

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: Know Ye, That the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands has by its Twelfth Day February, A. D. 1874, elected His Royal Highness DAVID KALAKAUA, KING of the Hawaiian Islands.

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

PROCLAMATION.

WE, KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God King of the Hawaiian Islands, agree to Article Twenty-second of the Constitution of Our Kingdom, have this day appointed and do hereby proclaim and make known that, falling on his day of his body, Our beloved subject and Brother, His Royal Highness, Prince WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHONO 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 Fourth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four.

By the King: KALAKAUA R. LELEIOHONO, Minister of the Interior.

KALAKAUA R.

I, KALAKAUA, KING of the Hawaiian Islands. To all to whom these presents may come—Greeting: Know Ye, That by the authority of the 25th Article of the Constitution of the Kingdom, do hereby Order and Decree, that my Brother, William Pitt Leleiohono is hereby invested with the style and title of His Royal Highness, Prince LELEIOHONO.

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

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these (These) Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of Our Kingdom to be hereunto affixed.

Given Under Our hands at Iolani Palace in the City of Honolulu, this Fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

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

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint as Justices of the Supreme Court the following named gentlemen:

- Honorable CHAS. COFFIN HARRIS, First Associate Justice, Vice A. S. Hartwell, resigned. Honorable A. FRANCIS JUDG, Second Associate Justice, Vice H. A. Widenmann, resigned.

By the King: H. A. WIDENMANN, His Majesty's Private Secretary, Iolani Palace, February 12th, 1874.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following named gentlemen as Members of His Cabinet:

- His Excellency PAUL NABOLETEA, Minister of Finance. WILLIAM L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Honorable HERMAN A. WIDENMANN, Minister of Interior. Honorable ALFRED S. HARTWELL, Attorney General.

J. O. DOMINIS, His Majesty's Private Secretary, Iolani Palace, February 12th, 1874.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following named gentlemen as Members of the Executive Council:

- His Excellency PAUL NABOLETEA, Minister of Finance. WILLIAM L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Honorable HERMAN A. WIDENMANN, Minister of Interior. Honorable ALFRED S. HARTWELL, Attorney General.

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

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

The inauguration. It had been the purpose of His Majesty, after his election, to have the inauguration ceremony performed, as has been the custom, in the Stone Church, and in the most public manner possible. But owing to the unexpected disturbances which took place on the election day, and the strong advice of his counselors, that the oath of office should be taken as soon as possible, so as to remove all causes that prevented the restoration of the King, he waived his wishes and appointed 11 1/2 A. M. of Friday, as the hour.

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

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

His Honor Judge Hartwell, Vice-Chancellor of the Kingdom, then administered in Hawaiian and English the following oath, His Majesty repeating it, sentence by sentence, after Justice Hartwell, and both resting his hands on the holy bible, held by H. R. H. Prince Leleiohono;—

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

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

The audience then gave three cheers for their sovereign, which the crowd in the streets took up and repeated, while the guns on Punaluu battery boomed forth the first royal salute to KING KALAKAUA and his royal standard, which was responded to by H. R. H. M's ship Tuscarora and the U. S. ship Tuscarora in the harbor.

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

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

In the name of the Constitution, I proclaim KALAKAUA, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

The riot. It is the pleasure of His Majesty that His late Majesty's Ministers of State discharge their several duties until further advised. It is the sincere desire of His Majesty that His people maintain peace. "GOD SAVE THE KING!"

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

Closing of the Legislative Assembly. His Majesty the King having signified his purpose to close the session of the Legislative Assembly at noon on Saturday, that body assembled at their hall a few minutes before the hour named, and the Representatives and other members present, who were seated in the hall, in front of the Speaker, and the Hawaiian Cavalry and Rifle companies, and rode to the hall, in his state coach, with his brother, Prince Leleiohono and the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. In front of the Court House, the marines of H. B. M's ship Tuscarora and the U. S. ship Tuscarora were drawn up, and saluted His Majesty as he passed them.

At quarter past twelve, he entered the Legislative Hall, and ascended to the Speaker's desk, in his usual attire. He was accompanied by his brother standing by his side, with several kahilis ranged on either side of the rostrum. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Paikali, after which His Majesty read, first in Hawaiian and then in English, the following address:

Nobles and Representatives: The vacancy of the Throne of Our Kingdom by the demise of the 3d instant, 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; but the regular biennial session will convene 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 patriotism 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.

At the close of the speech His Majesty retired to the Chief Justice's room, where he received the foreign representatives, and after a few minutes delay returned to the Palace, in his carriage, escorted as he came, and frequently cheered by the populace, as he passed through the streets.

To those who are familiar with our State occasions, there was nothing new, though to strangers it was all novelty. Every one remarked that His Majesty appeared well and delivered his addresses in Hawaiian and English with perfect presence of mind, although it was his first public appearance, and under very trying circumstances.

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 Hall 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 is sufficient to detain only about one-half.

Several have pleaded 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.

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The Riot.

Immediately after the announcement of the election of Prince KALAKAUA as King by the Legislative Assembly, which took place about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, it became apparent that the crowd which surrounded the building was not pleased with the result. No outbreak occurred till the Committee which had been appointed to notify the King of his election attempted to leave the building and enter the carriage waiting to convey them to the Palace. The crowd surrounded the carriage and laid hands on the members of the committee, who attempted to defend themselves, as best they could without weapons, and one or two of whom were badly wounded before they effected entrance into the building to which they retreated. The carriage was almost instantly demolished, the spokes and other pieces serving as weapons to arm the rioters, who now began to be warmed up for further destruction. A foreigner by the name of Foley, a British subject, who attempted to assist one of the Representatives, was knocked down and beaten by the mob, until the British Commissioner came to his relief and rescued him.

The crowd around the building rose rapidly increased, and became more noisy till about four o'clock when a rush was made at the front door, through which they burst. The government officers and others inside succeeded for a while in preventing the entrance of the rioters, who then made a rush for side and rear doors, and commenced demolishing the frontiers, while a volley of stones from the crowd broke nearly every pane of glass and sank in the lower part of the building. Except from those stationed inside, little or no assistance was obtained from the Police, who simply stood by and looked on, apparently sympathizing with the mob. It may be added that none of them were armed with even bats.

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

It now became apparent that unless an armed force could be brought in to check the rioters, the building would be fired, and the destruction of this and other property would follow. An order had been issued, immediately after the riot commenced, for the Rifle and Artillery Companies to appear on duty. Capt. Hassinger reported that only a portion of the Artillery Company could be relied on for this service. Capt. Gulick reported ten or twelve responses to his order, only six of whom were willing to serve in suppressing the riot.

Several gentlemen had been to Queen Emma, and requested her to call off her supporters, but no response came from that quarter. The only alternative, in this emergency, was to seek aid from the war vessels in port. About half-past 4 a request came from the King elect and the Cabinet, addressed to the British and American diplomatic representatives, asking for armed assistance. Both these gentlemen immediately responded, and the orders were transmitted to Captain Ray of H. B. M's Tuscarora, and to Captains Belknap and Skerrett of the U. S. S. Tuscarora and Portsmouth, from each of which vessels detachments of marines were landed very promptly, and reached the Court House by half-past 4 o'clock. Immediately on the appearance of the marines, the rioters threw down their clubs and left the building, most of them going in a body to Queen Emma's residence, shouting that to-morrow they would see that she was chosen Queen. Here they continued to be very demonstrative, burning and making speeches, until a detachment of marines entered the premises and dispersed them.

Among the foreigners who were prominent in efforts to check the rioters, were Messrs. C. H. Harris, S. B. and George Dula. 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. They 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 the 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 matter may have had by itself a little effect on the riot, and may have increased it. Had there been twenty-five armed persons in the building at that time, there would have been no outbreak. It was this entire absence of means of defence that encouraged the rioters.

The fury of the mob was aimed at the representatives who had voted for Kalkakua; and the building was searched for them. Whenever one was found, he was seized and beaten without mercy. In all, thirteen representatives were wounded, six one foreigner and one native not connected with the Assembly. Messrs. Kipi and Hopp of Hilo, Kakanui of Hono, and Nahuu of South Kona were the most dangerously injured, and will require several days or weeks to recover. The others, Messrs. Breen, Kalkakua, Moehonua, Kapale, Kakuhi, Kuphea, Kanaka, Looonea escaped with slight wounds. It is remarkable that nobody was killed, when such savage attacks were made on the victims. Pools of blood covered the matting and floors, while the plastering in various rooms was smeared with blood.

During the night the foreign marine force held possession of the Court House, the Palace, and government offices, and were prepared to assist in any emergency. Several shots were fired on the grounds 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 Waialeale, who came into town for the express purpose of influencing the election. They were so 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 rioters constantly haranguing the populace. At

though 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 some of the soldiers who were ordered in the morning at the barracks were also in this riot.

Soon after the arrival of the marines, the police began to make arrests, and before nightfall about twenty were taken to the Court House. This number has been increased to over sixty, most of whom have been recognized by the Representatives and others. Some have acknowledged that they took part in the riot, and they will probably be no trouble in obtaining evidence to convict at least the most active among them.

Opening of the Legislature. Special Session, Feb. 12th, 1874. HONOLULU, Feb. 12th, 1874. 12 P. M. The Secretary called the House to order. Prayer was offered by Mr. J. W. Looonea, member from Waialeale. His Ex. P. Nabolatea was called to the Chair as temporary President.

The Secretary then called the names of the members: His Highness Chas. Kamaha, His Ex. P. Nabolatea, His Ex. P. Kanoa, His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Hon. D. Kalkakua, His A. Kahana, H. Kuleihi, J. Moanani, W. T. Harris, J. P. Parker, A. S. Cleghorn, S. G. Wilder, J. T. Dowsett, P. Feanohy, His Ex. C. R. Bishop, His Ex. E. O. Hall, His Ex. F. Judd, His Ex. R. Striving, Hon. S. Kipi, P. Hopp, J. Nawahi, R. P. Kulkahi, D. S. Kapaha, S. K. Kaa, D. H. Nahon, J. H. S. Martin, I. Aholo, G. W. Napeapea, A. J. Kunkun, J. W. Looonea, T. N. Birch, C. K. Kapale, C. K. Kakanui, D. W. Kates, S. K. Kuphea, E. Mitahele, W. L. Moehonua, J. Kakuhi, J. Kakuhi, J. Kakuhi, S. M. Kanaka, W. C. Lane, J. A. Cummins, D. Kalkakua, P. F. Kookuni, J. Kaula.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that the House proceed to the election of Officers, and recommended the following: For President—His Ex. P. Nabolatea; Vice-President—Hon. K. Kaula; Secretary—R. H. Stanley; Interpreter—W. L. Harris; Sergeant-at-Arms—W. C. Lane; Chaplain—Rev. J. N. Paikali; Messenger—W. K.

Mr. Aholo raised the question as to which set of Representatives were going to elect a King—whether the Legislature of 1873 or 1874?

Hon. S. G. Wilder rose to a point of order, and said that the House was not organized. Let the Chair decide what motion is to order.

After some discussion, the President decided in favor of the motion made by Mr. Kalkakua.

The House then proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, which resulted as above, with the exception of the Messenger of the House.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that the election of Messengers be postponed until to-morrow. Passed.

The credentials of the members were then laid on the table by the Secretary.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that a Committee of Credentials be appointed. Passed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Dowsett, Kalkakua, Aholo, Nahuu and Kane.

The Committee soon returned and reported that they found the credentials in due form. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kalkakua, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court was called to swear in members. On motion, His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs moved that the Committee to wait on one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Justice Hartwell came and swore in the Nobles and Representatives, and the Secretary and Interpreter were also sworn in.

Mr. C. R. Bishop, on behalf of the Ministers, then read the following address: MR. PRESIDENT, NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: His late Majesty LELEIOHONO was elected 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 Hainoipio, 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 LELEIOHONO 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 held at the Court House in Honolulu, on Thursday, which will be the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1874, at Twelve o'clock A. M., 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 Ahi of this Kingdom as Successor to the Throne, and in the Blessing of Heaven rest upon You, and may the God of all Wisdom guide Your deliberations.

CHAR. R. BISHOP, Minister of Foreign Affairs. EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior. ROBERT STRIVING, Minister of Finance. A. FRANCIS JUDG, Attorney General.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that the address of the Ministers be adopted and entered on the minutes of the House. Passed.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that the House proceed to the election of a King, from one of the native Ahi, by ballot. Passed.

Mr. Kalkakua moved that a committee of two members be appointed as tellers. Passed. The Chair appointed Messrs. S. G. Wilder and W. L. Moehonua.

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