The voyage was prosperous. Saturday morning, January 28, the commissioners
landed in San Francisco, proceeding on the following day to Washington.
The eleven days immediately following the departure of the Claudine were not
distinguished by any event of special importance. The Provisional Government was
busily occupied in adjusting the administration to the new conditions. A few bills
were passed, but no legislation has been attempted except such as was called for by
the exigencies of the situation. A strong guard was kept upon the Government
building, as well as at the palace, barracks, and police station. The neighborhood
of the Government building was also picketed, and a regular street patrol, horse and
foot, was maintained during the night. One or two fires, suspected to be of incen-
diary origin, were started, but they were promptly extinguished, and no damage
resulted. Under martial law the streets of the city were quiet as they seldom have
been before. The saloons were at first closed, but everything remained so quiet that
even this simple measure was found unnecessary. The excitement of the first two or
three days passed away, and business resumed its customary course. Recruits flowed
in steadily, though no special effort was made to obtain them.

THE PROTECTORATE.

This state of things lasted eleven days, when the Government resolved upon a new
move, which had been the subject of deliberation for several days. The incessant
agitation on the part of certain whites of the class who have always been the curse
of this country, coupled with the efforts of one English and one or two native news-
papers to discredit the Government, to block its efforts toward the establishment of
order, and in general to bring it into disrepute and contempt, had been the chief
agency in spreading through the town a feeling of uneasiness and disquietude. It
was thought wise, therefore, to secure the direct assistance of the United States Gov-
ernment in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order, and a request
was forwarded by the Government to the American minister to establish a protectorate
pending the settlement of the negotiations at Washington.

In accordance with the terms of this request, at 8:30 a.m. February 1, Capt. Wittse
proceeded to the Government building, and a few moments later the battalion of the
U. S. S. Boston, under Lieut. Commander Swinburne, marched up the street, entered
the grounds, and drew up in front of the building.

Detachments from the three volunteer Companies A, B, and C were drawn up in
line, under the command of their respective captains, Ziegler, Gum, and Camara.
Just before 9 o'clock Lieut. Rush read in a loud voice the following proclamation,
and punctually at 9 o'clock, amid the breathless silence of all present, the flag,
saluted by the troops and by the cannon of the Boston, was raised above the tower
of Aliiolani Hall.

The following is the text of the proclamation:

To the Hawaiian people:

At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby,
in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian
Islands for the protection of life and property and occupation of public buildings
and Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not inter-
fering with the administration of public affairs by the Provisional Government.
This action is taken pending, and subject to, negotiations at Washington.

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, February 1, 1893.

Approved and executed by

G. C. WILTSIE, Captain, U. S. X.,
Commanding the United States Ship Boston.

The wisdom of the Government's course in requesting the protectorate was jus-
tified by the result. A feeling of general relief spread itself throughout the com-
 community. The maintenance of the citizen soldiers, many of whom could ill spare
the time and strength which they required for their daily bread, had been some-
what burdensome. While these soldiers were willing to support the Government
as long as necessary, most of them were glad to be able to return to the ordinary
occupation. The power of the Provisional Government to maintain itself against
all comers was never doubted for a moment, but it was naturally felt that the safest
course was to be in constant readiness for an attack, even though the probability of
any being made might be very small. As a matter of fact, it is not likely that an
armed attempt to overthrow the Government would have been made.

On Sunday, the 5th of February, martial law was abrogated and the right of the