

printed to enable them to learn the Hawaiian language. When, however, mass was first publicly celebrated, the converted natives in general took an aversion to that mode of worship, as it appeared to them a step backwards towards their ancient idolatry; and the very circumstance which, had they continued heathen, might have been an inducement to adopt, served now to alienate them from it.

No serious disturbances in relation to religion occurred until 1830, when the Catholic missionaries were considered to have been engaged in promoting the attempted rebellion of Lilika. The Catholics, for this reason, were associated in the minds of the rulers with the opponents of good order and the violators of the laws. The chiefs, in consequence, became jealous of their religion, and of their attempts to promulgate their doctrines. Whatever may have been the truth of the suspicion of the interference of the Catholic priests with the affairs of government, there can be no doubt that the proceedings which followed were dictated by reasons of state, not by sectarian religious feelings. It was determined to expel the priests from the island, and they were sent to California, at the expense of the government, in a vessel fitted out for the purpose.

No further attempt was made by the Catholics to propagate their doctrines in these islands until 1836, when the Rev. Mr. Walsh landed secretly. When his calling became known, he was ordered to depart; but, after various excuses for delay, finally obtained permission to remain, on condition that he would not attempt to propagate his religion.

In November of the same year, Captain Russell, of H. B. M. Ship *Acteon*, made a treaty with Kamehameha III. One of its articles provided for the protection of British subjects and property; and under this treaty with a nation whose established religion is Protestant, it was resolved that an attempt should be made to introduce Catholic missionaries again, by making use of the British flag, and by claiming that at least one of them, an Irishman, came under the protection of its provisions.

The brig *Clementine* arrived, under British colours, having a number of Catholic priests on board, who landed. Great excitement was at once produced in Oahu, and they were forthwith ordered to re-embark and depart in the same vessel. This they refused, but were compelled by threats to comply, no force, however, being used. Although under English colours, the vessel was owned by the French consul; but he, when asked by the authorities of Oahu to interfere, denied that he had any control over the vessel, asserting that she had been chartered.

The Catholic priests having been compelled to re-embark, the vessel