COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

REAL ESTATE.—There were two auction sales on Saturday last, which want to confirm, if it needed confirmation, the general opinion that real estate in Honolulu has fallen to a comparatively low figure. The premises on the corner of King and Maunakea streets, known as the "World's End" drinking house, and another building adjacent, including the ground on which they stand, and subject to a lease of four years, were knocked down at $1,325. Three years ago they were worth $3,000. It is true that is not an improving part of the city. Its location had some influence on the sale, no doubt. Every city must have its "Japan Seas," "Black Seas," and "Arctic Oceans," which do not enhance the value of property around them, and which are not considered recommendations to store stands, or dwelling sites. Such evils, as well as narrow, crooked, irregular streets, without side-walks, are due in part to the antecedents of the town, which had not the advantage of being duly laid out in the beginning into avenues and squares, and allotted to patrician, plebian and business quarters. Its history is like Topsey's "spect I growed," and in the absence of a municipal government to direct somewhat how and what may be built and occupied, we sure sometimes condemned to live next to hide-yards, slaughter-houses and other nuisances.

The other sale, from which we have rambled so far, was of a lot in Queen street, opposite Mr. Malkai's house, which sold for $650, without improvements, which, though not what it would some have fetched, we must consider a fair price. How much its value would have been enhanced by a growth of fine algeroba, flamoind, and other trees suited to that dry part of town, we will not hazard a supposition. In all kinds of real estate, but principally in ineligible localities, there is a depreciation which perhaps warrants the opinion expressed by a party most conversant with it, that there is no piece of property which will now bring at auction, for speculative purposes, or investment, more than fifty per cent. upon its cost. And yet improvement goes on. Within the past three years, during which prices have been falling, some of the most substantial and costly of our buildings have been erected; and now the Gas Company are making a permanent, and, we think wise, investment, which is to give us one particular *insignium* of a metropolis. After all, is not the depreciation in prices to which we have referred, bringing us to a truer standard of the real value of property? Our ideas were greatly raised in the flush times of California. Improvements and investments made in that time at inflated valuations, costly material, and high wages, do not now yield a proportionate return, and will not realize fifty per cent. upon cost. These facts should be taken into just estimate in the valuation of property in Honolulu for taxation purposes.

The arrival of the *Palmer* places us in receipt of our New York mail of Sept. 5, and advices from San Francisco to Oct. 3. We notice no special changes in the markets. A few sales however are given.

Since our last issue, six more whalers have arrived at this port, and seven at Lahaina, but they bring no later news from the North. The catchings are small, and reports very meagre.

The sale of the effects of the condemned whaling bark *Nena*, of Greenport, which was commenced Saturday, was continued yesterday. The sale was well-attended, and good prices were realized. The hull sold for $825, and the total sale will probably foot up about $5,000.

The schooner *Kinoole* was offered at auction on Wednesday, but bid in at $1,075. She is in good order, having been thoroughly overhauled and re-coppered, within the last twelve months.

The auction on Tuesday of the entire cargo of the *Maria*, from Hongkong, was the largest sale of the season. The attendance was large, and the bidding spirited, and the result of the sale must have been satisfactory to those interested. A feeling of confidence in the quality of the articles offered was manifested, and operated favorably. In fact, this importation is one of the most select and satisfactory ever made from that quarter. We quote prices of a few of the principal articles:

MANILLA ROPE—200 coils assorted, ex *Maria*, sold on the 18th at 13c.

RICE—1000 bags sold at auction at 2¾ @ 3¼c.

TEA—150 cases of choice Oolong, ex *Maria*, in 10-lb cases, sold at 60c @ 76c ℔ lb; 300 do., —— tea, in ½ lb papers, sold from 28c @ 30c ℔ lb.

CIGARS—600 M Manila, No. 2, ex *Maria*, sold at $13 @ $13 43 ℔ M; 100,000 cheroots, at $12 62½; No. 4, $11 62 @ $12 75.

MATTING—400 rolls white China 4-4, sold at $6 31 @ $7 43; 60 rolls white 5-4, $7 12 @ $7 81; 150 rolls check 4-4 sold for $7 25 @ $7 37.

FREIGHTS—The whaleships *Kutusoff* and *Saratoga* have been laid on for freight, and are taking oil at 5c ℔ gallon. By merchantmen, the range is 6c.

EXCHANGE—Continues very scarce. Whalers' drafts are being drawn at par.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Sales of city brands, $5 50 @ $7.

SUGAR—Sales on the 23d of 450 mats S. I. at $7 @ $5 10 per 100 lbs.

ORANGES—Sale of cargo of about 300,000, ex *Persevere*, from Tahiti, at $2,400. The cocoanuts, ex same vessel, about 1,500, brought 7c. each.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish at 1c ℔ 1½c.

OATS—Choice, $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Auction sales of 34 brls S. I. as is, at 42c @ 30c, and 20 do. do. molasses at 20c ℔ gallon.

SALT—Auction sale of 89 tons S. I. at $13 75 @ $13.

THE OIL MARKET.—During the past week the sales of sperm oil have amounted to 1200 bbls., as follows: 150 bbls., short proportion of head matter, at $1.23 per gal.; 60 bbls prime at $1 25 [illegible] do. do., at $1.26 do.; 660 do. do. at $1.27 do. In [illegible] in this market, we hear of the sale of 50 bbls. at 40 c[illegible] gal.; 150 bbls. humpback, at 43 do. do.; and one or two [illegible] lots of whale oil within the above range. In New York, [illegible] bbls. crude whale at 45 cents per gal, and 500 bbls. bleached winter, on private terms.

In whale bone, we hear of the sale of 11,000 lbs. Ochotsk, in Fairhaven, at 50 cents per lb., and in this city 8000 lbs. South Sea on private terms. In New York, sales have taken place this week, of 2000 lbs. Ochotsk at 55 cents; 2000 do. do. at 50 cents; 2800 North West at 80 cents; and 6800 South Sea at 70 cents.

In the London market, Aug. 5th, nothing was doing in either sperm or whale oils; sperm quoted £92 to £95; 150 tons Southern offered at auction, but bought in at £33.—*N. B. Standard.*

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	Oct. 3	London, (papers)	Aug. 21
Panama, N. G.	Sept. 15	" telegraphic	Aug. 31
New York, (papers)	Sept. 5	Paris	Aug. 21
" " telegraphic	Sept. 10	Hongkong	Aug 9
Tahiti	Sept. 3	Melbourne, Vic	June 16

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Frances Palmer, about the 28th.
FOR LAHAINA—per Moikeiki, to-day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

☞ *For full reports of Whalers, see 4th page.* ☜

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15—Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, 12 ds fm San Francisco, with mdse and passengers to D C Waterman & Co.
15—Am clipper sh Flying Dragon, Watson, 12 ds fm San Francisco, en route for Jarvis Island.
15—Am sh Mary Goodell, Goodell, 15 ds fm San Francisco, en route for Johnson's Island.
15—Am wh sh America, Bryant, fm Arctic, 900 wh 12,000 lbs bone.
15—Sloop Emma, from ports on Kauai, with firewood.
15—Sch Moikeiki, Hall, fm Kahului, with sugar and molasses.
16—Am wh sh Mary & Susan, fm the Arctic via Hilo. Season, 1500 wh, 30,000 lbs bone; voyage, 30 sp, 2500 wh, 46,000 bone.
16—Am wh sh George & Mary, Walker, Season, 450 wh 5,500 bone; voyage, 40 sp, 1100 wh, 14,000 bone.
16—Am wh bk Gypsey, Manter. Season, 600 wh, 5000 lbs bone; voyage, 20 sp, 1000 wh, 6000 bone.
16—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, fm Kahului, with molasses, sugar, wheat, &c.
16—Sch Maria, Molteno, fm Maui, with salt provisions, sugar kegs, &c.
16—Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, fm Lahaina, with native produce.
16—Am wh ships Tamerlane and Europa, both fm Lahaina, lying off and on.
17—Sch John Young, fm Hanalei, with corn and firewood.
18—Am wh sh Mary, Capt. Jenks, fm Arctic Season, 350 wh, 6000 bone; voyage, 1700 wh, 25,000 bone.
18—Sch Excel, fm Koloa, with firewood and 91 bbls beef.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15—Sch Warwick, for ports on Maui.
17—Am wh bk Java 3d, Raynor, cruise and home.
17—Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, for Lahaina and Kohala.
18—Am wh sh Jefferson, Hunting, to cruise off N. Zealand.
18—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Maui.
18—Sch Keoni Ana, Rikeke, for Kona.
19—Ship Mary Goodell, Goodell, for Johnson's Island.
19—Sch Mary, McGregor, for Kawaihae.
19—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina.
19—Sch Excel, Kuhana, for Koloa.
19—Sloop Live Yankee, Morse, for Lahaina.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Bark *Gypsey*, Capt. Manter, has cruised in the Kodiack and Arctic; experienced fine weather during her stay there, and also on her passage to this port.

☞ Bark *Mary & Susan*, Capt. Stewart, from Kodiack and Arctic, has experienced fair weather. Put into Hilo, where the seamen were paid off. In July, a native named Ben Rarotonga died while the ship was in the Arctic. A full report of the season's cruise was made up for the *Commercial* and put on board the Hilo line, but she has not yet come in.

☞ Capt. Paty of the bark *Frances Palmer*, reports having experienced fair weather during the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu. Was 12 days on the passage. At the commencement had northerly and N. W. winds, with fine weather. On nearing the tropics the weather was equally. Had a fine fresh trade from E. and E. S. E., making four days' runs of 190 and 200 miles. 11th October, in lat 25 N., long 140 40 W., spoke the Am wh bk Hibernia, Capt. Booker, from the Arctic bound to New Zealand. Nothing this season.

☞ Ship *Mary*, Capt. Jenks, reports having cruised in the Arctic; there were large quantities of ice, but very few whales. Had five voucher all the time. Spoke the Am wh ships Montreal and Sharon with 500 bbls each, off St. Paul's Island.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

From San Francisco—per Frances Palmer, Oct 15—Mrs A P Bishop, Lewis M Burtis, Mr and Mrs Schenk, Mr and Mrs E Rhodes and 2 children, Mr J Hermann, J F Pope, Miss F Pope, Miss Frankenfeld, Mrs Sherman, J Silverstone, J Pettigrew, Mr Lambert, John Hobbs, A Fong, J B Phillips, Wm Gill, Mrs Gill and 2 male Mess, Jas Crudiford.

From San Francisco—per Flying Dragon, Oct 15—Capt H M Watson, Capt J M Lawton, J P Eldridge, Robt Owen, Mrs M Watson and child, Miss Carrie Hiffert, H G Waldron, J M Wallace, T Rempel, G Galloway, Geo Lata.

CHARTERS.

For Lahaina—per Maria, Oct 19—Capt Grey.
For Lahaina—per Kamoi, Oct 19—Rogers, Gray, Joseph and [illegible]
For Lahaina—per Live Yankee, Oct 19—J Hansen.
For Lahaina—per Excel, Oct 19—Mr McCaughey.

VESSELS IN PORT—OCT. 20.

Am ship Flying Dragon, Watson, outside.
Am bark Frances Palmer, Paty.
Haw. bark Maiolo, Fettjuch.
Hanoverian bark Verden, Coppermann.
Am clipper ship Sylvia, Swasey.
Br. bark Humphrey Nelson, Chellard.
Am ship Siam, Rice.
Haw. bark Gambia, Brooks.
Am ship Black Sea, Cole.
Am bark Bhering, Gillist.
Danish bark Maria, Ingermann.

WHALERS.

Ship Wm. C. Nye, Soule	Ship Jason, Hache, (Fr)
Ocean, Clark	George & Mary, Walker
Lewis, Neal	Polar Star, Weeks
Saratoga, Slocum	Kutusoff, Wing
Manche, Lalanne, (Fr)	Magnolia, Pierce
Caravan, Bragg	Bark Eliza Adams, Thomas
Benj. Morgan, Sisson	Ripple, Chadwick
Hibernia 2d, Edwards	Mary & Susan, Stewart
America, Bryant	Gypsey, Manter
Mary, Jenks	

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13—Am wh sh Majestic, Chester, fm Arctic. Season, 250 wh, 3000 bone; voyage, 75 sp, 800 wh, 6000 bone.
13—Am wh sh Erie, Jernegan, fm Arctic. Season, 600 wh, 9000 bone; voyage, 2,000 wh, 27,000 bone.
13—Helen Mar, Wortt, fm Arctic. Season, 120 wh, 1500 bone; voyage, 500 sp, 1150 wh, 16,000 bone.
13—George Washington, Brightman, fm Arctic. 250 wh, 3000 bone; voyage, 70 sp, 600 wh, 6000 bone.
13—Ocmulgee, Green, fm Arctic and Kodiack. Season, 40 sp, 560 wh, 4000 bone; voyage, 140 sp, 860 wh, 8000 bone.
14—Am wh sh New England, Hempstead, 200 wh, 3000 bn
14—Fr wh sh General Teste, and another whaler not yet reported.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12—Tamerlane, Winslow, for New Zealand.
12—Europa, Manter, for New Zealand.

☞ Bark *New England*, Hempstead, at Lahaina, reports as follows:—Sept. 7, Arab, 250 brls; Gay Head, 1 right whale and 2 bowheads; Jireh Swift, 2,150 brls all told; George & Susan, 2 bowheads; Martha, Daly, 3 do; 18th, saw a ship at anchor in St. Lawrence Bay, and two others beating in—supposed them to be the Julian and Henry Kneeland; also saw a brig at anchor off Cape Krugugare—called her the Waialua.

☞ Capt. Jernegan, of the *Erie*, sends, through Gilman & Co., a long list of whalers spoken or heard from in the Arctic, numbering in all 77 vessels. We have corrected our shipping list on the 4th page by it. Capt. J. reports that he has had good weather, plenty of whales, but too many ships on the ground. From the 8th to 18th of Sept. experienced a heavy gale from the North.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

THE currency question still holds a prominent position, although really it is quietly settling down on the basis on which it should rest—a depreciation of such gold and silver coins only as are *unnecessary* in the transaction of business, to such a point, as will sooner or later drive them from the country. Gold is now so abundant the world over that no difficulty exists in obtaining an abundance of American *gold* coins to satisfy the demand for it here. Not so, however, with silver coins; these appear to become more sought for and consequently more scarce all over the world, in the same proportion as gold becomes, more abundant. This question is strangely stirred up again in the last *Polynesian*. We have rarely seen in the same space a greater number of erroneous statements than appear in the commercial article of that paper. The positions assumed by the writer of it have been unanimously condemned by all who have expressed any opinion on the subject. The whole article is a confused jumble of incoherent and gross misstatements, the only effect of which will be to mystify the subject in the minds of others. There may be a few who have the same opinion, but these are probably not engaged in business, and certainly have not correct views on the subject. Says the *Polynesian* writer:

As we have maintained from the commencement, we are doing business with a virtual exchange in our largest counter against us of 10 or 12 per cent, and that on the score of present accommodation—"after me the deluge," is the Metternichean motto of our business men.

Now, what are the facts? What is the *real value of the five-franc silver piece* as compared with American gold or American halves or quarters, which latter coins it is thought possible to introduce here in place of it. We say American gold or halves and quarters, because American silver dollars are not in circulation, either in America or here. The American dollar is *not a current coin*, that is, it is not available for currency, and is simply prized as a pocket piece, the same as old Revolutionary coins, and it is coined and sold only as merchandise. It is foolish to talk of introducing this coin into currency into these islands. It can't be introduced here or in the United States. It is simply an article of merchandise, the same as gold or silver bars are—worth, compared with currency, $1 08 to $1 10. In speaking of a dollar, therefore, we can only take the actual current coin in circulation—say two half dollars.

Now, what is the value of the five-franc piece compared with these current American coins? The mint value is the fair standard. The mint in San Francisco purchases five-francs at 97 3-10 cents each; that is to say, a person depositing 1000 silver five-franc pieces, will receive in return in half dollars, $973 less the charge of 1-2 of one per cent. for coinage, or $968. A five-franc piece is therefore *worth in San Francisco* 97 3-10 *cents, compared with the only coins with which it can be substituted.*

Now, what is the value of the silver five-franc piece in Honolulu? We maintain that it is equal to American gold for all trade purposes, or the difference is so small as to be imperceptible and of no consequence. But says the *Polynesian* again:

"An argument also is advanced, that we can buy as much with a silver five-franc as with a dollar, *if we only call, and take it for a dollar.* The real question is not, by what name it is called, but what is its 'purchasing power,' and as nearly every article or thing the Government uses has to be purchased abroad, and *the value of this piece of coin is nowhere greater than about 87½ cents in the power of exchange for other commodities out of these islands,*" it is easy to see how, as we have before stated, the government and the people are the losers by the operation."

This last assertion we deny. The five-franc piece is passed as a dollar in San Francisco to-day. A hundred dollars shipped by the *Frances Palmer* in this coin will purchase as much merchandise there as the same sum in American gold. From this fact, what other argument can be deduced than that its value is so nearly the same as to be a matter of no consequence, even in a port where it has so recently been depreciated. For shipment to China also, it is constantly sought for; in fact, in the absence of English gold, it is the best remittance to be had here, and for that purpose it is worth more than American gold, and will always be in demand. Here, then, we have a permanent market for this coin, and the fact that it is worth for remittance to China what it passes for here, is a strong argument in favor of its present rate. We need have no fear of being troubled with an excess of them, even should they be shipped hither in large quantities, so long as they are sought for in China, and command the *same value* as two American half dollars in every other country in the world than the United States.

"If the relative values of the gold and silver five-franc pieces in 1849 were the same, and the actual depreciation of the former has been 10 ℔c in the last 10 years, as advanced by Chevalier and the French economists, then the five-franc piece should only be received at 85 cents at the Treasury."

A more ridiculous assertion, or one further from the truth, could not be advanced. Is our "treasury" a better judge of the value of silver than the United States mint? Is our "treasury" going to attempt to fix the value of a coin at 85 cents, which is worth at the U. S. mint 97 cents and a fraction over. Yet, this is the absurd recommendation of the *Polynesian*:

"While the order of September 24th, reduced the gold 5-franc piece to 75 cents (which is probably very nearly its value), we were somewhat at a loss to comprehend why the silver five-franc piece was continued to be received at a dollar."

The assertion in the above that the value of the gold five-franc piece is only about 75 cents, is on a par with the statements and positions assumed in the entire article under review. By reference to the U. S. mint valuation of coins, it will be seen that this gold piece is rated at — cts., and coins sent to San Francisco, have sold for 95 cts. The reason why it was put down by the Minister of Finance, had no reference to its value, but to the fact that it was only current in trade at 75 cents; it was a difficult coin to pass and nobody wanted to take it. There are but few of them here, and these few will probably soon be sent away, as it is a handsome speculation for any one to buy them up for shipment abroad. Some think that the American gold dollar,—which is certainly as much a nuisance in our currency as the French piece, should be served the same way, viz: put down to 75 cts. each:

"Since the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, we have heard dissatisfaction expressed, that the Chamber does not take measures to introduce the "decimal currency," and put all coins, silver five-francs included, down to their *true* value. If we apprehend rightly, as the matter now stands, the Chamber of Commerce has, under the New Code, no longer any control over the affair."

The statement made above that there is general "dissatisfaction expressed," because the Chamber of Commerce does not take measures to introduce the decimal currency and debase the silver five-franc, is wholly incorrect. The course of the Chamber in not changing the silver coins is, on the contrary, generally approved. And that body is, moreover, nearly unanimous on this point—that further action is unwise. In regard to the power of the Chamber of Commerce, we conceive that they have quite as much power to regulate the rates at which they can take and refuse coins as they ever had, or as the Minister of Finance has, and that whenever the public interests call them to act, they will act on the question.

"Reduce the five-franc piece to 90c, and you will then have as many of the new representatives of a dollar in circulation, and a ten cent piece to boot, as you have now, and in this way, and in this only—and one which must eventually come about through necessity. * * * *

As it respects the question of a "Decimal Currency," if the Minister of Finance, who under the New Code is invested with the power of saying at what price coins other than the United States shall be taken for Government dues, could be induced to direct that rials shall hereafter be taken at the Treasury for only ten cents, worn and defaced quarters at 20 cents, and silver five-franc pieces at 90 cents, it would at once introduce the decimal currency system, and put an end to all future controversy and bad feeling on this perplexing subject."

It is idle to talk of the silver five-franc pieces circulating here at 90 cents, accompanied with a dime or any other piece. Not a merchant in Honolulu would pay out one at that figure or even at 94c., when by shipment of them to San Francisco they could nett 95 or 96 cents each for them. What would be the result? Where would our counters come from? Attempts at introducing halves and quarters would prove as they have always proved, futile. A large lot were brought here last fall, and put into circulation, and the market is now nearly bare of them, they having been sold for shipment to China at a premium. A lot has just arrived by the *Palmer*, but they are worth a premium, and will command a premium of two per cent for shipment as fast as they can be obtained. The result of any depreciation of our dollar coin, if successfully made, would be a loss in every branch of trade—not for a few weeks but for a long period, for there would be a constant want of counters.

If the above extracts are intended to be put forward as *feelers*, towards any prospective course of the government, and we cannot believe that they are, we have merely to say that any such action will meet the decided opposition of nine-tenths of the business community, and any Minister of Finance who undertakes the job under the "New Code" or any code, without the approval of the mercantile community, will only do it at his peril. There are other interests here who transact a vastly larger business, and through whose hands more money passes annually, than through the treasury. The recent act of the Minister of Finance, although it was no doubt perfectly wise and expedient, is sufficient to show that there is such a thing as taking one step too many. The interests of the government treasury and of the mercantile community are identical, and we trust that in any changes of currency there may only be harmonious action.

Perhaps we ought to state in this connection our views on this question of coins. The action of the Chamber of Commerce in depreciating certain useless gold and silver coins, to the rates fixed in San Francisco, we approve of. So also the further reductions made by the Minister of Finance, though exceptions may perhaps be justly taken to the manner in which it was made by him. This immediate action of the Chamber in depreciating these coins, no doubt was the only thing that kept them from being shipped to us from abroad, and their withdrawal by shipment and otherwise has caused no serious inconvenience to the business community.

In regard to the silver five-franc peices, we think that no valid objections can be made to it. There is a very small difference between the *real mint value* of two half dollars and a silver five-franc piece, but it is so trifling that it cannot be made a reasonable ground for depreciating it. On the other hand, it is the *only dollar coin* that can circulate here at the islands. Any attempt to depreciate it, will prove unsuccessful here, as it has proved in San Francisco, where it now passes in trade as one dollar, or equal to two halves. We therefore say, let five-francs pieces alone—any attempt to depreciate them will only create unnecessary annoyance, and result in no immediate or prospective good.

As to dimes and half dimes, if it were possible to introduce them into circulation, we should rejoice to see it done. But so inveterate is the hatred of the native population towards these coins, which foreigners imposed on them at more than their real value, and then refused to take them back again, that we do not believe it possible for any action of the government or of the merchants, or both combined, to restore them to free circulation among the natives. Even if Spanish quarters were put down to rials and rials to six cent pieces, it would not *have the slightest effect towards introducing dimes.* It would simply drive those depreciated coins out of the country and leave us halves and quarters as our smallest counters, without the prospect of obtaining smaller coins. The almost instantaneous and total abolition of dimes and half dimes in 1849-50 caused great injury by increasing the price of small articles in trade and causing storekeepers and natives to expect to sell for nothing less than a rial, what really was worth only half that sum. The same inflation of prices would result from a depreciation of quarters and rials—few articles could be bought or sold for less than a quarter. No measure that has yet been proposed—no law that has been passed—no action of the Chamber of Commerce or of any other body, has had the desired result in bringing dimes into circulation. And the depreciation of quarters and rials for this purpose would be equally useless.

Roads and Bridges.

HONOLULU, Oct. 17, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Would you oblige, us by calling the attention of the person whose business it is to superintend the streets and roads, to the shocking condition of the bridge at the intersection of Alakea and Queen streets, it has been in its present state for several months, and is dangerous for man or beast, particularly in a dark night. Two men would rebuild the same in two or three days.

Also, a bridge on the road to Waikiki church beyond Punahou. At present private property is damaged by being turned into a road to pass the bridge, which on the arrival of the rainy season will be impassible.

When people pay $5 for carriages yearly, they are entitled to safe roads. Immediate attention to the above will oblige many of your SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELL RINGERS.—It is a long time since our Honolulu public have had entertainments offered to them of so high a character as those of the "Alleghanians or Swiss Bell Ringers," who arrived on Saturday morning, in the *Flying Dragon* from San Francisco. These musicians come very highly recommended by the leading journals in all the cities where they have given concerts.

— On Tuesday evening they gave their first concert at the Royal Hawaiian Theater, on which occasion the building was filled to its utmost capacity. All the pieces sung met with unbounded applause,—and the various parts were executed with great artistic skill. But the chief novelty of the occasion consists in the Bell ringing, which is one of the most ingenious musical performances ever invented. In the hands of these musicians the bells, of which there are some thirty in number, graduated to various notes, produce a concord of sweet sounds which no who has an ear for music, can fail to admire. No person should fail to witness them. The "straw and wood" instrument is a novelty which must have been invented by a Yankee, and the manner in which Mr. Stoepel makes it discourse music is truly wonderful.

— To those who are not already acquainted with the character of these musicians, we would say that there is nothing unchaste or immoral in the performances. On the other hand, everything is in excellent taste, leaning to the side of virtue. We would say to all, go and hear them, and take your children with you.

A NATIVE KILLED BY A FOREIGNER.—An unfortunate occurrence took place on Sunday afternoon last, on board the *Frances Palmer*, while that vessel was lying at the wharf, resulting in the death of her steward, a native, named Charley. It appears that the first officer of the vessel, Mr. C. S. Horton, came on board about six P. M., and finding the supper table cleared off, reprimanded the steward, and gave him directions as to the hour of supper in future. The latter made some reply to Mr. H., who kicked the native in the neck or head, causing him to reel over and fall heavily on the deck. The blow or the fall appears to have killed him instantly. The body was taken to the Station-house, where a coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered:

An inqusition taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 16th day of October in the year 1859 before J. H. Brown, Sheriff, acting as one of the coroners of said Island, upon the body of Peole or Charley, late steward of the Bark *Frances Palmer*, there lying dead; by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to enquire as to how and by what means the said Piole came to his death; upon their oaths do say, that the said Piole came to his death in consequence of a blow upon his head from the foot of C. S. Horton, mate of said Bark on board of said vessel lying at the Market wharf in the harbor of Honolulu, at about six o'clock this afternoon.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner and the Jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands [illegible] and year aforesaid.

A. R. BISHOP, A. P. EVERETT,
CHAS. BREWER, 2nd. G. T. LAWTON,
W. A. ALDRICH, JOHN MEEK,
JOHN H. BROWN.
Sheriff of Oahu acting as Coroner.

Mr. Horton, immediately after the committal of the act, voluntarily surrendered himself to the Marshal. On being brought before the Police Court, his counsel, J. D. Blair, Esq., waived an examination and the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000, Capt. James Smith and D. C. Waterman, sureties, to appear before the Court to-day for examination. The charge brought against him in the indictment is manslaughter.

A CASE OF BARRATRY.—Our readers will remember the visit here, some two years ago, of the Chilean bark *Alexander Garrigos*, with a cargo of coals. We have received the following statement of facts in relation to that vessel: "Luis Osthaus, on his part, and F. W. Schwager & Son on theirs, merchants of Valparaiso, do hereby formally declare, that Capt. David Ross, formerly in charge of the *Alejandro Garrigos*, with a cargo of 490 tons Chili coals, shipped by F. W. Schwager and Son, and destined from Coronel to Iquique, whence she sailed on the 15th of Sept, 1857, did commit Barratry by deviating from his destination, going instead of the Port of Iquique, first to Arica, thence to Callao, where he sold about 100 tons of coal; thence to Honolulu, where he sold the remainder of it; changing there the name of the *Alejandro Garrigos* into that of F. W. Schwager and the Chili flag into that of the Hawaiian, and thence proceeded to Puget's Sound, where he bought a cargo of timber and spars, and lastly from thence to Sydney (touching at Tahiti) where he sold both ship and cargo. The *Alejandro Garrigos* was sold to him, on trust, by Mr. L. Osthaus and the cargo of coals, was intrusted to him by F. W. Schwager & Son for delivery in Iquique. He has run away with both without remitting a cent to either of us, nor have F. W. Schwager & Son been able to recover from the Chilian Insurance Company, the value of the cargo insured in it by them, and in their name, for $2500 as per Policies they hold, guaranteeing the risk of Barratry."

NEW BRIDGE AT WAIALUA.—We are glad to notice by the following communication that a new bridge has been completed at Waialua on this island, for which object the last Legislature appropriated $2,000.

KA PAA HOU ANA O KA WAPO HOU O WAIALUA.—Me ko'u manao lana, e oluolu au ano e hoike aku i ka paa hou ana o ka wapo ma ka muliwai ma Laukihua, ma Paalau. No na tausani dala elua ($2,000) o ka Ahaolelo o 1859 i hookaawale ia ai. Ua paa ia i keia makahiki, ua hanaia e kekahi haole akamai *luaole* maanei, oia no ka Luna Alanui, Thomas Conell, Esq. Ua hahauia i ke kua Ohialehua o uka o Kepaaikanaka, a ua uhauia i ka papa "Oka" o Mareta, &c. Ua oi aku ka paa ame ka nani ma keia hana ana, mamua o na paa i hala e aku. Aole paha o ka mea nona ka inoa malalo kei mahalo, o na mea no a pau e ike ana. Pela au e hai akaka nei i mua o ka poe e ike ana ma ke ao nei. Owau no,
Waialua, Oahu, Oct. 13, 1859. J. P. KAUWALU.

STABBING AFFAIR AT SEA.—The American Ship *Mary Goodell* arrived at this port on Saturday to obtain medical advice for the Captain who had been stabbed by one of his crew. The facts as near as we can learn, are substantially these: One of the seamen, named J. Green, complained to Captain Goodell about his food. On the 7th of October, while on duty at the wheel the seaman left his post, and rushed at the Captain who was walking on the quarter deck, and stabbed him in the breast, with a seamen's sheath knife. The blade of the weapon fortunately wedged between the ribs and did not penetrate the lungs, though it appears to have gone very near them. The seaman has been arrested and will be returned to the United States for trial.

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.—Among the passengers by the *Flying Dragon*, were Messrs. Hasslocher and Waldau, two eminent instrumental musicians. Mr. Hasslocher is a pianist, and formerly musical conductor of Thalburg's and Vieuxtemp's concerts in the Eastern States. Mr. Waldau is a violinist from the Conservatory of Music in Leipsic. They propose giving a few concerts during their stay in Honolulu. We doubt not they will meet with the favor and success which their high reputation as artists deserves.

SMART SAILING.—Last Saturday week, five of our crack coasters—the *Maria*, *Kalama*, *Manuokawai*, *Moikeiki*, and the sloop *Live Yankee* started together for Lahaina. The latter went into Kaunakakai, Molokai, delivered her cargo, lay there fourteen hours, and then came to anchor at Lahaina before any of her competitors, the *Maria* following her about ten minutes. The *Live Yankee* is a new craft, and though she is yet uncoppered, bids fair to outsail the whole fleet of coasters and steamers.

☞ The French whaleship *Jason*, which had her stem and copper injured by collision with the ice in the Arctic, is now undergoing repairs, calling into services the box that was built some time ago, by Messrs. Johnston and Foster, to stop the leak in the *Orestes*.

☞ We are again indebted to J. W. Sullivan, Messrs. McRuer & Merrill and C. W. Brooks of San Francisco, and Capt. Paty of the *Palmer*, for favors in the news line.

☞ The Stranger's Friend Society meets this evening at Mr. D. M. Weston's, in Fort street.

[The following sweet [illegible] the recent sudden deaths in Honolulu [illegible] been handed in by a contributor. They breathe the spirit of christian consolation, and will carry a healing balm to wounded hearts at other times and in other places than this.]

To the Bereaved Ones.

As falls the rain in cooling showers,
As breathes the zephyr's breath,
So is the mercy of our God,
To those He has bereft.

For though there falls a widow's tear,
And sister's heart be riven,—
Cheer up, sad ones, though all looks drear;
There's joy for them in Heaven.

God, in this Providence has taught
A lesson sad but good:
His Providences are but fraught
With crumbs of Heavenly food—

That food which gives us greater strength
To glorify His name:
Thus, when our days have run their length,
Our lost ones we regain.

And if to prayer and Christian zest,
Our hearts by this are given,
There is this hope within our breast,
We'll meet again in Heaven.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Our friend Driggs is a curious fellow; we might say, Driggs is a genius in his way. You know Driggs, of course. Every body knows him, and he knows every body. In fact, Driggs is a sort of universal favorite, and what Driggs don't know, is not worth knowing. But the way he views things is quite amusing. He is quite original in his way of looking at a thing, quite practical. It is'nt a week, since we are talking with Driggs in quite a familiar way about his accomplished daughters. Oh, yes, says Driggs, Miss Clementina is very accomplished, (Driggs and we are quite intimate, in fact we think Miss Clementina a very nice girl;) but, continued Driggs, it is quite amusing to see what some of her accomplishments amount to, and how persevering she is about them. Why, my dear sir, she has been hard at work for the past few months in making a picture frame, to imitate what she calls, carved work! And of all the quantities of leather she has had about! scraps of sheep skin, and calf skin, and paste, and glue, and gum, and lamp-black, and goodness knows what else! Her work-room is quite a curiosity shop! And away she cuts at the leather, day after day, and paints it, and gums it, and glues it, and sticks it, and twists it, to imitate "carved work!" Well, I don't mind it much; and to tell the truth she has got quite a respectable imitation of a picture frame, carved with grape leaves and vines and tendrils! And all out of scraps of leather, that would be lost, were they not rescued from oblivion by the plastic hand of female genius and refinement. "To be sure," added Driggs, "the whole concern, carved in wood, would have cost a couple of dollars, perhaps, and a genuine article at that; but, you see, the saving is immense by having *the imitation!* That is to say, it would have been immense had the careless girl not overset her varnish, and spoiled a ten dollar table cover, and tumbled down the lamp-black, and spoiled a breadth of carpet! Yes," added Driggs, with parental pride, "Miss Clementina is quite accomplished."

SAVAGE SPORT.—A crowd of natives assembled near the Government Wharf on Saturday, to see a formidable encounter between two combatants of the canine species, who seemed to bite and tear each other with most determined ferocity. The fight continued for near twenty minutes. It seems as though any little incident is welcome these dull times, even though it is in the shape of a dog fight.

FROM LAHAINA.—We learn that the roof timbers of the new Court House are being put up and the building rapidly progressing to completion. Mr. Neilson is, we are happy to learn, pronounced out of immediate danger, and in a fair way to recover.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday, a native named Mokulau, was brought before the Police Magistrate charged with burglary in entering the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Montgomery, at Puuloa. The Prisoner pleased guilty, and was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

SHIPPED IN THE CHAIN GANG.—A native, (Kapauna,) who was some weeks ago arrested for stealing boots and shoes from the store of J. H. Wood, was on Wednesday, sentenced in the Police Court to one year hard labor on the reef.

A NEW BELL.—Fire Company No. 2, have received from San Francisco by the *Palmer*, a new fire bell. It appears to be of good material and workmanship, and gives a very deep full sound. It was manufactured in Sheffield, England, and cost nearly $300.

NEW DENTIST.—For want of space we omit the advertisement of Dr. A. N. Clark. The Dr. practices Dentisty in all its branches, and extracts teeth by electricity. He can be found at the residence of Mr. Wm. Humphreys.

Two Weeks Later from the East!

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANCES PALMER.

This favorite packet arrived promptly on the 15th, bringing our mails of Sept. 5. The news, though not stirring, is very interesting.

The letter of our San Francisco correspondent is unavoidably crowded out.

Washington Territory.

Our dates from Olympia are to the 23d ult.

SAN JUAN.—The *Steilacoom Herald* publishes the following extract from a private letter from San Juan Island:

"We are now making fortifications and entrenchments, to enable us to hold our position against a much larger force than John Bull has in this part of the world.

"The town or city of San Juan, which consisted, when we arrived, of one tent, now contains some ten or fifteen buildings, consisting of stores, bake-houses, dwellings, &c. It is truly wonderful to see the progress of the American people. If the town should continue to grow as fast for three months to come, it will undoubtedly be the largest city in Washington Territory."

United States.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DIFFICULTY AT WASHINGTON.—A dispatch from Washington in the morning papers shows that our Government is acting with commendable promptness in the matter at issue with the authorities of British Columbia. We are told that Government has been already advised by Gen. Harney of his proceedings in taking possession of the island of San Juan, and the steamer of to-day will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired, it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully sat