

The Propaganda, who might well relinquish the field, have employed a number of laborers, and lost others intended for their work. And "What will they do?" it is asked. Much what the same class would do in New York city and in the Valley of the Mississippi. They may be expected, besides inculcating some truths of importance, to inculcate much error, and to *do what they can to shut out the Bible from schools, lead the unguarded to bow to Mary and the Host, and make magistrates do penance and homage to Rome.* The Lord enables the watchful and praying disciples to guard against their wiles, though greatly exposed, and in some instances to show a degree of shrewdness and wisdom in judging of their pretensions, which some would hardly expect in their circumstances. To give a specimen or two: one of the priests attempted to convince Keikenui, a convert under my care, that a special blessing was promised them by Christ, in consequence of their having been *reviled and opposed.* The convert (subsequently a preacher at Waialai, Oahu) replied, "Probably you are not reviled and opposed for your adherence to *Christ*, but for your adherence to *Mary.*" When Mr. Walsh demanded of Kapiolani her authority for thinking the papal worship *idolatrous*, she referred him to the second commandment of the decalogue in the Hawaiian Bible, as forbidding their use of images, pictures, and the host. To palliate their practice, or insinuate that Protestants do the same, or to puzzle the noble princess, he demanded, "Why do your missionaries put pictures into your books?" She promptly replied, "To illustrate the subjects taught; and when we understand the subject, we can tear the pictures or throw them away: but *you bow down to yours, and pray to them.*"

But whatever influence they have employed to subvert the converts, to prevent subjects from sustaining government regulations in respect to schools and marriages, and to turn away the nation from the Bible and from our mission, thus far, though they claim thousands of baptismal converts, they appear not to have broken the peace, or greatly disturbed the order, or checked the growth of the Protestant churches. Neither rum nor Romanism has yet triumphed there where the Word of God has been so free and powerful. The great revival which, after repeated and wonderful outpourings of the Spirit on that heathen tribe, commenced about the close of 1836, was not checked by the disastrous events of 1839 and 1842; nor for ten successive years, did that shower of divine grace cease to descend on that waiting people who honored the Bible, and were laying up its life-giving truths in their hearts. In its progress with different degrees of power at different times and places, this work brought into our churches many thousands of those who, from the days of Kaahumanu, belonged to the associations formed in 1825 for prayer and improvement, and thousands who were accustomed to commit to memory weekly, seven verses of the Scriptures, and other thousands who with

these classes, attended the means of grace. Ten thousand, three hundred and twenty-one at the different stations made a profession of their faith during the four years subsequent to June, 1840; i. e. 1,473 in '41; 2,442 in '42; 5296 in '43; and 1,110 in '44. These, together with the 20,036 of those added to the churches in the four previous years, make the total for eight successive years, 30,357. One of the churches, the largest perhaps in the world, embraced 6,000 members in good standing, and under one bishop.

The mortality of the members was at the same time great. In some of the churches the cases of discipline were numerous, and in one or two the excisions were many, while in most, the great majority of the members, even in trying circumstances, appeared to stand their ground well.

Mr. Paris, in 1842, gathered a new church of 200 members at Waiohinu, in Kau, the dominion of the ill-fated Keoua, near the close of the last century. In that district, where his arrival was hailed, hopeful converts were multiplied, and in one year, 848 were added to the church. Of more than a thousand members, he says, in 1844, "A large majority hold fast their profession, grow in grace, and give the most decided evidence of piety." So of 800 members of the church at Lahaina, where many good habitations are erected by the people, and where hundreds of ships are supplied, Mr. Baldwin says, "There have been few cases of discipline; and a goodly number of our communicants appear to have always been engaged in religion."

Several churches have for years contributed freely in aid of their preachers; and that at Wailuku, Maui, have spontaneously assumed the expenses of their pastor Mr. Clark. Several natives have been formally licensed to preach at out stations, and hundreds of others employed as church officers or lay preachers. The religious contributions of the people for seven years from 1837, amounted to \$19,987, and during the same period they multiplied houses of worship and school-houses, many of a substantial character, in their valleys and settlements. The large churches and congregations dwelling in wide districts hold their meetings for worship in many places, and the exercises, when they have no missionary, are soberly conducted by themselves.

"The moral condition of the islands," says the Hon. G. P. Judd, "may compare favorably with that of any other country. During the year last expired (May, 1845) 497 whalers, manned by 14,906 sailors, refreshed in our ports, and yet the disorders complained of were very few."\*

\* According to a list of vessels kept by Mr. S. Reynolds, a merchant at Honolulu, that port, in twenty years from 1824, received fifty-two visits from ships of war, and 9008 from other vessels, 1712 being whale ships—about three-fourths American.

The average times in which vessels direct from other parts of the world, reach these islands, are nearly as follows:—from California, 90 days; Tahiti, Columbia River, and N. W. Coast, 95; China, 60; Sidney, 84; New York, 146; Boston, 153; London, 159.

The same mercy which watched over the nation seemed to follow their interesting commissioner, Haalilio, in all his journeyings and engagements abroad.

The primary object of the embassy being happily accomplished, he revisited the United States with Mr. Richards on his way home. After an interview with the Hon. Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, and the renewed assurance that the independence of the islands would be respected by the U. S. Government, rejoicing in the brightened prospects for the Sandwich Islands, they embarked from Boston for Hawaii, Nov. 18, 1844. But Haalilio was then low in health. Disease had marked him for a prey during his last visit in Brooklyn, waiting a passage home. While he was receiving kind and skilful attentions at the hospital in Boston, where judicious friends advised him to go, his powers were rapidly prostrated by consumption. He, however, embarked with some hope of reaching his native country, and of personally reporting to his king and friends what he had seen, and heard, and experienced from the hand of the Lord, and there publicly devoting himself to his service.

Haalilio was a man of intelligence, of good judgment, of pleasing manners, and respectable business habits. Few men are more attentive to neatness and order, at home, on shipboard, or in foreign climes, than he was; and few public officers possess integrity more trustworthy.

He had, during his embassy, read his Hawaiian Bible twice through, besides his various useful reading in Hawaiian and English. Though, like many other instructed and reformed Hawaiians, he had made no public profession of religion, yet to Mr. Richards and myself, who enjoyed happy intercourse with him, he gave good evidence of piety, and we consented to give him baptism. He appeared to love the Bible, secret and social prayer, and the duties of the Sabbath and the sanctuary, and often called on the Lord for his mother, his king, and his country. He was gratified by the sacred regard paid to the Lord's day in England and the United States, and shocked at its obvious desecration in France and Belgium. He received Christian kindness with gratitude, and injuries without retaliation; and appeared to bow with resignation to adverse dispensations of providence. He would, with Mr. R. and myself, take part in social prayer; and by the humility of his confessions, the fervor of his petitions, and the earnestness of his thanksgivings, he showed that prayer, with him, was not a mere form, nor an unusual or unwelcome exercise.

On the evening of the Sabbath, just before his death, speaking of his sufferings and the prospect of his immediate departure, he said, "This is the happiest day of my life. My work is done—I am ready to go"—then lifted up the prayer, "O my Father, thou hast not granted my desire once more to see the land of my birth, and my friends that dwell there, but I entreat

thee, refuse not my petition to see thy kingdom, and my friends who are dwelling with thee."

Though denied the felicity of seeing his native land again, he sought and found, we believe, that "*better country*." On the bosom of the Atlantic, taking leave of the world, he embraced the neck of his ardent friend, kissed him, and asked, "What more have I to do here?" After a little conversation on the heavenly state on which he expected soon to enter, receiving the assurance that his dying charge to his king and countrymen should be faithfully delivered, he once more stretched out his withering, cold, hand and as his final *aloha*, with a smile, grasped the hand of his companion. Then apparently resigning himself to Christ, he engaged in prayer—his supplicating voice died away—and in a few minutes, his spirit took its flight, to prove, we trust, by actual fruition, the unspeakable value of the blessings bestowed through the Gospel on Hawaii. There, often, many a convert sings as he did—

"From wandering, O my soul, return,  
Unto thy resting-place,  
Surpassing is the bounteousness  
Of thy Redeemer's grace.

"O Lord, my soul hast thou redeemed,  
And made my feet stand sure ;  
By thee, my tears are dried away,  
And death has lost its power.

"Up to God's temple I will go  
With his acknowledged friends ;

I'll sing the holiness of Him  
On whom my peace depends.

"My pledge to follow Him I give—  
I'll ne'er forsake his way :  
His, truly, is my fleeting life,  
My life through endless day.

"Him will I worship here below,  
Through all my earthly days ;—  
Through endless ages in yon world,  
Will I rehearse his praise."<sup>10</sup>

His remains were, by the waiting chiefs and people, received in a shroud ; the return of his coadjutor was welcomed with mingled emotions of grief and joy ; and the report of the embassy received both with congratulation and mourning.

A large number of the respectable foreign residents united in a testimonial of their esteem for the departed, and in a letter of condolence and of respect to the king.

About the same time, April 2, the people, in the exercise of the *right of suffrage*, chose and sent to the legislature the following representatives, viz. : Iosua Kaeo, Iona Kapena, Paulo Kanoa, Namauu, Iona Piikoi, Beniti Namakeha, Kaisara Kapakea, and J. Y. Kanihoa.

Notwithstanding the happy results in general of the foreign embassy, the difficulties in which the government had been involved in 1839, by Captain Laplace, were not yet removed, and strenuous efforts were not wanting among foreign officials to perpetuate them, and to make Great Britain and the United States participate largely in the responsibility and the spoils, particularly in reference to the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and of an alien or consular jury for the trial of foreign criminals.

The United States Government, in 1845, appointed the Hon. ANTHONY TEN EYCK as Commissioner, and the Hon. JOEL TURBILL, as Consul, to the Sandwich Islands, who have been con-

<sup>10</sup> "*Himani Hawaii*," p. 210.

veyed thither by a government vessel, under command of Commodore Stockton, and cordially welcomed there by Kamehameha III.

Treaties with England and France, nearly parallel, (with the exception of the words "or *delit*," misdemeanor, interposed by the French after "*crime*" in the third article), were in March, 1846, substituted in the place of all former Hawaiian agreements with those powers.

"It being desirable that a general convention should be substituted for the various Instruments of Mutual Agreement at present existing between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, the following Articles have, for that purpose and that intent, been mutually agreed upon and signed between the governments of Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, and it has been determined that any other treaty or conventional agreement, now existing between the respective parties, shall be henceforward abrogated and considered null and of no effect.

"I. There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the King of the Sandwich Islands, their heirs and successors.

"II. The subjects of her Britannic Majesty residing within the Dominions of the King of the Sandwich Islands, shall enjoy the same protection in regard to their civil rights, as well as their persons and properties, as native subjects; and the King of the Sandwich Islands engages to grant to British subjects the same rights and privileges which now are, or hereafter may be, granted to or enjoyed by any other foreigners, subjects of the most favored nation.

"III. No British subject, accused of any crime whatever, shall be judged otherwise than by a jury composed of native or foreign residents, proposed by the British Consul, and accepted by the government of the Sandwich Islands.

"IV. The protection of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall be extended to all British vessels, their officers and crews. In case of shipwreck, the chiefs and inhabitants of the different parts of the Sandwich Islands shall succor them and secure them from plunder. The salvage dues shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

"V. The desertion of seamen embarked on board of British vessels, shall be severally repressed by the local authorities, who shall employ all means at their disposal to arrest deserters; and all reasonable expenses shall be defrayed by the captain or owners of the said vessels.

"VI. British merchandise, or goods recognised as coming from the British dominions, shall not be prohibited, nor shall they be subject to an import duty higher than five per cent. *ad valorem*. Wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors are, however, excepted from this stipulation, and shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian government may think fit to lay upon them, provided always that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles.

"VII. No tonnage, import, or other duties, shall be levied on British vessels, beyond what are levied on vessels or goods of the most favored nation.

"VIII. The subjects of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall, in

their commercial relations with Great Britain, be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

“ Done at Honolulu, the 26th of March, 1846.

“ ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE,  
“ WILLIAM MILLER.”

It is to be hoped that, with all the intelligence of the king and his nobles and representatives, and their readiness to give equity to their people and other nations, with all the foreign talent which, under the oath of allegiance, he employs at his court, and the assured friendship of Britain, France, and the United States, he will yet be able to effect a treaty with these powers on the terms of *reciprocity*. His subjects are to “ be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.” But they are yet by no means placed by treaty on the footing of the subjects of the other contracting powers.

The government immediately laid a duty on foreign spirits and wine, as high as Christian nations will now endure. It has also established a press, and placed it under the direction of J. J. Jarves, Esq., a naturalized subject, a gentleman of acknowledged talents, who publishes, weekly, “ The Polynesian.”

The regular assembling of the Legislative Council, according to the constitution, for the transaction of the business of the nation, is now a matter of no little interest. On the 20th of May, 1845, soon after the return of Mr. Richards from his foreign embassy, who has been made Minister of Instruction, they assembled at Honolulu in a respectable hall prepared for the purpose. The entrance of his majesty into the hall of legislation was announced by a salute. As Christian law-makers and guardians of the realm, they bowed in prayer before the God of nations. The king, in a full, new, and rich military suit, surrounded by governors, nobles, representatives, ministers of state, foreign consuls, naval commanders, clergy, etc., presented a speech from the throne worthy of the Christian princes and judges of the earth, and indicating their regard to the Word of God, as the foundation of their prosperity, and affording evidence that to do right was the object and business of their united constitutional body.

From his manuscript he thus addressed the Council :—

“ NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE :

“ We have called you together to deliberate on matters connected with the good of our kingdom. In the exercise of our prerogatives we have appointed Gerrit P. Judd, Esq., to be our minister for the Interior affairs of our kingdom, Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., to be our minister for Foreign Relations, and John Ricord, Esq., to be our Law adviser in all matters relating to the administration of Justice. We have ordered our ministers to lay before you reports of their several departments.

“ The independence of our kingdom has been most explicitly recognised by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium. From each of these powers we have received the most friendly assur-

ances. It is our wish to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship with all nations, and to treat the subjects of all with equal justice.

"With this view, we recommend to your consideration the better organization of our Courts of Justice, the division of powers, and a careful revision of the laws.

"The laws regulating licenses, the tenure of lands, the registration of vessels, the harbor regulations, the duties, the fines for punishment and correction of offences, the laws for the collection of debts and taxes generally, deserve your attention.

"Our minister for the Interior will lay before you the estimate of expenses required for the ensuing year, for which it is incumbent on you to provide with a due regard to economy and the means of the people.

"It is our desire that you take measures to ascertain whether the numbers of our people are diminishing or increasing, and that you devise means for augmenting the comforts and the happiness of the people of our islands.

"We consider it the first of our duties to protect religion, and promote good morals and general education; it will therefore be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions. We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner-stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall therefore be our constant endeavor to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord; to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime; and to reward industry and virtue.

"The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as an independent nation. May He also aid you in your deliberations, and may He grant his special protection to us, to you and our people."

The Legislative Council then unanimously passed resolutions of thanks to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, for recognising the independence of the Sandwich Islands. The sacred volume is honored in this royal speech. To the estimation of the sacred writings by the Protestant portion of the nation, the following extract from an ode of 100 lines by their own young poets in 1834, is a further index:

"O Holy Bible, glorious prize, extended through these isles;  
No other treasure can compare with this most sacred pearl:  
An everlasting treasure this, for all the men of God,  
Who furnished with it, travel on with staff and spear and sword."\*

On that true *corner-stone* let that kingdom stand. Happy may that people be whose God is Jehovah!

If the magnanimity of sister nations will allow the Hawaiians true independence, though thus far their numbers have diminished since their discovery, they will stand, rise, and flourish, and be a blessing to the world.

Solomon built the temple by the aid of thousands of hands, and at the expense of millions of talents, but the LORD built the

\* *Kumu Hawaii*, vol. iv., p. 60.

house with his own laborers and his own gold, and there, favored his people with his presence, and there revealed his salvation.

The American Board, under the same Divine Builder, have sent forth (and well sustained) sixty-five men and seventy women, to build the Lord's house at the Sandwich Islands, whose operations have cost, of gold and silver, \$650,000; and of time, an amount equal to that of an individual, 1100 years.

During the progress of their work, the American Bible Society have, in addition, liberally granted to the mission in money, \$40,500; and in Bibles and Testaments, \$1,920 37 = \$42,420 37; from which \$838 33 have been returned to them.

The American Tract Society have also generously aided the mission in the circulation of evangelical tracts approved by their different denominations, to the amount of \$19,774.

Twenty thousand Bibles, thirty thousand New Testaments, and more than seventy other works, prepared, written, translated, or compiled by the missionaries, have issued from our mission presses. The printing from January, 1822, to June, 1845, amounted to 149,911,383 pages.\*

A considerable part of the outlay is still available for the purposes of the mission—forty permanent dwelling-houses, at eighteen stations, two printing offices, four presses, and a

\* CATALOGUE OF HAWAIIAN BOOKS AND TRACTS.

	Pages		Pages
Elementary lessons, 4, 8, and 16 pp., 100,000 copies.		Little Philosopher [Abbott's].....	40
Decalogue and Lord's Prayer.....	4	English and Hawaiian Grammar.....	40
Scripture doctrines, a Catechism.....	8	First Teacher for Children.....	32
Thoughts of the chiefs.....	18	Tract on Astronomy.....	12
Sermon on the Mount.....	18	Maps of Sacred Geography.....	6
Hawaiian Hymns.....	90	Sixteen Sermons.....	144
First Book for children.....	36	Tract on Lying.....	8
Universal Geography.....	218	Attributes of God.....	36
New Testament.....	520	First Book for teaching English.....	36
Fewle's Child's Arithmetic.....	66	Moral Science.....	12
Animals of the earth, with a chart.....	12	Key to Colburn.....	76
Catechism on Genesis.....	56	Heavenly Manna.....	72
Geometry for Children [Holbrook's].....	64	Hymns for Children.....	122
Tract on Marriage.....	12	Hawaiian History.....	116
Sacred Geography [Worcester's].....	100	Algebra [Colburn's].....	44
Geographical Questions.....	44	Anatomy.....	60
Bible Class Book, Abbot & Flisk's, vol. I.....	62	Scripture Lessons.....	162
Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic.....	132	Mathematics, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation.....	168
History of Beasts.....	192	Tract on Intemperance.....	28
Lama Hawaii [Newspaper].....	100	Bible Class Book, Vol. II.....	86
Hawaiian Almanac.....	16	" " " Vol. III.....	66
Vocabulary.....	132	Child's Book on the Soul, [Gallaudet's].....	60
Compend of Ancient History.....	76	Natural Theology [Gallaudet's].....	178
Sacred Geography.....	84	Nonsons [Newspaper].....	00
Union Questions, vol. I.....	156	Articles of Faith and Covenant.....	00
Colburn's Sequel.....	116	Church History.....	240
History of Beasts for Children.....	84	Moral Philosophy [Wayland's].....	216
Hawaiian Teacher, 4 vols., 4to.....	720	Pilgrim's Progress.....	824
Child's teacher.....	96	Tract on Popery.....	22
Daily Food, for 1836, with Notes.....	36	Keith's Study of the Globes.....	80
Hawaiian Grammar.....	32	Volume of Sermons.....	296
First Reading Book for Children.....	48	Sandwich Islands' Laws [by Government].....	92
Tract on the Sabbath.....	12	English and Hawaiian Lessons.....	40
Universal Geography [Woodbridge's].....	208	Keith on the Prophecies.....	12
Daily Food, for 1836, with Notes.....	128	Dying Testimony of Christians and Infidels.....	40
Maps of U. Geography.....	8	Algebra [Bailey's].....	160
Scripture Chronology and History.....	216	Reading Book for schools.....	240
Hymns revised and enlarged.....	184	Messenger, semi-monthly.....	8
Hymns with tunes.....	200	History of the Sandwich Islands in English.....	464
Linear Drawing.....	36	Hawaiian Bible.....	300



bindery, and commodious seminary and school buildings for boarding schools. A large portion of their laborers are still toiling on in the dust and sweat of that incessant summer, to build according to the divine rule. Of the fourteen pioneers, I gratefully record it, after twenty-seven years, four men and the seven women are still living to praise God for his faithfulness to them, and for his surpassing favor to that mission and that nation. Wm. Kanui, after wandering twenty years, has returned to his duty as a teacher. But one of the *fourteen* has died in that field. Mr. Whitney drawn, like Moses, from the flood in March, 1820, licensed at Honolulu and ordained at Kailua, used and laid down his silver trumpet at Waimea, and, March 20th, 1846, ascended from the mount of Lahaina-luna, rejoicing in that blessed Savior, whom, for nearly a generation, he had proclaimed to the islanders, and who, as he said, 'held him by the hand, and was leading him along' to the missionary pilgrim's home. There, we trust, he will greet many from the shores of HAWAII REDEEMED.

A nation has been raised from blank heathenism to a rank among enlightened nations, to the enjoyment of letters and laws, of Christianity and the hope of heavenly glory. Whatever troubles may yet assail them, there is ground to rejoice that the foundation of the spiritual temple of Jehovah has there been firmly laid, and its superstructure commenced which is to rise in future generations. The builders there and elsewhere have many adversaries, but the benignant Lamb shall overcome them. His servants must be multiplied, and many a heart, constrained by the love of Christ, will be found to say—

"The voice of my departed Lord, 'GO TEACH ALL NATIONS,'  
Comes on the night air, and awakes my ear."

If the American Board and its friends and laborers have not done too much for that nation in a generation past, and who will say they have toiled or expended too much? those who are on the Lord's side, grateful for what *God has wrought* there, will be encouraged to attempt and expect the same, or "greater things than these," for other nations, till, in every tongue, they shall harmoniously hymn the Messiah's praise, and earth's ransomed millions shall swell the strain which these converted islanders have recently learned and gratefully adopted:—

"E ke Oh, Lua ole!  
E ukua kou make e:  
Lanakila kou aloha;  
Nau 'na mamo, e maha'i:  
Make oe i mau ohua—  
Nou ko makou mau naau;  
Nou ka ikaika;—Nou na uhane;—  
Nou ka nani oia mau."

"O Redeemer, matchless, glorious!  
Let thy anguish be repaid;  
Reigning, make thy love victorious;  
In thy seed, be satisfied:  
Thou wast slain, blessed Lamb, to win us—  
Let us live and die for thee;  
Worthy thou of all within us;—  
Thine shall endless glory be."