

Phases of the Moon During July, 1884.

	P.	H.	M.
New Moon	22	2	23 A.M.
First Quarter	29	11	30 P.M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

H. I. M. S. *Vettor Pisani* sailed for Manila direct, on Saturday last.

The closing exercises of the Fort Street school will take place on Thursday next.

Ask your grocer for Taro Flour for making poi. Directions for use in every package.

The closing exercises at St. Andrew's Priory, under the principalship of Eldress Phoebe, will take place on Thursday.

The largest shipment of sugar, per S. S. *Mariposa*, was made by Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., 8,497 bags.

A valuable lot of recently imported horses will be sold by Messrs. Lyons & Levey to-morrow.

It will be seen by a "By Authority" notice that Captain A. N. Tripp has been appointed Jailor of Oahu Prison.

The Speckelsville plantation, Maui, finished grinding on the 16th instant. The crop of sugar was about 7,000 tons.

The arch covering the drain running across the foot of Edinburgh street is being damaged by the wheels of passing vehicles. A coating of earth would remedy this.

A two-mile dash race has been arranged between "General Hancock" and "Langford, Jr.," for \$1500 a-side, to be run September 2nd, at Kapiolani Park.

The steamer *Waimanalo*, with Her Majesty and party, started for Molokai at 3 a.m. on Saturday, calling at Waimanalo en route.

A wrong figure crept into "That Poi Contract," published in these columns on Wednesday last. Instead of "3% cents" it should have been "2% cents."

The departure of the schooner *Jennie Walker* was delayed on account of Captain Holland having been subpoenaed as a witness in the Barratry case.

There has been a heavy run on Frank Gertz' new stock of boots; but there are still a few pairs left from the ladies' smallest size to the 16-inch beetle crusher.

The items to be reduced in the Appropriation Bill for the ensuing biennial period, amounting to \$912,765, will be found in the Legislative report.

By the S. S. *Kinau*, Mr. C. A. Chapin, Manager of Kohala Plantation, arrived in a very low state of health. He is at present at the Hawaiian Hotel, receiving medical advice.

Dr. Thompson has returned to Kohala. He came to this city to appear against Keau the murderer. It was his interest in the case that caused Keau's arrest, and his testimony that did much toward his conviction.

On Wednesday evening last the following officers were installed at No. 1, Knights of Pythias: C. C. G. Lucas; P. C. J. Cavanagh; V. C. I. Rodanet; Prelate, R. French; M. A., I. Peterson; I. G., S. Ginsburg; O. G., W. Brewster.

The band concert was unfortunately cut short last night by a few heavy showers of rain. Berger was willing to continue playing, but his audience sought shelter and left the maestro and his "boys" to play "Hawaii Ponoi."

According to the reduced estimates brought in by the Government there ought to be a surplus of about a quarter of a million for the biennial period, if the works proposed to be charged to the Loan are thus provided for.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of A. G. Ellis vs. G. N. Wilcox was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The jury after a long absence brought in a verdict for \$4,200 in favor of Mr. Ellis. An appeal to the Court in Banco was noted by defendant's counsel.

Sunday night was the last time Mr. Cruzan will supply Fort Street Church before his annual vacation. His theme in the morning was "Some Christian graces especially needed in warm weather;" and his evening sermon was upon "Lotteries and Gambling."

We understand that arrangements are in progress for a trotting match between Colonel Speckels' team and Mr. Wilder's team, to take place Saturday next at Kapiolani Park, owners to drive their own horses. The cash will be devoted to the very worthy object of purchasing a carriage for the Sisters.

The Kapiolani barratry case occupied the Supreme Court the whole of Thursday. The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and the defence was conducted by Mr. John Russell. In examining the witnesses, it was stated by Mr. Colburn that the schooner was not licensed to carry passengers; but, to his surprise, a witness was called who produced receipts for passages by said schooner at different times. The case will be renewed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The schooner *General Seigel* is being refitted, prior to a trading voyage to the Line Islands. Captain Macy, formerly of the schooner *Emma*, and afterwards chief officer of the ill-fated *Julia*, has been appointed to take command of the *Seigel*. Under his management, we augur a prosperous and profitable voyage for the owners of the vessel.

At a meeting of Polynesia Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., held Friday evening, the following officers were installed: W. P. Crooks, C. P.; J. Simmons, S. W.; J. J. Lecker, Treasurer; Malcolm Brown, Scribe; R. F. Bickerton, Acting D. D. G. S., was the installing officer.

Messrs. J. W. Hingley & Co. have manufactured cigars universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind that is imported. Though it is not our wont to encourage the habit of smoking, still those who do practice the pernicious habit ought to patronize home industries.

The young ladies attending Mrs. Wallace's seminary gave a most enjoyable dance on Thursday evening. The cards of invitation said "from 9 to 11 p.m.," but it was kept up till after midnight. The large rooms were prettily decorated by the young lady pupils, and the young gentlemen who were so fortunate as to get invitations enjoyed themselves immensely. Amongst those present were Messrs. Johnny Dowsett, Bonny Monsarrat, Walter Deane, Jamie Wilder, Eddie Jones, Oscar White, Parish, Gedde, Dimond; and, in fact, the very nicest of our young society men.

VARIGNY'S "FOURTEEN YEARS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."

(Continued from page 8)

After giving an account of the King's courtship of and marriage to Miss Rooke (now the Dowager Queen Emma) and of some other social events, Varigny proceeds to say:

"The health of Mr. Lee continued to decline, and he died on May 1st, 1857. Mr. E. W. Allen, then Minister of Finance, was designated as his successor. During the following month of June a royal decree called him to the functions of Chancellor of the Kingdom and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His conciliating spirit, the amenity of his manners, and the soundness of his judgment fully justified the choice. The great chief John Young, now aged and in feeble health, retired from the Ministry of the Interior, to which office the King called his brother Prince Lot, who was also charged with the *ad interim* administration of the Department of Finance.

"The death of Mr. Lee removed the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty with France, so from the 12th of August the conferences were resumed, Mr. Wyllie and Prince Lot being appointed as the Hawaiian plenipotentiaries. It is from this epoch that are dated my first relations with this Prince who was at a later time to be King under the name of Kamehameha V, and whose Minister and friend I became. Kamehameha IV was young, full of life, the Queen promised an heir to the throne, and I simple Chancellor then, did not dream of anything beyond such advancements as might be reasonably before me, after a ten year's experience and under some favorable concurrence of circumstances.

"I liked the country in which I found myself, and had no desire to change my residence. I studied hard and applied myself, above all, to obtaining an exact knowledge of the productive powers of the soil, of the conditions of commerce, of the legislation which must dominate the future that was reserved for it. Surrounded by people who predicted the inevitable decay in a short time of the native race, and its absorption by the United States, I sought to make out whether this were really the fatal and necessary course of affairs. I was interested in this people whose good qualities and defects were both on the surface, whose hospitality to strangers deserved a quite different return. A sincere friend of their independence, I had gradually espoused this cause with passion. I believed, I felt sure, that the Polynesian race was capable of progress, and I revolted against this political and religious fatalism which would condemn a people to perish in order to add another star to the flag of the Union. An ingenious race, living in the bosom of an archipelago, protected by more than seven hundred leagues of sea in every direction, of-

fering to all a hospitable soil, timidly seeking its entrance into the ranks of civilized nations, appeared to me to have incontestable rights to live its own life, and to preserve its place beneath the sun. My ideas were concealed from no one; I was looked upon as a decided adversary to annexation, but my opinions at that time were of little account; more sentimental than practical; they did not as yet rest on the facts of experience, on arguments of a solid character. I sought these from time and those from study, and I patiently accumulated a repertory of facts and observations, an arsenal from which I should one day be able to draw abundantly for the building up and defense of a political system."

Varigny proceeds with a further account of the negotiation of the French treaty, in the course of which he unsparingly criticises one part of the treaty itself and the ways of his own government in those days in matters diplomatic, and especially in the selection of its Consuls and the manner in which they were removed from post to post at short intervals.

The treaty being eventually arranged, our author employed the leisure which he subsequently enjoyed in a visit to the volcano Kilauea and a tour through the eastern portions of the island of Hawaii. Of this journey he gives a lively and interesting account, but as our business is with the historical and political parts of this book we pass on to his next chapter, which opens as follows:

"As I have already said, it was not without lively repugnance that the Hawaiian Government had consented to accept the new treaty with France, and they did not yet hold themselves to be beaten. So long as the ratifications had not been exchanged, they hoped to be able to secure some concessions and at the same time that they had their cause pleaded at Paris before the Minister of Foreign Affairs they neglected nothing at Honolulu to strengthen the number of their adherents, and to take advantage of events which might assist them. One of the most important of these for the country, and for the dynasty, was the birth on 20th May, 1858, of the Prince of Hawaii, son of Queen Emma and Kamehameha IV. The joy of the Sovereign was partaken of by the whole country, which saw in the birth of an heir the maintenance and consolidation of a dynasty accepted by foreigners, and dear to the natives. Great public rejoicings celebrated this happy event, and the young Queen, greatly beloved and highly respected by all, received the most evident proofs of a sincere sympathy.

"About the same time a change of administration in the United States led to the displacement of the American Commissioner, Mr. Gregg, and the substitution of a new official, Mr. Borden. Mr. Gregg was popular in the Islands, notwithstanding certain failings, and the King had a sincere friendship for him, without being exactly hostile to France; he was known to be ill-disposed towards Monsieur Perrin personally. The adversaries of the treaty made able use of this concurrence of circumstances. Sounded by them as to his disposition to enter the service of the Government Mr. Gregg consented, and, after some negotiation, the King offered him the post of Minister of Finance, then vacant, his brother the Minister of the Interior filling it *ad interim*.

"These arrangements were accepted with much joy by the American party, who saw in the entry of Mr. Gregg into the Cabinet a personal triumph, and a check for the French Legation. Monsieur Perrin showed himself very sensible of this, and it became evident to him and to me that the final signatures would not be exchanged without serious difficulties.

"In the month of August we received the treaty ratified by the Emperor, with orders to terminate without delay this long and troublesome negotiation. M. Perrin informed Mr. Wyllie that he was ready for the exchange of signatures. To this communication the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the King, in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom, would proceed to take the advice of the Privy Council. It was rather late to have to go through this formality; but the Hawaiian Government was, in fact, bound by the text of the Constitution.

"The Privy Council, an irresponsible body, nominated by the King on the advice of his Ministers, was ready to support the latter on all important questions. Nevertheless, strongly worked upon for some months past by the adversaries of the treaty, the members of the Privy Council—particularly the native members—showed a visible repugnance to the changes which its adoption would entail. The importance of these had been exaggerated to them, but the best of goodwill it had been difficult to demonstrate to them the advantages which would result to their own country. The Hawaiian negotiators, much embarrassed by their position, asked nothing better than to shelter themselves behind the vote of the Privy Council, and to get rid of their responsibility. In the eyes of the French Government, they had given proof of their goodwill, they were not answerable for the rest. Under such circumstances, the decision of the Privy Council was not doubtful. The reporter chosen, Mr. G. M. Robertson, a Judge of the Supreme Court—one of the strongest opponents of the treaty—presented his report, which recommended its rejection. After a discussion which lasted two days, this recommendation was adopted, with a modification which the few partisans of France caused to be introduced into it, which consisted in the insertion of an additional article in the treaty which interpreted the text of the treaty in a sense acceptable to the popular feeling, and took from it all the value which it had in the eyes of the French Government.

"M. Perrin was in consternation at this unexpected result. He had represented, in writing to Paris, that success was assured; not only had the success escaped him, but the adversaries of the treaty celebrated their success with a salvo 101 guns; and the populace, excited for the moment by the leaders of the American party, saluted his windows with those significant groans with which political parties here, as in the United States, celebrate their triumphs. Nothing was omitted, even to the classic Charivari.

"It was necessary to keep up a good heart against fortune. M. Perrin pre-occupied above all things with the necessity of obtaining the signature of the King, declared himself ready to accept the treaty with the additional article, the latter *ad referendum* only—that is to say, reserving this point for the approval of his Government. Under these conditions the King affixed his signature, and the treaty, thus accepted, was once more returned to Paris for final examination.

"At the commencement of 1859 we received the reply of the Ministry to this communication. As it was easy to foresee, the French government rejected purely and simply the additional article held to the original text of the treaty, and considered the signature of the King as good and final for this text itself. Thus put in a position to yield, the Hawaiian Government gave way. They could not go a step further, and it did not enter into its designs to run the risks of a definite rupture with France.

"In fact, relations with the Government became each day more strained, and were complicated by questions of detail, insignificant in themselves, but which kept up a constant irritation between the representative of France and the principal members of the Government. The King thought he could put an end to this state of things by giving to M. Perrin and to France an evidence of his good will, and he made known to M. Perrin his desire to introduce a Frenchman into the councils of the Government, in order that our nationality should be represented there, and that its voice might there make itself heard. It was I whom the King had designated by name. M. Perrin received this overture with pleasure, and informed me of it, urging me strongly to accept it; he did not doubt that our Government would assent.

"Certainly this proposal was seducing. To exchange my modest post of Chancellor for a brilliant position, to have offered to me the opportunity to appease all dissensions, and, above all that, of supporting the ideas and views to which our attentive study of the country and its resources had led

me—here was a strong temptation. But reflection quickly led me to other conclusions. I was too new for the country, too little known, and, moreover, without influence or authority. I confessed to myself that I still had much to do, much to learn in order to evolve from the chaos of contrary and confused impressions the clear and settled ideas to which instinct was leading me, but which I did not yet possess. Then it needed but a glance around to assure me that I had no one to rely upon, that I should either have but a short day, or have to become a mere nobody. I therefore decided to return, to the great astonishment of M. Perrin, who saw, with regret, an arrangement upset which his friendship made him desire for me, and his feelings as a diplomat for himself."

The event just narrated naturally led M. Varigny to continue his studies of the Hawaiians and their affairs with renewed ardor, to familiarize himself more thoroughly with the English language, to pursue a course of reading in political economy and to make the agricultural and commercial resources of the country the special object of study. Passing from his personal history, he next relates the following story of the King:

"Among the familiars of the palace, old comrades of the youth and pleasures of the King, was an Englishman, Nelson, who lived in intimacy with him, and accompanied him in the changes of residence rendered frequent by asthmatic troubles to which the King was subject. On August 3rd, 1859, the King, accompanied by the Queen and his suite, and his secretaries, amongst the number of whom was Nelson, paid a visit to Lahaina, on the island of Maui. The absolute want of occupation, suffering more persistent than usual, caused him to return to the habits of intemperance which, rare in his marriage, were for that very reason all the more violent. On the 11th, after copious libations, the King embarked on a yacit to return to Honolulu. When a few miles from the coast, night having fallen, he gave the order to put the vessel about, and returned to Lahaina, and went to the lodgings of Nelson, whom he called. The latter opened the door and fell, struck by a ball which the King fired straight at him."

[Varigny here explains the intrigue which is supposed to have caused the King's murderous anger against Nelson.]

"Drunkenness more than passion had nerved the arm of Kamehameha IV, and his crime had scarcely been committed, when his nature, changeable and impressionable to excess, abandoned himself to all the violence of a remorse, which served to hasten his end. Nelson's wound was not mortal in itself, but his constitution, broken down by wildness of his youth, could not rally against it. He languished for some time and died.

"In the impetuosity of his regrets the King had but one thought—to return to Honolulu, abdicate in favor of his infant son, and consecrate the rest of his days to the expiation of his crime. In fact, he returned on the 30th and made his intention known to his Cabinet. The latter persuaded him to draw back from his resolution, but, agitated by sombre presentiments, he took immediate steps to have his son proclaimed heir to the throne. Then, falling back on the idea of his ancestor, Kamehameha I, he wrote to England to ask once more for the establishment of a branch of the Reformed English Church, and the dispatch of an Anglican Bishop and clergyman. His ardent nature could but ill accommodate itself to the ascetic forms of Methodist worship; brought up in the protestant faith, he could not bring himself to adopt catholicism. The Queen, herself an Anglican, ardently desired the establishment of a church with which she was in full sympathy. They both hoped to be able to confide to the bishop for whom they asked, the education of the young Prince of Hawaii. Kamehameha IV strengthened his request by the offer of land for the erection of a church, and an annual subscription large enough to defray a great part of the expenses of the new clergy. This request was well received in England and taken into serious consideration. (To be continued.)