The Polynesian.

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Garments cut and made to order in the lates styles.
Aug. 27, 1850-1y16

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Dealers in General Merchandise.
(At the Store formerly occupied by I. MONTGOMERY.)
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I. 1y3

SEA & BARTOW,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
H. SEA, AUCTIONEER.
1y49 HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

JOHN BECK,
Commission Merchant,
And General Commercial & Shipping Agent,
May 27, 1850.3m2] HONOLULU, *Sandwich Isl's.*

AHPEO & AHYONG,
(Known as the firm of Hopwa & Co.,)
Bread and Biscuit Bakers; Dealers in General Merchandise, &c.,
ii-136m9 HONOLULU, H. I.

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***Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 15y

A. B. HOWE,
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Sept. 21—19-y HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

J. MONTGOMERY.
ATTORNEY.
Office in Mr. Davis new block, Fort st, four doors from Broadway. Oct. 5, 1850 y-21

CHARLES BREWER,
Commission Merchant,
BOSTON, U. S.
Refer to MAKEE, ANTHON & Co.
R. W. WOOD. jan4-34-y

SWAN & CLIFFORD,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
oct 26-24 1y HONOLULU, OAHU.

PORTER & OGDEN,
Importers and Commission Merchants.
1y-34 HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

HENRY ROBINSON & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents,
July 13-9 y] HONOLULU, H. I.

CRABB & SPALDING,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and recruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting this port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash or bills of exchange on the United States and Europe. jan4-34-y

M. R. HARVEY & CO.,
HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH AND Ornamental Painters,
Having re-opened the shop on the premises of C. W. Vincent, is now prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Honolulu, March 28, 1850. 46tf

BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
jy13-9y LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I.
RICH'D H. BOWLIN. ALFRED D. CARTWRIGHT.

WRIGHT & ROBINSON,
House, Sign, Ship, Coach and Ornamental Painters.
(Imitations of Wood and Marble executed with neatness and despatch.)
jy13-9tf HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

A. F. TURNER.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Hale Hoona, Alanui Beritania.
HONOLULU, August 15-6m*

J. H. WOOD,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
Shoe and Leather Dealer.
At the Brick Shoe Store.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. Aug. 31.16y

C. H. NICHOLSON,
Merchant Tailor.
(*Establishment opposite the Seamen's Chapel,*)
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cashmeres and Linen Drillings, constantly for sale.
Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion.
Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1850. 1y-17

BRANDON & WOOD,
Carpenters, Joiners, and Dealers in all kinds of Building Materials,
At the old stand of C. W. Vincent.
Honolulu, October 19, 1850.—23-y.

GEORGE HARRIS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE.
BROADWAY, HONOLULU,
OAHU.
N., B.—Shipwork made and repaired at the shortest notice 23—6m*

Greenwell & Heap,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONOLULU, OAHU.
At the store lately occupied by Messrs. H. Robinson & Co. Dec. 7, 1850.6m-30*

W. A. ALDRICH,
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
All kinds of Ship Stores, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc, etc.
Store opposite Robinson & Co's ship yard, Queen Street. All kinds of Island Produce Wanted.
Honolulu Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 14.—31-1y.

LAFRENZ & FISHER,
Cabinet Makers and French
POLISHERS.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1850-6m-25

REMOVAL.
CHARLES C. HARRIS.
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Office No. 3, 2nd story of the large newbuilding, recently erected by the Governor, in Broadway or King street, nearly opposite the fish market.
Honolulu, Nov 23, 28-6m

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
FRANKLIN W. ROBERTS, WATCH MAKER, from Boston, Mass., has the honor to announce to the residents of Maui, Oahu, & other islands of the group, that he has established himself at Lahaina, Maui, where he is ready to repair clocks and watches at short notice. All work warranted.
Nov. 16, 1850.3m 22

SAMUEL BURBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HONOLULU, OAHU.
☞ Office in A B Howe's new building, 2d floor Kaahumanu st Honolulu, Dec 21-tf-32

SAN FRANCISCO NOTICES.

F. A. HUSSEY. J. B. BOND. H. M. HALE.
HUSSEY, BOND & HALE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wharf at the foot of Sacramento street,
San Francisco, California.
Refer to George B. Upton, Esq, Messrs. Sampson & Tappan, Messrs. Lombard & Whitmore, Boston.
Messrs. Mason & Thompson, Messrs. Andrew Foster & Sons, Simeon Draper Esq, New York.
Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co, Messrs. Birckhead & Pearce, Baltimore.
Messrs. Mason & Kirkland, Philadelphia; John B. Howell. Esq., New Orleans; Edward Carrington, Esq, Providence; Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co, Rio Janeiro. 16y1
Messrs. Crabb & Spalding, Honolulu. Aug.31

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Stationers and Booksellers, respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others in the Islands to our extensive and well selected assortment of Stationery and Miscellaneous Reading Books, to which we are constantly making additions. We have now monthly arrivals from New York of goods in our line, purchased expressly for the Pacific market.—We have also every variety of Music and Musical Instruments, with the necessary fixtures, &c.—Church Music of late Boston publications.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.
San Francisco, August, 1850 -6m*14

BANJOS, TAMBORINES, VIolins, violas, guitars, accordeons, flutes, fifes, flageolettes, clarionets, bugles, bass horns, trombones, cornopeans, saxe tubas, triangles, tuning forks, castinetts, bones, harp strings; rosin, reeds, strings, screws, and other fixtures for the above instruments. A good selection of book and sheet music; also, complete sets of Stephen C. Massett's Songs, for sale at the Pioneer Book Store, Herald Building, Montgomery st., San Francisco. (76m*) MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
General Stationers and Booksellers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
PIONEER BOOK STORE,
In the Herald Buildings, Montgomery st, near Clay
Aug. 17-14-1y* SAN FRANCISCO.

DE WITT & HARRISON,
Merchants & Commission Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 50-1y

HORACE HAWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 9y

MAKEE, ANTHON. & CO.
JAMES MAKEE. JULIUS A. ANTHON.
HONOLULU. OAHU, S. I.
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise. 34-tf.

A. B. HOWE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
A. B. HOWE, *Auctioneer.*
Honolulu, H. I. 1.1y-34

W. DEAN & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents.
KING STREET, HONOLULU.
Jan. 4.tf-34

H. HACKFELD,
Ship Chandler and General Agent.
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Jan. 4.1y-34

THE POLYNESIAN.

By Authority.

ORDINANCE TO ORGANIZE A FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE CITY OF HONOLULU.

Whereas public necessity demands that a new Law shall be passed for the protection of the residents of Honolulu from the calamities of a conflagration, His Majesty Kamehameha III, and Keoni Ana the Premier and the Nobles residing near enact the following Act as the Law of the land, to take effect as therein provided, and be in force until the close of the next session of the Legislative Council.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF HONOLULU.

1. The Fire Department of the City of Honolulu, shall consist of a Chief Engineer, four fire wardens, and so many firemen as may be approved by the Chief Engineer, and who shall be respectively designated by the several appellations aforesaid.

2. The Chief Engineer shall be appointed by the Governor of Oahu upon the recommendation of not less than twenty residents of Honolulu, each of whom shall hold leasehold estates, or estates in fee simple, situated in Honolulu, the annual value of which shall be not less than one hundred dollars.

3. The four fire wardens shall be appointed by the Chief Engineer, with the approbation of the Governor of Oahu, and upon the recommendation of not less than twenty firemen.

4. The terms of office of the Chief Engineer, and fire wardens shall be not less than one year, or until others are appointed in their place.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

1. The Chief Engineer shall, in all cases of fire, have the sole and absolute control and command over all the other members of the Fire Department, and it shall be the duty of the said Chief Engineer to direct the fire wardens to take proper measures that the several fire engines in the possession of the Fire Department be located in the most advantageous situations, and be duly worked for the extinguishing of fires; and moreover it shall be the duty of the said Chief Engineer, to grant the custody and use of the fire engines, fire buckets and other fire apparatus belonging to the Government to such firemen as he may deem proper, and assume the control of them at his pleasure, and as often as once in three months examine into the condition of the fire engines, fire buckets and other fire apparatus, and fire engine houses belonging to the Government, and report the condition of the same to the Governor of Oahu, together with the names of all of the persons in the Fire Department, and when any of the said fire engines and other apparatus shall require to be repaired, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the request of the firemen having the same in charge, through their officers, shall cause the same to be well and sufficiently repaired, provided such expense shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

2. In case the Chief Engineer should be absent from a fire, one of the fire warders, first arriving at a fire shall act as Chief Engineer, until the arrival of that officer.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DUTIES OF FIRE WARDENS.

1. The Fire Wardens shall attend at all fires, and be subject to the direction of the Chief Engineer, or of the Fire Warden acting as Chief Engineer in his absence, and it shall be their duty immediately on an alarm of fire to repair to the place where it may be, and assist in procuring supplies of water to the fire engines, and prevent the hose of the engine from being trodden on, and to keep all idle persons at a proper distance from the fire and from its vicinity, and to order and direct all persons near to or about the fire, to aid and assist in extinguishing the fire as they may think best: provided it is not contrary to the orders of the Chief Engineer, and all residents of Honolulu are hereby enjoined to comply with the orders and directions of the Chief Engineer and the fire wardens at fires under the penalties hereinafter provided.

2. The said fire wardens shall divide the city of Honolulu into four districts, and report their boundaries to the Chief Engineer, and shall appoint one of their number to each district for the purpose of making the visitations and examinations directed in the next section, who shall keep a record of the names of the occupants of the houses or other buildings where they shall observe any violations of this law, and cause them to be prosecuted for the penalty fixed for the violation they may have been guilty of.

3. It shall be the duty of the said fire wardens, twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to examine the dwelling houses and other buildings in their respective districts for the purpose of ascertaining any violations of this law, and also to examine the fireplaces, hearths, chimneys, stoves and stove pipes in their respective districts, and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous, they or either of them shall direct the owner or occupants, by written notice, to alter, remove or amend the same, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, the party offending shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars for the benefit of the Fire Department, and for every day after the time allotted as aforesaid to alter, remove or amend the same, in conformity with the directions aforesaid the party so offending shall forfeit and pay the further sum of ten dollars and all the expenses of any removal, alteration or amendment as aforesaid shall be paid by the occupant. And it shall be the duty of the said fire wardens or either of them, at such times as aforesaid to enter into and examine any place where gunpowder or other combustible materials are stored or kept, and give such directions in writing, in regard to their location or removal, or manner of sale, as may be deemed necessary by them or him to guard and protect the property of the residents of Honolulu, and in case of neglect or refusal on the part of the possessor of such combustible materials or any of them, to remove or secure the same within the time and in the manner directed by the said fire wardens, or either of them, the party offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the Fire Department, and the further sum of fifty dollars for every day's neglect to remove or secure the same, after being so notified.

4. It shall be the duty of the fire wardens after a fire has been extinguished to collect together all of the fire buckets used at the fire, and deliver the same to their respective owners, upon request

ARTICLE IV.

OF FIREMEN AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The firemen shall be divided into companies to consist of such number as shall from time be fixed by the Bye Laws of the several companies, to attend to the fire engines and appurtenances, and the hooks, ladders and carriages that may be in the custody of the Chief Engineers, and each of the companies shall and may choose out of their own number a Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Secretary and Treasurer, in such manner and at such times as they may think proper, and it shall be the duty of the said fireman as often as any fire shall break out in the city, to put on such badge of office as his company shall direct, and repair immediately upon the alarm thereof, to their respective engines, hose carriages, and hooks and ladders, and convey them to or near the place where such fire shall happen, unless otherwise directed by the Chief Engineer, there in conformity with the directions given by the Chief Engineer, to work and manage the said engines and other fire implements with all their skill and power, and when the fire is extinguished, they shall not remove therefrom, but by the permission of an Engineer, and on such permission they shall return their respective hose wagons, hooks and ladders, engines and fire apparatus well washed and cleaned to their respective places of deposit, and for the more effectual perfecting the firemen in their duty of keeping and preserving the said fire engines and other implements from decay, the said firemen shall once in every month, draw out their fire engines and other implements in order to wash and cleanse the same, and to exercise the firemen; and if any fireman shall neglect the said duty, he shall forfeit and pay such penalty as the majority of his company shall direct. And if he shall neglect to attend at any fire as aforesaid or leave his fire engine or other apparatus while at any fire without permission, or shall neglect to do his duty on such occasions without reasonable excuse, he shall, for every such default, pay such penalty as the majority of his company shall fix, and if any fireman neglect the duty imposed upon him, or to pay the penalty fixed, upon the vote of a majority of his company he may be dismissed as a fireman.

2. The Chief Engineer shall have authority whenever a fire company has, for six months, less members than the number of forty, to disband said company, and to take into his possession any fire apparatus said company may have had in charge, and assign the members, with their consent, to any other company: provided it is done with the assent of a majority of the company to which they are assigned.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE BADGES OF OFFICE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1. In order that the Chief Engineer and fire wardens may be readily distinguished at fires, they shall each be furnished with a wand six feet long, and the one to be used by the Chief Engineer shall have a gilded blaze at the top, and those to be used by the Fire Wardens shall have a white flame at the top, and the firemen shall wear such other badges as may be agreed upon by a majority of the company to which they belong.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE MARSHAL, PREFECT OF POLICE AND CONSTABLES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, and the Prefect of Police and so many of the constables as are not on duty at the time of any fire, to repair immediately on the alarm of fire, with their badges of office, to the place where such fire may be, and it shall be the duty of the Marshal, Prefect of Police and the Constables present at a fire to report themselves to the Chief Engineer, or the fire warden acting in his place, and conform to such orders as may be given to them for the preservation of the peace and the removal of all idle and suspected persons, or others not actually or usefully employed in extinguishing the fire, or in the preservation of the property in the neighborhood thereof, and also to arrest any and all persons refusing to obey the orders of the Chief Engineer, or either of the fire wardens upon request, and remove them to the public place of confinement, and there detain them until a complaint can be made against them before the Police Court as hereinafter provided. And if the Marshal or either of the Constables not on duty at the time of an alarm of fire, shall neglect to attend at such fire, or to report himself as required, or to obey any orders that may be given him as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each offense.

2. All Constables on duty as Policemen of Honolulu at the time of an alarm of fire, are hereby ordered and required to remain at the places where they have been stationed by the Marshal or the Prefect of Police, and to give the alarm of fire by crying Fire! Fire! until the entire community are alarmed, and should any of the Constables, being so on duty, leave his station without the express orders of the Marshal or the Prefect of Police, he shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every offense, and be liable to be removed from his office.

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF RESIDENTS IN RELATION TO FIRES.

1. No person shall kindle any fire, nor furnish the materials for any fire, nor in any way authorize or allow any fire to be made in any street, road or lane, or on any pier or wharf in the city, except for the purpose of boiling tar, which fire shall not be more than ten feet from bulkhead or the end of the pier, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense, unless by the permission of the Chief Engineer.

2. Every building occupied as a dwelling house in Honolulu, and every building occupied as a store or store house, or as a regular place of business, shall be furnished with at least two wooden buckets, which shall at all times when not in use at a fire, be hung in a conspicuous place, accessible to the inmates of the building, upon which shall be painted the name of the owners, and all occupants of buildings not so furnished within sixty days after the passage of this law, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

3. All women who are not the occupants of the buildings on fire, or in danger of being set on fire are hereby prohibited from attending at or near buildings on fire, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

4. Any person giving a false alarm of fire by proclaiming fire or by any other means whatsoever, in Honolulu, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each offense.

5. Any person who shall send off any fire rockets, or throw into any street any ignited fire crackers within Honolulu, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offense, unless with the permission of the Chief Engineer.

6. All male residents of Honolulu, except firemen, going to a fire, are required to carry the buckets belonging to the building occupied by him or them, while at the fire to obey the orders of the Chief Engineer, fire Wardens, Marshal, Prefect of Police and Constables under a penalty of five dollars.

7. Any person cutting or in any way intentionally injuring any portion of the fire apparatus shall forfeit and pay—not exceeding one hundred dollars.

8. It shall be the duty of any and all persons owning or occupying premises adjacent to a fire, to allow free access to the same by the fire department, upon the order of the Chief Engineer or either of the fire wardens, for the purpose of obtaining water or using the fire apparatus for the extinguishing of any fire, and in case such access is refused the Chief Engineer, or the person acting in his place, is hereby authorized forcibly to enter the said premises, for the purposes aforesaid, and the person so refusing shall forfeit and pay not less than fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE PENALTIES, HOW APPROPRIATED.

1. All the fines and penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Law, may be sued for and recovered before the Police Court of Honolulu, upon the complaint of any member of the fire department, or of any Police officer on duty at the fire in the name of the Prefect of Police of Honolulu, and shall be paid over to the Chief Engineer of the fire department, who is hereby authorized and required to pay over the amount thereof to the Foreman of the several Fire Companies of Honolulu, share and share alike.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE LIMITS OF THE OPERATION OF THIS LAW.

1. All the provisions of this law shall be binding upon all persons residing within one mile of the Public Market of Honolulu, and go into effect on the day when the same is published in the Polynesian, in the English and Hawaiian languages.

Done and passed this 27th day of December, A. D. 1850.

[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

ONE LANGUAGE.—One of the strongest pillars in the temple of a nation's freedom is to be looked for in unanimity of language. And especially is this true in a country of great area, extending over a variety of lands and people, whose interests differ in consequence of difference of occupation, prospects and character. The wider the limits over which one government has to extend its protective arm or its chastening hand, the greater opportunities and chances of misapprehension and dissatisfaction, and these increased in immeasurable proportion when orders and edicts and all the transmitted designs of the head rulers are obliged to pass through, if not discordant members, at least have to be translated into several tongues.

In the ill-assorted, disjointed and incongruous Austrian dominions, some tens of languages are spoken, and the imperial laws and proclamations, intended to be placed within the reach and understanding of the whole people, must be issued in a dozen different languages or dialects. Any one can see, without having specified to him, the great inconveniences of such a condition. But inconvenience is a trifle compared with the danger likely to ensue from the effects of incorrect translations, differences and oppositions of feelings, prejudices, and even enmity that so frequently exist between persons and districts and states, who speak different languages, and frequently exist merely *because* they speak different languages. The fact is, there is likely to be but little or no national feeling where there is not a general national language.

Some one has said "I care but little for a nation's laws if I may have the privilege of furnishing a nation their ballads and songs." This expression contains much latent wisdom and shows a mind well acquainted with the philosophy of national feeling, sympathies and patriotism, and the means by which they may be fostered and promoted. But that either laws or songs should have their full force and effect, it is quite as necessary that the medium of their communications should be as nearly as possible identical. One of the chief reasons for the fall of nations once powerful and extended, as also for the weakness of some which now exist, may be found in the simple fact of a discordancy of tongues. What would be the influence on the French of their great national anthem, if given in another language than that which they speak and think and practice and *shrug* in?

We opine it would have about as much chance to create a furor and revolution, as would Yankee Doodle if performed on a cornstalk to a tribe of naked Hottentots, and about the same as would a law, or a ballad, or a tradition, or a history, have to create a union of feeling and sympathy, of pride and patriotism, of general impulse and national character, when in order to reach the brain and the hearts of the people, without which it would be as if non-existent; it must be cut and changed and trimmed to suit a dozen dialects, and perhaps murdered and the spirit sent to the shadows in as many soul destroying translations. We wish to apply these reflections to our own State, population, languages and condition, as it exists, and as it may be.

The importance of this matter has been very well understood since the days of Mosse; for we are told by the old Scriptural historian that when the ambition of men speaking one tongue were likely to attain their ends in erecting the Tower of Babel, God confounded their tongues, and thus effectually frustrated their design. This simple relation teaches a fund of wisdom, from which legislators should learn. So well convinced were the legislators of one of the United States while founding a constitution, that safety would be best consulted by encouraging the prevalence of only one language, as the ordinary medium of communication, that they promptly voted down a proposition to print, at the public expense, the laws in more than one language, although many thousands of its citizens expressed themselves generally in one different from the prevailing Saxon. They thought the cheapest mode was for all to make themselves conversant with the ruling language of the country.

We have no prejudices against languages—wish we were masters of as many as Elihu Burritt smatters in—or that we were really as learned in foreign tongues as some of our cotemporaries hope by the assistance of quotation books and clerks who understand a little Dutch, to appear to be But yet we sincerely trust that all our future legislators will be as wise as the wise men of Louisiana, and endeavor to encourage the general and universal extension throughout California, of our mother tongue, the good, old, strong, nervous, poetical, heroic Anglo-Saxon. It seems that that language is to be, if any, the universal one, and therefore if on no other account, we would contend for its immediate enforcement by authority, whenever necessary and the power is possessed. Never since the confusion of languages, probably, has there been such a mingling of dialects as in this country.

We like the smooth and rapid French, even with its spasmodic shrugs and torture-like grimaces. But let it be spoken in the boudoir, not in the halls of legislation. It is delightful to listen to the silvery notes of the beautiful Castillian as they drop like ringing bells from the luscious lips of some dark-eyed senorita, or roll impetuously from the swarthy countenance of an incensed Don. And the Italian for the opera and Dante, the German for its transcendental philosophy, poetry and Schiller—are all well and beautiful in their places and uses appropriate. But for the sake of our nationality and brotherhood, for our common good and "great destinies," give us our own fine tongue, our mother English. There is none other its equal.—Whether for the language of the battle field or the forum, the poet's soul communion or the lover's suit, the diplomatist's despatch or the scholar's disquisition, it has, like the two great people that speak it, no counterpart and no peer.—[Alta Cal.

REGALITY OF GENIUS.—Gibbon, in speaking of his own genealogy, refers to the fact of Fielding being of the same family as the Earl of Denbigh, who, in common with the imperial family of Austria, is descended from the celebrated Rodolphe of Hapsburgh.—"While the one branch," he says, "have contented themselves with being sheriffs of Leicestershire and justices of the peace, the others have been Emperors of Germany and Kings of Spain; but the magnificent romance of "Tom Jones" will be read with pleasure when the palace of the Escurial is in ruins, and the Imperial Eagle of Austria is rolling in the dust."

A TART POET.—There is too much truth to make light of in what one of the poets of the day affirms in the lines following:—

Want sense, and the world will o'erlook it,
Want feeling—'twill find some excuse;
But if the world knows you want money
You're certain to get its abuse;
The wisest advice in existence
Is ne'er on its kindness to call,
The best way to get its assistance
Is—show you don't need it at all.

EDUCATION.—In speaking of the advantage of education to Mechanics, Robert Hall says that it has a tendency to exalt the character, and, in some measure, to correct and subdue the taste for gross sensuality.—It enables the possessor to beguile his leisure moments (and every man has such) in an innocent, at least, if not in a useful manner. The poor man who can read, and who pos-