BY AUTHORITY.

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.
2 lbs Paiai and two Biscuits.
12 lbs Sugar to 100 Rations.
10 lbs Coffee to 100 Rations.
12 lbs Tea to 100 Rations.
12 lbs Star Candles, (or an equivalent in oil,) to 100 Rations.
4 lbs Soap to 100 Rations.
2 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, $16.

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,
Secretary at War.

Department of War, Feb. 27, 1874.

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, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1874.

KALAKAUA R.

By the King,
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 at 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 Gylergelt, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of captain.

3. A Royal Guard will be forwith 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 Armory 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 "Leleiohoku 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 Guard, 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.

Official Notices.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to make the following appointments:

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Edwin O. Hall,	P. Nahaolelua,
Jno. O. Dominis,	E. H. Allen,
P. Kanoa,	C. Kanaina,
A. S. Hartwell,	Chas. R. Bishop,
H. A. Kahauio,	Chas. C. Harris,
Jno. Mott Smith,	Sam'l G. Wilder,
Sam'l N. Castle,	Godfrey Rhodes,
S. P. Kalama,	J. W. Makalena,
H. M. Whitney,	A. S. Cleghorn,
Jno. M. Kapena,	W. L. Green,
H. A. Widemann,	Jno. Mossman,
A. F. Judd,	J. U. Kawainui,
W. L. Moehonua,	E. H. Boyd,
J. Kahai.	

February 23, 1874.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

H. A. Widemann, President,
Dr. G. Trousseau, Sam'l G. Wilder.

February 23, 1874.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

H. A. Widemann, Peter Nahaolelua,
Jno. O. Dominis.

February 27th, 1874.

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Sam'l Kipi.

March 2d, 1874.

Iolani Palace, March 3d, 1874.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to make the following appointments:

Governor of Maui—John M. Kapena.

Board of Education—Chas. R. Bishop, President; H. A. Widemann, Jno. Mott Smith, J. U. Kawainui, Godfrey Rhodes.

All Employees of the Government, and other parties to whom moneys may be due at the Hawaiian Treasury, on or before the 31st of March, 1874, are hereby requested to draw the same before or as near to that date as possible; and persons accountable to the Department are requested to return their accounts promptly, in order that no delay may occur in closing the Books for the Fiscal Period ending on the above mentioned date.

Chas. A. Castle,
Registrar of Public Accounts.

Finance Department, Feb. 23, 1874. 474-6t

Notice to Family Boarding Schools for Hawaiian Girls.—From and after July 1st, 1874, no Capitation Fees will be allowed by the Board of Education for any Pupil over Ten years of age who shall have been entered at any Family Boarding School after the date above named; and no claim for capitation fees will be allowed after July 1st, 1874, for any pupils over sixteen years of age. Capitation fees will be allowed for pupils who shall have attended Schools of this class regularly from their Tenth year, should they have been transferred to another Family Boarding School at any time between their Tenth and Sixteenth years of age; but the RATE of capitations for such pupils shall be reckoned only from the date at which they shall have been admitted into the School claiming fees therefor, without reference to the time that shall have been spent in Schools previously attended.

It shall be necessary that pupils transferred as above stated, and for whom capitation fees shall be asked shall have been creditably discharged from the Schools previously attended; and that the Schools claiming fees therefor shall be subject to the Regulations of the Board of Education, published June 8th, 1865.

By Order of the Board of Education:

W. Jas. Smith, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 26th, 1874. 472

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Reception at Iolani Palace.

His Majesty the King gave audience on Monday the 2d inst., at Iolani Palace, to the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and to the Captains and Officers of the national vessels in port.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Royal Highness Prince Leleiohoku, their Excellencies the Cabinet Ministers, the Governor of Oahu and Officers of the staff.

At 10 o'clock, His Excellency H. A. Peirce, Minister Resident of the United States, was presented, when he 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 be 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.

His Majesty was pleased to reply 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 to 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 your 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.

The Minister Resident of the United States then presented to His Majesty, Captain Hopkins of the U. S. Ship Benicia, Captain Belknap of the U. S. Ship Tuscarora, and Captain Skerrett of the U. S. Ship Portsmouth, after which the following officers were presented to His Majesty:

George F. Kutz, Chief Engineer U. S. S. Benicia.
Louis J. Allen, Chief Engineer U. S. S. Tuscarora.
Henry Stanley Pitkin, Surgeon, Benicia.
Edwin Putnam, Paymaster, Benicia.
Wm. H. Whiting, Lieut. Commander, Benicia.
Lewis Clark, Lieut. Com. & Ex. officer Portsmouth.
H. Jones, Surgeon, Portsmouth.
J. H. Harmony, 1st Asst. Engineer, Tuscarora.
J. Goodwin Hobbs, P. A. Paymaster, Tuscarora.
Albert C. Engard, 1st asst. Engineer, Benicia.
Geo. A. Norris, Lieut., Tuscarora.
T. M. Symonds, Lieut., Tuscarora.
E. K. Moore, Lieut., Portsmouth.
Fred. Singer, Master, Benicia.
H. G. Ellsworth, Lieut., U. S. M. C.
M. D. Hyde, Ensign, Tuscarora.

At half past ten o'clock, His Majesty received Major James Hay Woodehouse, the British Commissioner, who made the following address to His Majesty:

Your Majesty:—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 was pleased to reply as follows:

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 Lieutenant Bromilow and the officers and men from the "Tenedos" under the command of Captain Ray, assuring you and Captain 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.

The British Commissioner then presented to His Majesty, Captain Ray, of H. B. M.'s Ship Tenedos, after which, the following Officers from that vessel were received:

Francis Ross Bromilow, Lieutenant, &c.
B. Dyke Acland, Lieutenant.
John N. Lloyd, Nav. Lieutenant.
John G. Hazzard, Sub Lieutenant.
Ralph W. Jones, Sub Lieutenant.
Arwt. Henderson, Nav. Midshipman.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, Monsieur Ballieu, the Commissioner of France, was presented to His Majesty, and made the following address:

Sire—Je suis heureux de l'occasion qui m'est offerte de présenter mes respectueux hommages à Votre Majesté.

Veuille Dieu vous accorder de longs jours et un règne prospère; c'est ce que je souhaite et j'espère sincèrement: et je ne doute pas que je n'exprime en parlant ainsi, les sentiments de la France.

[TRANSLATION.]

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 was pleased to reply as follows:

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.

After which His Majesty received Monsieur Pernet, Chancelier to the French Commissioner.

At 11 o'clock, His Majesty received the Consular Corps, and Mr. T. C. Heuck, Imperial German and Royal Danish Consul, who addressed His Majesty in the name of the Consular Body as follows:

Sire: May it please Your Majesty to receive through me the sincerest congratulations of the foreign 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.

To which His Majesty was pleased to make the following reply:

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.

After which the following gentlemen of the Consular Corps were seperately presented to His Majesty:

E. Hoffmann, I. and R. Consul for Austria and Hungary.
F. Benning, Consul for Belgium and the Netherlands.
C. S. Bartow, Consul for Chile.
F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy.
C. S. Mattoon, U. S. Consul.
Theo. H. Davies, British Vice Consul.
J. S. Christie jr., U. S. Vice Consul.
J. C. Glade, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway.
J. W. Pflueger, Vice Consul for Russia.
Alex. J. Cartwright, Consul for Peru.

The day was cool, clear and bright,—one of those charming days for which our winter climate is famed,—and as each party of officers in their glittering uniforms, headed by their national representatives, or the consular corps in more peaceful costume, approached or left the Palace, our excellent band under Mr. Berger, played airs appropriate to the occasion, including Hail Columbia, Rule Britannia, the Marseillaise Hymn, and God Save the King. His Majesty spent some time conversing with the diplomatic, consular and naval officers, with whom he must have left a very favorable impression. The audience commenced at 10 o'clock and closed at 11:30; and at 12 noon, His Majesty held a Cabinet Council on the spot, which indicates the despatch with which he is disposed to transact business.

Funeral of King Lunalilo.

Four Kings of Hawaii have died since 1854, namely: Kamehameha III., Dec. 15, 1854; Kamehameha IV., Nov. 30, 1864; Kamehameha V., Dec. 11, 1872, and Lunalilo, Feb. 3, 1874. The funeral of the last named took place on Saturday, Feb. 28. The religious services were held at the palace, as on former similar occasions, and those who were admitted to it received an invitation from the Chamberlain of the late King, of which the following is a copy:

Iolani Palace, Feb. 26th, 1874.

Sir: The religious services on the occasion of the funeral of His late Majesty Lunalilo, will take place at the Palace on Saturday, the 28th instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

A card of admission for this occasion is herewith enclosed. Your obedient servant,

H. G. Crabbe, Chamberlain.

By ten o'clock, the audience room, where the remains of the King had been kept since his death, was well filled, mostly with foreign and Hawaiian dignitaries, while the seats in the anteroom were occupied with other invited guests. Soon after ten o'clock Their Majesties the King and Queen entered and took seats on the east side, near the head of the coffin. Next to them were seated Prince Leleiohoku, (the heir apparent), Queen Dowager Emma, Her Ex. the Governess of Hawaii, Hon. Mrs. Dominis, Hon. Mrs. Cleghorn, Hon. Mrs. Bishop and other ladies of the court. At the right of the coffin were seated the Cabinet Ministers of the late and present Kings, with the Nobles. At the left of the coffin, (or south side of the room), were seated the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France, and the Captains of the war ships in port. The west end of the room was occupied by the choir of Kawaiahao Church, which took part in the exercises.

The Coffin

Rested on a low frame in the centre of the room. It was a most elaborate piece of workmanship, made by Mr. Fischer, out of *koa* and *koa* wood, finely polished. On the top were three silver ornaments, made by Mr. Eckhart, including a beautifully-wrought crown three or four inches in diameter; then a plate, ten by twelve inches in size, with the name of the deceased, and below it another scroll plate, with the inscription, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono"—*righteousness is the life of the land.* The inscription engraved on the large plate was in Hawaiian, which, translated, is as follows:

WILLIAM C. LUNALILO,
King of the Hawaiian Islands.
Born January 21, 1835,
Died Feb. 3, 1874.
The length of his reign was one year and twenty-five days.

This plate was surrounded with a beautiful wreath of maile leaves, wrought in silver, which gave it a unique and finished appearance. The coffin and its silver ornaments were very chaste and must have cost a large sum. During the funeral services it was covered with a rich black velvet pall, on the sides and ends of which were worked six richly-colored gilt Hawaiian coat-of-arms, each surrounded with a gold border. On two small tables, near the head of the coffin, rested the crown, the hat and the sword of the late King, and by one of the tables sat His Highness Chas. Kanaina, the venerable father of the deceased King, now seventy-six years old. His sorrowful look must have touched the heart of every one who remembered that he is the only living representative of his royal family. On each side of the coffin stood three kahili bearers, who, at measured intervals, waved their gaudy brushes to and fro over it. Around the room were placed twenty large kahilis, adding much to the novel sanctity of the scene.

The Funeral Services

commenced at 10:30, and were conducted by Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao Church. They were wholly in Hawaiian, but we are enabled to give to our readers a brief outline of them in English. The exercises opened with the following well-known funeral chant, by the choir of the above Church, led by Mr. A. T. Atkinson, commencing:

"O ke kanaka i hanaula o ka wahine,
He mau la hapa kona, a ua piha i ka popilikia."
"Man that is born of a woman,
Is of few days and is full of trouble," &c.

This was followed by the reading of passages of scripture, appropriate to the occasion, and by prayer, when the choir sang a second chant, commencing with the lines

"Owau no ke ola hou ana, a me ke ola,
O ka mea e manaolo mai la'u, ina e make ia,
E ola hou auanei oia."
"I am the resurrection and the life,
He that believeth in me, though he were dead,
Yet shall he live," &c.

The reverend clergyman then addressed the audience in Hawaiian, in substance as follows:

My Friends,—the one overwhelming thought that presses itself upon our minds to-day, is—that of Death. Death is a solemn reality. We meet it every day; but to-day we stand, as it were, face to face with the inexorable fact stamped by the Great Lawgiver upon the tablets of all time, that death is the common lot of all. Man must die. The fashion of this world must pass away. All fair things must decay.

One short year ago, this people were called to mourn the death of their Sovereign. Now we gather once more to perform the last sad offices of respect to the mortal remains of another of Hawaii's Kings—and to offer our tribute of love to his memory. That Lunalilo—a King beloved by his people, so amiable and so kind, should be cut off so in the midst of his days; that his reign, begun under such favorable auspices, should have been so short, and fraught with so many trials adds to our grief. No man will ever know the soul struggles he endured. God help the proud, noble, sensitive soul that conscious of its own weakness, struggles alone against adversity.

Never were the Hawaiian people subject to such trials as they have passed through, during the past fourteen months; never were the principles of their government put to a severer test; never have they seen so much of trouble in so short a period of time.

And what does it all mean? Does it mean anything? Yes. The language of sorrow is full of meaning, if we will but read it right. Stand with me to-day by the door of the sepulcher and listen to the voice of the grave. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble." Like a fleeting cloud our days are numbered. Death puts its pall over all regardless of station. No man lives without seeing his measure of trouble. It is well, that it is so.—Looking forward, life to youth may seem bright as a summer's morning, fair as a crystal sea without a breaker, without a cloud and without a shore; but when you reach its close, and look into the grave, it is summed up in a few words—*A few days and full of trouble.* I tell you such is life, and such its reality that to know it all at once, were to be overwhelmed. Our troubles end not here. Let no man think he can, nor desire to pass through life, without meeting tribulation. I stand here to tell you the cup of sorrow is the common lot of all not to make you despondent, but to make you stronger, wiser, and better. I would not either undersate the joys of this present life. Our world is one of exquisite beauty, and a stream of gladness runs all the way through it. I would have you dip and drink often from that stream. But oh, take the true bearings of life; consider it as a whole. Look onward to its close, nor fear to stand by the open grave. Is it dark? Watch for a light. Hearken for a voice. Can you not hear one? Come with me, my friends, one moment, and let me lead you to that unsealed grave which stands for all time as the pledge of life and immortality brought to light in the love of God. Let us go with uncovered head and tread reverently as we go, for our feet touch hallowed ground. Hard by the Mount of Calvary is a garden of Olives, and in that garden a new sepulcher. It is night; darkness has crept over city and plain; quiet reigns profound in that garden. Let us draw near to the tomb. A Prince lies buried there, and over against that grave sit two women watching. To these silent watchers that grave is a mysterious sorrow. All that was dear to them of life lies buried there. Hope is gone; faith is gone; and now life has nothing for them. They watch where their dead hopes lie, and are weary. They go, but they come again. Woman's love and devotion will not permit them to forget that place of burial. And lo, now what a sight meets their astonished gaze! The seal of the grave is broken forever; a halo of glory lights up the place; and evermore on the stone rolled away from the sepulcher sits an angel of heaven to guard an open door. He that hath ears to hear let him hear. Hear the voice of triumph that rises from that open tomb: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me." "In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you." "Because I live, ye shall live also." "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." What messages of encouragement are these breaking over a world which for six thousand years has been wrestling with Death. This mortal shall put on immortality. Death is swallowed up in victory. We no longer look down into the darkness of the grave, but we look through it to glory. This, then, is the lesson of the day; that while our present life is compassed with so much that is imperfect, so much of sorrow and disappointment, we must look to the future for the highest fruition of life. We must build our hopes on a more enduring foundation than that of time. We must take hold on the higher life. The life that we now live we must live by faith in Christ as a living and a personal Saviour. Every man has his life dream, his ambitious aspirations, his all engrossing sphere of work; and it is well that it is so. Make the most of this present world. Gather flowers wherever you go. Make the most of all of life's joys. But remember that in the garden of each life is a silent burial place waiting to receive its owner. Let this thought come to you, not to make you gloomy and ascetic, but to make you wiser and stronger. Let it make your virtue and your faith more steadfast, your love purer, your charity more generous and your hope brighter.

May God comfort and sustain His Royal Highness, the father of the late King. May he ever strengthen and guide the young King in the right way. May the richest of heaven's blessings rest upon our Alii, [Nobles] one and all. May all the experiences of the past be overruled by a kind Providence for the best good of the Hawaiian people; may they learn well the lesson that the Master would teach them. And when you, my friends, shall come to that grand and solemn passage that lies before each one of us; in that momentous hour when time shall cease and eternity begin, may Christ be with you there. May your life be hid with Christ in God. Then indeed shall the grave be to you an open door to everlasting life. Following Christ you shall wake in heaven for evermore.

The eloquent address, of which the English translation gives only a faint expression, was listened to with fixed attention by such of the pastor's audience as understood Hawaiian.

The exercises closed with the choir singing the beautiful hymn, composed by Rev. H. Bingham, commencing:

"Ina e make no,
Ka hanai a Iesu,
Mai uwe oukou, e ala hou,
A pii i keia ao."

The chanting and singing were beautifully executed, and those best qualified to judge remarked, that no finer music was ever heard here from Hawaiians than at the funeral service of Lunalilo.

At the conclusion of the services, the coffin was carried out by twelve stalwart native pallbearers, down the front steps to the hearse, which was in waiting. The hearse, or more properly funeral-car, which was constructed for the occasion, and surmounted with a crown draped with crape, was drawn by four horses also draped and in charge of Mr. C. E. Williams. A little in advance of it were ranged the Kahili bearers, seventy-two in number, each bearing one of these ancient gaudy emblems of royalty. These Kahilis are all made of feathers, and in size vary from four to six feet in length and twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and include almost every color, black, white, red, crimson, purple, green, blue and variegated shades. Some were made from the feathers of peacocks, tropic birds and parrots, others from feathers brought from the guano islands, but the finest were made of the small bright red and yellow feathers of the rare mountain birds of Hawaii. It was a fine sight to see these brilliant plumes borne on lofty poles, and swaying in the breeze, as the procession marched through the streets. Meanwhile as these proceedings were going on at the palace, everything was alive

In the Harbor

Where the four war ships were busy making preparations to join in the display. The first evidence of preparation was the telegraphing between the U. S. ships Benicia, Tuscarora, and Portsmouth, at nine o'clock, the result of which was the sounding of bugle calls and the shrill boatswain's whistle, followed by busy preparation of boats for the reception of the men who were to land to pay the last honors to the remains of the People's King. The same arrangements were going on on board H. B. M. ship Tenedos. The steam launches of the American ships were darting about the harbor conveying officers and messages between the vessels, rendering the view from the Esplanade one of the most exciting and interesting of all offered during the day, although but few spectators had assembled to witness it.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock a cutter left the Tenedos quickly followed by a second containing her quota to the procession, consisting of sixty or seventy men. The boats from the American vessels started soon after in tow of the steam launches, and, almost as quickly as we can narrate it, the Esplanade was alive with the tramp of armed men. The American ships landed five companies of seventy men each, their being a full company of marines and four of seamen, making in all over four hundred officers and men from the four war ships.

The men from the Tenedos formed along the harbor front of the Esplanade while those from the Benicia, Tuscarora and Portsmouth formed along the sea front. After a little preliminary maneuvering the English company left for the Palace, followed a few minutes later by the American companies.

The streets were now alive with the different organizations of the city marching to take position in the line. We noticed the several Lodges of Good Templars, the Knights of Pythias, several Masonic Bodies, the Odd Fellows, and the Fire Department, some with ranks full and others not so full. Near the old Custom House the Cavalry Company was formed to do escort duty. Multitudes of people thronged the sides of the streets, desiring rather to see the procession than to be seen in it.

The windows and verandas of the buildings and branches of the trees were filled with an expectant crowd of ladies and children, some of whom were on the lookout at an early hour of the morning.

At about eleven o'clock light trade winds fanned down the Valley, tempering the heat, and rendering what would otherwise have been a sultry, disagreeable march quite bearable. It is estimated that there were about fifteen hundred persons in the procession, between four and five hundred of whom were from the four war ships in port.

At twenty-five minutes of twelve the funeral car passed out of the palace gate, and the minute guns from the battery on Punch Bowl Hill commenced to fire, advising distant spectators that the cortege was moving. The ships Tenedos and Benicia took up the firing, which was continued by the three batteries for an hour, or until the cortege reached the mausoleum.

The order formed in the procession varied but little from that published below:

Undertaker.
Ahahui Ohiopio.
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,"
H. B. M. Corvette "Tenedos."
The late King's Servants.
The late King's Purveyor.
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 Excellency J. M. Kapena, bearing the Crown of the late King.
Large Kahilis.
Large Kahilis.

Large Kahilis. Small Kahilis. Pall Bearers. Pall Bearers. Small Kahilis. Large Kahilis.

The late King's Charger.
Carriage bearing Their Majestys the King and Queen, H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, and H. R. H. Chas. 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. Consular Corps.
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.
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 Hulumanus.
Foreign Residents.
Hawaiian Population.
Police Force.
Detachment of Cavalry.

The different bodies taking part in the procession made a very creditable appearance. The naval force from the four war ships, formed an important feature. We do not remember to have seen so many kahilis as were borne about the funeral car, upon any former occasion. Over seventy were counted, at least fifty of them being very large and showy. To the stranger this must be a very novel feature, perhaps more so than the feather capes worn by the bearers. The small number of natives in the line, as compared with the number that followed the remains of Kamehameha III., bears evidence of the decadence of the race. The procession was but seventeen minutes passing our point of observation.

The remains reached the Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley, at one o'clock, and as soon as the royal family arrived, were borne within it, the band playing a funeral dirge, and the air filled with the wailings of the natives who crowded about. But few persons besides officials were admitted inside the building. The Choir, which had sung at the palace, commenced the services with singing the beautiful hymn "There is an hour of peaceful rest," translated by the Rev. L. Lyons, the first verse of which is as follows:

"He wahi malu no oukou,
Na malihini u,
He maha hoi no na nasu,
I eha, luhi, kanikau,
I luna i ke ao."

Rev. Mr. Parker then made a short prayer, which closed the exercises, and the spectators retired.

The marines were formed in line in front of the building and along the avenue, and after the close of the services those from the Tenedos fired three vollies, followed by three from the American ships. Soon after the procession commenced filing out of the grounds in detachments, and within one hour all was still again. The rest of the day bore the appearance of the usual holiday, the natives enjoying their horseback riding.

It may be added that no hulas, or heathen dances, were allowed during the time that the corpse of the late King was at the Palace. In this respect, to the credit of those having charge, it should be said that the well-known wishes of the deceased and also of his father, were faithfully observed.

So ends the career of the young and gifted Lunalilo, the most democratic of Hawaiian sovereigns, who was born to be a King, and lived long enough to receive the greatest homage ever shown by this people to their ruler.

"Here let him sleeping lie,
Till Heaven's bright watchers slumber in the sky,
And Death himself shall die."

The Royal Mausoleum.

Where the remains of the late King Lunalilo have been temporarily deposited till a tomb can be built for them as directed in his will, is located in Nuuanu Valley, about a mile and a half from the Post-office, and a few rods above the cemetery, on a hill which gives it a commanding view from the town. The building was erected in 1863, by the Hawaiian Government, under the superintendence of T. C. Heuck, Esq. It is built of stone, in the pointed style of Gothic architecture, and presents a very ornamental appearance as seen from the road. The grounds are well laid out with avenues and planted with trees, the whole being enclosed on the front with a heavy iron fence, and in the rear with stone walls. The building is in the form of a cross, and its interior presents the appearance of a small chapel with its circular windows and stained glass. It forms an exceedingly chaste and appropriate deposit for the remains of the kings and chiefs of Hawaii, nearly all of whom that have died since 1820 have been collected in it. Of Kamehameha I., the only remains existing are one or two bones, which are said to have been placed in a small box and deposited in the coffin of one of the earlier chiefs. So far as we have been able to gather, the following is a list of the remains now deposited there for safe keeping; and it is certainly to the credit of the Hawaiian Government and people that so substantial a mausoleum has been erected, and that such excellent care is taken of it:

1.—Kamehameha II., who died in England, July 14, 1824.
2.—Queen Kaumamalu, wife of the above, who died in England, July 8, 1824.
3.—Queen Kaahumanu, Regent under Kamehameha II., and Premier under Kamehameha III. Died June 5, 1832.
4.—Queen Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha I., wife of Gov. Kekuanaoa, and mother of Kamehameha IV. and V. Died April 4, 1839.
5.—Kamanele, daughter of Gov. Kuakini, of Hawaii.
6.—Kamehameha III., died December 15, 1854.
7.—Kamehameha IV., died November 30, 1864.
8.—The Prince of Hawaii, son of Kamehameha IV. and Queen Emma, died Aug., 1862.
9.—David, son of Kinau and Gov. Kekuanaoa. Died in 1837.
10.—Moses, another son of the above, died in 1848.
11.—Wm. Pitt Leleiohoku, Governor of Hawaii, died in 1848.
12.—A. Paki, father of Hon. Mrs. Bishop, died June 13, 1855.
3.—L. Konia, wife of Paki, and mother of Hon. Mrs. Bishop, died July 2, 1857.
14.—Keaweaweula, infant child of Kamehameha III.
15.—John Pitt Kinau, son of Gov. Leleiohoku of Hawaii.
16.—Keola, infant child of the Governess of Hawaii.
17.—Remains of Liloa and Lonokamakahiki, two ancient kings of Hawaii.
18.—Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, died Dec. 28, 1858.
19.—Keoni Ana, son of John Young the pioneer, Premier under Kamehameha III., died in 1857.
20.—B. Namakeha, died in 1860.
21.—Jane Young, daughter of the elder John Young.
22.—Robert C. Wyille, for many years Crown Minister; died Oct. 30, 1865.
23.—Princess Victoria K. Kaahumanu, sister of Kamehameha IV. and V., died May 29, 1866.
24.—Queen Kalama, wife of Kamehameha III., died Sept. 20, 1870.
25.—M. Kekuanaoa, Governor of Oahu, and father of Kamehameha IV. and V. Died Nov. 24, 1868.
26.—King Lunalilo, died February 3, 1874.

The Ocean Depths.

Our readers may not all be aware that there are two war ships now engaged in deep sea sounding service—the U. S. Ship Tuscarora, Commander Geo. E. Belknap, in this ocean, and H. B. M. Ship Challenger, Capt. Nares, R. N., in the Atlantic. The work of the Tuscarora is to survey the ocean bed of the North Pacific, while that of the Challenger, is more purely scientific. She is making a cruise round the world, sounding to ascertain depths in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, and dredging for the pur