

June 30, 1886.—A peaceful revolution at Honolulu restricts the King's power of appointing the Ministry, and deposes Mr. W. M. Gibson, the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Gibson had been charged with bribery, and he had also filled King Kalakaua's mind with the idea of his becoming "Emperor of the Pacific." The two purchased a war vessel, and despatched an embassy to Samoa, in order to form an alliance with King Malietoa and attach his islands to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

August, 1886.—The American warship "Mohican" inspects and reports upon a newly-formed volcanic island, about forty-eight miles N.N.W. of Nukualofa.

August 12, 1886.—An English protectorate proclaimed over the Ellice Group.

December 15, 1886.—It is announced that Germany has annexed the Bougainville, Choiseul, and Isabel Islands (Solomons).

August, 1887.—A revolution in Samoa. The German warships land about 700 men at Apia, declare war against Malietoa, take possession of Government House, and, on the 25th instant, install Tamasese as king.

December 9, 1887.—The Rev. J. Jones is expelled by the French from Mare (one of the Loyalty Group) because his presence there was objectionable to the French Government. He had resided there for nearly thirty-four years; Mare being a mission station of the London Missionary Society.

December 18, 1887.—The Germans land two parties of 140 men from the "Eber" and "Olga" near Laulu Point, Samoa, whom Mataafa's troops, incited thereto by an American citizen, attack. The Germans lost in the skirmish fifteen men and thirty-seven wounded, besides officers. The Samoans were defeated.

December 30, 1887.—The s.s. "Richmond" reports at Auckland that the French have annexed Raiatea. Six chiefs, with 800 men, refused to submit, and the French warship "Scorpion" bombards the town.

September 20, 1888.—The Acting British Consul at Rarotonga proclaims a British protectorate over the Hervey or Cook Group. The despatch containing this instruction was sent through Sir J. Prendergast, Deputy-Governor of New Zealand. The present British Resident, Mr. Moss, is partly subject to the authority of the New Zealand Parliament.

January, 1889.—The United States Committee of Congress on Foreign Relations propose that 500,000 dollars be voted to protect American interests in Samoa, and 100,000 dollars to improve Pangopango Harbour (which belongs to the United States). Mr. Sewell, the American Consul at Samoa, informs the Committee that he believes England and Germany are acting together, Germany to receive Samoa, and England Tonga and Hawaii.

April 22, 1889.—H.M.S. "Rapid" hoists the British flag on Suwarrow, and annexes that island to Great Britain.

March 16, 1889.—Great hurricane at Samoa. The German warships "Eber," "Olga," "Adler," and "Nipsic," and the American warships "Trenton" and "Valdalia" are wrecked, with great loss of life. Captain Kane, in H.M.S. "Calliope," steams out of Apia Harbour in the teeth of the gale, the "Trenton's" crew cheering her as she passes.

Wellington, 11th June, 1894.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF MURDERS of Sailors and Traders in the South Sea Islands during the Ten Years, June, 1875, to June, 1885.

June 2, 1875.—Murder of Mr. St. John Keys, at Opia, Gilbert Group. His murderer was afterwards blown from one of the guns of H.M.S. "Renard."

June, 1876.—Massacre of the master and crew of the "Dancing Wave," at the Florida Islands, Solomon Group.

June, 1876.—Murder of Captain Anderson, of the labour schooner "Lucy and Adelaide," of Brisbane, at the Island of St. Bartholomew, New Hebrides.

September, 1876.—Dr. James killed by New Guinea natives.

October 13, 1880.—Commander and five seamen of H.M.S. "Sandfly" killed and eaten.

November 27, 1880.—Captain and crew of "Annie Brooks" killed and eaten. Party of naturalists killed, at Moresby Island.

December 1, 1880.—Town Hall of Cooktown draped in black, for the murder of thirty Europeans, besides Kanakas and Chinese, at New Guinea, during the past three years.

December 18, 1880.—Schooner "Leslie" reported a vessel wrecked on Bougainville Island; Captain eaten, some of the crew poisoned.

January 11, 1881.—Captain and crew of the "Zephyr" murdered at the Solomons.

January 18 to March 15, 1881.—Crew of the trading-ship "Hongkong" all killed, except the captain. Crew of the schooner "Prosperity" massacred at Moresby Island. The Tanna natives fired upon the "Jabberwock's" boats. Crew of the "Borealis" murdered at the Solomons, except the captain. Master of the schooner "Leslie" murdered at the Solomons. Reported also that Captain Lawrie, of the "Black Hawk," has been killed.

April 1, 1881.—The following murders also reported to date: Captain McIntosh, of the "Esperanza"; Captain Fergusson, of the "Ripple"; Captain Murray, of the "Lœlia."

June 29, 1881.—Seven Kanakas and one European, of the schooner "May Queen," murdered.

November 7, 1881.—Schooner "Atlantic" attacked at the Solomons, and several of her crew (Kanakas) killed.

November 22, 1881.—Schooners "Ariel" and "Dancing Wave" attacked at the Solomons by twenty canoes.

December 12, 1881.—Mr. H. Mair, the mate, and two of the Fijian crew of the schooner "Isabella," killed and eaten at the New Hebrides; Mr. W. H. C. Lyttelton murdered, at Port Weber, New Britain.

March 12, 1882.—Lieutenant Luckcraft, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," killed at the New Hebrides.

May 2, 1882.—The labour agent, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig "Janet Stewart," murdered at the Solomons, and the vessel burnt.