THE PACIFIC
# Commercial Advertiser.

## HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Wednesday, July 18.**

Mr. McCully being prevented by sickness from being present Mr. Green was chosen Speaker for the day.

Reading of the Minutes and prayer.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ukekе in the chair, the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Claims were taken up, and, after a long debate, the two reports were referred to a Select Committee. The committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Webster, another member was appointed to take the place of Mr. Baldwin on the Committee of Enrollment, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Webster.

Mr. Bowser read a report from the Special Committee appointed to examine into the accounts of the Police on the different islands. Quite a sharp debate ensued on the item for the police at Makawao, Mr. Kamakau opposing the appropriation, Mr. Green supported this appropriation as absolutely necessary, and the item passed. The Committee appropriated the sum of $2400 for the police of Kauai.

Mr. Kipi moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, reducing the salaries of the Minister of Foreign Relations, and of the Minister of Finance. A long debate ensued on the propriety of reducing the Ministers' salaries; many of the members thought that the Ministers exhibited great selfishness and want of interest in the financial affairs of this kingdom, to ask for an increase in their salaries at the very time when the government was in debt, and *pilikia*. On motion to pass the salaries as they stood on the Appropriation Bill, the House stood 11 to have them remain, 12 to change them—the one of the numbers being absent. At this point the Committee rose.

The Speaker read a communication from the House of Nobles, giving notice that they concurred in the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Police and District Courts, and also that they had laid on the table the act to amend Section 407 of the Civil Code, in respect to the inter-island postage. Adjourned.

**Thursday, July 19.**

The Speaker still absent on account of sickness, Mr. Webster was chosen *Speaker pro tem.*

Resolution that $1000 be appropriated for a bridge at Kaupo, East Maui.

On motion of Mr. Mahoe, a Committee of Conference was appointed to confer with the Upper House on the bill respecting inter-island postage, which they laid on the table. Messrs. Mahoe, Kaulsen and Kalama, committee.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The salaries of the Ministers of Foreign Relations and of Finance were placed at $4000 a year. That of the Collector General of Customs at $6000 for two years. The Deputy Collector's salary was placed at $4000 for the two years. On motion of Mr. Green, a committee was appointed to inquire if the Privy Council had not voted to raise this salary to $6000, as Section 541 of the Civil Code provides that his salary shall be such as the King and Privy Council may determine. The following items passed:

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| Clerk of the Collector, | $2400 |
| Surveyor and Guards, | 2400 |
| 24 Surveyor and Assistants, | 3400 |
| Storekeeper, | 2400 |
| Assistant Storekeeper, | 1200 |
| Collector, Lahaina, | 4000 |
| Surveyor and Guard at Lahaina, | 1500 |
| Collector, Hilo, | 3000 |
| " Kawaihae, | 600 |
| " Keahakekua, | 600 |
| " Kalou, | 600 |
| Pay of Collector for other places, | 1000 |
| Iron Safe and Custom-House Furniture, | 500 |
| Stationery and incidental expenses, | 2000 |
| Pay of Hospers, | 1000 |
| " of Collectors of Taxes, | 14000 |
| Lights at Lahaina, | 500 |
| Stationery for Assessors, | 500 |
| Incidental expenses for Department, | 750 |
| Department of War, | 45000 |

Mr. Green moved that the last item be reduced to $20,000, as this army was worse than useless, and it fostered lazyness among the people, and did no good. Mr. Bowsett thought that the army was necessary to guard the Custom-House, Honolulu House, Prison and Magazine. That to guard those houses would cost more than $10,000 a year. The motion was lost. Moved, that $40,000 be appropriated, including the debt for the last two years—the motion passed, and the sum was fixed at $40,000.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Kamakau moved to reduce the salary of the President of the Board of Education to $6000 for the two years; motion lost by a large majority. The salary passed at $7000.

Mr. Kamakau moved to reduce the Clerk's salary to $3600; the motion was lost, and the salary was placed at $4000.

For printing Books, $2000; supporting Lahainaluna, $8000; supporting English Schools, including arrears due teachers, $5000. On this question, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**Friday, July 20.**

In the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Webster was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. Hopa introduced a resolution to appropriate $300 for a bridge in Koolau, Maui.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kalilikea in the chair. The Department of Education was taken up; an appropriation of $3000 was proposed for the school at Hilo. Mr. Kalauna opposed the motion on the ground that the government had other objects enough on which to expend its funds. Messrs. Chamberlayne, Mahoe, Green, Kipi and Kaulsen, spoke in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. Nalupakai, Kamakau, Ukeke, Bowsett, Wilemanu and Webster spoke against it. This item was postponed till Monday, as were also the remaining items of this department. A motion that the Committee rise was lost, and the Chair continued business.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Justice, | passed | $10,000 |
| 1st Associate Justice, | " | 8,000 |
| 2d " " | " | 4,000 |
| Circuit Judge, Honolulu, | " | 1,600 |
| " " Koolau, | " | 1,600 |
| " " Maui, | " | 3,000 |
| " " Hilo, Hawaii, (Mr. Chamberlayne moved to raise this to $2000, which motion was lost), | passed | 1,600 |
| Circuit Judge, Kohala, Hawaii, | " | 1,600 |
| " " Kona, | " | 1,600 |
| " " Kaaui, | " | 3,000 |
| District and Police Justice, Honolulu, | " | 5,000 |

On the question of dispensing with the District Court of Honolulu, a long debate followed. The question still pending, the Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

**Saturday, July 21.**

The Speaker read a communication from the Nobles, giving notice that Messrs. George, Bishop and Hopkins had been appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Lower House. Also, that the Nobles had laid the bill to amend section 935 of the Civil Code on the table.

Mr. Ukeke offered a resolution to the effect that $500 be appropriated for a bridge in Koolaulua, which, on motion of Mr. Kalauna, was tabled.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

The Appropriation Bill was taken up at the item of the salary of the Police Justice of Honolulu. Mr. Mahoe moved to reduce it to $4000; motion lost. It was finally decided, after a long discussion, to put the salary to, | |
|---|---|
| | $5,000 |
| Police Judge of Lahaina, | 2,400 |
| " " of Hilo, | 2,000 |
| Interpreting in Police Court, Honolulu, | 1,200 |

This salary was raised to $1,600, with the understanding that the District Court of Honolulu should be abolished.

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|---|---|
| District Judge of Hilo, | 500 |

Mr. Kipi moved to raise this salary to $600; motion lost.

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| Puna, Hawaii, | 600 |
| Kau, " | 600 |
| South Kona, Hawaii, | 600 |
| North Kona, " | 600 |
| South Kohala, " | 700 |

A long discussion ensued on this item; some of the members were anxious for retrenchment. The salary passed at $700.

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| North Kohala, Hawaii, | 500 |

On motion of Mr. McCully, this salary was raised to $600.

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| Hamakua, Hawaii, | 600 |

Mr. Kamakau moved to raise to $700; motion lost.

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| Wailuku, Maui, | 800 |

Mr. Kipi moved to cut it down to $700; Mr. Kamakau was in favor of reducing it, although he was from that district; this motion was carried.

Mr. Hopa moved that the salary of the Judge of Makawao be $1000; motion lost. On motion of Mr. Webster, this salary was raised from $700 to

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| | 800 |
| Hana, Maui, | 600 |
| Kaupo, " | 600 |

Mr. Nalupakai moved to reduce this salary; motion lost.

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| Molokai, | 800 |
| Lanai, " | 500 |

Mr. Kamakau moved to reduce to $400; opposed by the member from Lanai; motion lost. The salary passed at $500.

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| Lana, | 600 |

Mr. Kaukau moved to raise to $700; opposed by Messrs. Kamakau, Green and Nalupakai, and supported by Mr. Bowsett; motion lost. Mr. Bowsett moved to raise to $800; motion lost. The Committee rose.

The Speaker gave notice that the acts to amend sections 562 and 563 of Civil Code, had been returned from the Nobles. This is the act to do away with transit duties. The Nobles concurred with a slight amendment. This was read and agreed to by this House. Adjourned.

**Monday, July 23.**

PETITIONS.

From Waimea, Kauai, that the Poundmaster be paid for building the pound in that place, to the amount of $77; referred. From the Poundmaster of Koloa, Kauai, that he be paid the sum of $8 75 due him for building the pound in that place.

From Hana, Maui—against distilling and selling liquor; that the special ... of our horses be reduced to fifty cents; that a select school be established on each island; that individuals be allowed to enjoy fisheries in a place to place. These petitions were referred to their proper committees.

From Hamakua, Hawaii—that rollers be licensed; that wild cattle be free. Tabled.

Mr. Webster read a memorial from the Royal Agricultural Society, setting forth what they have done, and asking that the Legislature appropriate $800 a year. This memorial was received and laid upon the table, to be considered with that part of the appropriation bill relating to the R. A. Society.

A memorial from Mr. Metcalf, for pay for certain moorings laid down by him at Hilo, worth $400.

The bill to facilitate the arrest of criminals, as amended by the Nobles, was passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kalilikea in the chair, the appropriation bill was taken up, and the following items acted on:

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| District Judge for Waialua, | $600 |

Mr. Ukeke moved to increase to $700; motion lost.

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| Koolaupoko Judge, | 600 |

Mr. Kaukau moved to reduce to $500; motion lost.

Mr. Webster moved to insert the sum of $400 for the pay of the District Judge of Honolulu for the last four months; motion carried.

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|---|---|
| Waimea, Kauai, | 500 |
| Hanalei, " | 500 |
| Aholo; in the appropriation bill this was | 400 |

On motion of Mr. Mahoe, this was increased to $500.

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| Lihue, | 500 |
| Koloa, | 600 |

Mr. Kaulsen moved to reduce to $500; motion lost.

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| Niihau, | 200 |
| 1st Clerk of the First Judicial District, | 4,500 |
| 2d " " " " | 2,400 |
| Clerk of the Second " | 500 |
| " " Third " | 500 |

Mr. Chamberlayne moved to insert $500 for a clerk at Waimea, Hawaii; a long discussion ensued. Motion was made to postpone, and lost. The motion of Mr. Chamberlayne was carried.

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| Clerk of the Fourth District, | 500 |
| District Attorney of Oahu, | 4,000 |
| " " Maui, | 3,000 |
| " " Hawaii, | 2,400 |
| " " Kauai, | 800 |

Mr. Wilemanu moved to put this salary at $1000; motion carried.

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| Expenses of Supreme Court, | 4,000 |
| " " of the 2d District, | 2,000 |
| " " 3d " | 1,200 |
| " " 4th " | 550 |
| Stationery for the different Courts, | 600 |
| Law Library, | 600 |

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| Superintendent of Public Works, | 5,000 |
| Clerk of Superintendent of Public Works, | 500 |
| Pay of Road Supervisors, | 8,000 |
| Purchase of Stock, | 3,000 |
| " of road tools, | 1,000 |
| Incidental expenses, | 500 |
| Repairs of government buildings, | 6,000 |
| Honolulu water works, | 25,000 |
| Furnishing Court House, Lahaina, | 500 |
| Shutters, Oahu Prison, | 500 |
| Steamer "Pelé" | 14,000 |
| Dredging the harbor of Honolulu, | 10,000 |
| Balance due on the Custom-House, Honolulu, | 2,441 51 |
| Addition to the " " | 3,959 |
| Road damages, | 800 |
| Makawao Lock-up, | 500 |
| Waimea, Hawaii, Lock-up, | 200 |
| Hilo, " " | 1,200 |
| Nawiliwili, Kauai, " | 1,000 |
| Nuuanu bridge, | 4,000 |
| Light-house Honolulu, and lights for the same, | 1,600 |

On motion of Mr. Green, this item was struck out.

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| Kipapa gulch, | 500 |
| Government House, | 20,000 |

This item was opposed as inexpedient at this time, but passed.

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| Road from Hilo to Waimea, | 5,000 |
| Bridges on Oahu, | 2,000 |

A long discussion ensued on this item, pending which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**Tuesday, July 24.**

The rules were suspended, and a petition read from Honolulu, that the sum of $800 be appropriated for the District Judge of Honolulu; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kaulsen, from the Committee of Enrollment, reported that the King has signed the bills to abolish section 562 and to amend 563, repealing transit duties.

Mr. Kaulsen, chairman of the committee on Dr. Smith's claim, reported favorably to the claim, and that this sum be inserted in the appropriation bill. The report was received, and postponed till the miscellaneous expenses come in the appropriation bill.

Mr. Kaulsen, chairman of the committee appointed to report on the Government Press, read the following

REPORT.

Your Committee beg leave to report that, after having made all due inquiries, they have come to the conclusion that the amount of $20,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the Government Press for the next two years, with the proviso that it shall be the duty of the Director of said Press to pay quarterly into the treasury all receipts of his office, section 417 of the Civil Code notwithstanding.

Furthermore, it is the opinion of your Committee that this House call the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the fact that, an officer under his department has, during the years 1858 and 1859, expended out of the public funds the sum of $5,527 43 for work which all, or the greater part of it, he was paid to do himself.

POLYNESIAN OFFICE, July 20, 1860.

SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst. has been duly received, and I hasten to reply to the inquiries which the Honorable House of Representatives have done me the honor to make, viz:

1. What is the expense of the *Polynesian* newspaper per year—that is, of the setting, printing, paper, and so forth?

The workmen not being solely employed on the journal, (*Polynesian*,) and no separate time ever having been kept, we can only estimate the expense by calculating what would be the cost of setting, presswork, and paper, for a journal similar to the *Polynesian*. Such estimate we make at $80 per week, or say, $4,160 per annum—no calculation for loss of time or extra work being included in the above figures.

2. What amount of money do you receive from subscribers? and what amount from advertisements per annum?

The *subscriptions* and sales of papers for the two years ending March 31, 1860, were, on our books, $1,769, or say $884 50 per annum, exclusive of copies and bound volumes furnished to Government, or by order of the Departments, which amounted for the two years to $1,050, or say $525 per annum. The advertisements for the two years, as appears upon the books of the office, were $3,758 64, or say $1,879 32 per annum, exclusive of advertisements for various departments of government, amounting for the two years to $1,516 09, or say $758 04 per annum.

3. What is the gross amount received yearly for other work done in your office?

$6,372 64 for the two years ending March 31, 1860, or say $3,186 32 per annum, exclusive of $4,761 40, or say $2 380 70 per annum job work done for the government.

It should be borne in mind that the above figures for subscription, advertisements and job work, show the work actually done at the office, some portions of which has, however, not yet been paid for, and some may never be paid.

4. What amount of printing is done by your press for each of the several departments of government?

See the annexed schedule, $6,466 62 for the two years ending March 31, 1860, or say $3,233 31 per annum, of which $2,824 97 have been paid for, leaving an unpaid balance of $3,641 65, to which should be added the sum of $924 for *Polynesians* furnished to the House of Representatives and the departments of government, making in all $4,565 66 as due from the government and its various departments to this office.

5. What do you consider as necessary for the next two years to continue the Government Press, even including salary for directing, editing, &c., &c.?

We give the following statement in reply:

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| Printing and blank paper, at present prices, | $4,588 |
| New typeset types to the office being ten or fifteen years old, | 1,200 |
| Incidental expenses, including gas, boat-hire, &c., | 500—$6,088 |
| Director's salary, | 4,000 |
| Printers' wages, | 13,000 |
| | $23,088 |

The occupation of the Reporters attached to the office being precarious, I cannot offer an estimate of their salaries, but will provide for them as the necessities of the office may require, according to the provision of the 417th section of the Civil Code.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS,
*Director of the Government Press.*

Mr. Ukeke introduced a resolution to the effect that a District Judge be appointed for the district of Koolaulua; resolution tabled.

Mr. Kahalauai introduced a resolution to the effect that $200 per year be appropriated for a scow at Haiawa, Molokai.

On motion of Mr. Pilipo, resolved that $1000 be appropriated for a road in Waimea, Hawaii.

The Speaker read a communication from the Nobles, giving notice that they had passed the bill to facilitate the punishment of those convicted for selling liquor without a license, with a slight amendment. The bill, as needed, passed.

A bill to regulate family names was sent from the Nobles, as passed by that House. This bill passed its second reading, and was made the business of Friday.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Naone in the chair, the Appropriation Bill came up. The item of the Government Press was taken up. Mr. Green moved to abolish the newspaper, *Polynesian*; he thought that if the life of the Government depended upon the life of such a paper, the quicker it died the better. Mr. Wilemanu made some severe remarks on the report Mr. Green had made of his words on a previous occasion, and explained them by saying that it had been said on good authority that the *Polynesian* had, in former times, saved the Government from destruction, and that the time *might* come again, for which reason this paper ought to be kept up at all hazards. Messrs. Bowsett, Kaulsen, Webster and Kamakau opposed the motion; Messrs. Baldwin, Mahoe and Green advocated its passage. Mr. Green read an item from a letter from the Director, stating that the receipts from the subscription list of the *Polynesian* amounted to $884 50 per annum, which allows it a circulation of about 147 copies. After a short debate, the appropriation passed at $20,000, with the additional section to the appropriation bill, that all receipts of the office be paid into the treasury, section 417 of the Civil Code notwithstanding.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| Bridges on Oahu, | $2,000 |
| " on Hawaii, | 3,000 |
| " on Maui, | 3,000 |
| " on Kauai, | 800 |

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## Special Notices.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED IN HAWAIIAN HISTORY.—The undersigned, on the 27th June, 1859, received a letter from James Jackson Jarves, Esq., dated Florence, 7th April, same year, stating that it was his wish to publish a new edition of the History of this Kingdom, and requesting for that purpose bound volumes of Hawaiian newspapers, Ministerial reports, &c., from the year 1848 down to the latest possible date. All these data have been forwarded to him, excepting only the reports to and the proceedings of the present Legislature. The intention is to give to the world a true and impartial history of this kingdom, from the earliest records down to the prorogation of the Legislature now in session, illustrated by engravings of Kings Kamehamehas I., II., III. and IV., and so far as possible, of all the men who have assisted them successively in the conduct of public affairs, with a brief biographical notice of each. Mr. Jarves wrote to the undersigned on the 23d February last, from the same city, that it would be necessary to secure to the publisher the sale of 1200 or more copies. With this view, the undersigned, believing the publication of the proposed new edition to be an object of national importance, respectfully solicits that all parties (Hawaiians and foreign residents) who may desire to possess copies thereof, state to him in writing how many copies each will take, the undersigned having the intention of, thereafter, giving his personal guarantee for such an amount as will secure the publication of such new edition, in a style worthy of the literary fame of the author and of this nation whose historian he is. R. C. WYLLIE.

Rosebank, June 28, 1860. 215-tf

F. A. & A. M.—LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE LODGE, No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, in King street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend.

August 18. [69-tf] P. C. JONES, Secretary.

HONOLULU RIFLES, ATTENTION!—The Members of the above Company are hereby notified that, after this date, notices will not be issued as heretofore.

Regular Drills will be held at the Armory of the Corps on the 2d and 4th Friday evenings of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M. For order:

F. L. JONES, Orderly Sergeant. JOHN H. BROWN, Captain.

Head Quarters Honolulu Rifles, December 3, 1859. 187-tf

SEEDS! SEEDS!

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS FOR sale at the Agricultural Garden and Dr. Smith's Drug Store. To these will be added constantly, as they ripen, fresh Seeds of Flowers, Herbs and new varieties of Vegetables from Japan, China, Mexico, etc. All seeds offered for sale by the undersigned are labelled, "From H. Holstein," and having been tried, may be relied on as good. The undersigned respectfully solicits the kind patronage of the public, and orders from other islands.

215-3m H. HOLSTEIN.

### Foreign Summary.

Prince Napoleon is about to sail from France for the United States. He will come in the French vessel *Cassard*.

Charles Kingsley has been appointed to fill the chair of modern history at Cambridge, England, rendered vacant by the death of Sir James Stephen.

In setting 8,000 ems of type, or about 24,000 letters, (a good day's work) the hand of the printer traverses a distance equal to nine miles.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston, formerly a Senator from South Carolina, and one of the most eloquent orators of this time, died on the 23d May, at his residence in Columbia.

Mr. Barey has returned to England from his travels in the Desert among the Arabs; he is to give fifty more exhibitions in England and then return to America.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband will leave London for Sweden in the early part of June. They will make a visit to the North of three or four months in length.

An American Weekly Journal, to be started in London and contributed to by American gentlemen, political and commercial in its character, was to make its appearance early in May.

Captain Hudson of the Navy, formerly of the steamship *Niagara*, has received more presents. They come from the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of England. They comprise elegant diamond snuff-boxes and diamond pins of elaborate workmanship.

A dry dock is to be built at St. Helena, which will afford an excellent opportunity for vessels to repair that may be disabled in rounding either Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope.

There were lying at the wharfs in New York, discharging or waiting to be discharged, about one hundred vessels from the West Indies, the aggregate value of whose cargoes is not far from three millions of dollars.

THE CHAMPION FIGHT.—The two belts, which have been before mentioned in these columns, were presented to Heenan and Sayers on the night of May 30, at Cremorne Gardens, London. Geo. Wilkes presented Sayers with the belt which had been subscribed for him, and Mr. Dowling presented the belt to Heenan.

The Congress of Nicaragua have voted to Commodore Paulding a handsomely mounted sword and a square league of land, for his services in preventing the landing of Walker and his filibusters, in 1857.

From a report made by a committee, it appears that the number of letters sent from S. F. during the year ending April 1, 1860, was 887,920 letters; of which 480,000 went by steamer, and 407,387 went by the overland mail. During the same time there were received 941,920 letters; 720,000 came by the steamer, and 221,920 came by overland mail.

THE MECHANICS' TICKET.—Abe Lincoln, the Republican Nominee for President, was once a day-laborer on a farm and a boatman on the Mississippi River. Hannibal Hamblin, now U. S. Senator, and Nominee for Vice President, commenced life as a farmer boy, and afterwards became a *printer*, and continued "setting up type" for several years as a journeyman, till he commenced the study of the law.

It will be remembered that over a year ago, in the case of Joey Gougenheim *vs.* the bark *Glimpse*, where in damages were claimed for breach of passenger contract, Judge Hoffman decided the case in favor of the defendants. Plaintiff appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and Judge McAllister reversed the previous decision, and awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of $500. So says the *S. F. Call*.

A young lady was recommended by a *coiffeur* to use sage water to encourage the growth of the hair. She was obliged to discontinue its daily use, as it made her hair too thick. Pour boiling water on the sage leaves, and let them remain some time in the oven or near a stove; then strain and apply to the roots of the hair daily. If any pomade is needed, an equal mixture of cocoa-nut and olive oils, with a little perfume, is very efficacious.

A manufacturing Company in Philadelphia has proposed to supply that city with water-gas, at an annual saving of $200,000, as compared with gas made from coal. Henry C. Carey, President of the Company, says "the day is near at hand when water gas will be exhibited at several places, and the cost of manufacture fully demonstrated."

The Pope of Rome is now in his sixty-eighth year, and even should he be obliged to flee from the Eternal City, he will have quite enough to maintain himself comfortably for the remainder of his life. It appears the "Peter-pence" contributions have already amounted to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

DOWNFALL IN ROAST BEEF.—The trouble among the cattle of Brookfield has caused a ban to be laid on meat in that part of the state, and the farmers have taken to eggs. The poultry yards are unable to furnish the supply called for in these days of diseased cattle.

The Sailors' Home in Liverpool, England, was totally destroyed by fire recently; a policeman and one steward were killed. The building cost £30,000 but was insured for £13,000 only. There were 107 persons sleeping in the building when the fire broke out.

THE IRISH.—The London *Times*, in a leader, says that if the exodus from Ireland continues, she will soon become English and the United States Irish, and that the New World is the true home of the Celtic race.

*The Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that "the Chicago ticket is confessedly a very strong one, and Lincoln, a rough specimen of the Western Roustabout, will sweep the North-West like a herd of wild buffalo on the prairies. Against all comers we consider him certain to carry Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York—108 votes." The battle-field, that paper thinks, will be the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. To which may be added Illinois, certain, with her 11 votes.

GOLD SNUFF-BOX TO JAPANESE MINISTER HARRIS.—The gold snuff-box presented by Queen Victoria to Townsend Harris, Esq., U. S. Consul to Japan, in recognition of his services to the British Government, is on exhibition in New York. It is said to be a substantial looking affair, two and a half inches wide by about three and a half inches long, and upon the top has the initials "V R." in diamonds, set in a blue oval enamel, which is also encircled with precious stones.

The Marysville *Express* gives the altitude of different localities east of the Sierra Nevada, which are of interest, as they serve as a kind of index to the remarkable climate in that region. The different elevations are as follows: Salt Lake, 4,476 feet; Carson River Desert, 4,000; Genoa, 3,387; Virginia City, 6,722.

THEODORE PARKER.—The *Boston Courier* has a characteristic article on Theodore Parker, who died in Italy May 10. "He was a man of vigorous intellect," says the *Courier*, "and that was all. He was not a great teacher or architect; he could build nothing. His peculiar religious notions were so near to non-belief that he could scarcely, with propriety, have been ranked as a religious man. He was an unrelenting opponent; and the grave was no protection to those who differed with him during life. His assaults on Daniel Webster, were among the most ferocious of his many ferocious productions. He never sung the universal prayer:

'Teach me to feel another's woe, to hide the fault I see,
That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me.'

But he is gone; and let no man imitate his bad qualities."

Queen Victoria, as usual, held a drawing-room to celebrate her birthday. It will be satisfactory to the ladies to know that her Majesty wore a train of white ribbed silk, trimmed with rouleaux of crape, white roses and white bugles, the petticoat, with crape over white silk, trimmed to correspond; while her head-dress was composed of a diadem of opals and diamonds, white feathers, and white crape veil. The Princess Alice wore a train of rich white crystaline silk, trimmed with tulle and bows of ribbon; the petticoat of rich glace silk, bouillonne of tulle, dotted with bows of ribbon. Her head-dress consisted of a wreath of lilies of the valley and camellias, ornamented with diamonds. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white moire train, lined and bordered with pink, trimmed with Mechlin lace, bouquets of flowers, and silver cord; the petticoat of pink glace silk, covered with puffings of crape and handsome tunic of Brussels lace; the corsage to correspond; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. The head-dress was a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and a silver tulle veil. All these toilettes being of a simple and inexpensive character, they will be peculiarly fitted for the American market.

CALIFORNIA DRINKS.—A new and appalling sort of beverage, says the Sierra *Citizen*, is "on hand and for sale" at Virginia City. With frightful significance it is termed by surviving drinkers "Washoe Brandy." In comparison, "Minie Rifle" and "Chain Lightning" are mild and soothing beverages, the drinking of which after "Washoe" is said to greatly relieve the internal scald. An acquaintance arriving there somewhat exhausted, began to peer about for something to drink, and having been advised of a place where "good" liquor was to be had, incautiously swallowed thirty or forty drops of the Territorial Destructive. The effect was instantaneous and appalling. He first turned white, then red, then round and round, and finally horizontal; his countenance at first depicting the emotions and physiognomical phenomena of a wild cat with her tail in chancery; afterward his face is said to have assumed that smiling expression peculiar to travelers found in everlasting sleep in the Valley of Sardis. The man recovered, however, and describes the internal sensation as that of a stomach full of galvanic batteries, yellow hornets, pepper sauce and vitriol.

A GREAT MECHANICAL FEAT.—An entire block of sixteen brick and stone stores, 320 feet long and from 90 to 140 feet deep, on the north side of Lake-st., between Clark and La Salle streets, Chicago, and weighing about 85,000 tons, was recently raised four feet and eight inches in five days, by means of 6,000 screws. The buildings were filled with occupants, but so carefully and skilfully was the work done, that not a pane of glass was broken, nor was there a crack in the masonry, and the merchants were free from all annoyance, the sidewalks being carried up at the same time with the buildings. None of the buildings were less than four stories high, one was six stories, and eight were five.

A SINGULAR SUIT.—A suit has been commenced in the French Courts, the incident developed in which will set the brains of the dramatists in a whirl, and give work to their pens. The story runs thus:

"Nearly thirty years ago, a widow lady, of a noble and powerful Huguenot family residing in south of France, placed her child with a gardener's wife, who was to act as its foster-mother and nurse. One day, as the young heir was sporting before the door, and the gardener's child was lying on a bed in the cottage, the nurse heard the wheels of a carriage, and immediately suspected that the mother of her young charge was coming to see her son. In her flurry, she snatched up the heir, but slipping, let him fall upon a heap of stones, breaking his right arm and collar-bone. In her terror, she rushed to her husband, who advised her to stow away the screaming victim under the bed-clothes, and taking his garments, he placed them on his own child, and boldly stood at the door to wait the lady's coming. Contrary to the usual casual glance given by her on her previous visits, the lady-mother was so struck at the change in her darling, to the lean, brown, hungry looking babe which she beheld in the place of her own plump baby, that, vexed and exasperated beyond measure, she seized the child in her arms, and bade the postillion drive away. The gardener and his wife were terribly frightened, but decided to go the next day to the chateau and make an explanation. To their further consternation, they found on the next morning that the lady was gone, and had taken away the child. Years sped on, and the family did not return, while the ignorant cottagers, influenced by terror, never dared to stir in the matter, until the gardener's wife, on her death-bed, recently made a full confession. In the mean time, the cottager's child has passed his life as a member of one of the noblest families of France, has been attached to an embassy, and now holds a desirable official position, while the real heir has spent his youth in discipline and privation as a soldier in Algeria. The latter now brings suit to recover his property and title."

Berryer, probably the most famous lawyer in France, has been engaged for the defense.

HONEST OLD ABE.—In his personal habits, Mr. Lincoln is as simple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and eats with the appetite which goes with a great brain; but his food is plain and nutritious. He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort, not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco in any of its shapes. He never was accused of a licentious act in all his life. He never uses profane language. He never gambles; we doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever; and, in debt, he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man a dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous but exact, and, above all, religiously honest. He would be a bold man who would say that Abraham Lincoln ever wronged any one out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money, but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which Mrs. Lincoln belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth—too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. His enemies may say that he tells Black-Republican lies; but no man ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a citizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of modest means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for his honesty, ability, and patriotism, the admiration of his countrymen. If Mr. Lincoln is elected President, he will carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty in the mold in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. Buchanan; but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgraceful revelations of Cornelius Wendell. He will take to the Presidential chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—*Married, Divorced, and Re-Married.*—A few years ago a young and beautiful lady, living not a thousand miles from Boston, had two suitors, one poor and the other rich, the latter having less favor in the eyes of his mistress than his rival. And as is also usually the case in such instances, the young lady's preference conflicted with that of other relatives and friends. So decided were they in their opposition to a match with the poor mechanic, and so loud in their praises of the other, that the young lady finally consented to become the rich man's wife. They lived happily together. But in the progress of years reverses came. He spent a few days with creditors in arranging matters, and then the couple moved away very quietly. In a week everybody knew that Mr. —— had failed, and a week later the gossips added to their statements the fact (for a wonder!) that he had gone to California to try and repair his fortunes, leaving his wife, with two young children, with means enough for many months to come.

A year passed, and Mrs. —— heard from her husband but once, and then only by a few lines, which accompanied a small remittance—and announced that his stay might be longer than he had anticipated. Another year went by, and only one more letter came, this time full of business, and stating the period of his return still more indefinitely. Then came a blank of several years, with no letter, no money, no news of any kind from her husband. Without means, she had to depend on her friends for her subsistence.

Thrown occasionally into the society of her former rejected suitor, a part of her old love returned, and believing that he had remained single for her sake, and having nothing to hope for from her missing husband, she finally applied for and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. One can imagine what her feelings were when she learned that her former lover had never, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another, cherished other feelings for her than those of friendship. The disappointment was sharpened with anguish when, a few days after, she received a letter from her husband, stating that he had at last accumulated a fortune beyond his most sanguine expectation, and was then on his way home, with a closing request that she would meet him at New York. She gathered from the letter that money had been sent her often during those years, but which she had never received. She knew her husband, if affectionate, was also proud, and feared that he would never forgive the slight involved in her act of obtaining a divorce. But she finally resolved on a full confession, and on the day of the arrival of the steamer, she was the first to greet her late husband, who, after hearing all the particulars of her conduct during his absence, was at first inclined to refuse his forgiveness, but finally decided to overlook the past, with its mistakes and errors, and again accompanied to the altar the object of his early affections.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE JAPANESE TREATY.—The Washington *Constitution* of a recent date publishes an official copy of the treaty, and of the regulations under which American trade is to be conducted in Japan, which were finally ratified in Washington on the 24th of May. The Treaty provides that the ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Nee-e-gata were to be opened to Americans previous to January 1, 1860; and that Hiogo should also be opened on the first day of January, 1863. At all these ports a certain limited region of the surrounding country is thrown open for the free migration of Americans, and a fair opportunity appears to be thus offered to them to cultivate the acquaintance of the Japanese, and to establish a traffic in all articles upon which a mutually profitable and advantageous trade can be conducted.

After 1862 Americans are to be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and after the first day of January, 1863, in the city of Osaco. Free exercise of religion, and the right to erect suitable places of worship is to be secured to Americans in Japan, with the understanding that the citizens of neither country are to offer any insult or injury to the temples or religious worship of the other.

The regulations under which the American trade is to be conducted, provide for the regular entry and clearance of vessels, and for the punishment of smuggling, &c., as well as for the strict prohibition of the importation of opium—the fees to be paid to Japanese custom-house officers, &c. The Japanese tariff is singularly brief and comprehensive.

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