

heathen will be saved, and you will meet them with indescribable delight on the heavenly hills. O who, who would not rejoice to meet there some heathen souls, saved through his humble instrumentality?

A RECENT EVENT of a very important character will close the history. From representations made (in what way and with what degree of truth and justice remains for future development) H. B. M. Ship Carysfort, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, was sent to these islands, and on its arrival the following correspondence and proceedings took place :

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Oahu, 11th of Feb 1843.

SIR,—Having arrived at this port in her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort under my command for the purpose of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of Her Britannic Majesty's representative here, who has received repeated insult from the Government Authorities of these Islands, respecting which it is my intention to communicate only with the King in person,

I require to have immediate information by return of the officer conveying this despatch, whether or not the King (in consequence of my arrival) has been notified that his presence will be required here, and the earliest day on which he may be expected, as otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed to his residence in the ship under my command for the purpose of communicating with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,

GEO. PAULET, *Captain.*

To Kekuanaoa, Governor of Oahu, &c., &c.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 11, 1843.

Salutations to you Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. Ship Carysfort;—I have received your letter by the hand of the officer, and with respect inform you that we have not as yet sent for the King, as we were not informed of the business, but having learned from your communication that you wish him sent for, I will search for a vessel and send. He is at Wailuku, on the East side of Maui. In case the wind is favorable, he may be expected in six days.

Yours, with respect,

(Signed,) M. KEKUANAOA.

Translated by G. P. JUDD, Recorder and Translator for Government.

H. B. M. Ship Carysfort, Honolulu, Harbor, Feb. 16, 1843.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint your Majesty of the arrival in this port of H. B. M. Ship under my command, and according to my Instructions, I am desired to demand a private Interview with you, to which I shall proceed with a proper and competent Interpreter.

I therefore request to be informed at what hour tomorrow it will be convenient for your Majesty to grant me that Interview.

I have the honor to remain your Majesty's most obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE PAULET, *Captain.*

To His Majesty Kamehameha III.

Honolulu. February 17, 1843.

Salutations to you Lord George Paulet, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort.

SIR,—We have received your communication of yesterday's date, and must decline having any private interview, particularly under the circumstances which you propose. We shall be ready to receive any written communication from you to morrow, and will give it due consideration.

 Proceedings of Lord George Paulet.

In case you have business of a private nature, we will appoint Dr. Judd our confidential agent to confer with you, who being a person of integrity and fidelity to our government, and perfectly acquainted with all our affairs, will receive your communications, give all the information you require (in confidence) and report the same to us.

With respect.

(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.

(Signed,) KEKAULUOHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation.
 G. P. JUDD, *Translator and Interpreter for the Government.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Oahu, 17th of February, 1843.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of this day's date (which I have too good an opinion of your Majesty to allow me to believe ever emanated from yourself, but from your ill advisers) I have to state that I shall hold no communication whatever with Dr. G. P. Judd, who it has been satisfactorily proved to me has been the punic mover in the unlawful proceedings of your Government against British subjects.

As you have refused me a personal Interview, I enclose you the demands which I consider it my duty to make upon your Government; with which I demand a compliance at or before 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow (Saturday) otherwise I shall be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain these measures for my countrymen.

I have the honor to be your Majesty's most obedient
 humble servant,

GEORGE PAULET, *Captain.*

His Majesty, Kamehameha III.

Demands made by the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Captain R. N., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, upon the King of the Sandwich Islands.

FIRST, The immediate removal by public advertise-

ment written in the native and English languages, and signed by the Governor of this Island and F. W. Thompson, of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property; the restoration of the land taken by Government for its own use, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton; and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich Island Government.

SECOND, The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton; namely, those of Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul; until Her Majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objections to him. The acknowledgment of that right and the reparation for the insult offered to Her Majesty through Her Acting Representative, to be made by a public reception of his Commission and the saluting the British Flag with twenty-one guns—which number will be returned by Her Britannic Majesty's Ship under my command.

THIRD, A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be considered a felony.

FOURTH, The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Captain Jones, of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Curacoa, that a new and fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, which promise has been evaded.

FIFTH, The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the Country, or others residing here, by referring these cases to Juries. One half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of whom shall declare on oath, their freedom from prejudice upon, or interest in the cases brought before them.

 Proceedings of Lord George Paulet.

SIXTH, A direct communication between His Majesty Kamehameha and Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievances and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich Island Government.

Dated on board H. B. M. S. Carysfort, at Oahu, this 17th day of February, 1843.

GEORGE PAULET, *Captain*.

Her British Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Oahu, Feb. 17, 1843

SIR,—I have the honor to notify you, that Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort under my command, will be prepared to make an immediate attack upon this Town, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to morrow (Saturday) in the event of the demand now forwarded by me to the King of these Islands, not being complied with by that time.

Sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE PAULET, *Captain*.

To Capt. Long, Commander U. S. S. Boston, Honolulu.

A true copy. Attest, WM. BAKER, *Ty.*

Honolulu, February 18.

Salutations, to Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. S. Carysfort.

We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied it, and in reply would inform your Lordship that we have commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us, to assure Her Majesty, the Queen, of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with Her Ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us. Some of the demands which you have laid before us, are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble Government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall

comply with your demands as it has never been our intention to insult Her Majesty, the Queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, through our Ministers, trusting in the magnanimity of the Sovereign of a great nation, which we have been taught to respect and love,—that we shall there be justified.

Waiting your further order,

With sentiments of respect,
 (Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.
 (Signed,) KEKAULUOHI.

*I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation. G. P. JUDD, Tr.
 for the Government.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Oahu, 18th of February, 1843.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of this day's date, wherein you intimate your intention of complying with my demands, which I have considered my duty to make upon your Majesty's Government.

I appoint the hour of 2 o'clock this afternoon for the interchange of Salutes, and I shall expect that you will inform me at what hour on Monday you will be prepared to receive myself and Her Britannic Majesty's Representative.

I have the honor to be your Majesty's most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE PAULET, *Captain.*

His Majesty Kamehameha III.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 18, 1843.

Salutations to Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. Ship Carysfort.

I have received your communication, and make known to you that I will receive yourself and Her Bri-

Provisional cession of the Islands.

tish Majesty's Representative on Monday the 20th of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation. G. P. JUDD, *Tr. for the Government.*

An interview took place. Some of the demands were such, (requiring when explained in detail heavy sums for alledged damages,) as were not only regarded by the king as unjust and unreasonable, but, utterly beyond his power to comply with. In this perplexity he came to the resolution to make a Provisional cession of his kingdom to the crown of Great Britain. The following proclamation of the king to his chiefs and people is characteristic and touching, and exhibits the state of his mind in making the cession:

WHERE are you, Chiefs, people and commons from my ancestor, and people from foreign lands!

Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the life of our land, hear ye! But my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the

life of the land will be restored when my conduct shall be justified.

Done at Honolulu, Oahu, this twentyfifth day of February, 1843.

Witness, JOHN D. PAALUA.

(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.

(Signed,) KEKAULUOHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation. G. P. JUDD, *Tr. for the Government.*

In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by her Britannic Majesty's Representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects; We do hereby cede the Group of Islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Captain of her Britannic Majesty's Ship of War Carysfort, representing her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being: the said Cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the Representatives appointed by us to treat with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof, subject to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on conference with the said Representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our Representatives not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which Her Britannic Majesty may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet.

In confirmation of the above we hereby affix our names and seals, this twentyfifth day of February, in the

Provisional cession of the Islands.

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

Signed in presence of

G. P. JUDD, *Recorder and Translator for the Government.*

KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHI.

A Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands having been made this day by KAMEHAMEHA III., King, and KEKAULUOHI, Premier thereof, unto me, The Right Hon. Lord George Paulet commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; subject to arrangements which may have been or shall be made in Great Britain, with the Government of H. B. Majesty:

I do hereby proclaim,

FIRST, That the British Flag shall be hoisted on all the Islands of the Group: and the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

SECOND, That the Government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of communications from Great Britain, in the following manner:—namely,—By the native King and Chiefs and the Officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population: and by a Commission, consisting of King Kamehameha III., or a Deputy appointed by him, The Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, Esquire, and

Lieutenant Frere, R. N., in all that concerns relations with other powers, (save and except the negotiations with the British Government) and the arrangements among Foreigners, (others than natives of the Archipelago) resident on these Islands.

THIRD, That the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing Council of the King and Chiefs (after being communicated to the Commission,) shall be in full force so far as natives are concerned; and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the Commission, in matters between Foreigners resident on these Islands.

FOURTH, In all that relates to the Collection of the Revenue, the present Officers shall be continued at the pleasure of the native King and Chiefs, their Salaries for the current year being also determined by them, and the Archives of Government remaining in their hands; the accounts are, however, subject to inspection by the Commission herebefore named. The Government vessels shall be in like manner: subject, however, to their employment if required for Her Britannic Majesty's service.

FIFTH, That no sales, leases, or transfers of land shall take place by the action of the Commission appointed as aforesaid, nor from natives to Foreigners, during the period intervening between the 24th of this month, and the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements made there: they shall not be valid, nor shall they receive the signatures of the King and Premier.

SIXTH, All the existing bona fide engagements of the native King and Premier shall be executed and performed as if this Cession had never been made.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of February,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

Power of the Gospel evinced.

and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

GEORGE PAULET,
Captain of H. B. M. S. Carysfort.

Signed in presence of

G. P. JUDD, *Rec. and In. to the Govt.*

ALEX. SIMPSON, *H. B. M. acting Consul.*

A true copy of the original. G. PAULET, Captain.

It will not be expected of me to make any comments on these proceedings. Facts with their reasons and connections are not fully developed. The future historian will possess better facilities of arriving at the whole truth, and be in circumstances much more favorable to give a fair and just representation.

One obvious remark however may be made, and that is, that the transaction exhibits, in a strong and interesting light, the power of the gospel at the islands. A nation, once savage and warlike, shows itself desirous of peace and exceedingly averse to any forcible resistance; a nation, once in the depth of heathen ignorance, exhibits knowledge, intelligence and a full acquaintance with its relative weakness; a nation once fickle and faithless, shows itself capable of mature deliberation, dignified respect and trust worthy engagements; a nation which once would have been driven by vain attempts of resistance to inevitable ruin, now prudently and nobly commits her cause to the enlightened justice of civilized nations. In the transaction, then, on the part of this people, we see indubitable evidence of the progress of light, and some of the noble fruits of the Gospel of Peace.

APPENDIX.

Sept. 4th.—Since the history was brought to a close, many events of thrilling interest have transpired. It is perhaps premature, as yet, to portray them in all their aspects, or to be very minute and circumstantial in narrating them. But the main facts and the more obvious reflections suggested by them, may properly be given in this place.

From the very discovery of the islands until now, the independence of the native government has been in jeopardy, but, through a superintending Providence, it has been, from time to time, most signally preserved. Many a dark cloud has passed over the islands, but none so black and portentous, as that from which the nation has just emerged.

More than a year ago, it was seen by the king and by others who were intimately acquainted with the affairs of the nation, that a danger of no common magnitude was impending; and the most strenuous measures were taken betimes, to avert, if possible, the threatening evil.

The king and most of the principal chiefs had, at that time, sadly gone astray in the road to intemperance. Special pains, therefore, were taken, not only to apprise the king of the imminent peril to which his government was exposed, but also to assure him, in the strongest terms, that in the favor of a superintending Providence, and the efforts of good men consisted his only true ground of hope; and that he could not expect either the exertions of good men or the favor of God toward perpetuating his reign, unless he should dash from his lips at once the cup of intoxication, and become strictly a temperate man; that unless he should reform, there was no encouragement for the friends of the nation to exert themselves; no possibility of preserving his government.

Through such solemn and earnest representations, the king was influenced to sign a pledge, that he would not, from that time forth, touch, taste or handle any thing that could intoxicate.

Thus, headed by the king, commenced the Temperance Society of Lahaina. The subordinate chiefs soon joined, and multitudes also of the people, registering their names in a large book, very appropriately called "KE OLA O KE AUPUNI."—THE LIFE OF THE KINGDOM.

The king publicly signed the pledge, April 26, 1842. The 26th of April last, was the anniversary of that event. A quantity of rum, brandy and wine had remained in the king's cellar a twelvemonth untouched. At the suggestion of a friend, the casks containing these intoxicating and poisonous mixtures were brought forth, and at the command of the king, were rolled to the beach, stove and emptied into the sea.

Amidst manifold temptations on the right hand and on the left, in prosperity and adversity, the king has kept his pledge. Neither the perplexities, trials and depressing emotions attendant on the cession of the islands already noticed, nor the recent joy and festivities connected with the restoration about to be narrated, were allowed, in the kind providence of God, to lead him astray. Amidst the wine drinking of foreign residents and most of the officers of six ships of war, American and English, the king drank nothing but cold water, exhibiting in this particular at least a nobleness, independence and consistency of character worthy of admiration. The smiles of the Almighty, it will be seen, have evidently attended the temperance reformation of the king and chiefs; and there is indubitable evidence, as in instances heretofore, that the eye of the great Shepherd has constantly watched over his flock at these islands, and that his ear has been attentive to their cries.

Mr. Richards, accompanied by Haahilo, one of the

king's suit, embarked July 1842, as minister plenipotentiary to the U. States, England and France. Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, having arrived at the islands some time before, and having exhibited a friendly interest in the government of the islands, had consented to be clothed with the same authority, and had departed by way of Siberia for England, with an engagement to cooperate there with Mr. Richards.

Soon after the departure of the embassy, a French man-of-war, the *Embuscade* arrives, and Capt. Mallet, the commander, lays before his Majesty various complaints, alledging that the rights of French subjects had been infringed, and claiming certain privileges and making certain demands vitally affecting the interests of the native government. It was only on the declaration of the king, that an embassy had been sent to represent those points at the court of France, that the commander saw fit to waive them and to leave the islands. It is now believed by many intelligent men, not only at the islands, but also in the U. States and in Europe, that the commander of the *Embuscade* intended to make such demands as to involve the Hawaiian government in perplexity and inextricable difficulties; and that Captain Laplace, in 1839, had similar intentions; and that he made the demand for 20,000 dollars, in the belief, that the government could not pay that sum; that had he for a moment mistrusted that it was in the power of the government to raise that amount, he would have placed the demand much higher; that to obtain the islands was the object, not 20,000 dollars; and that when that money was paid, shutting the door against any farther demand, he was much chagrined and disappointed. If such indeed were the facts, how narrowly the Hawaiian government escaped two attempts of the French! And the escape was not effected by human wisdom, but by the overrulings of Providence—by an unseen Agency,

leading, in the first instance, Capt. Laplace to place his demands no higher than the government could comply with, and in the second instance, so arranging events that the Embuscade should not reach the islands till after the departure of the embassy. Have we not evidence here, as we have had from the beginning of the history, of the controlling and directing movements of an all-wise Providence?

Soon after the departure of the embassy, for the U. States, Mr. Charlton, then British consul, embarked for the Coast, and poured complaints into the ears of British authorities there. The Carysfort was sent immediately to the islands, commanded by Lord George Paulet. The proceedings of that commander leading to a provisional cession of the islands, which the king signed, while bathed in tears, on the memorable 25th of February, have already been recorded.

The government of the islands continued under the British commission from Feb. 25th till July 31st—five months and six days. Those were months of sorrow, sadness and gloomy forebodings. It is surprising with what assurance the Commission went forward in their acts, as though it were a settled point that the islands would remain permanently a British possession, and be placed under a colonial government;—acting too as though future permanency depended on their laying a firm foundation. Their first act is to add to the laws, putting on one per cent. duty to the three per cent. required by the native government. They then call upon all foreigners holding lands by lease or otherwise to send in their titles to the Commission.

The next act!—one's pen, from very shame, shrinks from recording it. Directly in the face of a solemn obligation clearly expressed in the articles of cession, not to interfere with the laws of the nation, the Commission proceeds to abrogate a very important statute.—And what statute? The statute against fornication!—

making the crime punishable only when committed in the highways and thoroughfares!!

Whatever may be said in such a country as England, in favor or against the policy of punishing for adultery only, and not for other acts of licentiousness,—the question is not a doubtful one in a nation like this, just emerging from barbarism and heathen habits, and annoyed from the time of their discovery till the present time, with many a ship ready to prostitute its deck to the vilest purposes. Besides, what right had the British commission to judge in the case; and what reason or what motive could they have had to single out that law as the first to be abrogated?

The effect of the abrogation on the public morals of Honolulu is described by Mr. Damon, seamen's chaplain at that place, in the following terms: "During the period that this law" [the law against all kinds of licentiousness] "was in force, its influence, upon the whole, must be acknowledged to have been most salutary. During the six months previous to its abrogation, I am bold to assert, that in proportion to the number of seamen visiting this port, a higher regard for purity and morality did not exist in any port this side Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope. Since the force of the law has been restrained, the tide has changed—the current flows in an opposite direction. Residents in Honolulu can testify that a different state of things is fearfully rife! . . . Boat loads of lewd women have been seen going and returning from vessels, which have recently touched at this harbor for supplies. The law is prostrate—the arm of justice paralyzed—the officers of justice permitted to witness iniquity, but forbidden to arrest the guilty offenders. The most disgusting scenes are to be seen at noonday in the streets of Honolulu and around certain places of resort. . . . Landsmen as well as seamen have taken advantage of this state of public morals."

In addition, it may be said, that the Sabbath was

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openly desecrated at Honolulu by the racing of drunken sailors through the streets and other annoying acts, and that in consequence the worshipping congregations at that port became very much diminished. Similar results, also, were experienced at Lahaina, and to a greater or less extent throughout the islands.

From the 25th of Feb. till the abrogation of this law, J. P. Judd, M. D., had consented to represent his Majesty Kamehameha III., as his deputy in the Commission. After this act, May 10th, he entered his solemn protest against the proceedings of the Commission, and against this act especially.

The commissioners gave no heed, but, in farther violation of the articles of provisional cession, proceeded to place a veto on governmental licences to auctioneers. The next day, May 11, Doctor Judd, feeling assured that the rights of the king and of the nation would not be regarded according to the terms of the compact, sent in his resignation, thereby withdrawing the king from all participation in their acts and from all responsibility.

Another prominent act of the Commission should here be named,—that of raising a standing army from among the native population, to be supported from the treasury of the nation; and for what other possible purpose than to keep the nation itself in subjection? The army was called “The Queen’s Regiment”—officers were commissioned, the oath of allegiance to a foreign sovereign administered, and drafts made upon the treasury, and enforced by the threat, in case of non-compliance, of deposing the king’s treasurer.—Thus the nation was compelled to support a system evidently suicidal in its tendency.

Those were dark days. Licentiousness was rife.—The treasury of the nation was drained. The vessels of the government were in the service of the commission. The king seemed to be disposed of as a cypher, and his laws as waste paper; and a soldiery of his own

people were in constant training, with sworn allegiance to another sovereign.

The interests of foreign merchants and of their property in these islands and in these seas were seriously affected; motives to enterprise and improvement among the natives were taken away; seminaries and schools found encouragement only in the hope of better days; and the churches of Christ were exposed to numerous temptations from the inroads of vice. It was a time that called for faith in God and importunate prayer. The friends of the nation, of education and religion, were constrained to look upward for help. It became a common remark, that God, in times past, had repeatedly interposed in a wonderful manner to preserve the nation, and that all were now called upon to look again to him with earnestness and importunity. Many an obscure Sandwich Islander in his grass hut and simple kapa, kneeling before God in prayer, for the king, the nation, the schools and the churches, wielded a means of rescue and defense, however despised by the shortsighted and worldly wise, more powerful and effectual than can be boasted by the most powerful navy of the most powerful nation.

Amidst the anxiety and gloom, full expressions of favor toward the nation were received from the U. States government, which had a cheering effect.

July 2d, H. B. M. Ship Hazard, Capt. Bell, arrived from Tahiti. The Carysfort had sailed the day previous for Hilo. It was soon perceived that sentiments were entertained on board the Hazard not entirely in accordance with the proceedings of Lord George.—Such sentiments from such a quarter, however faintly and informally expressed, afforded to the friends of the nation some ground of encouragement.

A few days after, July 7th, very unexpectedly, the American frigate Constellation arrived from China, commanded by Commodore Kearney. With surprise the commander beholds the English flag flying at the

fort and on board of all the native vessels. On ascertaining the cause, he resolved to pay no regard to the Commission, and to enter his protest to the act of the king in making a provisional cession of the islands, and to the acts of the Commission wherein the rights of American citizens had in any manner suffered.

Lord George returned from Hilo in the Carysfort on the 16th of July, gave a salute to the Constellation and received one in return. Lord George was very uneasy, manifested great desire to see the king, and sent a vessel for him to Lahaina, his place of residence. The young chiefs in the boarding school at Honolulu and the Governor of Oahu, had been saluted on board the Constellation under the Hawaiian flag; and Commodore Kearney had expressed a desire to salute the king in the same manner. Lord George wrote to the king that if he should suffer himself to be saluted under the Hawaiian flag, he would forfeit all consideration from her Majesty's government. The king replied, that it was not with him to control the acts of men-of-war from other nations, and that he could not be responsible for the manner in which they chose to extend to him their salutations.

The king did not go down in the vessel that was sent for him; but, soon after, sent down a printed proclamation, including the protest and resignation of Doctor Judd, his deputy, in which proclamation he makes various complaints, disowns the acts of the Commission, and charges them with very important violations of the compact. Commodore Kearney's protest, dated a few days later, was issued at the same time. A few days after the printed proclamation and protests had been sent down, the king embarked for Honolulu, where he arrived the 25th, just in time, and, as though ordered by Providence that there might be no delay, to be present at the restoration of his kingdom.

On the 26th, the spy-glasses of Honolulu raised the

masts of a lofty ship. As it neared and came up in full view and dimensions, it was perceived to be an armed vessel displaying English colors and a broad pendant. It was the Dublin from Valparaiso, having on board Rear Admiral Thomas.

On taking possession of the islands, Lord George had despatched one of the Hawaiian vessels to Valparaiso to carry the news to the Admiral. On receiving information, the Admiral sailed without delay and reached Honolulu, as above stated, the 26th of July.

At anchor and her sails furled, the first note of communication from the Dublin was that of the Admiral, requesting in very kind and respectful terms, an interview with the king.

The request was readily granted, and on the next day, the 27th, the Admiral spent several hours in conference with the king, and also on the following day, the 28th. At these interviews, very kind and friendly feelings were manifested by the Admiral toward the king, and he soon expressed a desire that the Hawaiian flag should be restored, and made arrangements for the formal act to take place on the Monday following, July 31st.

The events of the day set apart for restoring the flag were to the king and friends of the nation, of the most exciting nature. A conspicuous spot on the plain of Honolulu was measured off and two tents were erected; one on the upper side for the accommodation of foreigners and their ladies, the other on the lower side for the king and his suit and the Admiral. Brass field-pieces and a line of marines, about 400 in number, reached across the center of the square. A flag-staff with the national ensign furled, was planted near to the lower tent, by the side of which, the king and Admiral Thomas took their stand. Simultaneously the folds of the national flag and the smoke of the field-pieces are floating in the wind, and the roar of the cannon announces that the king is free and his flag

restored. This is followed by the raising of the flag at the forts, and a national salute from the guns of each, and from the armed vessels in port, viz: Dublin, Carysfort and Hazard, English; and the frigate Constellation, American. After the close of the salutes, marching and various evolutions were performed by the marines, exhibiting the manner of attack and defense, with discharges of the field-pieces and musketry. These evolutions being finished, the king was escorted to his house, where he was met by the officers of "the Queen's Regiment," tendering their submission and suing for pardon; for by swearing allegiance to another sovereign they had forfeited their heads. Their pardon was graciously granted by the king, who seemed to feel as David did on a similar occasion: "Shall there any man be put to death this day in Israel? For do not I know that I am this day king over Israel?"

A public service for offering thanksgiving to God, for his merciful interposition in behalf of the nation, was held in the stone meeting house at one o'clock.—The king and his attendant chiefs were present, and the house was filled with those who came with joyful hearts to praise the Lord for his goodness, and to say in his courts, "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream." "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."

The king in a short speech announced to the people, that according to his hope expressed on the sad 25th of Feb., the "life" of his kingdom had been restored—that he could now call upon them to look to him as their sovereign, and would assure them, that it would be his aim to administer the laws with impartiality and justice.

This speech was followed by interpreting the declaration of Admiral Thomas made to the king on the occasion of the restoration—a declaration of some length containing many just and important sentiments, and

asserting that all differences between the two nations were adjusted or referred, and that her Majesty, Queen Victoria, desired King Kamehameha to be treated as an INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN.

John Ii, as the orator of the day, ascended the desk, and in a very animated speech expressed the joy of the nation in having the flag restored. He contrasted the pleasure he now experienced, with the gloom which came over his own mind and over the nation, when he saw the national flag fall to the ground. In strains of native eloquence, of sterling good sense and unaffected piety, he addressed the audience for about twenty minutes. The exercises were closed with prayer by one of the protestant missionaries, and the congregation dispersed.

At three o'clock, in accordance with previous appointment, the king went on board the Dublin to dine. As he passed the Carysfort and Hazard in the harbor, he received from each a national salute, and was honored with another from the Dublin as he stepped upon her deck.

Ten days of rejoicing were allowed to all classes of people throughout the islands, during which time they were released from all public work; and all persons in confinement for breach of the laws during the interregnum were set at liberty.

Days of feasting and thanksgiving were set apart at all the principal places throughout the islands, and addresses were delivered by missionaries and intelligent native teachers, enumerating many very manifest and merciful interpositions of Divine Providence to preserve the nation, and calling upon the people not only to express their joy and gladness, but, to render unto God a sincere tribute of grateful praise.

The frigate United States, Commodore Jones, arrived on the 3d of July, and next day the Cyane, Capt. Stribling, in time to take part in the joy and festivities of the nation. By the Cyane, information was received

from Great Britain and France, that those courts were ready to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government.

The English nation, in its representative, Rear-Admiral Thomas, has exhibited a nobleness worthy of its greatness and its glory, and an act of justice worthy of its christian character; and, it is to be hoped, that the British Government will speedily replenish the treasury of this nation, which has been drained by Lord George Paulet, thereby affording an example to the French, and administering to them a reproof for retaining the 20,000 dollars extorted by Capt. Laplace.

In the recent events, the friends of the nation can find much ground of hope; and the friends of christianity at these islands are admonished never more to distrust that Providence, which, in addition to former instances of his care, has added this signal and manifest interposition.

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