by way of denial that Her Majesty has any intention to marry a foreigner, which we deem as not at all proper for our consideration, and it is most lamentable to observe any such discussion in a paper put forth in behalf of Her Majesty.

There is reference made to an alledged scurrilous statement in respect to petticoat government which is responded to by saying, that the above garment is better than a pair of pants, with boots inside for the purpose of kicking the people about. What silly partizan of the Queen can have concocted such stuff, and who has printed such precious rigmarole?

This paper furthermore accuses the Ministers of undue interference in respect to a choice of Sovereign; but there is not the slightest evidence adduced in proof of this statement except it might be said that they have stated as truthful men, who knew the late King's mind, that there is no proof whatever within their knowledge, that Lunalilo chose Queen Emma to be his successor.

It will be incomprehensible to sensible men, that the friends of Queen Emma should use such arguments and issue such documents. We would be inclined to suppose it was the work of some silly native partizan, were we not assured that it is issued from the press of Iolani College, which is under the control of Bishop Willis. Can it be possible that he is lending his countenance to political partizanship, and to *such* partizanship? Is his religious mission to be converted into a political propagandism, in order to gain a governmental control, and an ecclesiastical supremacy? Such partizanship whether active or sympathetic must be disastrous to the cause of true religion and whatever the political result will engender an antagonism in these islands most injurious to the cause of Christianity.—*Nuhou Extra, Feb. 10.*

### King or Queen?

Since our last issue, a second candidate for the throne has been announced in the person of Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., whose manifesto, published in another column of to-day's paper, has had the effect which might naturally be expected, of creating a zealous party, inspired with loyal sympathy for her, and of adding additional excitement to the coming election. For her personal charms and for her many worthy deeds and charities, we in common with all our fellow citizens entertain the highest admiration. Hawaiians mention her name only with affectionate reverence at home; while abroad the fame of her tour through America and Europe is still fresh. Many in foreign lands know the name and admire the virtues of Queen Emma of Hawaii. Here is a wide-world fame, which no new royal honors can add to; and her name will always be one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of Hawaii. But while admiring her for her personal good qualities, in common with all who know her, we cannot consent to be a party to bring her into political strife, or endorse her nomination as a candidate to the throne, so long as there remains a Prince of at least equal rank qualified for the position, and for whom the people are so unanimous. That she would have been the first choice of the late King, had he made a nomination, there can be little doubt; but his failure to publicly nominate her as his successor, leaves her without paramount claims to the throne.

In the absence of a constitutional appointment of a successor, and assuming that neither of the candidates possesses any pre-emptive claims by birth over the other, there are several reasons why the Prince should be preferred:

1—He has been nominated unanimously by mass-meetings, not only in this city, but in various districts on this and the other islands of the group, clearly indicating the popular preference for Sovereign.

2—His election will result in providing a Prince to succeed him, even should he leave no children, and thus prevent the recurrence of these dangerous interregnums, which are so demoralizing to the people, and which ought to be guarded against.

3—A King will be more acceptable and undoubtedly be able to give more satisfaction to his people in the administration of the Government than a Queen could possibly give.

For these reasons, and for others which might be given, we doubt not that the Legislative Assembly, which convenes tomorrow, will decide that Prince Kalakaua is the people's choice, and as such should be the successor on the throne. We know and confidently assert that, in the event of his election, he will call around him as advisers the most experienced men to be found in the land; that he will maintain the Constitution and execute the laws of the Kingdom, and that he will seek to uphold the high character for impartial justice, and political and religious liberty which the Hawaiian nation now enjoys. And we assure all that, in conducting his Government, he will be guided by his councilors, in his endeavors to maintain the liberal principles which have been developed during the past thirty years. In short, that he will aim to establish liberty, equality and fraternity among all classes of his subjects, and seek the prosperity of the Kingdom.—*Gazette, February 11.*

### To the Hawaiian Nation.

I, Emma Kaleleonalani, the daughter of Kekelaokalani, the daughter of Kaonaha, the daughter of Keliimaikai, the own brother of Kamehameha I.:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life His lamented Majesty Lunalilo, whereby the line of the Kamehamehas has become extinct, leaving myself the proper heir to the Government; and whereas—

1. I am the true heir to the Throne, by appointment of His late Majesty Lunalilo, as is personally known to the Chief C. Kanaina, the late King's father; to the King's Chamberlain, and to the Hon. S. K. Kaai, the Representative for North Kona, Hawaii. Listen, all ye people, to the voice of your beloved King!

2. If I am chosen as your Sovereign, I will proceed to carry out the policy of our King Lunalilo, in restoring the desirable portions of the Constitution of Kamehameha III., and abolishing the objectionable features of that of Kamehameha V., and on this foundation secure the perpetuity of Hawaiian independence.

3. I will sanction the reduction of my own annual allowance, and also the reduction of the salaries of Government officers, with a view to the paying off of the national indebtedness.

4. It will be my earnest desire to appoint principally native Hawaiians to many of the Government positions. And my request to you my people is, that you strive for knowledge, and live orderly and correct lives.

5. I earnestly desire that my people should labor with me for the preservation, the increase, and the health of the nation.

6. I sincerely declare that I have no desire to allow my religious opinions to influence my governmental policy. I wish that the religious sect to which I belong may be on the same footing with others in the Kingdom.

My beloved people, from Hawaii to Niihau!

Listen to the voice of your Parent; have confidence in me, O my children! Give instructions to your Representatives, that they may with one accord give their support to the Right.

And may the only true God give thee increase, O Hawaii.

**NOBLES:**

Be not suspicious of this my voice. I have been a mother to the people for these fourteen years. Give me your countenance in thus presenting myself before you. I am the only proper one to take the Crown of Hawaii nei.

Nobles and Representatives: With you is the election; it is with the King of Kings to create Royalty.

The prayer of my heart is  
*God Save Hawaii Nei!*

**Mass Meeting at Kawaiahao.**

In response to a published call, some thousands of the residents of Honolulu, both natives and foreigners, assembled at Kawaiahao Church at 3 P. M. on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. The body of the Church and the galleries as well, were crowded with a decorous and expectant audience. The Hon. J. M. Kapena was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. Naone chosen Vice-President, and Mr. J. Smith, Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Judge Kapena briefly stated the main object of the meeting to be to obtain an expression of the sympathy and condolence of the people with His Highness Chas. Kanaina, the father of His late Majesty, on the sad bereavement which has fallen upon him, and upon the nation at large. On motion a Committee of five was chosen by the Chair to draft resolutions in accordance with this object, as follows: Messrs. R. H. Stanley, W. L. Moehonua, Rev. G. W. Pilipo, Hon. C. C. Harris and J. U. Kawainui. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, *nem. con*:

*Resolved*, That we the people of Honolulu, in common with this whole nation, are in sorrow and affliction through the dispensation of Providence in removing from us His Majesty LUNALILLO the King, who died at 50 minutes past 8 o'clock on the evening of February 3d instant; therefore:

*Resolved*, That we the people of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, do hereby respectfully tender our most sincere condolence to His Highness Charles Kanaina, father of His late Majesty, on the death of our beloved King, and that we sorrow and grieve with him.

*Resolved*, That this Committee be instructed to deliver a copy of these resolutions to His Highness, and furnish the same to the newspapers of this city for publication, (Signed by the members of the Committee.)

Mr. A. Kalauli offered two resolutions, nominating the high Chief David Kalakaua for successor to the Throne, and instructing the Representatives of this district in the Legislature to vote for him. While these resolutions were under consideration, Major W. L. Moehonua spoke as follows:

"I am authorized to say on behalf of the Chief (Kalakaua) that he desires whatever is done shall be strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws.

"Our Chief stands upon this platform of the Constitution and the laws; and he trusts the nation will pay all proper respect to those who are now in authority. I hope that the approval of the people will be unanimous when the Legislature shall have met and made known its decision in the matter."

After the resolutions had been fully debated, they were put to vote, separately, and carried by acclamation, as follows:

WHEREAS, His Majesty LUNALILLO died on the 3d of February 1874, without having nominated or proclaimed a successor to the Throne; therefore:

*Resolved*, That we, the people of Honolulu, district of Kona, Island of Oahu, in mass-meeting assembled at Kawaiahao, February 4, 1874, do hereby declare Prince DAVID KALAKAUA our choice for the succession to the Throne of these Hawaiian Islands.

*Resolved* That we hereby instruct our Representatives in the coming Legislature to cast their votes for King, for Prince DAVID KALAKAUA, and for no one else.

There being no further business before the meeting it was therefore adjourned.

W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

—Advertiser, Feb. 7.

**Col. Kalakaua's Proclamation.**

TO THE PEOPLE:—The President of the public meeting held at Kawaiahao on Wednesday, the 4th of February, 1874, has communicated to me the unanimous sentiment of that meeting as expressed in the Resolutions adopted, in which you have declared your wish that I should be chosen as King of our beloved country at the session of the Legislative Assembly called to meet on the 12th of this present month.

I sincerely thank you citizens, (na makaainana) for the expression of your confidence in naming me as the Successor to the Throne; and, knowing myself to be in sympathy with you, I shall study to carry out your wishes.

His late Majesty died without nominating or proclaiming a Successor to the Throne, and it therefore devolves upon the Legislative Assembly, under the Constitution, to elect a Sovereign.

I accept your nomination of myself to this high and responsible position of Guardian of the Government, with the earnest hope that that Government may be conducted wisely, and so as to secure and perpetuate our national independence and the preservation and prosperity of our race.

*God Preserve Hawaii!*

KALAKAUA.

Honolulu, Feb. 6, 1874.

**Another Mass Meeting.**

The people to the number of about two thousand, assembled at the residence of Queen Emma on Monday forenoon last. Mr. W. S. Pahukula called the audience to order, and read a printed paper, which approved the manifesto issued by Queen Emma on Thursday last.

Her Majesty then came forward, and at her request Mr. Pahukula read a letter from His Highness Charles Kanaina and the King's Chamberlain, stating that the late King had, while at Kailua, expressed his intention to name Queen Emma as his successor, but being unable to obtain the approval of his Cabinet, who were not there, he returned to Honolulu with the intention to name her here, but died without carrying it out.

After the reading of this letter, the Queen addressed the audience as follows: "I am much gratified with the unanimity which you have shown in supporting my claim to the vacant Throne. Love to you all."

Mr. Pahukula then stepped forward and said Her Majesty would make some more remarks. The audience cheered heartily and shouted, "Let us vote for her, to be our Queen."

The Queen then came forward the second time and said: "If your wish shall be carried out by the Legislature on the day of election, and I am chosen to be your Queen, I will select natives to fill the offices, with the exception of those which natives cannot fill. In those offices I will place foreigners."

It was proposed that an election should be held, which after some discussion, was fixed for Tuesday, when those who choose to vote for the Queen can do so.

Speeches were made by several speakers, after which Rev. G. W. Pilipo gave the audience some advice and closed with prayer. —Advertiser, Feb. 7.

[From the Hawaiian Gazette, Feb. 11th.]

**To the Hawaiian Gazette:**

It is evidently the purpose in certain quarters to draw the members of His late Majesty's Cabinet into a discussion, and to make it appear as though they had assumed a partisan attitude regarding the succession to the Throne. Such action is unwarranted by facts. You will oblige my colleagues and myself by publishing the following record of the verbal statement made by me in the Privy Council on the 6th inst., which was not, when made, intended to be made public; nor was it intended to be an

answer to anything that had been published.

"His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

"It is quite probable that various reports regarding the appointment of a successor by the late King will be spread abroad. I think it quite proper that you, gentlemen, who occupy a responsible position, should know just what was done about that important matter by the members of His Majesty's Cabinet. In September last, on more than one occasion, I urged upon His Majesty the great importance and desirableness of appointing his successor. My colleagues also advised strongly the same way. Again, after his late return from Kailua, the Minister of the Interior and myself, the Attorney General also being present, advised him with every argument that we could command, and appealed to him to make an appointment. I stated to him repeatedly, that whenever he desired to name his successor, it would be the duty of his Ministers to summon the Nobles without delay; and that I would make it my special business to attend to it. I now say for myself, and am also authorized to say on behalf of my colleagues, that His Majesty never said to me, or to either of them, that he was ready to make an appointment and wished to have the Nobles summoned; nor did he ever name to me or to either of them, any person whom he wished to appoint. His right to make an appointment and the method were clearly explained to him, and perfectly understood by him; and he knew that when he was ready to make an appointment, the Nobles would be called and the name submitted to them."

Several of the Councillors having stated that it seemed to them desirable that this statement on the part of the Ministers should be publicly known, Mr. Bishop added:

"I have no objection, and my colleagues seem to have none, that what I have said to you should be repeated publicly. The members of the Cabinet are perfectly aware, that it is their duty in their official capacity, to treat all candidates for the Sovereignty with impartiality; and they will do so.

"In justice to ourselves and all concerned, I thought it proper to make this statement to you, so that you might know the truth. We (the Ministers) do not pretend to know what the King may have said to others, but we speak for ourselves only."

In the advice to His Majesty to appoint a successor, no conditions were included; and when the subject was last referred to by his Ministers he was assured by two of them, that whenever he should signify his readiness to make an appointment, no time would be lost in calling the Nobles together, without any reference to whom he might appoint. CHAS. R. BISHOP.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1874.

[From the P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 7th.]

FOR A PEOPLE whose political education was so recent and so limited as that of the Hawaiians, the ordeal of a popular election for a King—a proposition involving something like a contradiction in terms—was not a socially healthy one. Political excitements, without some vital and necessary end in view, and for the general good, are to be deprecated, especially among a people circumstanced like ours. The *plebiscitum* of last year, while it passed off quietly and amicably owing to an enthusiastic unanimity of sentiment among the populace, has become, it is now acknowledged, a precedent that we were much better without.

There is now apparently a prospect of something like a contest in the approaching extra session of the Legislature, on the question of a successor to the Throne. A second candidate has been placed before the

country, in the person of Her Majesty Queen Emma, the widow of King Kamehameha IV. The Queen is a woman—in the highest sense of the word—whom all have learned to honor and esteem for noble qualities and noble deeds. And while we heartily concede all this, together with that consideration and chivalric forbearance which is due her sex, we must express our profound regret that her partisans have chosen to add to the existing complication of affairs by placing her name in opposition to that of the high chief Kalakaua. We assume it as quite certain that a large majority of the members of the Assembly will be found to have been instructed by their constituencies to vote for the chief whose candidacy was so emphatically endorsed at the public meeting of Wednesday last.

**Fellow Countrymen!**

Let us remember that the eyes of other nations are upon us, and be careful what we do.

The United States, Great Britain and France did not acknowledge our independence until after we had a Constitution and written laws, and when they believed that we would be governed by those laws and maintain a civilized government. Other nations have made treaties with our rulers, because they too had faith in us as a law abiding people. Only a little over a year ago, when, for the first time, our Legislature was called to elect a King, we showed by our self-control that we were worthy of the respect and confidence of the great nations of the earth. To-day we will confirm that good opinion.

In observance of law and order, there is peace, safety and strength.  
HAWAIIAN.  
Honolulu, Feb. 12th, 1874.

**Nobles and Representatives:**

As Legislators, speaking for the nation, a grave and important duty devolves upon you to-day, to choose a Sovereign for these Hawaiian Islands.

Remembering the express desire of Lunaliilo, our late lamented King, that the Queen should succeed him on the Throne, therefore, with one accord, deposit your votes for Emma Kaleleonalani.

The people, for whose benefit she has labored, expect you to choose her for their Sovereign.

The best interests of our whole country, the permanency of our independence, and the preservation of our race, will be secured by her election.

Therefore, Nobles and Representatives of the people, be firm, be true to the hopes of Hawaii nei, and make Emma Kaleleonalani the Sovereign of these Islands!

Feb. 12th.

THE PEOPLE.

**The Riot.**

Compiled from the Gazette's and a Member's Accounts.

When the announcement was made by the President of the Assembly on Thursday (at a few minutes before 3 P. M.) that Prince David Kalakaua was elected King of the Hawaiian Islands, several attempts were made in the audience to cheer, but they were promptly suppressed by the Police. Some cheering was heard from the crowd outside, but it was mingled with yells and cries of rage from the mob assembled.

Orators, mostly of the "sansculottes" class, were busy here and there, exciting the passions of their hearers against the Representatives, for having, as they declared, voted against the wishes of the people in making Kalakaua King. No outbreak occurred till the Committee which had been appointed to notify the King of his election attempted to leave the building and enter the carriage waiting to convey them to the Palace. The crowd surrounded the carriage and laid hands on the members of the committee, who attempted to defend themselves, as best they could without weapons, and one or two of whom were badly wounded before they effected entrance into the build-

ing to which they retreated. The carriage was almost instantly demolished, the spokes and other pieces serving as weapons to arm the rioters, who now began to be warmed up for further destruction. In the rush at this moment, a foreigner, named John Foley, who endeavored to rescue Major Moehonua (against whom the mob appeared to be particularly spiteful) was struck by some one in the crowd, whereupon he squared himself and struck right and left, but only for a moment. A blow with a stick from behind felled him to the ground and he was jumped upon and would have been killed in all probability, but that Major Wodehouse, the British Commissioner, who happened to be near, forced his way through the crowd and stood over the man until he was carried away, badly but not seriously hurt.

The Committee having got back inside the Court House, the mob now surged around to the front entrance, where with savage yells they demanded that the Representatives appear. Whenever one of these was seen at an upper window, fists and sticks would be shaken at him, and the shout went up, "Look out for yourself!" while the eyes of the upturned faces glared with demoniacal fury. Repeated attempts were made by the Marshal and Deputy, and by well-known foreigners to persuade the mob to disperse peaceably, but these attempts only seemed to still further excite their unreasoning rage. They declared that they had nothing against any foreigner, but only wanted to get hold of the native Representatives, to wreak on them their vengeance for having voted against Queen Emma. The situation of the members was now getting precarious, shut up unarmed in a building, the doors of which would yield to a moderate assault, with a howling mob without, apparently thirsting for their lives.

The cry was now raised by the mob (about four o'clock) "Break in the back doors!"—the front being guarded by the Police. (It is proper to state just here, that throughout the riot, the native Police were of little or no use.) One or two rushes, a piece of lumber used as a battering ram, and the folding doors yielded and the mob poured in. The members were now mostly all in the upper portion of the building, with several of the Ministers, Judges, and other officials.

The entire building was now at the mercy of the mob, and the destruction of chairs, tables, furniture, papers and books was executed so rapidly that in less than half an hour the furniture and contents were thrown out from nearly every room on the first and second floors. The office of the Clerks of the Court and the Library alone were respected. Mr. Barnard, the assistant clerk, with Sheriff Dayton and two Policemen, guarded these records of the Court, and persuaded the rioters to leave them untouched, as they were the property of the people. Had the wills and records on deposit here been destroyed, the loss could never have been repaired, and the confusion to which it would have given rise must have affected every interest in the Kingdom.

For a time, after gaining an entrance, the mob devoted their attention to the destruction of property, and appeared to forget the Representatives, while they proceeded to smash furniture, tear up papers and mutilate books, in the offices of the Attorney General, of Judge Hartwell, Judge Widemann, the Police Magistrate, and the Police Court Room. Many valuable private and some public documents were ruthlessly destroyed, of a nature that can never be replaced.

All the windows and most of the window-sash of the Court House, both above and below, were broken with coral stones or with clubs thrown by the mob.

And now commenced the attack on the Representatives, as they were endeavoring to escape from the building. Clubs, improvised from table and chair legs, were freely

used, and that murder out-right was not accomplished can only be explained by the number of the assailants all striking blindly at once. A few foreigners too, were active and courageous in endeavoring to rescue and save the members. As it was, four were seriously injured by blows about the head, viz.: Messrs. Kipi and Haupu of Hilo; Nahinu of South Kona; and Moehonua of Honolulu. The following were badly, but not seriously cut and bruised: Messrs. Lonoaea and Birch, of Wailuku; Kaiue and Kupihea, of Molokai; Kapule, of Makawao; Koakanu, of Koloa, Kauai; and Kakani, of Hana, Maui. We have heard of but one person outside the Representatives who was attacked and beaten—J. Koi Unauna, a known strong partisan of Kalakaua. Hon. W. T. Martin and his son Hon. J. H. Martin, both members of the Assembly, barely escaped from the mob, through the courageous assistance of foreign friends.

Immediately after the attack on the Committee, as described above, some of the members suggested that assistance be sent for from the ships of war in the harbor. But it was not until further violence had been perpetrated by the mob, and they had plainly declared their intention of having the lives of the members, that the authorities consented to seek for foreign assistance. A request from the King elect, and from their Excellencies the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Governor of Oahu was made to the Representatives of Great Britain and the United States, for the landing of a sufficient force for the protection of life and property. In a few minutes thereafter a squad of marines and sailors from the U. S. S. *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*, and shortly after their arrival, a similar squad from H. B. M. S. *Tenedos*, landed and marched up to the Court House and took possession of the building and grounds. Some of the rioters, who were actively engaged in the work of destruction in the building, no sooner caught sight of the armed force than they dropped their clubs and mingled with the crowd, which soon after gradually dispersed. A few were arrested on the spot, but the majority marched off in triumph, shouting and hurrahing for the Queen. To her residence they repaired in a crowd, and saluted her with exultant cheers, while some of her partisan leaders made incendiary speeches. In this connection it should be stated, that while the riot was at its height, a member of the House of Nobles drove to the Queen's residence and begged of her to go down to the Court House and use her personal influence in dispersing the mob and preventing the spilling of blood, which he represented as imminent. The Queen is stated to have treated this message with indifference, as no concern of hers. Subsequently she promised another gentleman that she would go, but did not go. She sent however, a note to be read to the rioters, which was addressed to "My People," and was in substance to this effect: "That if they could not obtain their desires now, perhaps they had better wait until the morrow, when a new election for Sovereign could be had!"

The debris of the mob were in full blast at Her Majesty's residence, speech-making and boasting, after sundown, when a file of the *Tenedos* marines marched into the yard and dispersed them, the police making one or two arrests.

A notable circumstance throughout the whole of the riot was that with the one exception at the beginning, no foreigner was molested, though if the rioters had not been dispersed by a show of an armed force just at the time when they were, indiscriminate violence, robbery and arson would probably have resulted throughout the city.

Among the foreigners who were prominent in efforts to check the rioters, were Messrs. C. C. Harris, S. B. and Geo. Dole.