revolutionary movement begun by the Queen. Leading citizens of every political
complexion hurried together at Hon. W. O. Smith's office, and, while their numbers
were every instant augmented by fresh accessions, held a hurried consultation as to
the course to be pursued. There was but one mind among all those gathered together.
Tradesmen, lawyers, mechanics, merchants, were of one opinion. A unanimity of
sentiment reigned such as has not been witnessed here for years, and, it was agreed,
without a dissenting voice, that it was the duty of every good citizen, without
distinction of party, to support the law and the liberties of the people and to resist the
revolutionary encroachments of the Queen. A message to this effect was at once
dispatched to the cabinet.

A NEW STRUGGLE WITH THE QUEEN.

The ministers now revisited the palace, not without apprehension that their
persons would be taken into custody even if they suffered no bodily harm. Great
pressure had been brought upon Her Majesty to induce her to go no farther and to
retrace the revolutionary steps she had already taken. While her troops stood
in view of the palace, waiting for the final word of command, the Queen hesi-
tated and hesitated. The conference in the blue room was a long one. For two
hours the result trembled in the balance. She could not be induced to give up her
unlawful project, but finally consented with bitter reluctance to a temporary post-
ponement of the premeditated coup.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen was a very angry woman, when at 4 p.m. Saturday she returned to the
throne room, where were assembled the Hui Kalaiaina with most of the native
members of the Legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Oahu, the young princes,
Chief Justice Judd and Mr. Justice Buckerton, the staff, ladies of the court, kahill
bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

"PRINCES, NOBLES, AND REPRESENTATIVES: I have listened to the thousands of
voices of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request.
The present constitution is full of defects, as the chief justice here will testify, as
questions regarding it have so often come before him for settlement. It is so faulty
that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one, in which the rights
of all have been regarded—a constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was
ready and expected to proclaim this new constitution to-day, as a suitable occasion
for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But, with deep regret, I say
that I have met with obstacles that prevent it. Return to your homes peaceably and
quietly and continue to look towards me, and I will look towards you. Keep me
ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the constitution for a few
days. I must confer with my cabinet, and when, after you return home, you may see
it, receive it graciously. You have my love, and with sorrow I now dismiss you."

Mr. White replied, thanking the Queen and assuring her of the love of the people,
and that they would wait patiently until their desires should be fulfilled, to which
the Queen responded with thanks, and left the throne room.

Mr. Kaumamano then began in a loud voice an inflammatory harangue which was
suppressed. He demanded the lives of the members of the cabinet who had opposed
the wishes of Her Majesty, and declared that he thirsted for bloodshed.

A few moments later the Queen went out upon the upper balcony of the palace and
addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the perfidy of her ministers
she was unable to give them the constitution which she had promised them, but
that she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. (The crowd
then gave three cheers.)

Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address.
He told the crowd that the cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home
peaceably they should go into the palace and kill and bury them. Attempts were
made to stop him, which he resisted, saying that he would never close his mouth
until the new constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to the expositions of
Col. Boyd and others, threw up his hands and declared that he was done, for the
present. After this the audience dispersed.

The constitution which the Queen wished to force upon the people deprived them of
all voice in the choice of the house of nobles, the appointment of which was vested
in the sovereign. The system of cabinet responsibility was abolished, the choice
and removal of ministers being vested solely in the Queen. Native Hawaiians
were to be exempt from the payment of personal taxes, and all white men were to
be deprived of the franchise except those who were married to native wives.

News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry the revo-