

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

Funeral of His Late Majesty, Kamehameha III.

The inclement weather of last week occasioned the postponement of the obsequies of His late Majesty till Wednesday last, the 10th inst., when they took place with all the solemnity, and every mark of respect and affection which could be shown by an affectionate people for a beloved Sovereign.

In anticipation of that event, preparations had been made during the preceding week, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, all the streets through which the procession was to pass, and more than a mile and a half in extent, were thickly covered with grass and rushes, over their entire width, which rendered them, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, very comfortable to pass over.

Long before 10 o'clock, the people began to assemble in the vicinity of the palace, and precisely at that hour the different orders, military companies and marines from the men-of-war, were on the ground, and took their assigned positions.

At 11 o'clock the religious exercises took place in the Palace, conducted by the Rev. R. Armstrong, His Majesty's Minister of Public Instruction.

After these were concluded, the coffin was placed upon the car, which was heavily draped in black, and having a large black kahlia at each corner. A canopy, surmounted by a gilt crown, was elevated over the coffin, which was partially enveloped by rich feather cloaks of rare workmanship, and surrounded by kahilis and other insignia of royalty in the Hawaiian kingdom.

At 10 minutes of 12, A. M., the procession moved from the Palace under the direction of the Grand Marshal, His Excellency, M. Kekuanoa, Governor of Oahu.

Through the energetic and efficient management of Mr. Parke, Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the divisions of the procession assumed their respective positions with little or no delay and proceeded through the carpeted streets, whose sides were lined by a dense throng of spectators while the many eligible positions on the line of march were occupied by the families of foreign residents, assembled to witness the most imposing spectacle, which ever transpired on the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Cavalry, uniformed in blue and trimmed with red, with chargers decked in black, formed an appropriate escort to the sable pageant.

They were followed by a body of Physicians and Clergymen, both native and foreign, and immediately after were the members of the Hawaiian Chapter of Free Masons, in full regalia; while the Lodge of Odd Fellows, arrayed in the appropriate badges of the order, were next in the procession, both together presenting one of its most peculiar and attractive features.

The scholars of the Royal School, followed by the President and Students of Oahu College, the charity school, followed by the native schools were next in order, all dressed in black.

The Artillery were dressed in blue uniform, trimmed with red; their caps also bound with red. Their ordnance was most becomingly draped. The cannon, enshrouded with black, seemed to have vowed to speak no more. The carriages even to the wheels were in mourning, and every piece was decorated with four black wands surmounted with black ostrich feathers. They did credit in appearance and discipline to themselves and officers.

The Band of Native Hawaiians, consisting of 15 pieces, with their drums muffled, preceded the first division of Hawaiian Infantry; then followed the Purveyor, household servants, and the Physician of the late King; after whom and before the funeral car was led the black charger of His late Majesty, whose vacant saddle and empty trappings spoke feelingly of their absent Lord and master.

The car was drawn by a large company of Hawaiians, who were preceded by two large yellow kahilis, and the late King's Standard draped in black. On each side, at the foot, and at the head of the car, were carried two large green kahilis, while on either side were carried sixteen smaller kahilis of various sizes and colors.

A canopy of black, rising in a small pyramid to a summit upon which rested a crown, was supported by four black pillars springing from the body of the car. Between these pillars and beneath the canopy resting upon the ancient embroidered feather quilt of Kamehameha I, was the coffin of His late Majesty Kamehameha III, covered with crimson velvet and richly decorated with armorial paintings. At the head of which was a Silver Platte bearing this inscription:

KAMEHAMEHA III, Haouua 17 Maraki, 1813, Make 15 Dekemaha, 1854, Ie 29 Makahiki Kona Noho Alii Ana.

At the foot and in front of the coffin was the Royal Crown, covered with crapes, resting upon a velvet cushion; magnificent tassels were suspended from each corner, while the Royal Feather Cloak of Kamehameha I was thrown, as a Pall, over the coffin.

The High Chiefs, both male and female, accompanied the Car. Her Majesty the Queen, Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha followed the remains in a carriage led by two footmen.

His Majesty the King, Kamehameha IV, and Keoni Ana the Premier, also followed the remains in a private carriage led by two footmen. The Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chancellor of the Kingdom, accompanied by the Cabinet of the late King, the Privy Council and Ladies of the Court occupied the next position, and were followed by the Representatives of Foreign Nations, supported by the Officers of the various Ships-of-War now in port. The Judges, together with other Government officers, were also in this section of the procession.

and red, contrasted pleasantly with the French Marines of the Eurydice in theirs of black with the broad collar trimmed with white, and with the American Marines of the St. Marys in their neat uniform of white and blue, trimmed with red. The Fire Companies were followed by a dense throng of Hawaiians eight and ten deep; all dressed in the deepest black; all—the young—the old—the strong—the weak—the infant of days and the decrepit of years, paying their last tribute of affection to the King, who bound the past to the present, and was as it were a part of former generations.

A Third Division of Hawaiian Infantry brought up the rear and closed the procession.

The procession moved from the Palace, down King's St., then up Nuuanu St. to Beritania St.—At this point there had assembled a dense throng of people who, when they perceived the riderless horse of His late Majesty preceding the Car that held his remains, could no longer contain themselves, but burst forth in a low suppressed wail. The procession proceeded with no other incident up Beritania to Punch Bowl St., thence to King St. and the Sepulcher. Again did the natives yield to ancient custom, and a long low wail arose from the thousands congregated here. Except these, nor indeed in these traces of former customs, was there anything during the day, inconsistent with the most perfect order and decorum.

The procession entering the cemetery the Funeral Car was drawn through the first division of Hawaiian Infantry and Household Troops, to the door of the Sepulcher, followed by the High Chiefs the Queen and her Suite, the King and his Suite. The Infantry then formed a hollow square about the Sepulcher, and the remainder of the procession passed on without, the Hawaiian Guard and Foreign Marines being stationed a short space to the north and east of the Tomb.

The door of the Sepulcher being opened, His Excellency, the Rev. R. Armstrong, His Majesty's Minister of Public Instruction offered a short and appropriate prayer, immediately after this the Royal Mourners left the Cemetery.

The Troops then fired three volleys, and the High Chiefs removed the coffin of the King from the Car and placed it in the center of the Tomb. This is of stone, nicely carpeted and contains 9 coffins of adult members, and three of the youthful members of the Royal line; they are ranged on koa frames at the Northern side of the Sepulcher, the entrance being on the South. On the Eastern side there are 5 coffins, on the Western 4, while at the Northern extremity of the narrow passage are the coffins of the children.

At ten minutes past two P. M. His Majesty Kamehameha IV, returned to the Palace. The Royal Flag was raised to the head of the Staff; the minute guns ceased from Punch Bowl, the Bell of the Large Stone Church ceased its knell, and the procession was dismissed as it had formed. For a few moments the populace were permitted to look into the Sepulcher, then the door was closed and this was the last of earth.

The procession was by far the most imposing ever witnessed in the Islands, it extended upwards of half a mile. When the Grand Marshal at the head, reached Fort St. on Beritania St., the last division was passing Fort, on King St. It was forty minutes in passing one point and could not have contained less than 5000 persons. The inhabitants of this and other Islands were assembled in great numbers and must have exceeded twelve or fifteen thousand. There was no disturbance, no noise. Everything passed off with the greatest quietness. Thus was Kamehameha the III carried out to his last Home.

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COURT NEWS.

His Majesty, King KAMEHAMEHA IV., made his first public appearance, as King, on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the large native church.

His Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses, General Prince Kamehameha, and the Princess Victoria, and attended by His Highness the Kuhina Nui, the Chancellor and Chief-Justice, the Chamberlain, the Ministers and the members of the Privy Council, arrived at 12, noon.

The Rev. Mr. Clark opened the proceedings with prayer. His Highness, the Kuhina Nui, read in native the certificate of the late King's death at a quarter before 12, A. M., on the 15th of December; the duplicate of the LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of His late Majesty, dated 24th April, 1853; and the certificate of the opening and careful verification of the original of the said Will, by the Privy Council, on the 10th of December.

By command of the King, the Minister of Foreign Relations read, in the English, the same three documents. They were as follows:—

PALACE, 15th December, 1854. His Majesty, Kamehameha III, expired in His Palace, this day, Friday, the fifteenth of December, 1854, at a quarter before 12 A. M.

KEONI ANA, WILLIAM L. LEE, ASHER B. BATES, R. ARMSTRONG, E. H. ALLEN, I. KAEU, B. NAMAHEHA, LORRIN ANDREWS, R. C. WYLLIE, JO. PIKOOI.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, of whatever kind and nature, to my adopted son, Alexander Lihohilo. Lastly, I hereby appoint Keoni Ana, William L. Lee, Ioane I and Mataio Kekuanoa, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, to act jointly in giving it full effect, and with power to fill any vacancy that may occur by the death, resignation or refusal to act of any of them. For their trouble I shall be proper for them to divide among themselves, equally, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be realized from my estate, before the rest and residue thereof is made over to my adopted child, under the fifth section of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at my second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, at my Palace in Honolulu. This will is made and signed in triplicate. (Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA. [L.S.]

Witnessed, sealed, and declared by His Majesty Kamehameha III, as His Last Will and Testament, in the presence of each other, and in His presence, and in the presence of each other, and at His request, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto. A. PAKI, B. NAMAHEHA.

PALACE, Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1854. We, the undersigned, members of His Majesty's Privy Council, having this day seen and heard the Last Will and Testament of His late Majesty Kamehameha III, hereby make known that we believe the same to be the true and genuine Last Will of His late Majesty. (Signed,) A. PAKI, B. NAMAHEHA, R. C. WYLLIE, IOANE I, E. H. ALLEN, I. KAEU, CHAS. G. HOPKINS, I. PIKOOI, R. ARMSTRONG, W. L. LEE, K. KAPA'AKA.

These documents having been read, in Hawaiian and English, the Chancellor of the kingdom, the Hon. William L. Lee, administered to His Majesty, first in Hawaiian and then in English, the following oath:—"I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the laws."

Immediately afterwards, His Highness the Kuhina Nui, repeated the words, "GOD PRESERVE THE KING," which were re-echoed every where throughout the church with loud cheers; His Majesty's Royal Standard and the national ensign were hoisted and a royal salute fired from the fort.

Afterwards it pleased the King to make a solemn and eloquent address, in native, to His subjects, which was received by them, with great enthusiasm, a translation of which is as follows:—"Give ear Hawaii! Kame! Maui o Kame! Oahu o Kame! Kauai o Kame! In the providence of God, and by the will of His late Majesty Kamehameha III, this day read in your hearing, I have been called to the high and responsible position of the Chief Ruler of this nation. It is a duty of the greatest importance and sacredness of the great trust committed to my hands, and in the discharge of this trust, I shall abide by the Constitution and laws which I have just sworn to maintain and support. It is not my wish to entertain you on the present occasion with pleasant promises for the future; but I trust that the close of my career will show that I have not been raised to the head of this nation to oppress and curse it, but on the contrary to cheer and bless it, and that when I come to my end, I may, like the beloved Chief whose funeral we yesterday celebrated, pass from earth amid the bitter lamentation of my people.

The good, the generous, the kind hearted Kamehameha is now no more. Our great Chief has fallen! But though dead he still lives. He lives in the hearts of his people! He lives in the liberal, the just, and the beneficent measures which it was always his pleasure to adopt. His monuments rise to greet us on every side. They may be seen in the church, the school house and the hall of justice; in the security of our persons and property; in the peace, the law, the order and the prosperity that prevail throughout the Islands. He was the friend of the Makaiianai, the father of his people, and so long as a Hawaiian lives his memory will be cherished!

By the death of Kamehameha III, the chain that existed from his to the ancient days of Kamehameha I, has been broken. He was the last child of that great Kamehameha, but how unlike the father from whom he sprung. Kamehameha I was born for the age in which he lived, the age of war and of conquest. Nobly did he fulfill the destiny for which he was created, that of reducing the islands from a state of anarchy and constant warfare to one of peace and unity under the rule of a King. With the accession of Kamehameha II to the throne the tabus were broken, the wild orgies of heathenism abolished, the idols thrown down, and in their place was set up the worship of the one only living and true God. His was the era of the introduction of Christianity and all its peaceful influences. He was born to commence the great moral revolution which began with his reign, and he performed his cycle. The age of Kamehameha III was that of progress and of liberty—of schools and of civilization. He gave us a Constitution and fixed laws; he secured the people in the title to their lands, and removed the last chain of oppression. He gave them voice in his councils and in the making of the laws by which they are governed. He was a great national benefactor, and has left the impress of his mild and amiable disposition on the age for which he was born.

To-day we begin a new era. Let it be one of increased civilization—one of devoted progress, industry, temperance, morality and all those virtues which mark a noble and a citizen beyond the reach of a great period in the history of our country, but I see no reason to despair. We have seen the tomb close over our Sovereign, but it does not bury our hopes. If we are united as one individual in seeking the peace, the prosperity and independence of our country, we shall not be overcome. The importance of this unity is what I most wish to impress upon your minds. Let us be one and we shall not fail!

On my part I shall endeavor to give you a mild, and liberal government, but at the same time one sufficiently vigorous to maintain the laws, secure you in all your rights of persons and property, and not too feeble to withstand the assaults of foreign nations. On your part I shall expect you to contribute your share to the maintenance of the Constitution, supporting the laws, and upholding our Independence.

It further pleased His Majesty, in accordance with a suggestion made to him, to make the following impromptu remarks, in English, to foreigners owing allegiance to him, and others residing in his dominions:—"A few remarks addressed on this occasion to you, the foreign portion of the assembly present, may not be inappropriate."

"You have all been witnesses this day to the solemn oath I have taken in the presence of Almighty God and this assembly, to preserve inviolate the Constitution. This is a noble ceremony. The Constitution which I have sworn to maintain has its foundation laid in the deep and immutable principles of Liberty, Justice and Equality, and by these, and none other, I hope to be guided in the administration of my Government. As the ruler of this people, I shall endeavor, with the blessing of God, to seek the welfare of my subjects, and to give to each of you the full measure of his rights. In these endeavors I shall expect the hearty co-operation of all classes—foreigners as well as natives."

His Majesty Kamehameha III, now no more, was prominently the friend of the foreigner; and I am happy in knowing he enjoyed your confidence and affection. He opened his heart and hand with a royal liberality, and gave to each of you the full measure of his rights. He was a noble and a citizen beyond the reach of a great period in the history of our country, but I see no reason to despair. We have seen the tomb close over our Sovereign, but it does not bury our hopes. If we are united as one individual in seeking the peace, the prosperity and independence of our country, we shall not be overcome. The importance of this unity is what I most wish to impress upon your minds. Let us be one and we shall not fail!

To be kind and generous to the foreigner, to trust and confide in him, is no new thing in the history of our race. It is an inheritance transmitted to us from our forefathers. The founder of our dynasty was ever glad to seek assistance and advice from foreign nations. His successor, not deviating from the policy of his father, listened not only to the voice of a missionary, and turned with his people to the light of Christianity, but against the wishes of the nation left his native land to seek for advice and permanent protection at a foreign Court. He never returned alive; his visit shows plainly that were his feelings towards the people of foreign countries, I cannot fail to heed the example of my ancestors. I therefore say to the foreigner that he is welcome. He is welcome to our shores—Welcome so long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his own interests and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he comes here with no

more exalted motive than that of building up his own interests, at the expense of the native—to seek our confidence only to betray it—with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our Government, and introducing anarchy, confusion and bloodshed—then is he most unwelcome.

The duties we owe to each other are reciprocal. For my part I shall use my best endeavors, in humble reliance on the Great Ruler of all, to give you a just, liberal and satisfactory government. At the same time I shall expect you in return to assist me in maintaining the Peace, the Law, the Order and the Independence of my Kingdom."

The preceding is the address, as it was taken down at the time, by a practised stenographer.

His Majesty afterwards, from the portico of the church, addressed, in native, a crowd of several thousands, who had not been able to find room in the church, and who had congregated in front thereof, outside the Military. The crowd listened in breathless silence, and when the King concluded, cheered His Majesty most rapturously. The whole solemn proceedings were conducted with admirable order, and His Majesty throughout appeared calm, collected and dignified.

An immense Iron Steamer.

A London paper gives some details in relation to an immense iron steamer now under construction by Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., which may be relied upon as accurate, and exhibit the proportions of a vessel surpassing any hitherto built. The name is not given, but this splendid ship is being constructed for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. The last of the four cylinders has been successfully cast, and the dimensions of each are, 62 feet long, 6 feet diameter, and they each weigh 16,720 lbs. The length of the vessel is 675 feet; beam, 83 feet; height, 60 feet. Ten thousand tons of iron plates are required in her construction, and she has an inner and an outer skin, 3 feet apart.

She is to be propelled both by a screw and paddles. The engine for the screw is 1600 horse power, and requires 60 furnaces to raise the steam; those for the paddles are 1000 horse power, and require 40 furnaces. 30,000 iron plates are used in this ship, each weighing one-third ton, which are secured by 3,000,000 rivets. She will carry 600 first class passengers, 2,000 second class, and 12,000 tons of coal, which they consider will take her round the world!

Wreck of whale ship Heroine.

We are sorry to announce that the whale ship Heroine, of this port, owned by Messrs. R. Coady & Co. was wrecked on the reef at the entrance of this harbor on the evening of Monday last. The wind blowing from the southward, and the Heroine being ready for sea, the steamer West Point was employed to tow her out of the harbor. On reaching the reef, the swell from the sea was so heavy as to part the hawser by which she was being towed. She came to anchor in consequence in close proximity to the reef. Another attempt to tow her clear, resulted in the same manner, and she got upon the reef beyond the ability of the steamer to aid her. Her sails, spars and some other portions of the ship and cargo have been saved, but we fear the vessel will go to pieces, and prove nearly a total loss to the owners; and we are sorry to add, there was no insurance upon her.

Further Election Returns.

Mr. Fuller is elected for Ewa and Waimea, by a majority over all other candidates. R. G. Davis is elected for Koolapoko, by an unanimous vote. Through the omission of the printer, this result was not announced in our last. From Maui we are informed of the following:—Makawao district, W. P. Kahale. Waialuku district, John Richardson. Kaanapali district, D. K. Kanuawai. Lahaina district, Kaunaea and J. W. Austin. Hana, (uncertain) S. M. Kamakua.

From Australia.

By the arrival of the Fanny Major from Sydney, we have dates to the 10th of October. Our files are principally filled with the proceedings of the Legislative Council, which are of a local character, and possess no special interest to our readers. Kate Hays had received with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Sydney, and a public testimonial of regard for her talents as an artist, and her character as a woman, was presented her on leaving Sydney for Melbourne. She sailed on the 18th of October for Melbourne, on which occasion a steamer was placed at her disposal to convey herself and friends on board the City of Sydney, in which she embarked.

Trade is very dull, and times are hard in Sydney and Australia. There is a large overstock of merchandise, which is selling at less than prime cost. So we are informed through private advices.

A Favorable inference for the morals of Honolulu may be drawn from the fact, that no arrests were made by the police either on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and our new Police Magistrate commenced his term of office on the 11th without a prisoner in the box.

We acknowledge our obligations to Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, and to R. S. Martin, of San Francisco, for full files of foreign papers, received by late arrivals.

Correction.

We were mistaken in saying that Mr. Beckwith, the new teacher expected for the Royal School, was coming to the islands by way of Cape Horn. We have since been informed that he is now on the way by the Panama route, and may be expected by the first of March.

Mails.

The next regular mail for the United States will be despatched on Tuesday next Jan. 16, by the clipper Bark "Fanny Major," closing at 2 1/2 P. M.

Passengers.

By the schr. Frolic, for Melbourne—J. Twissler, Mr. Gibson, P. de Blaine, from San Francisco—J. C. Doo, J. Shans, 2 children.

By the schr. C. E. Foote, from San Francisco—P. Cabot, J. P. Sudds, D. Beecher, J. H. Miller, G. Peterson, W. Long, J. Armit, Mrs. Dur. S. E. Howard, W. A. Allen, J. L. P. Lert, J. P. Schuster, C. Hardwick, V. P. Griswold, J. Jordan, W. Brown.

By the France Hotel, from San Francisco—W. M. Wright, W. H. Harveys, G. S. Osborn and lady, J. Ranch, E. Pillar, M. J. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Lewis.

By the Fanny Major, from Melbourne—Messrs. Lockwood, H. Meyer, Brewer, Ras-bell, Bowe and lady, Mr. Harvey, Capt. Curry lady and 3 children, T. Mummer and daughter, Miss Irwin, Cooper, Quimby, Kaima, Frazier and wife, M. Colloch, Bell, 5 in the steerage.

BIRTH.

On the 10th instant, Kapekapeka, Lady of K. Kapaka, Esq. of a son, who in memory of the day of the funeral of His late Majesty, is to be called Kalahelewa.

MARRIED.

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