an attempt with threats against her legal advisers, and with a show
and preparation, is not denied by the Queen or anyone on her behalf;
we submit that the omission of any reference to such undoubted facts,
so radically essential to a proper understanding of the matter, properly
tends to throw discredit upon the Queen's statements.

In reply to the charge that United States troops assisted in the over-
throw of the monarchy, we deny the statement most emphatically.

A brief recital of the facts, without argument on our part, is amply
sufficient to show the incorrectness of the charge made.

Such facts are briefly these:

First. At the time of the initiation of the trouble by the attempt of
the Queen to submit the constitution and promulgate a new one, the
American minister and the American ship-of-war Boston were both ab-
sent from Honolulu and had been for ten days previously thereto.

Second. The first exhibition of force was made by the Queen on Sat-
urday, the 14th of January, by the public parading of the entire mili-
tary force, armed with repeating rifles and carrying a full supply of ball
cartridges. The members of the police department were also armed.
In addition thereto there were located at the palace and barracks and
the police station an additional body of armed men to the number of
540 according to their own statement. This additional body of armed
men was not authorized by law and was assembled contrary to a
specific law of the Kingdom.

Third. The first call to arms in opposition to the Queen was issued
by the cabinet on the afternoon of January 14.

Fourth. Although on Saturday, the 14th, Sunday, the 15th, and
Monday, the 16th, the most intense feelings of hostility were publicly
manifested between the adherents of the Queen on the one hand and
the promoters of the movement for the establishment of a Provisional
Government on the other, with every indication of an armed conflict
which might be precipitated at any moment, it was not until 5 o'clock
on Monday afternoon, the 16th of January, after the request had been
made to the American minister by many American citizens, that the
United States troops were landed.

Fifth. Upon landing, a guard was posted at the American consulate
and legation, and the remainder of the troops were quartered that
night in a public hall hired for that purpose. Up to the time the com-
missoners left Honolulu at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of
January, all of the American troops had remained upon the premises
where they were respectively located. No demonstration was made by
the troops in any manner whatever. The uniform of the United States
was not seen upon the streets, except upon the persons of the indi-
vidual officers passing between the points at which troops were located
in the execution of their own business.

Sixth. At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the
Government buildings, no American troops or officers were present or
took part in such proceedings in any manner whatever. No public
recognition was accorded the Provisional Government by the American
minister until they were in possession of the Government buildings,
the archives, and the treasury, supported by several hundred armed
men, and after the abdication by the Queen and the surrender to the
Provisional Government of her forces.

It is submitted that the foregoing statement of facts amply meets
the charge made by the Queen that American troops coerced her action
in abdication.

In reply to the second statement of the Queen, that the Provisional