THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 6.

The Minutes read and approved. Prayer.

PETITIONS.

From Kaalaipuhi against the horse and dog tax.

Mr. Bowditch read a petition from a native woman of Honolulu, concerning a piece of land awarded to the late A. Pali. This was a very long document, and was referred to a special committee of five.

From Kaaipuhi, that the pay of the mail carrier be $6 per week, as the mail is so heavy that it makes his horse's back sore. The petition was tabled, very much to the disgust of the learned member from that district.

From Kaanapali, that the sale and distillation of liquor, be entirely prohibited—referred.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The rules were suspended, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Wilcox, amending the law on murder—passed over to the committee.

Mr. Naluaiakai introduced a resolution, that the Committee on Finance be instructed by the House to inquire into the reason of the neglect of the Minister of Finance to report the amount paid to the tax-collectors of the several districts. After a short discussion, Mr. Naluaiakai, withdrew his resolution.

The speaker read a communication from the Upper House, concurring in the appropriation of $8,000 for the expenses of the session. Also an Act as passed by the House of Nobles, amending the law respecting Pilots, which was passed to its first and second reading, and referred to the Committee of Commerce, which was instructed to learn the customs of other countries in respect to Pilots.

Mr. Kaulkou, introduced a bill to amend section 529 of the Civil Code, so as to allow wharfinger to detain at any ports for necessary compensation from a collector, passed to its first reading, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed to its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock, Thursday, to give the members an opportunity to attend the examination of the Royal School.

Thursday, June 7.

After reading of the minutes and prayer, the Speaker read a communication from the Upper House, appointing R. Armstrong to act jointly with the committee of enrollment of the House of Representatives.

PETITIONS.

From Honuaula, against the stallion law; that the price of government lands be reduced; that certain fish ponds be sold; that all fish be free—referred.

From the same place, that tax-collectors be required to visit all the houses in their several districts once a month; that all horses and mules be taxed with personal property; that pounds be abolished; that the salaries be reduced. From Kaanapali, that the proposed amendments of the constitution be laid on the table—referred. From Kohala, that there be a hospital established there. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

RESOLUTIONS.

That $2,000 be appropriated for bridges at Hilo.

BILLS ON THE DAY.

The bill to amend Sec. 529 of the Civil Code, by omitting the words "merchant vessel," passed its third reading.

The bill to regulate the imprisonment of insane persons passed its second reading, and was made the business of to-day. As the native translation did not agree with the English, it was corrected by Mr. Bowditch. A discussion ensued on the question who were competent to judge of the insanity of persons, and whether the word physician should be inserted in the bill. It was referred to a select Committee.

The rules were suspended and the Committee on Finance reported against the bill to abolish the special tax on horses and mules. This report was made the business of the day.

The rules were suspended and a bill to suppress malpractice in medicine, among native doctors, passed its second reading, and was handed over to the translator.

Notice was given of a bill to amend Sec. 401 of the Civil Code, relating to its on foreign vessels. Also of an Act to abolish the Polyneesian newspaper.

Also, to amend Sec. 279 and 922.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the bill to abolish the special tax on horses, mules and dogs came up, and after a long discussion the report was accepted. Adjourned.

Friday, June 8.

The Speaker announced the receipt of the published report of the Board of Education.

PETITIONS.

From Kaanapali, that District Judges be paid from the fees they can collect—referred.

From Koolaupoko, that all unoccupied land be free for pasture lands. On motion of Mr. Green, it was tabled.

COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported on the conflict between the French treaty and this government. As the report was very long, it was referred to the translator. One of the Select Committee to amend the bill on insane persons reported that he could not amend the original bill for the better.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Webster introduced an Act to amend the laws in respect to tax assessors and a board of appeal. The bill passed its first reading, and was referred to a committee of five—Bowditch, Green, Kaulkou, Kipi, Naluaiakai.

Mr. Wilcoxson read a bill to regulate the arrest of deserters, which was passed over to the translator.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution, that the Sergeant at Arms be requested to supply the members of the House with postage stamps—tabled.

Mr. Knudsen introduced a bill to amend the present postage law. It was moved to refer it to the committee of the whole. Mr. Green moved as an amendment, that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce—amendment lost. The bill was then discussed in Committee of the House, and passed to its third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sahinui read a bill the second time, to abolish the malpractice of medicine—Bowditch moved to lay on the table. After a long discussion the motion was lost and the bill referred to a Special Committee. Adjourned till Saturday.

Saturday, June 9.

Reading of the Minutes and prayer.

PETITIONS.

From Koolaupoko, Oahu, that the special tax on horses, mules and dogs be abolished. On motion of Mr. Kalauni, the petition was laid on the table, as this subject was already before the House. From Kaanapali, Maui, on the same subject, tabled. From Lahaina, that certain students of Lahainaluna be furnished with instruction in navigation at government expense, referred.

COMMITTEES.

The committee on enrollment reported that the resolution appropriating $8000 for the expenses of the Legislature had been handed to his Majesty for his signature.

The committee on claims reported on the petition of J. W. Smith, for the sum of $366 76 of back salary; made the business of the day. A report from the same committee on the petition of Kanin for a sum of money said to be due him for services rendered by him while clerk of the former Governor of Hawaii. The committee reported that in their opinion the prayer of the petitioner should be refused by the House. The report was accepted, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Sahinui read a bill first time, to regulate the pay of the District Judges—passed over to the translator.

Mr. Uhcke introduced a resolution, that the clerk pay the members of this House; this resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Kaulia, that $300 be appropriated for a bridge at Kau—referred.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The report of the committee on claims on the petition of J. W. Smith for the sum of $366 76. A long discussion ensued on the right of this House to pay this claim. The claim was supported by Messrs. Green, Wilcoxson and Knudsen, and was opposed by Messrs. Kaulia, Webster, Bowditch, Mahoe and Richards. The report of the committee was referred to a special committee of three, Messrs. Webster, Green and Knudsen being this committee. Adjourned.

Monday, June 11.

For a wonder, there were no petitions this morning, and the House immediately entered upon the business of the day.

The bill to regulate the arrest and imprisonment of insane persons was brought up, Mr. Kamakau in the chair. It provides for the arrest and imprisonment of those who, on account of their insanity, are dangerous to the community.

Mr. McCully explained the objects of the bill. Mr. Ukeke proposed that all crazy persons be turned over to the doctors, and that they be not imprisoned. The bill passed, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the Minister of the Interior was referred to the committee on public lands. The report of the President of the Board of Education was referred to the committee on education.

The next regular business was the bill on murder and manslaughter, providing that a jury may bring in a verdict either for murder in the first or second degree, or for manslaughter, or for assault and battery. The bill was read in its several sections. A long discussion ensued on the sixth section, which provides that a jury may convict of manslaughter or assault and battery under an indictment for murder. The section was at last passed.

Mr Kamakau read a bill for the first time, to amend section 481, Civil Code, providing that the tax on horses, mules, &c., be reduced to 25 cents per head instead of $1. It was passed over to the translator.

A committee on translation was appointed to look over bills before they were brought into the House, and correct the translation, consisting of Messrs Bowditch, Green and Kalauna. Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 12.

No petitions this morning.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Commerce reported that the resolutions of the Board of Commerce are informal, but recommend that they be considered at the same time with the proposed Act to amend the law in relation to Transit Duties.

The Committee on Claims reported, on the petition of Hanio, that a certain piece of money paid by him to J. Fuller for land, be refunded by this House; that the government is not responsible for this debt, and the committee recommend that this petition be laid on the table; report accepted. A majority of the same committee reported on the petition of W. R. Cuthbert for the sum of $1175, as compensation for losses sustained by him from the mob of 1852. The committee reported that this House had no legal right to pay the claim. S. Kamakau presented a minority report of this committee in favor of the petitioner. The report was made the business of the day in committee of the whole. The Special Committee on the proposed amendments of the Constitution reported, that the requirements of the Constitution in reference to the printing of the proposed amendments had not been complied with. The committee offered the following resolutions, which were passed:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the proposed amendments of the Constitution proposed by the Legislature of 1858 and 1859, have not been published as required by the Constitution; that for this reason this House can take no further action on the proposed amendments, and that therefore they are laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to notify the House of Nobles of the action of this House on this subject.

The report of the Special Committee to examine the proposed Act to amend the law here was considered. The committee reported in favor of the law, and recommended that it made the business of this House in a committee of the whole.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

On W. R. Cuthbert's petition, a very long discussion ensued. Messrs. Bowditch, Wilcoxson, and Kaulkou, supported the rights of the petitioner; Messrs. Green, Mahoe, and Knudsen, opposing the claim on the ground that it was illegal. Mr. Bowditch offered a resolution to the effect that $500, be voted to W. R. Cuthbert. Mr. Green argued that the demand was illegal, and that this House should not make this claim a precedent for future action. Mr. Wilcoxson argued that we had better pay the claim than to have it come up again before another House of Representatives. Mr. Green replied that if Mr. Cuthbert had any right to a single dollar, he was entitled to the full sum; but if he had no right let this House refuse to grant it on that ground and not on the ground that it would save trouble to this House. The discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Bowditch continued until nearly 2 o'clock, when the resolution was laid on the table. A motion to accept the report of the majority of the committee and to lay the petition on the table was carried, yeas 18, nays 7.

The newly-elect of member from Waihiau, was sworn in, and took his seat. Adjourned.

Zadock Pratt performed the journey from San Francisco to St. Louis without stopping at any one time for more than half an hour, the whole occupying 19 days, with 150 relays of four, five, and six horses or mules to the team, about half being mules. This is a wonderful feat for a man nearly seventy years of age. There was a conductor and a driver, both armed to the teeth. In some places they carried water sixteen miles, and then drove forty miles without water.

GAMBLING.—A bill to license gambling is before the Legislature of Louisiana. The New Orleans papers censure it very strongly. The *Picayune* says: "The admissions made by the friends of the bill to legalize by licensing gambling houses in this city, should be fatal to the measure. Whenever the State provides by law for the legal existence of any practice or business, it *elevates them into legitimate and honorable employments*." The same is equally true of prostitution.

(Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.)

The Liquor Question.

MR. EDITOR:—In the *Polynesian* of the 2nd inst., I observe some strictures upon my article in the *Advertiser* of the 24th ult., on the "Liquor Question." In writing that article, it was not my purpose to initiate a discussion of that question, but simply to discharge a duty, which I deemed that I owed to myself and to the state of which every individual is a component part, in the prospect of measures which, from the tone of the press, I supposed would come before the Legislature for legalizing the distillation and removing the restrictions upon the sale of Ardent Spirits.

I have been happy to learn that His Majesty has expressed his personal desire that the subject should not be agitated, and I trust it may not be. I said I did not intend to initiate a discussion upon this subject. This I could not do for the want of time, but I should like to see it discussed, temperately, dispassionately, and without vituperation or personality; for, although disputants themselves are rarely convinced, however sincere and earnest their desire to elicit truth, as perhaps they never soar so far above the principles of our nature as not to become unconsciously committed to their own side, yet readers, hearers and observers are benefited by the principles of truth usually brought out on either side by the discussion. This does not detract from the candor of the disputants themselves any more than a man's disability to bear testimony in his own cause or sit as a juror where he has a pending interest, militates against his integrity.

I have not time to notice as fully as I could wish the strictures of the *Polynesian*, but there are some remarks adapted (not designed) as I conceive to mislead, which I deem it proper to notice. In my previous article I said the state was composed of individuals, and that whatever measure was for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest period, was true political economy.

I add, that the individuals composing the state sustain to each other relations of mutual dependance, and their political organization for a common good forms the state, and its right of enacting and executing laws is derived from the existence of these relations. All governments, whether constitutional or despotic, *profess* to act for the greatest good of the whole body politic. In constitutional governments, the will of the *majority* is conceded as the rule of action, and although such a majority may oppress a minority, yet it can hardly be contended as a principle that the majority should not rule. As the majority and minority, or otherwise political parties, hold different views out of which different measures must grow, so it must almost necessarily happen at times that minorities and individuals feel that their rights political and personal are infringed by the majority. These remarks grow out of those of the *Polynesian* about the "moral confusion about the responsibility of a free agent, and mental illusion as to the plainest proposition in logic," applied to the advocates of total abstinence. Now I maintain that the state possesses the right, as it is also its duty, to legislate upon *any* practice which decimates its physical, intellectual, moral and pecuniary strength, even if it seems to infringe upon the *free agency* and personal rights of individuals; and, believing this, it is nothing less than an imperative duty devolving upon me and all who hold with me, to use all lawful measures, to secure such legislative action upon any practice or subject as we deem the public good to require. This *principle* perhaps will not be disputed, but its application to the "Liquor Question" will not be allowed as legitimate, by the *Polynesian*. It admits the great evils flowing out of the *abuse* of ardent spirits, but says the abstinence men do not discriminate between the *use* and *abuse* of the article; but if the *use of any unnecessary* article has been found, through a long series of years, and even ages, uniformly to degenerate into its *abuse* in a considerable portion who practise its use, destroying the physical and intellectual powers, and demoralizing and impoverishing a large proportion of the individuals composing the state, and taxing all property of the whole body politic (the tax itself diminishing the power and strength of the state)—thus directly and indirectly retarding the prosperity and impairing the strength of the state, then assuredly it is proper for the state to take measures for its own protection.

All these evils abstinence men do believe to flow from the *abuse*, if you please, of an article whose *use* is entirely *unessential* to the life, health or happiness of man. Their property is taxed and the state of which they are members is weakened, by a practice which to a certain portion of its subjects most certainly brings untold wretchedness, misery and degradation. As tax payers, they are required to act in their own defense. As component parts of the state, they are bound to advocate such measures as they think will enhance its prosperity, and as philanthropists, it is their duty to strive to abate human wretchedness. Prohibition, taxation, regulation and almost every other measure of human governments, more or less restrain free agency and personal action, but powers of this kind are essential to the existence of governments, and only work a real wrong when they are used in an oppressive and unlawful manner, and not to promote the general good.

The *Polynesian* agrees with me in *the main* as to the *necessity* of ardent spirits as a beverage, that is, to my first proposition. The second is as follows: "That their *use* is a most fruitful source of pauperism and crime, hence weakening the state, and producing personal, domestic and social wretchedness and misery." Upon this the *Polynesian* says, "The logical fallacy of the *second* proposition is self evident and we need not stop to make it plainer." The *third* proposition states that in all communities where the *use* of the article has prevailed, some have become inebriates; and the *fourth*, that from the experience of the past we may expect the same result in the future, and hence deduces the propriety of total abstinence as the only *certain preventive*. The fallacy of the second proposition, I infer from the remarks made, lies in the word *use* instead of *abuse*. I accept the correction and substitute *abuse* instead of *use*, and suppose the *Polynesian* will now agree with me as to the second proposition.

The *Polynesian* says: "Will the writer them that it is not equally established by experience and competent and reliable testimony, that the *use* of religion is a most fruitful source of fanaticism, insanity, and suicide, weakening the moral perceptions of the community, and producing personal, domestic and social wretchedness and misery." Again it says: "The syllogism of the third proposition is equally at fault. We might say because in all communities where women prevail some men have become libertines, and that portion has been gradually drawn from the ranks of the virtuous and modest, does the cause of that vice lie in the woman, or the man? If in the woman, why do not *all* men become libertines? If in the man, why accuse the woman? and so with spirits.

"There is no form of logic, no kind of reasoning, by which one can argue against the use from the abuse of a thing. If some men have become inebriates from the use of spirits, why have not all men who use it if the cause lay in the spirits? There is an inexorable logic of sequences of which teetotallers are fearfully ignorant, or to which they are impiously contradictory."

The quotations of the *Polynesian* do not seem to me to be pertinent to the case in hand. Religion by itself is regarded *essential* to the well being of man, consequently its use by man must be necessary to his happiness. Sin has dwelt in the world since the Moses, and the maker gave instructions for the preservation of the race. The existence of men and women is *indispensable* to the life of the race, and religion is indispensable to their happiness.

Consequently either the one or the other can be spared, whatever evils may be attendant upon the abuse, growing out of the existence of the one or the use of the other, and all endeavors to convert these evils can be aimed only at the abuses. It is not so with alcohol. The evils arising from its abuse unmeasurably overbalance any and all benefits arising from its use as a beverage. As a beverage it is not any essential, administering only to personal gratification, where then is the line of the illustration? Woman is essential to the life of the race—Religion to its happiness. Alcohol is essential to neither.

Let his use cease and you take nothing from man essential to his comfort even, and you inevitably remove the untold evils arising from its abuse.

Abstinence men do not profess that the cause of these evils lies in the spirits, as is intimated. Neither does the cause of the evil arising from the habitual use of opium or any other poison lie in the poison itself; the virus of disease has no character in itself, but sanitary institutions are established to preserve the public health. Many things are prohibited by the state and the use of others regulated. Quarantine regulations are enacted, sometimes bearing heavily upon individuals, and otherwise state measures adopted for the general good, which interfere with personal freedom in some respects, but never with the proper exercise of it; for these restraints are only designed for the public welfare, and any exercise of personal freedom tending to the injury of others, cannot be proper. The stringency of such regulations is made to bear some proportion to the magnitude of the evil to be guarded against, and where is there a greater evil than that arising from the excessive use, otherwise the abuse, of ardent spirits?

In relation to the last sentence of the quotation from the *Polynesian*, I expect that it was penned, I cannot to impugn the intelligence, piety and conscientiousness of total abstinence men, whilst a large personal acquaintance with the class named, and not a few united one with intellectual and cultivated men not professing these principles, has led me to the conviction that the former is in no case inferior to the latter. Begging pardon for trespassing so much upon your space and the time of your readers, I remain most truly yours,

Honolulu, June 11, 1860. TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Two Weeks Later
FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST.

Arrival of the clipper ship Lotus.

By the arrival on Saturday last, (June 9,) of the ship *Lotus*, 11 days from San Francisco, we are placed in receipt of our regular New York mail of April 20, and two weeks later dates (overland) from the Eastern Atlantic States and Europe.

The *Frances Palmer* arrived ever on the 19th, 18 days passage, in time for her mails to go forward by the steamer of the 20th. She would sail again on the 1st, bringing the mail of May 5th.

Pacific Side.

The Rev. Starr King had been delivering several lectures in San Francisco, which were generally applauded, but has got himself into trouble with Irishdom for saying that "Ireland had never produced a first class poet or wit."

The *Bulletin* says that strawberries are "jobbing" in San Francisco at eight and ten cents a pound. An immense "Longworth's Prolific" has been laid on our desk; it weighs 1 oz. Troy. Its girth is 6½ inches one way, and 4 inches the other.

THE PONY EXPRESS.—This great enterprise had been interrupted by the Indians, who had attacked some of the stations and broken them up, so for a time at least, it is probable the Express may be irregular. There is another Pony Express put in service on the southern route, which, it is thought, will bring news through in still less time—not over seven days.

United States.

POLITICAL.—The Charleston Democratic Convention had adjourned without selecting a nominee for President. The Convention consisted of 303 members, and 202 were requisite for a choice. Four Southern States had seceded in a body from the Convention. Douglas was the leading candidate throughout the session. The Convention adjourned to meet again at Baltimore in June.

THE "UNION" CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Union party assembled at Baltimore on 9th May. There was a large delegation present. Every State was represented except South Carolina and Oregon. Many strangers were present. Mr. Crittenden called the Convention to order, amidst prolonged cheering. On the 10th May the Convention re-assembled. A Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that platforms are calculated to mislead and cause political dissension, encouraging geographical and sectional parties, both patriotism and duty require they should recognize no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws.

Great applause followed, and the Constitution and Union party pledged themselves to the report, which was adopted by acclamation.

John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

John Bell, candidate of the Union party for the Presidency, made a speech in Philadelphia, accepting the nomination and approving the platform of the Baltimore Convention.

Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, has written a letter in favor of non-intervention, and finding fault with the seceders from the Charleston Convention.

The New York merchants who signed the "white lists" to secure the Southern trade find they are not making so much by it after all, as many Western merchants refuse to have anything to do with that dough-face class.

The Homestead bill has passed the Senate.

The Tariff bill has passed the House.

The Santillan claim (relating to land in San Francisco) was unanimously rejected by the Supreme Court.

The steamer *Mohawk* captured the bark *Wildfire*, with 500 Africans for slaves, on the coast of Cuba, and brought her to the port of New Orleans.

A Central Pony Express is to be run semi-weekly between St. Louis and San Francisco.

COST OF TELEGRAPHING NEWS.—The late Charleston Convention was a sad tax upon newspapers in the way of special telegraphs. What the cost was to perhaps a hundred of the leading dailies of the United States may be inferred from the experience of one or two. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* the first day of the Convention run up a telegraph bill of $150; and the bill of the N. Y. *Herald* for that day was about $600.

The sum required for the new Arctic expedition has been raised, and Dr. Hayes is now in a position to start in the month of June for the shores of Grinnell Land, from thence to proceed towards the open Polar Sea discovered by Kane.

THE JAPANESE.—On their arrival at Panama, April 25, says the *Star and Herald*, the Japanese were honored with an imposing reception. The authorities and foreign Consuls, with a number of naval officers and citizens, were present. Amongst them, the Intendent, Don J. M. Hurtado; the Governor, Don Jose de Obaldia and Secretary; the U. S. Consul, A. B. Corwine, Esq.; the Consuls of England, France, Peru, Venezuela and Costa Rica; A. J. Center, Esq., P. R. R.; Capt. McLane, P. M. S. S. Co., with many other gentlemen. The Oriental strangers crossed the Isthmus in a special train on the 25th ult., immediately embarked on the steam frigate *Roanoke*, and sailed for New York the next day. They expressed no astonishment during the journey to Aspinwall, but were very observing, their artist being constantly engaged in sketching. The box containing the treaty gave them more uneasiness than all their boxes of money. Their baggage, etc., amounted to ninety tons measurement.

The U. S. frigate *Roanoke*, with the Japanese Embassy, was signalled at New York May 9th, but having been ordered to Washington, put about without landing even a passenger at New York.

The Washington correspondent of the *Alta* says: "The reception of the Japanese is being provided for here on a grand scale, and they are expected to arrive here on the 12th. Capt. Dupont has taken one entire floor of Willard's Hotel (in Washington) for their accommodation. The ovation through the country will be the grandest ever known. The city of New York has no idea these, and the arrangements in that city for entertaining the Japanese, after their Government reception here, has progressed so far as to include a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the utmost style of magnificence, to which 700 guests will be invited; also, a grand ball at Niblo's Theater, which will be floored over for the occasion. Fifty carriages will be in daily attendance for the use of the distinguished visitors and the committee of reception. The first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, which has been secured for the Embassy, contains seventy-five rooms, which will be arranged with special reference to Japanese household customs, and supplied with all the conveniences peculiar to Japanese residences of the first class, as far as possible.

PROJECTED OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The length of the new Atlantic telegraph, *via* Greenland, is estimated at an aggregate of 2220 miles, the following being the submarine route: 265—Scotland to the Faroe Islands; 324—Faroe to Iceland; 542—Iceland to Greenland; 574—Greenland to Labrador; and about 350 land lines across Iceland and Greenland. The concession is nominally to Colonel Shaffner, of New York, and with him the Danish Government has entered into a treaty of exclusive privileges.

European.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Minister to France, had committed suicide by cutting his throat and both arteries.

Congress of the great Powers, to take into consideration the relations of France and Switzerland, was spoken of.

It was reported at Paris that several arrests had been made in consequence of a plot by Italians against the Emperor.

It was denied that the popular vote of Savoy and Nice was almost unanimous in favor of annexation.

Count Montendlen and his brother insurrectionists in Spain had been arrested there.

Marshall O'Donnell was about to return from Spain.

The London morning *Advertiser* says, that while hunting lately an attempt was made by an Adjutant to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, which was happily frustrated.

SARDINIA.—The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from further allegiance. The King, at the close of his manifesto, declares that France and Italy are two sister nations, whose destiny is to march at the head of civilization. The treaty by which the King of Sardinia consents—subject to the approval of the Chambers—to the annexation (*re-union*) of Savoy and the district of Nice to France, was signed on the 24th ult., at Turin. The Duchy of Savoy, containing a population of 600,000, borders upon France and Switzerland, and is about the size of Connecticut. It abounds in the most magnificent mountain scenery of Europe. It is a country rich in mineral ore, and its fertile slopes afford abundant pasturage to herds, and some of its valleys contain luxuriant vineyards. The country of Nice is a very small portion of the kingdom of Sardinia, comprehended between the Maritime Alps and the Mediterranean, and between the rivers Var and Andora. It is but little larger than the State of Rhode Island, and has 250,000 inhabitants. Sheltered as it is by the Maritime Alps on the North and East, it enjoys a climate almost like that of Naples. Its chief city, Nizza, or Nice, is the great resort of wealthy Englishmen, Russians, Americans, and Germans, who go thither in winter to seek a refuge from the cold blasts of the North.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, the state of affairs with China had been debated, and some censure was cast upon Government for entering upon a new war without the consent of Parliament. Lord Elgin said he had sanguine hopes that the Chinese would make satisfactory concessions, and thereby avert war. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that the San Juan question was under discussion, and approaching a settlement. Until a settlement was arrived at, the Island would be occupied by one hundred British marines and an equal number of American troops.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The reports of this contest appear to have been substantially correct. It took place on the 17th of April. Popular opinion relative to the prize fight between Heenan and Sayers, is to the effect that no other man living could have inflicted such terrible blows with the fist as Heenan did, and no man could have borne one half of them except Sayers. It seems to be conceded that Heenan is justly entitled to be declared the victor, at the same time Sayers has lost none of his reputation for gameness and endurance. *Bell's Life* gives the statistics of the fight. According to the table, Sayers was knocked down 29 times; Heenan not once; Sayers was thrown 13 times, and Heenan once; Sayers received 69 blows, and Heenan 19.

Heenan (the Benicia Boy) had made a formal demand for the "belt"—as the Champion of England and the World—which was refused as preposterous.

The American ship-captains, merchants and other gentlemen at Liverpool had subscribed £200 for the benefit of Heenan. The same sum had been subscribed by members of the House of Commons.

Sayers had gone to Liverpool, where he was received with immense enthusiasm. The crowd took the horses from his cab and drew him in triumph from the railway station to the hotel. Testimonials had been presented to him, including a cup that cost $125.

No action has been taken on the Reform bill in Parliament.

Lord Cowley has visited London, under implied censure, for carrying on secret correspondence relative to Savoy, without the consent of the British Government.

Frauds committed by Pallenger, the Chief Cashier of the Custom Bank, of London, amount to £263,000. Another cashier of the same bank had been arrested. The deficiency was £1,200.

The Prince of Wales will not visit Canada before June.

Victor Emanuel would make a triumphal march through his new dominions, following in this the advice of the Emperor of France. He will not now assume the title of the King of Italy.

France proposes that Switzerland shall relinquish her rights to the neutral provinces of Savoy, for 50,000,000 francs.

A desperate battle, lasting three days, took place at Carcani, between the Neapolitan troops and the insurgents. The latter were defeated.

AN EVENT IN KANSAS.—The first rail ever laid in Kansas was put down on the St. Joseph and Marysville railroad on the 26th March, in the presence of a large number of citizens. This is the commencement of the great Pacific railroad west of the Missouri, and it will be rapidly pushed forward. The road is already in operation to St. Joseph.

NEW GOODS!
W. N. LADD

WILL RECEIVE BY THE "SAMUEL ROBERTSON" a large and desirable assortment of

Hardware!

Consisting in part of

Extra quality mortice locks, with white or dark knobs; Elm Chip and Woodenware buckets, brass and screw eye bolts, assorted sizes; hooks and staples, wardrobe hooks, Escutcheons, blind hinges and nuts, gilt cornice, gilt curtain bands, brass box and chest locks, hair cloth for furniture, leather belting, gutta percha patent hose, ½ to 1 inch; extra hose couplings, hose pipes, tinmen's solder, sofa springs, halter chains, wash boards, seine twine, scrub, marking and whitewash brushes, carpenter's planes, panel saws, combination rules, files, brace bits, Iron braces, Hawke's plated braces with bits, lamp hooks, collin screws, large brass screws, Gun nipples, 40 inch smiths bellows, row locks, brass wire, tacking, shoe brushes, white chalk, spring balances, horse scrapers, coffee mills, cotton twine, stop cocks, chisels, sleigh bells, iron spooners, charcoal irons, nurse lamps, blacksmiths vises, spittoons, cotton lines, tin, brass and copper machine oilers, tool trays, Rodger's pen-knives, French pails, French saucepans, tinned spars, hay forks and rakes, grain sickles, scythes and snathes, boys' axes, lead pipe, sheet zinc, axles and springs for carriages, castors in boxes, nails, assorted sizes, etc. Also,

Eagle Plows, assorted sizes.

☞ To all of which attention is respectfully invited. 211-3m

TO THE LADIES OF HONOLULU!

MESSRS. CASTLE & COOKE WOULD call the attention of the ladies to their new and beautiful Assortment of

NEAPOLITAN FANCY LACE, SATIN STRAW AND COLORED MIXED BONNETS.

BRO. FLORENCE AND DRAB FLATS

Flowers, Straw trimmings, White and full narcissus, Hackles, Velvet ribbons, Silk and cotton elastic, Mohair mitts, Skeletons, with 30, 25, 21, 18, 17, 11 and 8 ribs.

Calico trimmings, Cotton trimmings, Light and dark calicoes, Worsted yarns, Bindy braids, Gauntlets, Lisle gloves, furs, &c

All sizes extra ribs. 206-2m

New Furniture Store!
ON FORT STREET,
At the old Samsing & Co.'s Premises.

JUST RECEIVED, per SYREN, an assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of

Black walnut secretary and book-case, Black walnut bedsteads, Black walnut sofas, Black walnut easy chairs, Complete painted chamber setts, Hall chairs, Looking glasses, Arm chairs, Rocking chairs, Dining chairs, Parlor chairs, &c.

—ALSO—

Always on hand, an assortment of ready-made Furniture, consisting of

Bedsteads, three sizes, Washstands, Tables, Curled hair, Furniture varnish, Bureaus, Cuspidores, Chairs, Sofa springs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Varnishing and Repairing done with care and prompt-ness. C. H. LEWERS, 199-3m Proprietor.

C. E. WILLIAMS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED A

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM,

—ON—

Fort Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

E. O. Hall's Store.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE AN assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of

Koa and mahogany center tables, Koa and pine dining, side and toilet tables, Black walnut side and corner whatnots, 5 and 6 shelves, Painted chamber sets, complete, wardrobes, sinks, Koa and pine washstands, double bureaus, Do do bedsteads, hair mattresses, Double and single cottage bedsteads, Spring beds, double and single, slab side boards, Sofas, lounges, settees, ottomans, footstools.

A VARIETY OF

Rocking, dining, office and parlor chairs, Children's spring chairs, children's sofas, Children's carriages, different patterns.

ALSO,

Furniture of every Description Made and Repaired.

French polishing, Varnishing, Upholstering, And turning,

Done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B.—Orders from the other islands promptly attended to 199-3m

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS APPOINTED Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS, to act for him in the collection of all outstanding debts and accounts. E. H. BOYD. 210-tf

Advertisements.

At A. B. Cartwright's Feed Store.

FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, IN 25 lb. sacks—just received per "Archer," and for sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 209-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA HOMINY, 3 SIZES—put up for family use in 10 lb. sacks. For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA RYE FLOUR AND MEAL, put up for family use in 10 lb. sacks. For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA FARINA, PUT UP for family use in 10 lb. sacks. For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA RICE FLOUR—put up for family use in 10 lb. sacks. For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CORN AND WHEAT MEAL, IN 25 lb. sacks. For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

CANARY, MILLET AND GARDEN SEEDS—For sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA "BODEGA" POTATOES and Tuskey seed sweet potatoes—for sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

FRESH CALIFORNIA WHITE BEANS and Bayos, received per "Comet"—for sale at the FEED STORE, Fort street, near Hotel street. 208-2m

Makiki Family School.

A NEW BUILDING HAS BEEN ERECTED for the accommodation of this school, and articles contributed by the residents of Honolulu, so that about fifteen pupils, in addition to those already in the school, above named, can now be well accommodated.

Girls of from five to eight years of age, and those who will probably be kept in the school until their education is completed, will have the preference.

The moral and physical, as well as the mental training of the pupils, will be attended to. To make them intelligent housekeepers, and give them habits of industry and usefulness, will be the constant aim of their instructors.

Miss Ogden, the principal, has had long experience, and unusual success as a teacher of Hawaiian Girls; and the Trustees of this school have great pleasure in assuring parents and guardians, that children confided to her care, will be in excellent hands.

Terms. Three dollars per week, for board and tuition.

For further information, please address, or confer with Miss Ogden. By order of the Trustees,

CHAS. R. BISHOP, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 25, 1860. (210-1m)

New Goods! New Goods!
E. O. HALL

WILL RECEIVE PER

SHIP "SAMUEL ROBERTSON!"

J. R. TABER, Master.

THE FOLLOWING WELL SELECTED invoice of MERCHANDISE, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited:

Hardware, &c.

Tinned saucepans, waffle irons, Carpenters' grindstones, family do, Molasses pumps, guarded red lanterns, Axe handle hooks, round point spades, Blind fasts, hog sail handles, Bakers', housed, gravy and hair selves, Saddle bags, cone ink, Hydraul hose and pipes, Jewsharps, calking mallets, Window line, Iron braces, Lattorchi's lead pencils, Ball braces, Enameled traveling bags, Love's extract musk, Hawl's brasses, with and without bits, Emery bags, Rubber pocket combs, Shoe blacking, Worsted needles, Palm leaf fans, Hooks and eyes, Dress pins, Linley tails, Jacket tamps, Dress buttons, Study lamps, Pearl shirt buttons, Pen holders, Axes, chisel, hatchet, adze and whalers spade handles, Japanned, silvered, ivory and bone carriage knobs, Pastry jiggers, shaving boxes, Stocker's table mats, I. R. puff combs, do hair pins, Propeller pencils, tweezers, Fine ivory combs, Silver thimbles, stilettos, Machine oilers, dust pans, Pepper boxes, spectacles, Gillott's steel pens, Children's I. R. combs, Iron pots, gridirons, charcoal furnaces, brass cocks, Iron clamp screws, log hooks, Brass wire gauze, bristle brooms, Ship scrapers, hay, blind door, chest, wardrobe, western padlocks, and rural night latch locks, brass and iron padlocks, mortise door locks with crank handles, brick trowels, sliy bolts, large and small machines, wood saws, paper weights, com bination pins, pegging awls and saddler's awls, scissor sharpeners, wardrobe hooks, slicks, plated match planes, handled smooth planes, enameled duck, toilet and shaving soap, scrub, crumbs, lard, paint, W. Wood plane, horse and flesh brushes, shoe thread, painters' dusters, house bells, Fore-part irons, Draw harness, chalkline reels, log chains, Iron cart boxes, C. S. garden rakes, meat hooks, Sash paper, shoe patches, sand belts, Corner chisels, iron screw bits, countersinks, Brass screw eyes, brass escutcheon plus, Cutting nipples, sets firmer and socket firmer chisels, Shoe thread, Brittles' butter knives, Steel shoe nails, Mason's blacking, French calf skins, Cocoa and buck handle butcher knives, Ivory handle table and dessert knives, Screw wrenches, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 21