HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SKETCH OF KING LUNALILO,
Late King of the Hawaiian Islands.

William Charles Lunalilo, whose death we briefly announced in our issue of Feb. 4, was born in Honolulu, January 31, 1835, and was descended from the highest of the Royal line of Hawaiian Chiefs. His mother was Kekauluohi, known also as Auhea and also as Kaahumanu III., Kuhina Nui or Premier under Kamehameha III., and was married to Charles Kanaina, from which marriage two sons were born, David and William. The former died when quite young. William, soon after his mother's death, when about eight years of age, was placed in the Royal School in this city, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, where he received a liberal education, and as he possessed naturally a quick mind, he became one of the best scholars in the school. For English classical literature he had great fondness, and his familiarity with the English poets was remarkable. It was this taste that led him to indulge in writing poetry, some of which was well composed.

We find among our old papers a piece, which he composed in 1852, when he was but 17 years of age. He brought it to us soon after it was written, and wished it printed, but as it did not rhyme well and needed some finishing strokes it was laid aside, and forgotten by us till quite recently. As a curiosity we insert this, which is apparently a translation from Hawaiian:

The Queen of the Pacific.

Beauteous Isle, Pacific's Queen,
Arise! Behold thy works renown'd,
See thy sons spreading round
The works which thou has taught to do.
Link'd like sisters, always binding,
May it never end apart;
Always firm, united be,
Singing, "Hawaii the Ocean Queen!"

Higher yet, will Hawaii climb,
Towering upward, mountain high,
Brighter yet thy flame will blaze,
And light the whole Pacific wide;
Ye, the rulers of the nation,
And the people one and all,
Join in this good glorious work,
Singing "Hawaii the Ocean Queen!"

And when thy light is burning bright,
Oh, look back to former times—
We shall see the wond'rous deed,
And our burden'd hearts be freed;
Then unite, a brothers' band,
May it never end apart,
Always firm, united be,
God bless "Hawaii the Ocean Queen!"

Wm. C. Lunalilo.

November 13, 1852.

About twelve years ago, he called on us in our editorial sanctum and sat down at our table. In the course of the conversation, we suggested that he become a competitor for the prize which had been offered for the best Hawaiian version of "God save the King." He took a pen and in fifteen or twenty minutes handed us his verses, which we enclosed in an envelope and passed together with ten or twelve others to the judges, who awarded it the prize, and this is now known as the Hawaiian National Hymn "God save the King." We insert below the original and also the English translation made by Mr. Lyons. The Hawaiian version is one of the grandest productions in the language.

E Ola ke Moi i ke Akua.

HAKUIA E KA MEA KIEKIE W. C. LUNALILO.

1. Ke Akua mana nui,
Hoomaikai, pomaikai
I ka Moi!
Ke lima mana nui,
Malamu, kiai mai
Ke makou nei Moi,
E ola e!

2. Ka inoa kamahao
Lei nani o makou,
E ola e!
Ke ohu ahi mai,
Pale ia ino e,
Ka makou pale nui,
E ola e!

3. Iuna ou makou,
Ke 'Lii o na Alii,
E alaha mai;
E mau ke ola e
O ke aupuni nei,
E ola mau malue,
Ma ka Moi.

God Save the King.

TRANSLATED BY REV. L. LYONS.

1. Eternal, mighty God,
Bless, from thy bright abode,
Our Sovereign King;
May thy all-powerful arm
Ward from our Sire all harm,
Let no vile foe alarm,
Long may he reign!

2. Royal, distinguished name,
Our beauteous diadem,
Long life be thine;
Thy wing spread o'er our land,
From every wrong defend,
For thee our prayers ascend,
Long live our King!

3. Before thee, King of Kings,
Of whom all nature sings,
Our prayer we bring;
Oh, let our Kingdom live,
Life, peace and union give,
Let all thy care receive;
Bless thou our King!

Among his private papers there exists a manuscript volume with some twenty or thirty songs, possessing more or less literary merit. We reprint the above to illustrate his talent, which was of more than ordinary quality, and for a Hawaiian is certainly extraordinary.

When Kamehameha V. suddenly died in December, 1872, without appointing a successor, it was apparent to all that the principal reason why he failed to do so, was the very one why Prince William should be the successor,—because he outranked all the Nobles. Had he been a favorite of the King, he would unquestionably have received the appointment. He at once decided to be a candidate for King, and was encouraged by the firm advice of his friends, who saw that his claims could not rightfully be ignored. When advised by some to issue a proclamation declaring himself King, he answered that he intended to act strictly according to the Constitution, and had confidence in the people. It was at this time that he was urged to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks, and pledged his word of honor to do so, which he kept during the interregnum and until after his election as King, when he was pressed by some, who, when the records of the Eternal Throne are disclosed, may find the charge written there against their names. God and himself only knew how manfully he struggled against this failing. Never was there among the Hawaiians a more genial, loving and confiding spirit than that possessed by Lunalilo. Those who knew him best will testify to his warm friendship. There was a mysterious influence about him which made every one whom he met love him and feel that he was a brother.

In politics his views were democratic,—too much so, perhaps, for a King. He was invariably on the popular side in every question that came up, and his sympathies were with the people. This was really the secret of the extraordinary love for him, which showed itself in the wonderful outburst of popular enthusiasm at the election which took place January 1, 1873, when he received nearly every vote throughout the group. Never was such a scene witnessed in any country, as when the whole Hawaiian people, with scarcely a dissenting voice, unanimously called him to be their King.

He was always averse to any show or parade on his account, wishing only to be known as one of the people. On the day of his election as King, when asked if he would have a carriage provided to take him to and from the Legislative Assembly, he answered, "No, I am one of the people, I will walk as they do." And all will remember how he walked from the Legislative Hall to the Palace after his election, with uncovered head, amid the wildest shouts of an enthusiastic and admiring people. These little incidents show what he was better than any else.

Of his short reign we shall have little to say. It commenced well with the selection of men to be his constitutional advisers, who possessed character, and who gave his government a high reputation at home and abroad. His great desire was to do something for the advancement of the nation, and he listened eagerly yet cautiously to what advice was given. But before any measure could be matured and carried out, the destroying angel came and marked him as his own, and the best human skill proved powerless to save. For six long months he patiently bore the sickness which had attacked him, gradually wasting in flesh and strength, till his spirit fled to its Maker on the evening of February 3d. His disease was pulmonary consumption.

During his last illness he suffered but little pain, as usual with consumptives. Some days before his death, it became evident that he could not live long, but he rallied so frequently that the symptoms were quite deceptive. About half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of the 3d of February, he looked up and said to his attendants, in Hawaiian. "I am now dying," then turned his head on his pillow, closed his eyes, as if going to sleep, and calmly expired. Such was the death of King Lunalilo. There were around his bed at the time, his venerable father Charles Kanaina, Queen Emma, Mrs. Bishop, the Governess of Hawaii, Minister Stirling, Mrs. Naea, and Drs. Trosseau and Oliver his physicians, with several attendants.

The late King left a will, which was made June 7, 1871. It leaves his personal property to his father absolutely; his real estate to his father for life, and failing heirs of his body, after the decease of his father, the real estate is devised to three trustees, to be appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court, who are to sell it, and of the avails, the sum of $25,000 is to be expended in building an "Infirmary for poor, aged and infirm people of Hawaiian birth or extraction." A codicil was executed by His late Majesty on the 31st of January, 1874, by which he leaves to Queen Emma his Marine Residence at Waikiki, upon his father's decease. It also directs that the avails of his real estate, over the sum of $25,000, shall constitute a fund for the support of the benevolent object mentioned in the Will; and further, that his remains be entombed in the Kawaiahao Church Yard. The estate may amount to $100,000, the bulk of which will go to found what may be called Lunalilo Hospital,—a monument that would perpetuate his name as long as Hawaii is known.

A few hours after his death, the corpse was transferred to the Palace, where it was laid out in State, dressed in the clothes which the deceased King wore on the day he took the Oath at Kawaiahao Church. At 10 o'clock Wednesday, February 4th, the Palace gates were opened to the public, and from that hour till quarter past two P. M., a continuous procession passed through the Palace. Not less than eight to ten thousand persons viewed the royal remains, and it was affecting to hear the piteous wailing of the old natives, many of whom spent hours in reciting *kanikaus* in memory of their deceased Chieftain. After the public had all passed through the Palace, the military companies, including the Rifles, Artillery, Cavalry with the Band, marched in and took a last look at their Commander-in-chief. There were present on this occasion all of the high Officers of the Government and most of the Chiefs and Nobles.

On Wednesday, about midnight, the remains of the King were placed in a lead coffin, dressed as they appeared during the day. His aged father, Kanaina, stood by to superintend the proceedings, and when the body of his darling and only child was raised from the Royal feather robe on which it had rested while in state, he ordered that the body should be wrapped in the precious robe before being deposited in the coffin, saying, "He is the last of our family, it belongs to him." The natives who stood by were startled and turned pale at this strange command, for it was the large feather robe of Kekauluohi, which descended from her Royal ancestors, the Chieftains of Hawaii. Only one like it now remains, that which is spread over the throne on the opening of Parliament, and which is valued at over twenty-five thousand dollars. It is no exaggeration to state that one hundred thousand dollars could not reproduce a feather robe one fathom square, like that wrapped around the body of Lunalilo, for a million of birds possessed of rare red and yellow feathers, were caught to furnish the material of which it is made. There let it lie with this noble and beloved Chieftain, who was the last of a Royal family.

"The pride of heraldy, the pomp of power,
All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The path of glory leads but to the grave."

The Riot of February 12th.

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 natives who stood around the building were 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. This Committee consisted of five representatives. The crowd surrounded the carriage and laid hands on them, and they attempted to defend themselves, as best they could without weapons. Two of them 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 the Represetatives, was knocked down and beaten by the rabble, until the British Commissioner came to his relief and escorted him from the scene.

The crowd now rapidly increased, and became more noisy till about four o'clock, when a rush was made at the front door of the building, through which they burst. The government officers and others inside succeeded for a while to prevent the entrance of the rioters, who then broke open the side and rear doors, and commenced demolishing the furniture, while a volley of stones from the crowd broke nearly every pane of glass and sash in the lower part of the building, and some in the second story. An extra Police force had been enrolled the day previous, but 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 even with batons.

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 floors. The office of the Clerks of the Court and the Library alone were respected. Marshal Parke, Mr. Barnard, assistant Clerk, Sheriff Dayton and two Policemen, guarded these records of the Court, and pursuaded 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.

In this room where the records were preserved, were four Representatives, who remained unharmed during the riot. The crowd broke into the library room, and found one Representative, whom they robbed of his money and then beat very severely. The books of the Court library were left untouched.

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 might follow. An order had been issued, immediately after the riot commenced, for the Rifles and Artillery Companies to appear on duty, but a sufficient number of members not having been found, to be of any service in quelling the mob, all hope of aid from this quarter was abandoned.

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 P. M., a written request was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government, to the American Minister Resident, for a detachment to be landed from the U. S. ships Tuscarora and Portsmouth, lying in the harbor. And a similar request was transmitted to the British Consul General. These notes we insert:

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, Feb. 12th, 1874.

Sir: A riotous mob having unexpectedly made a violent attack upon the Court House and the Members of the Legislature, which we have not the force at hand to resist, I have to request that you will cause to be furnished at the earliest moment possible aid from the U. S. ships "Tuscarora" and "Portsmouth" to the Police, in quelling the riot and temporarily protecting life and property.

Your obedient servant,
Chas. R. Bishop.

His Excellency Henry A. Peirce,
Minister Resident of the United States.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, Feb. 12th, 1874.

Sir: A riotous mob having unexpectedly made a violent attack upon the Court House and the Members of the Legislature, which we have not the force at hand to resist, I have to request that you will cause to be furnished at the earliest moment possible aid from H. B. M.'s ship "Tenedos" to the Police in quelling the riot and temperarily protecting life and property.

Your obedient servant,
Chas. R. Bishop.

Major James Hay Wodehouse,
H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General.

Both these gentlemen immediately responded. By preconcerted signals from the shore, the troops from the American vessels to the number of about 150, accompanied with their Gattling gun, were landed within five minutes after the signal was given, and those from the British ship Tenedos some ten minutes later. Immediately on the appearance of the naval forces, 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, hurrahing and making speeches, until a detachment of marines and police entered the premises, arrested some and dispersed the rest.

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

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

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

The fury of the mob was aimed at the representatives who had voted for Kalakaua, and the building was searched for them. Whenever one was found, he was seized and beaten without mercy. In all, thirteen representatives were wounded, also one foreigner and one native not connected with the Assembly. Messrs. Kipi and Haupu of Hilo, Kakani of Hana, and Nahinu of South Kona were the most dangerously injured, and will require several days or weeks to recover. The others, Messrs. Birch, Kaukaha, Moehonua, Kapule, Kaine, Kupihea, Koakanu, Lonoaea 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 mattings and floors, while the plastering in various rooms was smeared with blood.

During the night the foreign marine forces held possession of the Court House, Prison, Barracks, Palace, and government offices, and continued in possession of part of the premises till the 20th, when all were withdrawn. Several shots were fired on the guards stationed around the Court House on the first night after the riot, but after that there was no demonstration of any kind against them.

The Artillery company, under Captain Hassinger, has been on guard at the Palace day and night, since the death of the late King, and has rendered good service. This is the only company that has been on constant duty, during the past month, and it has in addition fired all the salutes which have been called for.

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

Soon after the arrival of the marines, the police began to make arrests, and before nightfall secured some ten or twelve. This number has been increased to about eighty, most of whom have been recognized by the Representatives and others. Some have acknowledged that they took part in the riot,—and there will probably be no trouble in obtaining evidence to convict at least the most active among them. Up to this date, about fifty of those who have been examined have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court in April.

Curiosities of the Deep Sea.

The London *News* furnishes the following hints with reference to the results of the Challenger expedition:

In the section between Bermudas, the Azores and Madeira, the bottom temperature was ascertained nineteen times, and seventeen station series of temperature soundings were taken at various intervals and to different depths, but usually at intervals of 100 fathoms from the surface to 1,500. The bottom temperature was found to be on the whole very uniform. This section, like the first between Teneriffe and St. Thomas, is divided into two troughs, this time by the plateau of Azores; but there seems every likelihood that the "Dolphin rise" of the first section is continuous with that plateau. The eastern valley is here, however, very much contracted, and the western, which includes the little pinnacle of Bermudas, is widened to a corresponding degree.

Twenty-five depth soundings were taken in this section, and on each occasion a sufficient sample of the bottom was recovered. The depths between Bermudas and Madeira were not so great as in the first section, no single sounding having reached 2,000 fathoms. A number of soundings in the western valley gave a calcareous ooze more or less mixed with red clay, containing many foraminifera, but not a preponderance of recognizable globigerinæ; to this Professor Wyville Thomson has given the name of "gray ooze." Near the Azores the ooze first became mixed with small lumps of pumice, and as the ship got in among the islands, gave place to a volcanic sand, the product of the disintegration of beds of volcanic ash and of trachytic and doleritic lavas.

The deep-water dredging along the line was not very productive so far as animal life is concerned, though many new forms were added, several of them of great interest. Many of the species were identical with those developed in the Lightning and Porcupine and in the Challenger in her northern section; and the entire assemblage certainly confirms the opinion that the deep-sea fauna is very uniform, and that its constituent species are very widely distributed. Many of the species which are found in the seas of the Azores at depths beyond 1,000 fathoms have a remarkable correspondence with northern types; and Professor Thomson regards this as simply additional evidence of the wide extension of a deep-sea fauna living under conditions similar to those of lesser depths in higher latitudes.

On Wednesday June 18, the ship was in about lat. 35 deg. N. and long. 60 deg. W. In this part of the voyage the absence of the higher forms of animal life was very striking. The Challenger was now in the neighborhood of the Sargasso Sea, with which those on board had now become familiar, as they had already nearly circumnavigated it. Not a sea-bird was to be seen, with the exception of a little flock of Mother Carey's chickens, which kept playing round the ship, on the watch for food, every now and then concentrating upon some peculiarly rich store of scraps as it passed astern, and staying by it while the ship went on for a quarter of a mile, fluttering above the water and daintily touching it with their feet as they stopped and picked up the floating crumbs, and then rising and scattering in the air to overtake us and resume their watch.

The sea itself in the bright weather, usually under a light breeze, was singularly beautiful—of a splendid indigo blue of varying shades as it passed from sunlight into shadow, flecked with curling white crests; but those on board felt very solitary; day after day went by without a single creature (shark, porpoise, dolphin, or turtle) being visible. Some gulfweed passed from time to time, and bunches of a species of *fucus*, evidently living and growing, and participating in the wandering and pelagic habits of *Sargassum*. The floating islands of the gulfweed are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; on one or two occaisions fields several acres in extent were seen, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution. They consist of a single layer of feathery branches of the weed *Sargassum bacciferum*, not matted together, but floating nearly of one another, only sufficiently entangled for the mass to keep together. The general color of the mass of weed is thus olive in all its shades, but the golden olive of the young and growing branches greatly predominates. This color is, however, greatly broken up by the delicate branches of the weed, blotched with vivid white of the encrusting polyzoon, and riddled by reflections from the bright blue water gleaming through the spaces in the net-work. The general effect of a number of such fields and patches of weed in abrupt and yet most harmonious contrast with the leaves of intense indigo which separate them is very pleasing.

These floating islands have inhabitants peculiar to them, which exhibit perfect examples of protective resemblance. Animals drifting about on the surface of the sea with such scanty cover as the single broken layer of the sea weed must be exposed to exceptional danger from the sharp sea-birds hovering above them, and from the hungry fishes searching for prey beneath; but one and all of those creatures imitate in such an extraordinary way, both in form and coloring, their floating habitat, and consequently one another, that it is easy to imagine their deceiving both the birds and the fishes.

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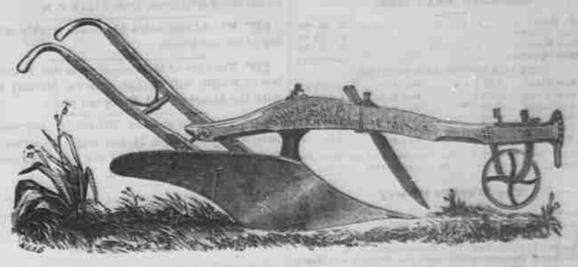
1874.  1874.

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FINE CAMBRIC AND HAMBURG EDGINGS, Fine White Piquets,
Fine Victoria Lawns, White linen Cuffs,
Bleached and Unbleached Hosiery,
Lisle Thread Hose, Fine White Handkerchiefs,
Fine all Linen Table Damask, Linen Napkins,
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A fine assortment of Pearl Buttons,
Pillow Case Cotton and Linen, Lisle Elastic,
A full asort't of Orr's & McNaught's Spool Cotton.

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Fine Black Cloths,

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Just the thing for winter wear.

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Fine Brown Mix and Grey Mix

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Fine and Medium Linen Duck and Drilling,

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A Fine Assortment of Ready Made Shirt Bosoms,

SILK, MERINO and COTTON UNDERSHIRTS,

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Amoskeag, Pearl River and English Denims,
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In Large Variety.

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