

When the rush was made for the Police Court room, Mr. Harris stood in the doorway and, at the peril of his life, resisted the infuriate mob. When the rioters raised their clubs over his head, he threw off his hat and dared them to strike a blow. Then single handed pitched about a dozen of them off the steps, and continued to guard the outer door, though the rioters effected entrance at another door and succeeded in their designs of destroying the furniture.

The American Minister and the British and French Consuls were also active in endeavors to check the fury of the mob, and when they found them useless, the two former quickly and cordially co-operated in complying with the request of the Government for the landing of marines from the war vessels. Nothing but the prompt appearance of these forces on the scene put a stop to the riot, and saved the further destruction of property.

As no outbreak of this kind had been anticipated, no firearms had been provided. The Marshal had one or two pistols in his office, and two of the Representatives were armed with pistols, but they were not used; and it is perhaps as well that they were not discharged, as this number could have had but little effect in staying the riot, and may have increased it. Had there been twenty-five armed persons in the building at the outset, there would have been no outbreak. It was this entire absence of means of defence that encouraged the rioters.

It is remarkable that nobody was killed, when such savage attacks were made on the victims. Pools of blood covered the matings and floors, while the plastering in various rooms was smeared with blood.

During the night the foreign marine forces held possession of the Court House, the Station House, Palace, and government offices, and have continued in possession up to this day. Several shots were fired on the guards stationed around the Court House on Thursday night, but since that there has been no demonstration of any kind against them.

The larger part of the rioters were evidently from Koolau, Ewa and Waialua, who came into town for the express purpose of influencing the election. They were no doubt encouraged by persons in this city, whose complicity, it is hoped, will be traced out. That they came here with the determination to create a disturbance, if necessary to secure the election of their candidate, there can be no question. They assembled in the morning at the residence of Queen Emma, and a little before noon marched in squads of a hundred or more to the Court House, where they remained till the election was over, the leaders constantly haranguing the populace. Although there were several hundred engaged in the riot, it will probably be found that the leaders and promoters do not exceed a dozen. It is stated that nearly all the soldiers who were concerned in the mutiny at the barracks were also in this riot.

Soon after the arrival of the marines, the police began to make arrests, and before nightfall secured at the Court House and Queen Emma's residence some ten or twelve. This number has been increased to over fifty, most of whom have been recognized by the Representatives and others. Some have acknowledged that they took part in the riot,—and there will probably be no trouble in obtaining evidence to convict at least the most active among them.

[From the P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 14th.]

We can hardly find words to express our shame and sorrow in view of the lawless and violent proceedings of Thursday last. For the first time in Hawaiian history have we seen a mob of natives, made up of the lowest classes, unreasoning, cruel, and utterly reckless as all mobs are, but fortunately without any recognized leader of

ability, and so without much concert of action. There can be no question but that a squad of twenty determined men, armed with the ordinary policeman's billy, and keeping well together, could at any time have quickly dispersed the crowd that gathered about the Court House on Thursday afternoon. But it appears that we have been so much in the habit of crediting the Hawaiians—even those of the lowest classes—with an almost superstitious regard for the sanctity of law and its representatives, that although everybody was aware of the feverish excitement got up since the King's death by the partisans of Queen Emma, yet no one seems to have seriously anticipated that they were capable of resorting to the senseless extreme of attempting to coerce the Legislature to undo the solemn and formal constitutional act of the election of a Sovereign. But this however was the central idea with the rioters, as gathered from the shouts that occasionally rose above the babel of voices, and, as they at length retired in the face of the foreign forces, they went shouting, "To-morrow we will have Queen Emma elected!" The inevitable moral to be drawn from the experience of Thursday is this, that the government of the day is not only lamentably weak, but that that weakness is fraught with danger to the order and peace of the community and the safety of life and property. But for the presence in our waters—we may say provisionally—of the war vessels of the United States and Great Britain, the city of Honolulu and its inhabitants, foreign men, women and children as well as native, would have been at the mercy of a mob of infuriated, semi-savage natives, who, when stopped in their course of destruction of property and would-be murder, were just beginning to get warm to their devilish work, and arson would soon have followed. The lesson to be learned by the foreigners and the law-abiding portion of the native community is simply this, that we must pay more attention in the future to organizing means of self-defense and the maintenance of order, than we have deemed necessary in the past.

We do not envy the reflections that must now arise in the mind of any man in this community, who, during the past six or seven months, has aided by pen or voice in inciting and encouraging among the native populace those sentiments of discontent, insubordination and contempt for constituted authority which have naturally culminated in the outbreak of the week that has just passed. And we deeply regret that the immediate occasion for that outbreak of lawlessness and violence should be furnished by the acts and exaggerated published manifestoes of a lady who, until now, has stood so high in the public estimation.

#### Our Misfortune.

There is no use in dissembling the fact that the most intense indignation was felt and expressed during and since the riot, against the noble lady who was the rival candidate for the Throne. That she did not act discreetly in not promptly seeking to stay the destruction of property and injury to the persons of the Representatives, by calling off her supporters is also evident, but what her reasons were, we do not know. On the other hand, however, it is argued that had reasonable measures been taken on the part of the authorities to provide some kind of an armed force to be available on a moment's notice, the disturbance might have been checked at its outset, with simply the arrest of the leaders, and in this case no one would have thought of casting blame on the rival candidate. It is easy for people, after a disaster of any kind, to say what should have been done and what not, and to cast blame, when they themselves had never suggested or even thought that any such measures were necessary. Riots often

occur in American, French and English cities, where every precaution is taken to guard against them, and frequently more destruction of property and life is done in a shorter space than occurred here.

We all supposed ourselves to be tolerably well protected by the volunteer companies, which now we find are unreliable. They were ordered out before a blow was struck, but the officers reported that no dependence could be placed on them. Hence, when too late, we found ourselves defenceless, and welcomed the intervention of a foreign armed force. Let us now profit from our experience and provide such means of defence as can be relied on in any future emergency.—*Gazette*, Feb. 6th.

THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY of these islands have been laid under deep and lasting obligations to Captains Skerrett, Belknap and Ray of the American and British war vessels in port, and to their officers and men, for the prompt manner in which they rendered material aid in suppressing the riot, and the careful and considerate manner in which they discharged a peculiar duty.—*P. C. Advertiser*, Feb. 14th.

#### Action of the Consular Corps.

At a meeting of the Consular Corps, held on Saturday last, at the office of Mr. Schaeffer, the following resolution was unanimously adopted upon the suggestion of one of the members:

*Resolved*, That the senior of the Consular Body, Mr. Heuck, accompanied by Mons. Ballieu, who joins to his functions of Commissioner those of Consul for France, call upon the Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, and convey to them the sincere thanks of the foreign Consuls for the promptness and impartiality with which they, through their ships of war in port, assisted the local authorities in putting an end to the disturbance of last Thursday, without in any way interfering with Hawaiian politics. By so doing not only lives and property of American and British subjects together with Hawaiian was saved, but such protection was likewise given to the subjects of all other nations represented here by the members of the Consular Corps, and gratefully acknowledging this fact, the fairness and readiness of those who extended such protection is highly commendable. The gallant and moderate conduct of the Captains, officers and men of the *Tuscarora*, *Tenedos* and *Portsmouth* was a pleasing fact, and the appreciating thanks of the meeting to Captains Belknap, Ray and Skerrett, and those under their command, to be communicated to them through their respective Representatives here.

The Committee immediately called upon Mr. Peirce and Mr. Wodehouse and delivered the foregoing message, whereupon both these gentlemen expressed their fullest appreciation of this act on the part of the Consular Corps, renewing the assurance that at all times the interests of the subjects of all nations together with those of this kingdom would be gladly and readily guarded by them.—*Advertiser*, Feb. 21st.

#### The Rioters.

The examination of the rioters commenced yesterday before His Honor the Police Magistrate, whose office is temporarily on the second floor of the Station House, Attorney General Judd appearing for the Crown. Seventy-three arrests of persons supposed to have been engaged in the riot have been made up to yesterday noon, and of those examined so far, the evidence has been sufficient to detain only about one-half. Several have plead guilty to the charge of riot made against them, and of the whole number that may be arrested probably not over twenty or twenty-five will be committed for trial at the April term of the Supreme Court. That all who are found guilty, especially the ringleaders, should receive the full penalty of the law, is

the general sentiment of the community. Had the leaders in the mutiny at the Barracks last September been tried and sentenced to the punishment which their offense demanded, the lesson would have been a wholesome one, which would not have been soon forgotten. Justice demands that the fullest penalty of the law shall be executed in this as well as in every other riotous proceeding. We have been altogether too lenient, and it is time that all who deliberately break the laws should be made to suffer.—*Gazette, Feb. 18.*

**Proclamation.**

We, KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God King of the Hawaiian Islands, agreeably to Article Twenty-second of the Constitution of Our Kingdom, have this day appointed and do hereby proclaim and make known that, falling an heir of Our body, Our beloved subject and Brother, His Royal Highness, Prince WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHOKU is to be Our Successor on the Throne as King, after it shall have pleased God to call us hence.

Done at Iolani Palace in Honolulu, this (L. S.) Fourteenth Day of February, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four.

By the King: KALAKAUA R.  
EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

We the undersigned Nobles of the Kingdom, do hereby consent to the above appointment:

Chas. Kanaina, G. P. Kanoa, P. Nahaolefua, C. R. Bishop, J. O. Dominis, H. A. Kalanu, H. Kuihelani, W. T. Martin, J. P. Parker, J. I. Dowsett, J. Moanali, A. S. Cleghorn, S. G. Wilder, Paul Isenberg.

**Kalakaun R.**

I, KALAKAUA, KING of the Hawaiian Islands, To all to whom these presents may come—*Greeting*—

By virtue of the authority of the 35th Article of the Constitution of the Kingdom, do hereby Ordain and Decree, that My Brother, William Pitt Leleiohoku is hereby invested with the style and title of His Royal Highness, PRINCE LELEIOHOKU.

It is further my Order and Command, that from and after the date of These Presents, he shall take Precedence of all other persons whatsoever, on all State occasions.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these { GREAT } Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal { SEAL } of Our Kingdom to be hereunto affixed.

Given under Our hand at Iolani Palace in the City of Honolulu, this Fourteenth Day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

By the King: KALAKAUA R.  
CHAS. R. BISHOP,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The proclamation of the appointment of Prince LELEIOHOKU as Heir Apparent to the Throne, is received by all loyal people with great satisfaction, as a timely act of His Majesty and a further guarantee of the stability of Hawaiian independence.—*Advertiser, Feb. 21.*

IT HAS PLEASED HIS MAJESTY THE KING to appoint Justices of the Supreme Court the following named gentlemen:

Honorable CHAS. COFFIN HARRIS,  
First Associate Justice,  
Vice A. S. Hartwell, resigned.

Honorable A. FRANCIS JUDD,  
Second Associate Justice,  
Vice H. A. Widemann, resigned.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,  
His Majesty's Private Secretary.

Iolani Palace, February 17th, 1874.

IT HAS PLEASED HIS MAJESTY THE KING to appoint the following named gentlemen as Members of His Cabinet:

His Excellency PAUL NAHAOLELUA,  
Minister of Finance.

WILLIAM L. GREEN,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Honorable H. A. WIDEMANN,  
Minister of the Interior.

Honorable A. S. HARTWELL,  
Attorney General.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,  
His Majesty's Private Secretary.

Iolani Palace, February 17th, 1874.  
—*Advertiser, Feb. 21.*

A LITTLE more than thirteen months have elapsed since the Cabinet of Lunalilo took office, and now, under a new Sovereign, we have to announce the advent of new men to the executive offices of the country. In bidding farewell to the old incumbents, we have no desire to needlessly criticise their official career. The record of the year past will show that we have dealt with them fairly and justly as public men, naught extenuating nor setting down aught in malice. Their experience in office, though short, has been varied, and doubtless perplexing and wearisome at times. If anybody is pleased to see them retire, it may be safely said on the part of the Ministers that they are not sorry to be relieved.

The announcement on Wednesday of the formation of the Cabinet of His Majesty Kalakaua, four days after his accession to the throne, took most people by surprise, and together with the attendant changes in the composition of the Bench of the Supreme Court, formed the one absorbing topic of conversation in all circles. In our position as public journalists we have listened attentively to the voice of public opinion, and can safely say that the new ministerial appointments are very generally satisfactory. No doubt candidates for the positions could have been named in abundance, but it would have been extremely difficult to have selected four men in this limited community better calculated to command the respect and confidence of different parties whose special interests are supposed to be regarded, than those upon whom His Majesty's choice has fallen. And the cosmopolitan character of the community is apparently recognized in the fact that the four leading nationalities are represented in the persons of the Ministers—Hawaiian, English, German and American.

Governor PAUL NAHAOLELUA, who is named as Minister of Finance, is one of the few left of the class of educated petty chiefs who entered Government service in the early days of Kamehameha III. During a long life—he is now over seventy—he has been a trusted and honored public servant, having for many years past filled the post of Governor of Maui and its dependencies. He is a family connection of the Queen Dowager Emma, and his appointment to a Cabinet position is a just and proper concession in the native Hawaiians.

Mr. W. L. GREEN, the gentleman who takes the portfolio of the Foreign Department, is an English merchant of over twenty years residence in this city. He is a person of education and culture, with literary and scientific tastes, of an active and enterprising habit, and noted among our business men for his good judgment and practical common sense. Though an Englishman by birth, he is believed to be devoid of national prejudices—a cosmopolitan and a man of the world.

Judge WIDEMANN, in assuming the important position of Minister of the Interior, enters upon a line of duties with which he is quite familiar, having been for a number of years Chief Clerk of that Department. He doubtless knows as much about the re-

sources, the needs and the capabilities of the country as any other man. A resident here of over twenty-five years, married to a Hawaiian lady, and the father of a large family, he speaks the vernacular fluently, and is familiar with the native character, its good points and its failings. Judge Widemann is a man of liberal views, of enterprising and industrious habits, and withal is possessed of that unassuming style of manner and tact that is so necessary in the head of the Department of the Interior.

In Judge HARTWELL, as Attorney General of the Kingdom, it may with truth be said that the Cabinet has been strengthened at the expense of the Bench. While all must regret his retirement from the position in which he has attained the unlimited and high esteem of the entire community as an upright judge, yet that regret is compensated for by the reflection that in his new position as the law adviser of the Crown and a member of the Cabinet, a wider field of usefulness is open to him, and the country is assured of having the benefit of his safe counsel and calm judgment in all matters of state.

In thus briefly summing up the personnel of the new Cabinet, we may fairly assume that the country has a right to expect at the hands of this Ministry, an administration of the Government which shall be characterized by the positive evidences of enterprise, prudence and strength. It will be our province in the future, as it has been in the past, as independent public journalists to closely watch the course of public men, equally prepared to award the meed of praise or to apply the lash of criticism, as the necessity for either alternative may arise.—*Advertiser, Feb. 21.*

THE NEW appointments to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Messrs. Harris and Judd as First and Second Associate Justices, was considerably more of a surprise to the general public than those of the Cabinet. The first named gentleman, besides having been a prominent member of the bar of this country since 1850, held important and influential positions during the reign of Kamehameha V., and was active and conspicuous in some of the exciting events of that period. Since retiring from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the latter part of 1872, Judge Harris has resided for some time on his plantation at Hawaii, and has taken no part whatever in public affairs until now. But it is not surprising there should be some among those who formerly opposed the Minister, that continue to cherish a modicum of the same personal estimate of the Judge. It is hardly necessary to say that such a conclusion is unfair, and it is only mentioned here for the purpose of affirming our conviction that the new appointee to the grave and highly responsible position of First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, taking with him as he does a thorough knowledge of the law in its theory and practice, appreciates in its highest sense the solemn trust that he has undertaken. The role of a Minister and that of a Judge on the Bench are essentially different, not to say opposite, in the manifestations of character which the discharge of their separate duties may evoke. For his own utterances in this connection, we refer to the report, to be found elsewhere in today's paper, of Judge Harris' remarks at the meeting of the Bar on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the retracy of Judges Hartwell and Widemann, and the seating of the new incumbents.

Mr. Justice Judd, the Second Associate, is comparatively young for a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, having been at the Bar about ten years. His talent and industry are marked, as are his probity of character, his gentlemanly courtesy of manner, and his sympathy with the Hawaiian people, among whom he was born. As a

lawyer, and in the position of Attorney General which he has occupied during the past year, he has been painstaking and thorough.

For the first time since its organization in 1848, all the seats of the Supreme Bench are occupied by men bred to the law. Robertson, Davis, Andrews, Li and Widemann, were none of them educated as lawyers—although the two first named made themselves such by close application, and after arriving at middle age. In the maintenance of the purity and integrity of the Supreme Court—the tribunal of last resort—lies the security of our independence, and of all that we hold dear.—*P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 21.*

[From the P. C. Advertiser, Feb. 21st.]

AT THE INVITATION of His Excellency Attorney General Hartwell, an informal meeting took place in the Library Room of the Supreme Court, yesterday forenoon, of a number of our leading merchants and other citizens. His Excellency stated succinctly to those assembled the intention to reorganize the public force so as to have only reliable men; to disband the present volunteer military organizations and to form at once two new companies of 100 men each, one to be composed of foreigners and one of natives; and he proposed to organize in addition a force of minute men or special police from among the residents, who should be armed with a revolver and a policeman's billy, and to be ready to rally for the preservation of peace and order at any moment of emergency when the Attorney General or the Marshal shall require their assistance.

The proposition met with universal approval, and some twenty names were at once subscribed. The organization will probably be completed to-day, and will consist of some fifty or sixty citizens, a number of whom will be native Hawaiians. While we do not anticipate a recurrence of the recent scenes of riot and violence, all will agree that the general confidence and tranquility will best be promoted by our being prepared in advance for any emergency; and in this view the prompt action of the Attorney General (who is also the legal head of the police of the Kingdom) will receive the hearty approval of all good citizens.

The community generally, foreigners and natives, have offered their services as a special police, and a large force is now organized for the purpose, so that the slightest disturbance of the peace would now be promptly suppressed.

[From the Advertiser of Feb. 14th and 21st.]

**LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.**

**SPECIAL SESSION, FEB. 12, 1874.**

Fully two hours before the time set for opening the Assembly, (12 o'clock noon) the people began to assemble in the Court House grounds, and at a quarter to 12, there was probably a thousand men, women and children in the neighborhood. At that moment a procession of the Queen's adherents marched down the street, numbering perhaps 200 persons, with drums beating, who gave and took a considerable amount of cheering. The place reserved for spectators in the hall will probably hold 300 persons, and it was immediately filled to overflowing on the opening of the doors.

The desks of the Nobles and Representatives were arranged in a semi-circle around the Hall, and members generally were in their seats before the hour. On the right of the President's dais, were seats reserved for Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives, and among those present we noticed the American Minister Resident, the British Commissioner and Consul General, the French Consul and Consuls of other nationalities.

At 12 o'clock, precisely, the Clerk of the old

called the Assembly to order, and after House, prayer by the Hon. Mr. Lonoaea, His Ex. P. Nahaolelua was called to the Chair pro tempore.

The roll of Nobles and Representatives was then called, to which all responded except Hon. C. G. Hopkins (absent from the country).

Hon. Mr. Kaukaha moved to go into nomination for permanent officers.

Before proceeding to an election of officers, Hon. Mr. Aholo raised the question, as to whether the Representatives of 1872 or those of 1874 were the proper ones to elect a Sovereign. He doubted also whether the members now returned would all be found, on examination, to be entitled to sit. He moved the reference of this question to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. Wilder rose to a point of order. The House was not yet organized, and could not entertain any matters of business outside of choosing officers.

Supported by Hon. Mr. Kaukaha, who said he had long since settled this question in his own mind. He hoped there would be no attempt to obstruct the business of the nation like that put forth by the member for Lahaina. Mr. Kaukaha urged that the House must proceed to organize before discussing any questions. Hon. Mr. Kaai also ably supported this view. As yet this was only an assemblage of persons, and not the Legislative Assembly. But he thought that credentials of Representatives should be first examined and reported on and members sworn, before any business whatever can be done.

The acting President ruled that the election of permanent officers was the only business now in order. The House then proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result:

President, His Ex. P. Nahaolelua; Vice President, Hon. S. K. Kaai; Secretary, Mr. R. H. Stanley; Interpreter, W. L. Wilcox; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. C. Parke; Chaplain, Rev. J. N. Paikuli.

The election of messenger was postponed for the present.

The credentials of the Representatives were then placed on the President's table and referred to a select Committee for examination, who, after returning into the House, reported that the credentials of all the Representatives, as sent to the Minister of the Interior, were in due and legal form. Adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Kupihea, Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was requested to administer the Constitutional oath of office.

Judge Hartwell then proceeded to administer the oath, first to the Nobles and then to the Representatives, the deputation from each island by itself. The officers were then sworn in.

His Ex. C. R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then read the following official statement to the House:

**MR. PRESIDENT, NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:**

His late Majesty Lunalilo was elected as the Successor to His late Majesty Kamehameha V., by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

After a short reign of one year and twenty-five days, His earthly existence terminated at Haimoeipo, His private residence in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on the Third day of February, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

His late Majesty Lunalilo left no heirs, nor did He appoint any Successor in the mode set forth in the Constitution, with the consent of the Nobles, or make proclamation thereof during His life.

There having been no such appointment or proclamation, the Throne of Hawaii became again vacant, and the Cabinet Council immediately thereupon considered the Provisions of the Constitution in such case made and provided, and

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 Twelve o'clock at noon. And of this Order all Members of the Legislative Assembly will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

There have been filed with your President, a Certificate of the decease of His late Majesty, and a Certified copy of the Records of the Cabinet Council when the above Order was made.

By virtue of this Order you have been convened to Elect by Ballot some Native Alii of this Kingdom as Successor to the Throne.

May the Blessings of Heaven rest upon you, and may the God of all Wisdom guide your deliberations.

CHARLES R. BISHOP,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EDWIN O. HALL,  
Minister of the Interior.

ROBERT STIRLING,  
Minister of Finance.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,  
Attorney Gen. of the Kingdom.

Hon. Mr. Kuikahi moved that the House do now proceed to ballot for a King of these islands. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Wilder on the part of the Nobles and Hon. Mr. Moehonua were chosen as tellers.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the House, beginning with the name of His Highness Chas. Kanaina. As each member's name was called he advanced to the ballot box on the Secretary's table and deposited his ballot.

The tellers, having counted the ballots, announced the result as follows:

Hon. D. Kalakaua, - - - - - 39 votes.  
Queen Emma, - - - - - 6 "

His Excellency the President then declared the Hon. David Kalakaua, chosen as King of the Hawaiian Islands, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The following members were appointed a committee to wait upon the King elect and inform him of the result:

Hon. Messrs. Kaukaha, Moehonua, Aholo, J. H. Martin, Kaiea.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare the necessary certificate of this election, and to cause a copy of the same to be published in the newspapers of the country.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

**SECOND DAY, February 13th.**

The House was called to order by His Excellency the President, at a few minutes past 10 A. M. There being no quorum present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to procure the attendance of absent members. The members having come in,

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Paikuli, Obaplain of the House.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. David Eldridge was elected Messenger.

Mr. Kaukaha from the Special Committee appointed to wait on the King elect, reported the following communication from His Majesty the King:

IOLANI PALACE, Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1874.  
TO HIS EX. P. NAHAOLELUA, President of the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands.

SIR:—I have received at the hands of your Committee the certificate of my election to-day by the Legislative Assembly as Successor to the Throne of the Hawaiian Islands.

I wish to express to the Legislative Assembly through you, my thanks for this highest mark of their confidence, and to say that I accept the Royal trust.

KALAKAUA.  
The message was received and ordered to be placed on the minutes.

His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Relations stated that His Majesty authorized him to say that he would be pleased to take the oath of office to-day, at half-past eleven o'clock, at Kinau Hale. The members of the Legislative Assembly were invited to be present, and foreign representatives. His Excellency regretted that the size of

the building rendered it impossible to invite the public.

The House thereupon adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

THIRD DAY, February 14th.

The House met at 10 A. M., His Ex. P. Nahaolelua, the President, in the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Wilder, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the special session of 1874.

On motion of His Excellency the Attorney General, the rules were again suspended, the bill passed through its several readings, and was finally passed, and a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Wilder, Abolo and J. H. Martin, appointed to lay the same before His Majesty.

His Ex. the Minister of the Interior stated that His Majesty had communicated his intention to prorogue the Assembly in person to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kaukaha, a committee, consisting of His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Hons. J. P. Parker and Kakina, was appointed to prepare and present resolutions of condolence to His Highness Charles Kanaina, father of the late King, on the death of His Majesty Lunalilo.

The following communication from the foreign residents of Honolulu was laid before the House:

*To the President, Vice-President, Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom, in Legislative Council Assembled:*

HONOLULU, Feb. 13th, 1874.

We, the undersigned, citizens and foreign residents of this capital, beg most respectfully to present to Your Honorable Body the expression of our most heartfelt sympathy and commiseration with you, and more especially with those of your number who suffered from the attack of a lawless mob on the day of the election of the Sovereign to the Hawaiian Throne.

We are universally anxious to tender you this expression of our extreme regret at the occurrence of so serious an outrage committed upon you while discharging the duties of the highest trust the people of this nation could confer, and we trust that Your Honorable Body will be pleased to accept this as an assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with you.

F A Schaefer,	O G Clifford,	M Hyman,
A W Glade,	A W Peirce,	John S Walker,
J C Pfleger,	D P Peterson,	H I Nolte,
J G Dickson,	J McColgan,	E Furstenau,
Jno S Smithies,	M Green,	B F Bolles,
J W Robertson,	Thos Cummins,	G W Houghtailing,
S M Damon,	Geo H Luce,	Theo H Davies,
O S Bartow,	Em Fenard,	G W Macfarlane,
John Ritson,	Wm S Luce,	Tbos R Walker,
Theod C Heuck,	A P Brickwood,	Godfrey Rhodes,
W L Green,	R B Davidson,	Fr Banning,
Sam'l C Damon,	R Meyer,	Th Opfergelt,
S F Chillingworth,	A J Cartwright,	W Martens,
W G Irwin,	Wm W Hall,	J D Wickes,
M Louison,	Frank Brown,	H Brantlecht,
H Macfarlane,	E Krull,	Julius Hoting,
W A Markham,	H M Whitney,	Jas S Lemon,
H R Stillman,	W Babcock,	Geo H Ross,
C P Ward,	Jas L Lewis,	W R Buchanan,
Jno H Paty,	Ira Richardson,	H L Sheldon,
Chas S Heustace,	Chas A Castle,	J H Black,
J D Brewer,	E P Adams,	Alex Campbell,
Wm Johnson,	P C Jones, Jr,	H Schmidt.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Kaukaha, a select committee was appointed to prepare a reply expressive of the appreciation of the sympathy thus tendered by the residents of Honolulu, and that this correspondence be published in the newspapers of this city.

The following was the response sent by the Chairman of the select committee:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Honolulu, February 14th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—In behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom, we have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial presented on the 13th inst., by the citizens and foreign residents of Honolulu, tendering the expression of their sincere regret at the occurrence of so serious an outrage on the Assembly, while in the discharge of the high trust to them committed; and most cordially thank you one and all for your as-

urance of heartfelt sympathy so kindly expressed to us as a body, and more especially for the cordial manifestations of beneficence for those of our number who suffered upon that occasion.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN O. DOMINIS,  
Chairman of Committee.

To Messrs. J. C. Glade, F. A. Schaefer, A. J. Cartwright, and others.

The following resolution was then adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

*Resolved*, That this Assembly hereby tenders its sincere thanks to the Representatives of Foreign Powers and to the officers and crews of the war vessels now in port for their generous assistance in preserving the peace and order of this Kingdom, on the 12th day of February, 1874.

His Ex. the Attorney General ther. made the following apology on behalf of the Ministers:

The Attorney General said that as there was nothing occupying the attention of the House, he wished to avail himself of the opportunity to make some remarks in regard to the disgraceful riot of the 12th inst. Undoubtedly his colleagues and himself would be blamed for not having foreseen that deeds of violence would be committed, and for not having provided that an armed force be present to prevent their occurrence during the election of a King. This had been suggested and discussed. The Cabinet thought that, as some of their number had resided here for 25 or 30 years, and one (the speaker) had been born here, they were acquainted with the Hawaiian race and that they were safe in trusting the people. The behavior of the people during the interregnum preceding the election of His late Majesty LUNALILO, and during other crises through which the people had passed, had led the Cabinet to believe that though there would be great excitement and loud words on the occasion, yet that would be all. That it was better to trust in the law abiding character which this people had acquired during long years, than to have the presence of an armed force during the election. A display of soldiery would be readily misconstrued to be either an attempt at coercion, or an appearance of fear when none really existed. In this view, however, the Cabinet were mistaken, as the murderous assaults on the Hon. Representatives, and the malicious destruction of property proved. A force of forty policemen had been provided, also a Committee of one hundred and seven of our best Hawaiians had been enrolled who agreed to remain among the crowd and preserve order. This was deemed by all who knew of the arrangement to be amply sufficient. All present know of how little avail their efforts were.

The Hon. Mr. Kaukaha (the Representative from Hanalei, whose arm was in a sling) said he regretted exceedingly that the Attorney General had seen fit, on behalf of the Cabinet, to allude to this unpleasant subject, or to attempt to excuse or explain the unfortunate and disgraceful occurrences of Thursday last. Had the Ministry said nothing about it in the Assembly, he and his brother Representatives would have themselves kept silence; but since the Ministers attempted to excuse themselves for their want of precaution, he must speak. It was remarked that the Ministers, from their experience of our people, had felt that there was no danger of violence or lawlessness. This feeling of security was not warranted from the history of the recent past. When last year the Assembly met for the election of a King it was notorious that the crowd which then surrounded the Court House were prepared for deeds of violence if their favorite was not elected. This was a fact known all over the islands. The Ministers knew the state of feeling among a large portion of the people of this city immediately preceding Thursday last, and ought to have been prepared for trouble. There was the affair of the Barracks, last September—did they learn nothing from the fact that the soldiers in mutiny were backed up by the populace at that time? But on Thursday last, after the Committee of the House had been assaulted and driven back, some of the members had then ap-

pealed to the Ministers to send for assistance from the men-of-war, but they did not act promptly, nor until blood had been shed, and the house was in possession of the rioters. The wounds that the Representatives from the other islands had received, he considered, were owing entirely to the neglect of the Ministry, and he repeated that he was sorry that they had themselves introduced the subject.

Hon. Mr. Kaukaha then offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Ministers are hereby authorized and directed to provide medical attendance from the foreign and native physicians of this city, and also nurses, for the members of this House who have suffered injury; and to pay for the same out of the public treasury; and that the Minister of Finance render an account of such expenditure at the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

The House then adjourned to 10 minutes before 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock His Majesty, accompanied by his Aids, left the Palace, under salutes from Punch-bowl battery, H. B. M. S. *Tenedos*, and the U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, and was escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry. On the arrival of His Majesty at the Court House the foreign troops and the Honolulu Rifles were drawn up in front of the building and received the King with the usual honors. He rode down in the State Carriage, accompanied by his brother, Prince William Leleiohoku, and brother-in-law, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

When His Majesty entered the Legislative Hall, the audience rose while he proceeded to the President's desk, and remained standing while he was present. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the Assembly, after which the King read the following address, in Hawaiian and English, proroguing the Assembly:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

The vacancy of the Throne of Our Kingdom by the demise, on the 3d inst. of Our much lamented Predecessor, made it necessary for you to meet in extraordinary session.

There has been no unnecessary delay either in your coming together or in the discharge of the important duty imposed upon you by the Constitution.

By your free choice I am now King, and I hope, with your aid and that of all my faithful subjects, to make My Reign a blessing to my people.

The present session having been called for a special purpose, which has been accomplished, I have no other business to lay before you now, but the regular biennial session will be convened in April next, as required by the Constitution, at which time all matters pertaining to the welfare of Our Kingdom may be considered.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: I desire again to thank you for your partiality and kindness towards Myself; and I pray the Almighty that He will continue to protect and prosper Our Kingdom.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

His Majesty, who was looking extremely well, was attired in a plain black suit, with the star and riband, and wore the decoration of a Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. Both on the arrival and departure of the Royal Cortège, the crowd at the Court House and in the streets cheered heartily.—*Advertiser*, Feb. 21, 1874.

THE LETTER of sympathy addressed to the Legislative Assembly by the foreign citizens and residents, was hurriedly prepared by F. A. Schaefer, Esq., and completed barely in time for presentation; which will account for the fact that many were not afforded an opportunity to sign it.

[The publisher desires to express his acknowledgments to Mr. M. Dickson, for the excellent photographic likeness of His Majesty which appears on the first page of this paper; to Mr. Justice Judd, Mr. A. T. Atkinson and others for facilities furnished; and to Mr. H. L. Sheldon for translations from the Hawaiian.]

[The following circulars, mostly anonymous, were printed in slips by the hundreds and some by the thousands, in the native language only, and eagerly sought for and read by the natives, during the days just preceding the election of the King. They are now translated into English especially for this paper.]

### A Call.

TO MY FRIENDS THE PEOPLE:—*Salutations to you.*

Last Thursday afternoon, a slip was published in Honolulu with the title, "To the Hawaiian Nation," and signed EMMA KALELEONALANI.

On consideration and close examination, it will appear that she is the only one that can be confided in as the Parent and Sovereign of these Islands. What shall we, the people do? Take the power upon ourselves, and instruct our Representatives, vote for Emma Kaleleonalani for the country, for her only, that the eyes of the nation be upon her, and upon no one else. Instruct them also that they strongly urge the other Representatives that they be unanimous as we are for Emma Kaleleonalani.

Awake! O my friends, ye people who regard the chiefs, why do ye sleep? Awake, ye tribes of the sand-beach of Kakuhihewa (Oahu), Kauai of Mano, Molokai of Hina, Maui of Kama, and Hawaii of Keawe. Why do ye hold back? Ye have before you the works of her beneficence, seen of all the people, as a witness of her fitness to be a Parent for the orphan, a successor to the Hawaiian Crown. Behold we the Queen's Hospital, the one city of Refuge that she and her husband erected as a place for healing the wounds of the afflicted. Nor is this all, many more are her good deeds, which it would be useless for me to name in a list, for we all are witnesses of them.

Be united, my friends, ye people, let your voice be as one! One ballot, for Emma Kaleleonalani as Queen of these Hawaiian Islands. CHOOSE WELL.

Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1874.

### A Call.

Everybody is requested to go to the residence of Queen Emma on Friday, February 9, 1874, at the hour of 8 in the morning, to consider the important interests of the people from Hawaii to Niihau.

Awake! Awake! Be alert and unanimously elect Emma Kaleleonalani to be the Queen of these Hawaiian Islands. God save the Queen, and perpetuate the independence of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Feb. 7. 1874.

### May the Almighty Preserve a Emma Kaleleonalani.

To all true Hawaiians, from the rising of the sun at Kumukahi to the going down of the same at Lehua:

Salutations to you: It is not at all likely that we people have forgotten or treated without consideration the circulars which our beloved Queen has published during the past few days, in which she confidently lays before the nation her sentiments and the desires of our King who is now gone:

His real desire and intent, on which he had considered day and night, and which he had spoken, this is what the Queen has made public, and it is very true.

Therefore let us arouse, and ask, what is the Queen to us; is her position a low one, or is it a high position?

If her rank is high, if her mind is discreet, if she is benevolent and patriotic, look well to these things, before the work of creating the heavens and the earth is completed.

The history of this Queen is written, and her name has been declared "KALELEONA-

LANI," because far excelling that of all others is her sacred rank;

Therefore arise O Hawaii, secure your independence! Be of one mind, ye people of all parts, to confirm the Queen as the Head, the Mother, the Guardian of the Hawaiian Government, that she may be the honored Crown for the head of the Hawaiian nation for all time to come.

Consider the Queen of England, in her administration of the government. She is a woman that trusts in God and hence the security of her country, the peace among her people. So also with our Queen.

Therefore the testimony put forth by the Ministers saying that they do not know and did not hear the desire of the King as to appointing a successor,—that amounts to nothing. They did not hear, whereas the King's Chamberlain, his intimate friend, says that the King did direct the preparation of a writing while in Kona, Hawaii, but it was deferred until returning to Honolulu, and then on account of extreme weakness it was further deferred until he should be better, but behold, death came like a thief, and ended all.

Therefore let us take up and perform that which was conceived in his heart, firmly and without fear, and by these words let us instruct our Representatives to do and perform in accordance with the will of the people. And to this end let us ask the God of Heaven to watch over and to care for the fatherless, and to grant our desires.

Then Hawaii of Keawe, arise, stand up to your principles, and ask the Almighty Father to grant your desire, and make Queen Emma Kaleleonalani your Queen.

Maui of Kama, here is your Queen, Emma Kaleleonalani. Pray to the Almighty in your prayers—"God save the Queen, and save the nation through her."

Oahu of Kakuhihewa, let the loud call be heard in your churches, to humbly pray Him that is near that He may hear the voice of thy prayer.

Kauai of Manokalanipo, on bended knees offer thy devotions to thy Redeemer, that thou mightest through Him gain peace and rest after thy troublous times with the kings that have gone; and here is thy Refuge, Emma Kaleleonalani. Pray fervently, that thy desires may be accomplished.

Therefore, ye whole people, slack not your earnest desire until the Assembly shall meet, and then stand fearlessly, never retreating before the enemy.

THE SONS OF HAWAII BENEATH THE FLAG OF HAWAII

Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1874.

### Be Active, Ye Native Hawaiians—God Save Emma Kaleleonalani.

TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN EMMA:

*Salutations.*—On Monday last, at the hour of 10 in the morning, we assembled at your house for the purpose of considering and consulting together and forming a unanimous conclusion on the choice of a Sovereign. Mr. W. S. Pahukula made an address, (after which you appeared before us) in which he repeated your commands to him, and stated the fact that His late Majesty Lunalilo had given directions to you, and also that the King's Chamberlain, H. G. Crabbe, had certainly heard it from the King's own mouth. We, your people and our wives, were filled with joy, and gave repeated cheers, we were so delighted at hearing those words from the mouth of your assistant chamberlain, W. S. Pahukula; the crowd hurrahed and hurrahed again with delight, at the good words which fell from the above named spokesman; and we hereby declare our belief that everything then told us was true, and we accept and confirm all that fell from Your Majesty's mouth, and from your orator, W. S. Pahukula.

And we are thus confirmed in our be-

lief in these truths because our Queen is incapable of deceit, she is good and godly; therefore are we greatly rejoiced, in hearing the pleasant words that have been spoken before us, words that we have thoroughly credited, and that have seized upon our hearts that are convinced of their truth; therefore have we given cheer upon cheer for the gracious words spoken; thus gracious also will be her reign over us.

And therefore we ask you all, Representatives, join with us in our rejoicing, that you may be respected; listen to the voice of the people who elected you to go to the front with minds full of patriotism and loyalty. And now, O Queen, if our Representatives shall indeed be of one mind, and shall elect thee, then regard thou our voice, and adhere to the principles set forth in thine address of Monday last, and the words of W. S. Pahukula spoken for thee; and we know that thou wilt perform them without doubt.

O Thou God of the Heavens, hear now our prayer. We ask Thee to help us, and execute the desire of our hearts, and cause the Representatives to elect our Queen; to this end do Thou give them wisdom and knowledge in the Legislative Assembly, and to the Nobles and the Ministers as well; in Thy name and by Thy guidance can it be accomplished; and may the Queen be ever preserved in the Heavens.

Since the earth was inhabited by man, up to this last Monday, never was there known so altogether excellent a speech, and which so filled the people with delight that they wanted to hurrah forever.

The life of the land is established in righteousness.  
BY THE PEOPLE OF THAT DAY.

### To the People.

Salutations to thee, Great Hawaii of Keawe, Maui of Kama, Oahu of Kakuhihewa, and Kauai of Mano.

Now are we entered into deep grief by the death of King Lunalilo on the 3d day of February, 1874; and whereas he did not intend to leave us without an heir to sit upon the Throne of these Hawaiian Islands, therefore,

The King, previous to his last sickness, did express his desire that the successor to the Throne should be Queen Emma Kaleleonalani, although he was then sick.

The King greatly loved his people, and therefore he perceived that Emma Kaleleonalani was the proper person for the nation and for the government, and on that account alone he appointed her the successor to the Throne.

Therefore, O Hawaiian people, if we loved our King Lunalilo that is dead, let us love also his heir, and place her on the Throne of these islands, in accordance with the wish of the King now gone.

And whereas we know the good deeds of this Queen—

1. She has erected the Queen's Hospital, a place where the indigent sick are doctored without pay.

2. She assisted the sufferers by the earthquake at Kau, Hawaii.

3. She personally contributes to the education of native children in the English language.

4. She is a chief who is kind to her own family, to her servants, &c.

She does all this; therefore she can take care of the government and the nation.

Let us not be ensnared by the false and lying people, who say—

1st Falsehood. That the Queen does not desire the Throne. The answer to this is, She does desire it.

2d Falsehood. Don't elect Emma, for she will marry a foreigner, and this Kingdom will then go to Great Britain. Here is the answer to this—the Queen does not desire to marry a foreigner. And moreover this government will not be taken by Great Britain, because Great Britain and France

have sworn by the name of the Almighty God, that Hawaii shall be forever independent.

3d Falsehood. It has been published in writing, that it will not be well to elect Emma, because she cannot wear trowsers, but only petticoats. The answer to this is, It will not do to elect D. Kalakaua, for he will put on trowsers and boots too, and give us all a kicking.

Therefore, all ye people from Hawaii to Kauai, let us all unite to carry out the wishes of King Lunalilo, our great and beloved chief. Let the people of each election district throughout the islands instruct the Representatives, to do and perform in accordance with the desire of the late King.

Moreover the Ministers are doing wrong, they are limiting the time.

What right have these Ministers of themselves to place any one upon the Throne without the consent of the majority in this city, and without notice to the whole Hawaiian nation?

What authority do these Ministers possess, seeing that they are out of office, under their commissions from the King.

It was these wretched Ministers who wickedly urged the King to give away Puuloa for a Reciprocity Treaty.

Therefore, ye people from Hawaii to Kauai, let us deny the Ministers and their works.

And I humbly ask you to assemble peacefully in your respective districts, and cast your ballots for her.

O Lord, grant Thy love to Hawaii nei, and to Queen Emma Kaleleonalani.

THE CORRECT GUIDE.

### A Voice for the People.

To the Representatives—Salutations to You:

The night passes without sleep, because the mind is filled with painful apprehensions on account of your compelled attendance at the capital to sit in the Assembly prepared for you to consider the appointment of a Successor to our King, one who shall reign over you and us all.

Therefore, we hereby submit that this is not a small matter which can be quickly decided, it is a subject of vast importance for the mind to consider on. We therefore call upon you to be thoughtful, and to postpone this matter until you have an opportunity to confer with your constituents, so that you can be agreed, in accordance with God's will.

Therefore consider ye, and postpone this meeting for the choice of a Successor to the King, until a proper time.

### A Call of Her Majesty Queen Emma Kaleleonalani.

At the hour of 10 this day, all the Representatives assembled at the residence of Queen Emma Kaleleonalani.

They not having been present at the meeting on Monday last, Her Majesty stated to the Representatives the desire expressed by our late beloved King to appoint her as his Successor on the Throne of Hawaii. And Her Majesty further stated to the Representatives that a written will had been prepared which the King had firmly intended to sign, but that his extreme illness had prevented his doing so. Thereupon she informed the Representatives that she was a candidate before the Legislature for the Succession, and she hoped for their favorable consideration. At the conclusion of the Queen's speech, the Hon. W. T. Martin rose, and respectfully approved thereof, and asked that the will be read. Mr. Crabbe, His late Majesty's Chamberlain, then read the will.

His Highness C. Kanaina and the Hon. Simon Kaai stood up as witnesses of the will. This was the end of the meeting. To-morrow, Thursday, Feb. 12, is the day

for the election of Sovereign for these Hawaiian Islands.

W. A. KIHA AND KAILI.

Honolulu, Feb. 11, 1874. Clerks.  
I hereby call upon you, beloved people, to go to your homes and ask the favor of Heaven upon us, then will Hawaiian independence be preserved and the nation will revive.

Be prayerful ye young men, ye old men, young women and old women,—all true lovers of country—then will we prevail.

EMMA KALELEONALANI.

### Hurrah! Hurrah!—Emma Kaleleonalani the Beautiful Queen.

To all the Representatives, from Hawaii to Kauai; Salutations to you:

We have heard of your arrival here in Honolulu, and that before going to your respective places of abode you went in a body to the Palace to visit the remains of our beloved King, Lunalilo. This was a proper manifestation of your regard for the King of our country, and thereby we are led to think that you love the chiefs, that you love our country, that you are stable, not favor seekers, not to be enticed by the snares of the evil minded that tend to destroy the nation.

Now therefore, ye people, the religious and the irreligious, the vagabonds, the blackguards, the greedy, the flattery devourers, the evil minded, the unloving, the bowed heads, the stingy, the uncharitable, the pagans,—be attention, and kneel, and every one of us pray earnestly with a loud voice to the High One of the Heavens, to be gracious and to give firm hearts to the Representatives who are to elect our new Sovereign, that they may perform their duty correctly and properly, and show to the Hawaiian people that they are reliable, united and fearless, that they are the flowers of Kamehameha I. the famous soldier chief. Therefore let us hurrah for EMMA KALELEONALANI, the well-beloved beautiful sweet-scented flower of the islands, the rare flower.

Ye wives of the Representatives, beg, coax, and draw the hearts of your husbands. Induce, persuade and lead the thoughts of your husbands to the one you are thinking on. If your husband does not consent to your desire, it will show that he despises you. Husband and wife should be of one mind, not merely companions.

Therefore, O Hawaiians, this is the Legislative session in which to show that you are full of wisdom in the respect of reviving and building up the nation, so that the land shall be again full of people, and do away with the saying of the foreigner, that "kanakas are no good, fools, and without sense." Turn ye every man, and consider how ye stand. Here now must we determine—each for himself, how we stand.

The spirits of the old cannibal women of Wahiawa prophesied last night, that we shall be preserved and blessed through the Queen.

And when she is placed in that exalted position, as befits her name, there she will remain while we behold her, and cry unto her to abolish the burdens of the Constitution upon the people, that she will look upon us, and we will eat together, talk together, live together, and walk together with her, she will always assist the poor and distressed.

Neither will she marry a foreigner, but a native, if not a scion of the chiefs, then some son of a commoner.

BY THE FLOWER-GIRLS OF MAEMAE.

The following is a translation of a note in the Hawaiian language which was sent down to the Court House by Queen Emma on the afternoon of the 12th, and was read to the rioters—but not until the most of the damage was done:

"To my people: Be moderate, do that

which is right. If your desires are not accomplished, request the Legislature to meet again.

"EMALANI.  
"Rooke House, Feb. 12, 1874."

[From the Hawaii Pono Extra, Feb. 11, 1874.]

### Table of Hawaiian Chiefs.

On the 5th of October, 1867, Mr. S. M. Kamakau, well known as a Hawaiian Historian, published a list of genealogies of chiefs in the *Kuokoa* newspaper.

That list has never been disputed during the past seven years, and we see no reason to doubt its correctness now, as follows:

#### THE TABLE OF HAWAIIAN CHIEFS.

As the days and the years roll on, we hear frequent complaints of those who are prophesying, observing the stars, and foretelling the fate of the nation. Strangers also from foreign lands are thus prophesying and lamenting over us, declaring even that their own religion cannot save us, and depending also upon the weak arm of flesh in this regard. There is great striving also in prayer on this account.

But really in my opinion there are many chiefs and scions of chiefs remaining, and the power of the Almighty can increase their numbers. The Royal Family is by itself, and stands alone, but its supporters and those upon whom it rests, let us turn and examine there.

1. W. C. Lunalilo the son of Kekauluohi and Kanaina; she was the daughter of Kahiheimalia Kaniu Hoapiliwahine, the daughter of Namahana, the daughter of Kekaulike, King of Maui. Kaleimamahu was the father of Kekauluohi, who was the son of Kalanikupapaikalani Keaoulu, who was the son of Keeaumoku, who was the son of Keawe and Kalanikaulelelewi, Kings of Hawaii. During the reigns of Kamehameha I. II. and III. the high office of Kuhina Nui (or Prime Minister) was in this family. Kekauluohi was the elder sister and Kinau the younger, the last named being the mother of Kings Lot and Alexander and the Princess Victoria.

2. Ruth Keelikolani, daughter of Kalanipauahi, the daughter of Keoua, daughter of Kauihiwaeono, son of Kekauhiwamoku, son of Kekaulike, King of Maui. The father of Kalanipauahi was Pauli Kaoleioku, son of Kamehameha I. The reputed fathers of R. Keelikolani were Luanui Kahalaia and M. Kekuanaoa.

3. Bernice Kalani Pauahi, the daughter of Kanaholo Konia, daughter of Kahilopua Luahine and Pauli Kaoleioku son of Kamehameha I., of the line of Kings and priests of Paoa. Kahoohiheapahu Paki, the son of Kalanihelemaitluna aki, son of Kamehameha the Great King of Maui. Kawao was the mother of Kahoohiheapahu Paki, who was the daughter of Kalanimahikapu, the son of Kumukoa, the son of Kanealii and Keawe the King of Molokai and Hawaii.

4. David Kalakaua and family, born of Keohokalole, the daughter of Aikanaka, the son of Keohihiwa, daughter of Keawe-aheulu, son of Heulu, son of Kuanuuanu, son of Nuuanu, son of I. Keawe-aheulu was one of Kamehameha I. principal Ministers. Aikanaka was son of Kalkioewa, son of Kaina Kukue, son of Kaolohaka, son of Keawe, King of Hawaii.

Kapaakea, the father of David Kalakaua and his family, was the son of Kamanawa, the son of Kepookalani, son of Kameeiamoku, which last was one of Kamehameha I. principal Ministers. The families of two of Kamehameha I. Ministers have entered into this family of chiefs.

5. Emma Naea and her family. Emma Naea is the daughter of Fanny Kekela, the daughter of Kaonaeaha, daughter of Kalikookalani, daughter of Kaniuniu, and Kekunaialeimoku, son of Keawe. Kaonaeaha had two reputed fathers—Keliimaikai and Kaleipahala. Keleipahala was the son of

Keawemauhili and Kalaniopuu, who were both Kings, Kapu chiefs, and Keawemauhili originated from a close intermarriage.

Naea was the son of Kukaeleiki and Kamaunu the daughter of Kalauauea; they are from a Kaula and Oahu chief family, and from Maui through Kaula.

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

### Meeting of the Bar.

A very interesting occasion was the meeting of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court on Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of the retiring from office of Judges Hartwell and Widemann, and the elevation to the seats on the Bench thus vacated, of Judges Harris and Judd.

Judge Hartwell spoke as follows:

MY BRETHREN OF THE BAR.—At His Majesty's request, I have resigned the high and most honorable position which I have been honored with during the last five and a half years, as First Associate Justice of this Court. I came among you a stranger, without experience in judicial duties. In retiring from this place, I desire to state that I am conscious of many faults of manner and that I may frequently have given you annoyance by hasty words or acts. It has been my earnest wish to conduct the Court impartially and decorously, and with just regard to the rights and feelings of those who pleaded before me. If I have succeeded in convincing your minds of that fact, I shall be more than satisfied.

In the keen professional anxiety to secure the rights which are believed to belong to clients, I know the disappointment which often follows an adverse ruling. But your bearing towards myself both as a Judge and personally, has shown me that I have had your kindly feeling and a large share of your confidence. I wish to thank you most cordially for this. I also wish to acknowledge to you my indebtedness for your valuable legal assistance in reaching the correct conclusions of law. It has often been the case, that my own first and even second impressions have been corrected or modified by your suggestions, and as I believe, in a way to secure nearer approximation to justice.

I retire with deep regret from the duties that I have loved, and from the associations that are endeared to me by many acts of kindness on your part.

I can ask for my successors no greater happiness than that the same consideration and aid that you have given to me be extended to them.

To my mind there is no more dignified and responsible duty than that of an independent and intelligent counsel. When the months of others are closed from fear, doubt or ignorance, he stands forth to plead fearlessly in the cause of law and right. You gentlemen are those custodians of the law. You have faithfully performed your duties during my acquaintance with you; and that you may always find success and happiness is my sincere prayer.

For the officers of the Court, the Attorney General and his deputy, the Marshal and his deputy, the Clerks and the Interpreter: Gentlemen—Accept my thanks for your kindness to myself personally and officially, and for the faithfulness with which your difficult duties have been discharged. With the fervent hope that the Department of the Judiciary may always sustain a high and pure position in the sentiment of the community, I bid you adieu.

Judge Widemann said that the very brief notice of this meeting which he had received had precluded his making any preparations for extended remarks, but he heartily assented to all that had fallen from Judge Hartwell.

Mr. McCully, on behalf of the officers of the Court, and Mr. Jones on behalf of the Bar spoke eloquently and feelingly in response to the addresses of the retiring Judges.

Marshal Parke then read the commissions from His Majesty the King, appointing Charles Coffin Harris and Albert Francis Judd to the positions respectively of First and Second Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Judge Hartwell addressed a few words of welcome to the new Justices, as, shaking hands with the retiring ones, they took their seats on the Bench.

Mr. Justice Harris then said:

GENTLEMEN.—It is a serious thing to undertake to judge on matters affecting the rights, fortunes and lives even of one's fellow men; but we undertake

the duty to-day with a humble yet firm reliance upon the guidance of Divine Providence.

Events have precipitated His Majesty's determination in selecting his counselors, and in consequence, we are called quite unexpectedly to-day to take seats on this Bench.

It will not be surprising to you that at this moment, the whole past of this Court seems passing before me, a past of which, Mr. Montgomery, you Sir, and myself are the only persons connected with the business of the Court left who can speak from actual memory.

I see the Court sitting in a small house a few rods makai of this one, having previously come from the house on Fort street, now occupied by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Lee, Chief Justice—ever laborious; even in failing health unconquerable—with the whole burden on his shoulder. Judge Andrews, pure, simple hearted, honest—of abounding charity, the very ideal of an humble Christian; and all that is said of him is equally applicable to his Associate I. Robertson, not bred a lawyer, but born one. He was between thirty and forty years of age before he ever entered a Court room, as a practitioner, but his clear and logical mind, his laborious industry, his patience, firmness of purpose and undaunted courage, soon made him an accomplished lawyer and the beau ideal of a Judge. Davis, when he ascended this Bench, was a versatile and accomplished scholar and a good lawyer.

I see before me, Bates, Burbank, Blair, and bear in mind Bowlin—speculative but no practitioner—who would do credit to any Bar; and among the native lawyers Kauwabi, the most brilliant of men—nature had endowed him with every quality of an advocate—infinite in resources, a most valuable ally and a most formidable opponent. J. W. E. Maikai, Kaumaea, David Kaaui, but little behind him, Nailili and Kalauhala, pains taking and reliable—we are glad to see before us worthy successors—may you avoid their faults and rival their excellencies.

I see this building rising from its foundation. This room as at first constructed was one, from the lower floor to the ceiling—the present floor having been put in subsequently, thus dividing it into two stories. I hear in fancy Judge Lee making the address of inauguration—well do I remember his words: "May its lofty ceiling never look down upon anything which is contrary to justice, good order and decorum"—which prayer we may well now reiterate in our own behalf, and turning to his portrait and calling to mind a celebrated trial, (of which, Mr. Montgomery, you and I were part) in charging the jury he made use of the quotation which is a legend for the picture; we likewise hope that we may at all times be enabled to preside in the spirit of that motto: "Fiat justitia ruat cælum." We can only hope that the Court may be conducted as well in the future as it has been in the past, and more especially its near past; we may hope to emulate, gentlemen, (the retiring Justices) your assiduity, your patience, your justness; we cannot surpass them.

Gentlemen of the Bar, we depend upon your co-operation, more especially yours Mr. Attorney General, to whom I sincerely hope as I confidently believe a brilliant future of usefulness and success is developing.

Mr. McCully, of the number of my pupils in the profession you are the only one present; you know in what esteem we hold you. Your manner of conducting trials for your late chief has commended you to all. The clearness and distinctness with which you state your case and the gentlemanly courtesy with which you conduct it, will always make your assistance in eliciting the truth and endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions valuable to the Court.

Mr. Stanley, the many favors that have been interchanged between us, and the intimate relations which for the last year and a half, have subsisted between us makes it, in my opinion, exceedingly proper that I should address you particularly on this occasion; we have done much important business together, and your assistance has been of the greatest value to me. Your unwearied industry and high professional honor make a client's interest peculiarly safe in your hands. I have never known you to make a proposition of law which you did not think to be fairly sustainable, or a statement of fact which was not true or which you did not believe to be sustained by evidence. These qualities will continue to make your advocacy here as acceptable as your assistance to myself in my private business has heretofore been valuable.

Mr. Marshal Parke, it is now very nearly a quarter of a century since our business relations

commenced. You are one who in your capacity as an officer of this Court has still survived its changes. Your devotion to your duty, and the earnestness with which you seek to oblige everyone, are known of all men. Permit us to hope that the relations which have subsisted between you and each of us, and between you and our predecessors may continue until you may see fit to dissolve them.

Gentlemen Clerks—you know the personal friendship and esteem with which both of us regard you, and the confidence which we repose in you. I have had occasion to draw upon your patience and forbearance most especially, and no doubt my associate in a less degree. We shall have occasion to draw upon this bank in the future, and to a very large extent. But we shall draw in full confidence that our credit is unlimited, and our drafts will not be protested—even in thought.

Mr. Interpreter—your duties are of great importance as between the jury, the witness and the counsel. We wish for your assistance. But at the same time, I think it right to say to you that I think you worthy of better things. This has been to you a good school, and I earnestly hope that by preparation for higher and more responsible walks of life, you will soon open to yourself the road of advancement and prosperity.

Mr. Justice Judd said:

GENTLEMEN.—I have accepted this high and responsible office from convictions of duty to this country—my country. Relying upon your forbearance and assistance and the aid of Almighty God I hope to be able to discharge this trust with acceptance.

Appropriate responses were made to these addresses by Messrs. Montgomery, Preston, Jones, Komoikehuhneh, and McCully; after which Mr. Justice Harris announced the appointment of the Hon. Alfred Stedman Hartwell as Attorney General.

[From the Advertiser of Feb. 28th]

THE COMMENCEMENT of a new reign and the accession to office of a new Ministry, like the establishment of a new firm in business, becomes a fruitful subject for speculation, and general attention is directed to the executive departments of Government in expectation and hope to see something accomplished or at least attempted, for the general good. Some there are, undoubtedly, who take a sombre view as to the possibilities of our future, and think they can see in the recent changes no real ground for anticipating a turn in the tide of affairs that has so long been running at ebb with the country generally. These may with propriety be termed the croakers, and with some of this class, unfortunately, the wish is father to the thought. Others again, run to the opposite extreme and are sanguine that now, with men of enterprise, energy and firmness at the head of affairs, we may certainly and speedily look for great and beneficial changes in—well, about everything, down to even the price of living.

While adopting neither of these opposite extremes, we believe there are reasonable grounds for expecting at the hands of the present Ministry, not only a definite, declared and settled policy, on general principles, but the inception of some measures of enterprise and activity, that shall be in marked contrast with the dawdling, red-tape style to which the country has for years been accustomed, and under which everybody and everything has, metaphorically speaking, gone to seed. Truly, the men who have just taken their seats in the Cabinet of our young and newly elected King, have presented to their hands a noble opportunity to distinguish their own names, and by able statesmanship raise Hawaii from the slough of despond into which, through the errors and the mismanagement of the past, she has been gradually declining, and to lift her, step by step, to the post of honorable prosperity and thrift to which her position and resources unquestionable entitle her. The task it will be acknowledged is a severe one, and its attempted performance implies wisdom and skill to devise, tact to propose, and untiring industry and fertility of resources to carry out. Important measures must be planned and carefully weighed, and the arguments for and against thoroughly scanned, in order to meet the objections of critics, who we all know by experience, are

more plentiful than fair in our small community. Let us venture generously in advance to credit the new Ministry with the possession of all the peculiar and varied qualifications thus indicated as necessary in the discharge of their duties so as to meet the requirements of the situation and the just expectations of the country.

[From the Advertiser of Feb. 28th]

**Official Correspondence.**

The *Gazette* of this week contains nearly two columns of correspondence from the Foreign Office, which, as it is of quite a formal character, we will summarize. Under date of the 12th, the then incumbent of that office writes to the Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, informing them that "a riotous mob have unexpectedly made a violent attack upon the Court House and the members of the Legislature," and that the government "have not the force at hand to resist," and requesting aid at the earliest moment possible from the ships of those nationalities, to assist "the police in quelling the riot and temporarily protecting life and property." On the same day the Minister writes to the Commissioner of France, informing him of the election of the King, of the attack by the mob on the Court House, and of the call for aid upon the ships of war, and it is added that "had there been a French ship of war in port, M. Ballieu would also have been requested to join in affording the authorities temporary aid." Under the same date, M. Ballieu in acknowledging receipt of the Minister's dispatch, says—"You may rest assured that I would have given to the French forces similar instructions to those transmitted by Mr. Peirce and Mr. Wodehouse, and that the good feelings of the country which I represent will never be wanting in matters involving the security of the Hawaiian nation and of the inhabitants of these islands." On the 19th, His Ex. W. L. Green, (who on the previous day had assumed the duties of the Foreign Office) informs the American and British Commissioners "that such arrangements have now been made for the preservation of order in this city as will allow of the withdrawal of the forces which were landed from" the U. S. S. *Portsmouth* and *Tuscarora* and H. B. M.'s S. *Tenedos*, "which have rendered such invaluable services to His Majesty's government." To this, appropriate replies were received from the respective Commissioners, informing that the forces would embark on the 20th. On the 21st the Minister informs the French Commissioner that the occasion for the presence of the foreign troops having passed away, they had returned to their respective ships; and on the same date the Minister, by command of the King, thanks the American and British Commissioners in His Majesty's name, and in that of His government, and through the Commissioners, Commanders Belknap and Skerrett of the *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*, and Captain Ray of the *Tenedos*, "for the prompt and efficient aid rendered to the local authorities in suppressing the riot in this city on the 12th inst. The events of the 12th inst., unfortunately as they may have been, served to exhibit the feelings of friendship which exist between the countries, and the certainty with which this government may rely in cases of emergency upon the cordial and disinterested co-operation of the Representatives and ships of the United States, as well as those of Her Britannic Majesty." The reply of the British Commissioner is dated on the 22d, and that of the American Commissioner on the 23d. Major Wodehouse says: "I beg that you will, in my name and in that of Captain Ray of Her Majesty's ship 'Tenedos,' express to His Majesty, and His Majesty's Government, our thanks for their kind recognition of the services which we were enabled to perform on the occasion of the riot of the 12th of February. It is hardly necessary for me to give the assurance that in any case of emergency, His Majesty's Government may rely upon the cordial and disinterested co-operation of Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war." In the reply of Mr. Peirce the following language is used: "The purport of said note was communicated immediately to the gallant U. S. Naval Officers named. In their behalf, and by their request, I now tender to His Majesty and the Hawaiian Government, our joint and grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks for the expressions of your generous appreciation of the services rendered as referred to, and, presented in your note, in words gratifying to a naval officer's sense of professional pride and honorable to the service of which

they are members. In reply to your allusion, in regard to the friendship that subsists between the United States and this Kingdom, permit me to remark that that friendship has existed uninterruptedly for three quarters of a century past, with what benefit to this nation the recording angel and human annals will show. May the future intercourse of the two peoples be as happy and as glorious as the past."

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Made and proclaimed by His Majesty the King, to govern the Military Forces of the Kingdom.

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall be Secretary of War. His Staff shall consist of one Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, and one Aid with the rank of Captain.
2. The Staff of the Governor of Oahu, the Commander of the Military Forces of Oahu, shall be one Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major and two Aids, each with the rank of Major.
3. The Volunteers when on active duty, shall be subject to the Articles of War made and provided for the Royal Guard.
4. Such returns and reports shall be made as the Secretary of War may prescribe.
5. The Royal Guard shall guard the King's person, the Palace, the Treasury, the Barracks, the Battery, and the Magazine, and perform such other duty as may be directed.
6. All Military Offences punishable by Court Martial shall promptly be reported to the Secretary of War, who shall thereupon order a Court Martial to consist of one or more Commissioned Officers, who shall forthwith hear and determine the case, and pass sentence thereon subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.
7. Offences not punishable by Court Martial may be punished by order of Company Commanders; but in no case beyond confinement with or without a ball and chain for not more than twenty-four hours.
8. No Commissioned Officer shall be punished except by sentence of Court Martial.
9. The daily rations for each enlisted man shall be as follows, viz:
  - 1 lb Meat, or its equivalent in Salmon twice a week.
  - 5 lbs Paiai and two Biscuits.
  - 15 lbs Sugar to 100 Rations.
  - 10 lbs Coffee to 100 Rations.
  - 1 1/2 lbs Tea to 100 Rations.
  - 1 1/2 lbs Star Candles, (or an equivalent in oil.) to 100 Rations.
  - 4 lbs Soap to 100 Rations.
  - 4 lbs Salt to 100 Rations.
10. The Rations, Uniforms, Arms, Equipments and Drill, shall be such as the Secretary of War may direct.
11. A Commissioned Officer shall be present at each stated Roll Call.
12. All communications shall pass through the regular military channels.
13. Officers shall be Commissioned by the King, and hold their Commissions at His pleasure.
14. Non-Commissioned Officers shall hold Warrants from the Company Commanders, subject to the approval of the Governor of Oahu.
15. No military organization shall be formed except by order of the Secretary of War.
16. All Regular Troops shall be enlisted and mustered into service by order of the Secretary of War.
17. The monthly pay of troops in active service shall be as follows, viz: Captain, \$60; Lieutenants, \$50; 1st Sergeants, \$10; Sergeants, \$8; Corporals, \$7; Privates, \$6; Musicians, \$10.
- 17, b. The Band shall be enlisted and mustered under the Articles of War, and under such Regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

W. L. GREEN,

Department of War, Feb. 27, 1874. Secretary at War.

**ARTICLES OF WAR**

Made and proclaimed by His Majesty the King, to govern the Royal Guard, and Volunteer forces when on active duty.

1. Any soldier who shall desert his post shall be punished by confinement not less than twenty-four hours, with or without a ball and chain, or by such sentence as a Court Martial may direct.
2. Any soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or use threatening or disrespectful language to his superior officer, shall be punished by confinement with or without a ball and chain for not less than twenty-four hours, or by such sentence as a Court Martial may direct.
3. Any soldier who shall injure any arms, equipments or other Government property, shall be punished by confinement at hard labor with or without a ball and chain, not more than twenty-four hours, or by such sentence as the Court Martial may direct.

4. Any soldier who shall refuse to do duty, shall be punished by confinement at hard labor, with or without a ball and chain, not less than twenty-four hours, or by such sentence as a Court Martial may direct.

5. Any soldier guilty of mutinous conduct or language, shall be punished by confinement with a ball and chain not less than one week, or by such sentence as a Court Martial may direct.

6. Any soldier using disrespectful language towards His Majesty the King, shall be dishonorably dismissed from the service with loss of all pay, be reprimanded in general orders, and confined with or without a ball and chain, not more than one year, as a Court Martial may direct.

7. Any officer guilty of neglect of duty, or conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, shall be cashiered, with loss of pay, or reprimanded in general orders, as a Court Martial may direct.

8. The following punishments, or in aggravated cases, any two or more of them, may be inflicted by order of Court Martial, upon enlisted men, found guilty of any offence enumerated in the articles of war, viz:
 

- (a) Dishonorable dismissal from service with loss of pay.
- (b) Reprimanded in general orders.
- (c) Confinement with or without a ball and chain, not to exceed one year.

9. Any soldier drunk on duty shall be punished by confinement with or without a ball and chain, not more than twenty-four hours, or by such sentence as a Court Martial may direct.

10. Except when Martial Law shall be declared by His Majesty the King, all soldiers shall be amenable to the law of the land for any violations thereof, but warrants of arrest shall be communicated to the Secretary of War.

11. The Articles of War shall be read to the Royal Guard every Sunday morning.

Done at Iolani Palace, the 27th day of February, 1874.

By the King, KALAKAUA II.  
W. L. GREEN, Secretary at War.

**GENERAL ORDER No. 1.**

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, at His Majesty's Command, assumes control of the General Military Forces of the Kingdom as Secretary of War.
  2. The following named Officers are announced as composing the Staff of the Secretary of War: J. Bates Dickson, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major; Phillip Opfergelt, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain.
  3. A Royal Guard will be forthwith enlisted and mustered under the Military Regulations, made and proclaimed by His Majesty the King. Major Dickson will proceed to muster this Company into service as soon as they are enlisted.
  4. The organization known as the Hawaiian Cavalry is hereby disbanded. All public property in possession of the officers and men of this Company will be at once turned over at their Army to an officer to be designated by the Governor of Oahu to receive the same.
  5. A Company of Hawaiian Volunteer Cavalry, to be designated "The Leihoohoku Guard," will be organized forthwith, with a maximum strength of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2nd Lieutenant, and fifty enlisted men.
  6. The designation of the Volunteer Artillery Company, now known as "The Prince of Hawaii's Own," is hereby changed to that of "The Prince's Own;" and the number of enlisted men in the said Company will be reduced to a maximum of fifty.
  7. A Company of Volunteer Infantry, to be designated as "The Hawaiian Guards," will be organized forthwith, with a maximum strength-of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2nd Lieutenant, and one hundred enlisted men.
  8. All communications relative to the troops on the Island of Oahu, to this office, will pass through General John O. Dominis, Commander of the Military Forces of Oahu, addressed to Major J. Bates Dickson, Aid-de-Camp. General John O. Dominis is hereby charged with the execution of Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of this Order.
- [Signed.] W. L. GREEN, Secretary at War.  
Department of War, Feb. 27, 1874.

**MILITARY REORGANIZATION.**—By reference to the official documents which appear in to-day's paper, emanating from the office of the Secretary at War, it will be seen that the Military service is to be reorganized, and placed upon what appears to be a basis that will ensure efficiency, economy and proper discipline. The knowledge and experience of Attorney General Hartwell will be invaluable in this connection. Major J. Bates Dickson, who has been appointed as Aid to the Secretary, is no holiday soldier, having seen several years of active

service in the late American war. He fought under Rosecranz in the Southwest, and it is a sufficient guarantee of his executive ability to know that he has been Adjutant General of an army corps. Capt. Phillip Opfergelt, also appointed Secretary's Aid, was an officer in the Prussian service during the late European war. Thus, while our Secretary at War may have had little or no experience in the field of Mars, his Aids have both smelt powder when the burning of it meant business.—*Advertiser, Feb. 28th.*

### God Save the King.

PRIZE HYMN—BY W. C. LUNALILO.

TRANSLATED BY REV. L. LYONS.

1. Eternal, mighty God,  
Bless, from thy bright abode,  
Our Sovereign King;  
May thy all-powerful arm  
Ward from our Sire all harm,  
Let no vile foe alarm,  
Long may he reign!
2. Royal, distinguished name,  
Our beauteous diadem,  
Long life be thine;  
Thy wing spread o'er our land,  
From every wrong defend,  
For thee our prayers ascend,  
Long live our King!
3. Before thee, King of Kings,  
Of whom all nature sings,  
Our prayer we bring;  
Oh, let our kingdom live,  
Life, peace and union give,  
Let all thy care receive;  
Bless thou our King!

### THE FUNERAL OF LUNALILO.

From past experience, the native people have been led to expect rainy and stormy weather on the burial days of their high chiefs, but that of His late Majesty Lunaliilo proved an exception. Though the weather had been threatening rain during the week, Saturday, February 28th, was one of those beautiful days for which this climate is so proverbial, the sun shining brightly, with occasional passing clouds and wind enough to cool the atmosphere without causing dust.

At an early hour of the morning the people began to gather on King street, where the procession was to form, and at the hour of starting the line of march on either side through King and Nuuanu streets was thronged by the cleanly dressed and decorous native population, to the number it is estimated, of between five and six thousand. Stores and places of business were universally closed, while the verandahs along the route of the procession, and in some instances the house-tops even, were crowded with ladies and children, anxious to witness the solemn and impressive spectacle.

A little after 10 o'clock the marines and seamen from the four war vessels in port, (the U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, *Portsmouth* and *Benecia*, and H. B. M.'s S. *Tenedos*) under arms, and numbering altogether some 300 men, making a very fine appearance, marched on to the ground and took their positions on the west side of King street. On the east side were the different civic bodies of Honolulu, ranged in line, forming a brilliant display of uniforms and regalia,—the red-shirts of the firemen; the modest regalia of the Good Templars, and that of the Knights of Pythias; the symbolic Odd Fellows' sash; the square and compass of the "mystic tie;" and

the rich semi-military array of Knights Templars. The procession was formed precisely in the order prescribed, and as it appears in the programme which we print herewith.

### ORDER OF PROCESSION FOR THE FUNERAL OF His Late Majesty Lunaliilo.

Undertaker.  
Ahahui Opiopio.  
Honolulu Fire Department.  
Mechanics' Benefit Union.  
Good Templars.  
Knights of Pythias.  
Odd Fellows.  
Free Masons.  
Members of the Medical Faculty.  
The Konohikis of the Crown Lands.  
The Konohikis of the late King's Private Lands.  
Governor of Oahu and Staff.  
Band.  
Detachments of Marines and Sailors from  
U. S. S. Portsmouth,  
U. S. S. Tuscarora,  
U. S. S. Benecia,  
H. B. M. Corvette Tenedos.  
The late King's Servants.  
The late King's Parveyor.  
His late Majesty's Chamberlain.  
Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.  
His Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop of Arathea.  
Clergy of the Anglican Church.  
His Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop of Honolulu.  
Protestant Clergy.  
The Rev. Henry H. Parker.  
The late King's Aids.  
Colonel Allen, bearing the Sword and Hat of the late King.  
His Ex. J. M. Kamehameha, bearing the Crown of the late King.  
Large Kahilis.



Large Kahilis.  
Small Kahilis.  
Pall Bearers.  
Large Kahilis.  
Small Kahilis.  
Pall Bearers.  
Large Kahilis.  
The late King's Charger.  
Carriage bearing their Majesties the King and Queen, H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, and H. R. H. Charles Kanaina.  
Carriage bearing Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii, the Honorable Mrs. Dominis, the Honorable Mrs. Cleghorn, and the Honorable Mrs. Bishop.  
Carriage bearing the Queen Dowager Emma, and the Honorable Mrs. Naea.  
Foreign Representatives, Captains and Officers of Foreign Vessels of War in Port.  
The King's Vice Chancellor.  
Members of His late Majesty's Cabinet.  
His Majesty's Cabinet Ministers.  
Judges of the Supreme Court.  
Members of the Privy Council of State.  
Governors of the different Islands.  
Consular Corps.  
The Legislative Assembly.  
Circuit Judges.  
Clerks of Government Departments.  
Collector General, and Custom House Officers.  
Postmaster General, Postmasters and Clerks in Post Office.  
The Marshal, and Sheriffs of the different Islands.  
District Justices.  
Members of the Bar.  
The Hulnmanus.  
Foreign Residents.  
Hawaiian Population.  
Police Force.  
Detachment of Cavalry.

Those who attend the funeral are to assemble in front of the Palace at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 28th day of February, and the procession to start at 11 o'clock.  
The line of procession preceding the remains of His late Majesty, will be formed on King street, the right resting on Alakea street. Those who follow the remains, will form on King street, their right resting on the Waikiki side of the Palace gate.  
The Public generally are invited to attend.  
Iolani Palace, February 23, 1874.

Funeral services were held in the Palace before the procession set out, the Rev. Henry H. Parker officiating in the Hawaiian language. His Majesty the King and Court entered the East Room, in which the coffin lay, at half-past ten. Some ten minutes later H. H. Charles Kanaina, the late King's father, came in and took his place as chief mourner, the King sitting just behind him with Prince Leleiohoku on his right. Six large kahilis were kept waving over the coffin. The services then commenced, the choir of Kawaiaha'o Church, under the leadership of Mr. A. T. Atkinson, chanting:

"Man that is born of a woman  
Hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery," &c.

Then followed reading of the Scripture and an im-

pressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parker. The choir again chanted from the burial service:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord:  
He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live:" &c.

Mr. Parker then made an eloquent and impressive address in Hawaiian. A Hawaiian hymn, composed by the late Rev. Hiram Bingham,—("Aole make e ue;" "Weep not for him,") concluded the services in the Palace. The venerable father of the dead King was much affected, as indeed were all present. In the Room, besides the Royal Family were the Foreign Commissioners, Captains Hopkins, Ray, Belknap and Skerrett of the war ships in port; members of the late and present Cabinet; Privy Councillors, and a few of the Nobles.

The procession began to move at 11:30, and passing through King street and up Nuuanu avenue, the hearse reached the Mausoleum at a few minutes before 1 P. M. It was twenty minutes in passing a given point, and a pretty accurate observer has given the number of persons who composed it at 1,500. The government band, under the leadership of Berger, furnished appropriate music. During the passage of the procession, and until the Mausoleum was reached, minute guns were fired from the battery on Punchbowl and from the *Benecia*, *Tenedos* and *Tuscarora*. The hearse, which was heavily draped with black, was drawn by four black horses. The coffin or casket (made by Fischer) is a magnificent piece of workmanship, made of beautiful island cabinet woods, and highly polished. On the lid in elaborately carved and frosted solid silver, appears a crown, beneath which is engraved on a shield, surrounded with frosted leaves, the inscription in Hawaiian, which we translate:

WILLIAM CHARLES  
LUNALILO.

King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Born on the 31st day of  
January, A. D. 1835.  
Died on the 3d day of  
February, 1874.

He reigned One Year  
and Twenty-five days.

Beneath it on a silver scroll was the national motto,

"The life of the land is established  
in Righteousness."

In front and rear of the hearse, and on either side, were large and small kahilis, or plumes of feathers of all colors, and numbering no less than seventy-six, carried by retainers of chief families.

Arrived at the Mausoleum, the military formed in front and facing the entrance, while the civic bodies were drawn up opposite, and on the right. The coffin having been lifted from the hearse, was borne into the building, and placed on a platform in the centre. The scene was here impressive. Around on all sides, were the coffins containing the remains of the former Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii, indistinctly seen in the "dim, religious light" of the building. The King, the Prince, the Governess of Hawaii, and Kanaina,—the last leaning on the arm of Mr. Hall,—stood at the head of the coffin. The Queen Dowager with Albert Kuniuakea, stood a little to the left of these, the Queen leaning against the coffin of her late husband, while Keelikolani was near that of Kamehameha V. The Hon. Mrs. Bishop and the members of the late and present Cabinets were on the right. The Rev. Mr. Parker was a little forward of these groups. The Ante-room and door-ways were thronged with diplomatic and naval uniforms. As soon as the principal personages had taken their places, the choir sang, very softly—

"There is an hour of peaceful rest," &c.

The effect of this in the dead quiet of the building was strikingly beautiful, and in marked contrast

with the outside, where the wailing was loud and heart-rending, while within all was hushed. Mr. Parker offered a short prayer, and then, in a most impressive manner, with raised hand, he gave the final blessing.

The seamen and marines drawn up in front of the Mausoleum then fired three volleys, flags were run up to the mast-head, the populace returned city-ward, and the funeral of Lunalilo was over.

#### AUDIENCE AT THE PALACE.

On Monday, March 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. His Majesty received the members of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Corps, at an audience at Iolani Palace. There were present in the reception room, attending upon the King, His Royal Highness Prince Leleiohoku, the Cabinet Ministers, His Majesty's Aids, His Excellency Gov Dominis and Aids, and the Hon. Charles R. B. op.

His Excellency H. A. Peirce, American Minister Resident, addressed His Majesty as follows :

YOUR MAJESTY :—I have the honor to tender respectful congratulations with sincere good wishes on the auspicious events of Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and the appointment of Your Royal Brother, William Pitt Leleiohoku to succeed, when in the course of Divine Providence the Throne shall again vacant.

May Your Majesty's reign be one full of years and of honors; and such as will secure for Your Nation the inestimable blessings, of Peace, Happiness and Prosperity.

To which His Majesty replied as follows :

It affords me profound satisfaction to receive from you, the sincere good wishes and congratulations which you have just expressed upon my Accession to the Throne and the appointment of my Brother to succeed me.

I shall never forget the prompt manner in which you and the officers and men of the United States ships then in port answered the call of the authorities on the 12th ultimo., in assisting to quell the sudden and unexpected disturbance of that day, and you and Captains Belknap and Skerrett have added one more to the almost innumerable obligations for which my little Kingdom stands indebted to the Great Republic, and which have assisted in securing to it in the past, the blessings of Peace, Happiness and Prosperity which you desire for it during my reign.

Major Wodehouse, H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul General, addressed His Majesty in the following words :

Allow me to express my sincere congratulations on Your Accession to the Throne of Hawaii, and my hope that the friendly and cordial good understanding

which has always existed between Your Royal Predecessors and the Sovereigns and Government of Great Britain, may be uninterruptedly maintained during Your Majesty's reign, which I pray may be long and prosperous.

To which His Majesty replied :

I receive with extreme pleasure your congratulations on my accession to the Throne of Hawaii. I cannot doubt, but that the friendly and cordial good understanding which has always existed between my predecessors and the sovereigns and government of Great Britain, will be uninterruptedly maintained during my reign.

I cannot let this opportunity pass, without stating how much I am indebted to you, Major Wodehouse, for your personal active and courageous assistance in quelling the riot on the 12th ultimo. And how valuable I consider the presence on shore on that occasion of Lient. Bromilow, and the officers and men from the Tenedos under the command of Capt. Ray, assuring you and Capt. Ray that I look upon your efforts and his co-operation on that day as auspicious events at the commencement of the reign which you pray may be long and prosperous.

M. Ballieu, Consul of France, addressed the King as follows :

SIRE :—I am happy to take the opportunity that is offered to me to present Your Majesty my respectful homage.

That it may please God to give you long life and a prosperous reign, is my sincere wish and hope; and in saying this I am sure that I express the feelings of France.

To which His Majesty responded :

It gives me the greatest pleasure on this occasion to receive you, Monsieur Ballieu, the Representative of France, and to believe that I have the good wishes and the prayers of yourself and of her people for a long and prosperous reign. I trust the relations between your country and mine may continue as pleasant during my reign as during that of my predecessors. There is no country whose friendship or good will I shall value more than that of France.

Th. C. Heuck, Esq., Imperial German and Royal Danish Consul, addressed His Majesty on behalf of the Consular Corps, viz. : E. Hoffmann, Imperial and Royal Consul for Austria and Hungary; Alex. J. Cartwright, Consul for Peru; C. S. Bartow, Chile; F. A. Schaefer, Italy; C. S. Mattoon, United States; J. S. Christie, Jr., U. S. Vice Consul; Theo. H. Davies, British Vice Consul; J. W. Pfluger, Russian Vice Consul; J. C. Glade, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway; F. Banning, Consul for Belgium and the Netherlands. Mr. Heuck spoke as follows :

SIRE :—May it please Your Majesty to receive through me the sincerest congratulations of the For-

eign Consuls upon your happy accession to the Throne.

Hawaii nei, united by bonds of friendship and respect with all the world, cannot fail to prosper under Your Majesty's reign commencing under such promising auspices.

Confident that Your Majesty's Government will as heretofore assist us, the endeavors of the Consular Corps will ever be to promote commercial intercourse between your country and those whose flags we represent.

Our hopes and wishes are long life and a prosperous reign to Your Majesty.

His Majesty replied to the address of the Foreign Consuls as follows :

It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive your congratulations on this occasion. I recognize the importance and value of friendly relations with all the world as a means of promoting the prosperity of my Kingdom. My Government will no doubt do all in its power to encourage commercial intercourse between this country and those whose flags you so worthily represent, and I shall be the more desirous to see that commercial intercourse increased, because it involves the necessity of increasing at the same time, the exchangeable products of this Kingdom, by which means alone it can attain the prosperity you desire for it during my reign.

The United States Minister Resident presented the following naval officers :

Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins, Commanding U. S. S. Benicia; Geo. E. Belknap, Commanding U. S. S. Tuscarora; J. S. Skerrett, (Comdr. U. S. N.) Commanding U. S. S. Portsmouth; Geo. F. Kutz, Chief Engineer U. S. S. Benicia; Louis F. Alleg, Chief Engineer U. S. S. Tuscarora; Henry S. Pitkin, Surgeon U. S. S. Benicia; E. Putnam, Paymaster U. S. S. Benicia; Wm. H. Whiting, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. S. Benicia; Lewis Clark, Lieut. Comdr. and Ex. Officer U. S. S. Portsmouth; H. Jones, Surgeon U. S. S. Portsmouth; J. H. Harmony, First Asst. Engineer U. S. S. Tuscarora; J. G. Hobbs, Past Asst. Paymaster U. S. S. Tuscarora; Albert C. Engard, First Asst. Engineer U. S. S. Benicia; Geo. A. Norris, Lieutenant U. S. S. Tuscarora; T. M. Symonds, Lieutenant U. S. S. Tuscarora; E. K. Moore, Lieutenant U. S. S. Portsmouth; Frederick Singer, Master U. S. S. Benicia; H. G. Elsworth, Lieutenant U. S. S. Benicia; M. D. Hyde, Ensign U. S. S. Tuscarora.

James H. Wodehouse, Esq., H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General presented E. W. Ray, Captain of H. B. M.'s S. Tenedos and the following officers :

Francis Ross Bromilow and B. Dyke Acland, Lieutenants; John N. Lloyd, Navigating Lieut.; John G. Hazzard and Ralph W. Jones, Sub. Lieuts.; Arnot Henderson, Nav. Mid.

Theo. Ballieu, Commissioner of France, presented Ch. Pernet, French Chaucellor.

During the progress of the reception, the Government band stationed in the Palace yard, played appropriate national airs.