

effect. Mr. Li, of his Majesty's Privy Council, then spoke, and commanded the attention of all present by his grace and eloquence. Mr. Li is an orator by nature, and to native vigor of expression, adds the charm of polished and commanding action. We are sure, that none who understood the Hawaiian language, could fail of deriving great pleasure and profit from his remarks; and those who were unacquainted with it, scarcely less of the former from his peculiarly impressive manner. The address referred to the great and glorious change brought about by the adherence to the tee-total principle by the chiefs and people generally, and the striking contrast between the former periods of wild mis-rule and intemperance, and the bright days of order and prosperity that are now dawning upon the kingdom. All spoke with feeling, because it was a subject that came home to their hearts—bitter and sweet experience, both were theirs—the former, past—the latter, present. Dr. Winslow addressed the audience also, in some appropriate remarks and bestowed a high compliment upon the government and people, and also upon G. P. Judd, Esq., for the zeal and success with which he had labored in their cause. But want of space compels us to be brief. A temperance glee was sung by the young chiefs, accompanied by one of them on the piano, which afforded great satisfaction to their royal auditors. Rev. Mr. Armstrong asked the children if they were going to continue to keep the pledge. The thousands rose en masse, and made the lofty roofing and ring again with their loud and enthusiastic "ae." The whole exercises were of the most interesting nature, and we are happy to add, gave great pleasure to the strangers present. The procession then returned to the fort, and there dispersed.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., a procession was again formed at the Fort, to march to the Feast which was given to the subjects of His Majesty, in the same house as the day before. His Majesty's household guards, in neat uniform—150 strong—headed the procession, commanded by Colonel Stephens; next came the band. Her Majesty, the Queen, supported by the King, and the Secretary of State. The Premier, attended by C. Kanaina and her pages, with *kahilis*. The Governor of Kauai, by Governor Young and Mr. Li; the other female chiefs, according to their rank, attended by officers of the government, (on their right, the Royal standard bearers and guards: outside of them, and on both sides, His Majesty's body guard) the governors, chiefs, and officers, generally, in full uniform, (the commanders of the soldiery, and the aids of Governor Kekuanaoa, on horseback,) and a long procession formed by those invited, (black being the costume of the ladies,) and escorted, on either side, by double files of soldiers, in white uniforms. The procession marched through the principal streets, which were crowded by the concourse of spectators, to Beretania, where the guests were seated at the feast, in nearly the same order as the day before. The first toast was

By Her Royal Highness, the Premier:—"His Hawaiian Majesty, Kamehameha III."—"God save the King", by the band;—21 guns, and 21 cheers.

The second toast was

By the Secretary of State:—"Her Royal Highness, the Premier." Music, and loud applause.

The third toast was

By the Attorney General:—"Her Majesty, Kalamana, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands." Music, and shouts of applause.

Great good humor prevailed, and toasts followed in quick succession.

His Majesty gave:—"The prospective King, Queen, Premier, and Rulers, of the Kingdom",—which was received with loud cheers—three times three.

"The Hon. Secretary of State,"—"The Officers of the Government,"—"The absent Envoys, Messrs. Haalilio and Richards,"—and many other toasts, were drunk with great applause, and called forth several short, but spirited addresses.

"The Memory of Kamehameha, the Great,"—standing, and in silence.

After remaining two hours at the table,

His Majesty arose, the procession was re-formed, and returned to the Fort, where the King was received with loud cheers by his subjects; after which the troops were dismissed, and the company dispersed.

#### THIRD DAY, AUGUST 2D.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the guests re-assembled at Mauna Kilika, and formed in nearly the same order of procession as the day before; being this day joined by the ladies of His Majesty's naturalized subjects—Executive officers—to whom places were courteously assigned, immediately succeeding their Majesties. On this day, no order prescribed the dresses of the ladies, and they consulted their own fancies. The display was rich, and, in contrast with the uniforms of the soldiery, pleasing, and highly creditable to their tastes. The entertainment went off with great spirit, and the utmost good humor prevailed. After the regular toasts to their Majesties, the King and Queen, to the Premier, and high officers of State, were given, others rapidly followed, succeeded by short and pithy addresses, which occasioned great applause. On this occasion, the Hon. G. P. JUDD, Governor YOUNG, Mr. LI, J. RICORD, Esq., and Mr. J. F. B. MARSHALL, spoke: the latter gentleman alluded, with great feeling, to the high commission with which he had been entrusted by His Majesty, the past year, and the respect with which the Envoys of His Majesty, had been received abroad; and concluded with the following sentiment:—

"A speedy return, and hearty welcome to Mess. Haalilio and Richards."

The dinner was prolonged for several hours, and the house illuminated. In the evening, four veterans of the father of his present Majesty, were introduced, who having seated themselves before the King and Queen, and Premier, after the old Hawaiian custom, with their calabash drums between their legs, commenced a mele, accompanying their song with rapid, and very skilful, manipulations upon their drums, and gesticulations expressive of the sentiment of their song, which was commemorative of the deeds of his warrior father, and in praise of himself and the Premier. These men are almost the only ones remaining who understand the chanting of their ancient mele after this manner, and one of them, from nineteen years disuse, failed before the conclusion. Liholiho, in his reign, kept them constantly about his person, but the taste for their exercises, seems to have almost altogether declined, as but little interest was manifested, by the guests generally, in the performance. It was interesting, however, as a relic of the past, and from its analogy to a custom of the Celtic tribes of Europe, in their era of barbarism. The pleasures of the evening were not confined to the walls of the banqueting house; a numerous crowd was assembled outside, diverted by the music of the band.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. a salute was fired from Punch-bowl, with very grand effect—pieces, long 32 and 40 lbs, and a heavy cloud rested over the hill, and when the guns belched forth their thunder in quick succession, lighting up the hill by their flashes, and shaking the houses beneath with their heavy reverberations, it required no lively imagination to fancy that the old crater had awakened from its slumber of ages, and was about to pour a fiery flood upon the town beneath.

Soon after, the troops were re-formed, and His Majesty and the court proceeded to the house of the young chiefs, where the company were very agreeably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, the teachers of the Royal children; and by the princes and princesses themselves, by their performances on the piano, and social music, both of which was highly creditable to themselves, and gratifying to their parents. The Royal party next proceeded to the mansion of the Hon. Secretary of State. The band assembled in front of the house, playing lively dancing tunes, while the officers of the troops formed them-

selves into groups and danced with great vigor and animation.

The effect by torch-light was peculiarly striking: all, at intervals waving their swords on high, and joined by the soldiers, giving utterance to deafening cheers, which were borne in the stillness of the night, far and wide.

After experiencing the hospitality of the lady of the Secretary of State, the procession re-formed and marched at quick step towards his Majesty's residence. The cheering in their progress through the streets was loud and enthusiastic. At 10 o'clock the company took leave of their Majesties.

On Saturday, Aug. 3—Gov. KEKUANAOA gave a rural feast at the vilage of Waikiki, to his Majesty and court. A rustic arbor, with flags over head, was prepared under the beautiful grove of Ko trees. The table was 100 feet long, well laid out, and accommodated 81 guests. The feast was cooked altogether in the Hawaiian style, and consisted of 17 different dishes, some of which were excellent.

The festivities of the week of the 31st. are past. The anniversary of the Restoration of the kingdom to its legitimate authorities afforded a fit occasion for a national jubilee. It was not simply the restitution of power wrongfully seized, to its lawful ownership, that gave occasion for so prominent expressions of public joy,—for that was but a simple act of justice; but it was the moral effect of the deed—the voluntary relinquishment of a coveted possession by a power whose dominions nearly encircle the earth, and needed but this kingdom to complete the chain of military possessions from one hemisphere to another;—it was this abandonment of political covetousness, which has added honor to the great kingdom on the one hand, and security to the weak on the other. It is a lesson which, supported by so eminent authority, will not be lost on the future destinies of the world. It has elevated this kingdom into the constellation of powers. Weak in military strength, but strong in virtue,—for it has passed unscathed through severe trials, and issued from the contest doubly armed in the rectitude of its conduct and motives. It is then the birth-day of its independence,—the day on which the charter of its national existence was acknowledged by the nation that unwittingly had given it over to spoil. That people must indeed be dead to sentiments of self-respect who feel no thrill of patriotic emotion at the deeds which made them freemen. It is true that in this instance no armed resistance met the invader,—the soil drank no blood,—but the triumph is therefore the brighter. The will was abroad, and the vengeance of the people was stirred deep, and the cry to be led to the assault strong. But their rulers foresaw the folly of warfare, and with a moral courage which is the rarest and brightest of all, repressed the ardor of their people, and awaited in dignified patience the day when they were sustained by their confidence in her Queen, and the spirit of her councils; and the event justified their endurance. If we award the meed of moral grandeur to the Roman Senators that amid the sack of Rome by Brennus, calmly awaited their fate in their robes of office, scarcely less is due to the rulers of this country, who amidst obloquy, indignity, and injustice, triumphed over their passions and gained their cause—not by violence, but by the strength of right. Celebrations like the past, keep alive the remembrance of these deeds of worth, and the memories of those who figured in them will descend as the most valued of inheritances, to their children.—For ourself we felt it an honor to participate in the celebration of so noble a triumph, and we still feel it an honor to be enlisted in the ranks of a nation that has so honorably commenced its existence. As a native of the United States of America, we look to that country as the noblest and best the world has as yet seen; and we conceive that no foreign title or emoluments afford greater dignity or more privileges, than that of being

a citizen of the Great Republic. With such views no considerations exist which would have induced us to change our native country for any other, except, as in this instance, where the difference in political power in the two is as wide as the ocean that rolls between them; and we were impelled so to do by the consideration that our services, however humble they may be, yet given in sincerity and earnestness, may be of assistance in strengthening this government and in spreading civilization among the people.—In effecting this, we are best promoting the interests of mankind,—for we are aiding in establishing and spreading those principles which have raised the present high powers of the earth to honor and greatness. We leave the result to justify the act.

Other reflections result from this celebration. Could the shade of the founder of the present dynasty—the consolidator of the kingdom—the warrior king whose deeds in arms were equalled only by his foresight in council—have arisen from the tomb, would he not have looked with pride upon the rapid strides of the civilization, the germs of which he introduced. Would he have recognized in the richly and fashionably dressed females of the country, who crowded the processions, escorted by husbands, brothers, or fathers, or friends in rich uniforms, or in the orderly habiliments of civil life, the contemporaries of himself? Still greater would have been his surprise at that spectacle—the most interesting of all—the church crowded by thousands of youth, and headed by their king, engaged in celebrating and spreading the cause of temperance, of which he alone, had been the advocate in his day.

Such celebrations are beneficial in many ways, beside keeping alive a patriotic spirit among the people. They strengthen the government, and consolidate union among its members. They encourage display in dress,—and the pomp and circumstance thrown around them are so many aids to civilization. They necessarily create a rivalry in appearing to best advantage, among all classes,—make them ambitious for the honors of government,—introduce etiquette, which originates refinement of manners,—in short, by elevating the rulers in the eyes of the world, elevate the nation. In a domestic point of view they serve valuable purposes,—by bringing thousands together for one common and laudable object, promotive of harmony and social intercourse.—The attractions of music and show elevate the taste, and create a disposition for still more finished displays. Not the slightest danger may be apprehended to this nation of sinking into Sybaritic luxury; the danger lies in the other extreme: it is to raise them from their lowness,—to bring them up from the degradation of mind and habits in which heathenism left them. To give them an impetus, no more powerful *lex, et opus* can wear fine clothes, and wallow in the dirt; they cannot bring to well-spread tables the habits of swine; neither can they long continue to prefer the gross amusements of barbarism, when the greater blandishments of civilization are offered them. Therefore we do humbly conceive that this show has its use, as a promoter of a better order of things. When this nation has developed its resources to the extent of the wealth of the children of Israel in the days of Solomon, and its sovereign has grown old in sensual pleasures, and all have become sunk in luxury, and idolatry and corruption have spread themselves everywhere, then will the words of the preacher be felt in all their original force,—"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity": but until that time approaches, with respectful deference to the reverend gentleman who selected that text for his discourse before His Majesty and Court, on Sunday last, we are of the opinion that greater good would result from the proper application of the text,—"**Fear God. Honor the King.**"