HAWAIIAN ALMANAC

AND

ANNUAL

FOR

1876.

A HAND BOOK

OF VALUABLE AND

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CAREFULLY COMPILED BY

THOS. G. THRUM,

STATIONER AND NEWS DEALER,

MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU.

AGENTS:

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
GORDON & GOTCH, :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: SYDNEY.

J. H. BLACK, PRINTER,
PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER PRINTING HOUSE,
HONOLULU.
Hawaiian Almanac and Annual.

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H. HACKFELD & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HONOLULU, : : : HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
AGENTS AT HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

THE OLD CORNER,

Established 1858.

BILLIARD, COFFEE & REFRESHMENT SALOON,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND NUUANU STREETS, HONOLULU.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

CHOICE HAVANA, MANILA AND GERMAN CIGARS,
FINEST SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR WOOD AND CLAY PIPES,
CIGAR HOLDERS, AMBER MOUTH PIECES,
TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

H. J. NOLTE.
CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY,
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NO COLD WATER WASHING,
NO POUNDING CLOTHES TO PIECES
WITH STONES OR CLUBS.

STEAM WASHED AND STEAM DRIED
NO DELAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

Work Returned at Twenty-Four Hours Notice if Required.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS
POLISHED IN THE BEST STYLE.

Reasonable Prices and Good Work Guaranteed.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

SLATES FOR ORDERS AT H. E. McINTYRE & BROS., GROCERY, FEED STORE AND BAKERY, Corner of King
and Fort Streets, and at the HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

WAGON CALLS FOR ALL ORDERS.

MY MOTTO—WHAT IS WORTH DOING AT ALL IS WORTH DOING WELL
MY DESIRE—TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO ALL.
MY TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

W. M. WALLACE, PROPRIETOR.
CASTLE & COOKE,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
NO. 80 KING STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

--- AGENTS FOR ---
The Union Insurance Company of San Francisco, California,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston,
The Oregon Packet Line,
Dr. Jayne & Son's Celebrated Medicines,
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
The Kohala Plantation,
The Haiku Plantation,
W. H. Bailey's Plantation,
Waialua Plantation,
Hamakua Plantation.

J. S. GURNEY,
CONFECTION, TOBACCO AND BILLIARD SALOON,
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Dealer in all kinds of
Volcanic Specimens from Kilauea!
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AND GENERAL CURIOS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Specimen Cases or Cabinets on hand or fitted up on short notice.
HENRY MAY,
TEA DEALER, COFFEE ROASTER AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
No. 59 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
New Goods received by every Vessel from the Eastern States and Europe. California Produce by each Steamer. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

T. MOSSMAN & SON,
DEALERS IN PORCELAIN, CUT GLASS, CROCKERYWARE, LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.
Fire-Proof Building, Corner of Nuuanu and King Streets, Honolulu.

JOHN NOTT & CO.,
Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Smiths & Plumbers.
Dealers in GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, CORRUGATED ROOFING, STOVES AND TIN WARE.
No. 9 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

J. M. OAT & CO., SAIL-MAKERS,
Sails, Hammocks, Tents, Trunk Covers, &c.,
MADE IN THE BEST STYLE.
FLAGS MADE AND REPAIRED.
At the Old Custom House Fire-Proof Building, Foot of Nuuanu St.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Carpenter, Contractor & Builder,
KING STREET, NEXT DOOR TO CASTLE & COOKE.

E. STREHZ,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of Fort and Hotel Sts., Honolulu, H. 1
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
Open Saturday Evenings till 8 o'clock.

AFONG & ACHUCK,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Chinese Fancy Goods and General Merchandise,
ALSO,--AGENTS FOR KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION.
No. 18 Nuuanu St., Honolulu, H. I.

J. H. ROGERS,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
NO. 8 KAHAHUMANU STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS AND CYCLES.

The Year 1876, which comprises the latter part of the 100th and the beginning of the 101st year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to—

The year 6589 of the Julian period;
5636–37 of the Jewish era;
7384–85 of the Byzantine era;
2629 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;
2623 since the beginning of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February of the 3967th year of the Julian period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomers to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;
2632 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 663d Olympiad, commencing in July, 1873, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775 years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian period;
2188 of the Grecian era, or the era of the Seleucidae;
1592 of the era of Diocletian;
1293 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of Hegira, begins on the 28th day of January, 1876;
384 since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus;
98 since the discovery of Hawaii by Captain Cook.

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HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*New Year......................................................January 1
*Prince Liliuokalani’s Birthday...........................January 10
Chinese New Year.............................................January 26
*Good Friday..................................................April 14
Birth of Queen Victoria..................................May 24
*Kamehameha Commemoration Day........................June 11
American Anniversary.....................................July 4
*His Majesty’s Birthday....................................November 18
*Recognition of Hawaiian Independence................November 28
*Christmas......................................................December 25

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.
# First Quarter, 1876.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>H M</td>
<td>F D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sat.</td>
<td>6.41.65.25.6</td>
<td>1 Tues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mon.</td>
<td>6.42.65.28.6</td>
<td>2 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tues.</td>
<td>6.43.65.27.0</td>
<td>3 Thurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wed.</td>
<td>6.42.65.28.5</td>
<td>4 Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Thurs.</td>
<td>6.43.95.29.9</td>
<td>5 Sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Fri.</td>
<td>6.43.45.29.4</td>
<td>6 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sat.</td>
<td>6.42.85.30.8</td>
<td>7 Mon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Sun.</td>
<td>6.43.25.31.2</td>
<td>8 Tues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mon.</td>
<td>6.43.65.31.6</td>
<td>9 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tues.</td>
<td>6.44.05.32.0</td>
<td>10 Thurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Wed.</td>
<td>6.44.45.32.4</td>
<td>11 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Thurs.</td>
<td>6.43.85.33.8</td>
<td>12 Sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Fri.</td>
<td>6.44.25.34.2</td>
<td>13 Mon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sat.</td>
<td>6.43.65.35.6</td>
<td>14 Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Sun.</td>
<td>6.43.95.35.9</td>
<td>15 Mon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mon.</td>
<td>6.44.35.36.3</td>
<td>16 Tues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Tues.</td>
<td>6.43.65.37.6</td>
<td>17 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Wed.</td>
<td>6.43.95.37.9</td>
<td>18 Thurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Thurs.</td>
<td>6.43.25.39.2</td>
<td>19 Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Fri.</td>
<td>6.43.55.39.5</td>
<td>20 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sat.</td>
<td>6.43.85.39.8</td>
<td>21 Mon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sun.</td>
<td>6.43.05.41.0</td>
<td>22 Tues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Mon.</td>
<td>6.42.35.42.3</td>
<td>23 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Tues.</td>
<td>6.42.55.42.5</td>
<td>24 Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Wed.</td>
<td>6.42.75.42.7</td>
<td>25 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Thurs.</td>
<td>6.42.45.43.4</td>
<td>26 Sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Fri.</td>
<td>6.42.15.44.1</td>
<td>27 Mon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sat.</td>
<td>6.42.35.44.3</td>
<td>28 Tues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sun.</td>
<td>6.42.05.45.0</td>
<td>29 Thurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Mon.</td>
<td>6.41.75.45.7</td>
<td>30 Fri.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHURCH DAYS.

### JANUARY.
- 1 Circumcision of Our Lord.
- 2 Second Sun. after Christmas
- 3 Epiphany of Our Lord.
- 4 First Sunday after Epiphany
- 5 Second
- 6 Third
- 7 Conversion of St. Paul.
- 8 Fourth Sun. after Epiphany

### FEBRUARY.
- 9 Purification of the Virgin Mary.
- 10 Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
- 11 Sextagesima Sunday.
- 12 Sexagesima Sunday.
- 13 Quinquagesima Sunday.

### MARCH.
- 1 Ash Wednesday.
- 2 1st Sunday in Lent.
- 3 Second
- 4 Third
- 5 Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS BY DISTRICTS, DEC. 27, 1872.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS OF HAWAI'I—</th>
<th>MOLOKAI</th>
<th>LANAI</th>
<th>NI'IHAU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puna</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>1,855</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona, North</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona, South</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, North</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, South</td>
<td>892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS OF OAHU—</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, (Kona)....</td>
<td>14,842</td>
<td>20,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa and Waianae...</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolauloa</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolaupoko</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,334</td>
<td>4,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS BY NATIONALITY, TAKEN DEC. 27, 1872.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of—</th>
<th>Total number of—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>Britons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49,041</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-castes</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,487</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Germans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>889</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haw'n born of for. parents</td>
<td>Other foreigners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>56,897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CENSUS OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
Taken December 27, 1872.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>Honolulu, Oahu</th>
<th>Hilo, Hawaii</th>
<th>Wailuku, Maui</th>
<th>Lahaina, Maui</th>
<th>Waimea, Kauai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native, males</td>
<td>5,776</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-caste, males</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese, males</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haw'n born of for. parents, males</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American, males</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British, males</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German, males</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, males</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, males</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foreigners, males</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; females</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>3,002</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu... A. P. Brickwood, P. M. G.
I. B. Peterson, Assistant.

Waialua, Oahu .................................... S N Emerson, P. M.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.
Leaves Honolulu on Monday, each week, for the circuit of the island, arriving back Wednesday morning.

POSTMasters on MAUI, MOLOKAI and LANAI.

Lahaina.............................................. T W Everett
Wailuku............................................. W F Mossman
Waimea............................................. T H Paris
Makawao........................................... Geo. Gray
Hana.................................................. A Unna
Ulupalakua......................................... J Makee
Haiku............................................... S T Alexander
Kahului........................................... E H Bailey
Keana............................................... S Kamakahiki
Kaumakakai...................................... R W Meyer
Kaluaaha.......................................... R Newton

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Wailuku, Kahului, Makawao, Haiku and Ulupalakua, weekly—on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.
From Ulupalakua to Hana, every two weeks.
From Haiku to Hana every two weeks—on alternate weeks.

POSTMasters on HAWAII.

Hilo............................................... L Severance
Kawaihae......................................... S F Chillingworth
Kealakekua...................................... H N Greenwell
Kailua............................................. H Cooper
Waiohihiu........................................ C Menecke
Waimea............................................ L Lyons
Kohala............................................. E Bond

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae, leaves weekly, on Monday.
From Hilo to Kau, leaves weekly, on Monday.
From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly on arrival of Hilo carrier.
From Kawaihae to Kona, leaves on arrival of steamer "Kilauea."
This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a weekly service of the circuit of the island.

POSTMasters on KAUAI.

Lihue.............................................. P Isenberg
Koloa.............................................. F Bindt
Waimea............................................ S P Handelheit
Hanalei.......................................... John Ross

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, KAUAI.

Leaves Lihue for Hanalei on Monday; Koloa and Waimea, Thursday.
## CHURCH DAYS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>6 Eighth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>3 Twelfth Sun. after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>9 Ninth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>10 Thirteenth S. after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>12 Tenth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>17 Fourteenth S. after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>15 Eleventh Sunday after Trinity</td>
<td>21 St. Matthew, Apostle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. James Apostle &amp; Martyr</td>
<td>23 St. Bartholomew, Apostle</td>
<td>24 Fifteenth Sun. after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Sun. after Trinity</td>
<td>25 St. Michael and All Angels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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## JULY.

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## AUGUST.

| DAY OF MONTH | H M | 1 Fri | 2 Sat | 3 Sun | 4 Mon | 5 Tues | 6 Wed | 7 Thurs | 8 Fri | 9 Sat | 10 Sun | 11 Mon | 12 Tues | 13 Wed | 14 Thurs | 15 Fri | 16 Sat | 17 Sun | 18 Mon | 19 Tues | 20 Wed | 21 Thurs | 22 Fri | 23 Sat | 24 Sun | 25 Mon | 26 Tues | 27 Wed | 28 Thurs | 29 Fri | 30 Sat | 31 Sun |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|---------|------|-------|
| DATE OF MONTH |     | 5.37  | 5.37  | 5.38  | 5.38  | 5.38  | 5.39  | 5.39  | 5.39  | 5.40  | 5.40  | 5.40  | 5.40  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  | 5.42  |

## SEPTEMBER.

| DAY OF MONTH | H M | 1 Fri | 2 Sat | 3 Sun | 4 Mon | 5 Tues | 6 Wed | 7 Thurs | 8 Fri | 9 Sat | 10 Sun | 11 Mon | 12 Tues | 13 Wed | 14 Thurs | 15 Fri | 16 Sat | 17 Sun | 18 Mon | 19 Tues | 20 Wed | 21 Thurs | 22 Fri | 23 Sat | 24 Sun | 25 Mon | 26 Tues | 27 Wed | 28 Thurs | 29 Fri | 30 Sat | 31 Sun |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|---------|------|-------|
| DATE OF MONTH |     | 5.47  | 5.47  | 5.47  | 5.47  | 5.47  | 5.49  | 5.49  | 5.49  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50  |
|               |     | 6.11  | 6.11  | 6.10  | 6.10  | 6.09  | 6.09  | 6.09  | 6.09  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  | 6.08  |

### Notes:
- JULY: Dates range from 5.25 AM to 5.31 AM, with the exception of August's first and third weeks, which range from 5.37 AM to 5.47 AM.
- AUGUST: Dates range from 5.37 AM to 5.49 AM.
- SEPTEMBER: Dates range from 5.47 AM to 5.50 AM.

### Additional Information:
- The page seems to be a calendar or schedule, possibly related to astronomical events or religious days.
- The specific dates and times listed are not immediately clear without further context.

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*This information is based on the visible content of the image.*
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**CHURCH DAYS:**

**OCTOBER.**

1 Sixteentli Sunday after Trinity.
8 Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
15 Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
22 Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
25 Saints Simon and Jude.
29 Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

**NOVEMBER.**

1 All Saints.
5 Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
12 Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
19 Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
26 Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
30 St. Andrew, Apostle.

**DECEMBER.**

1 First Sunday in Advent.
10 Second Sunday in Advent.
17 Third Sunday in Advent.
21 St. Thomas Apostle & Martyr.
24 Fourth Sunday in Advent.
25 Christmas Day.
26 St. Stephen, Martyr.
27 St. John Apostle & Evangelist.
28 Innocents Day.
31 First Sun. after Christmas.
The first chronological table of Hawaiian events we find in the Polynesian, May 13th, 1848. This was followed by one compiled by the Rev. A. O. Forbes and published in the Kuokoa (native newspaper) in 1865, and in Andrews’ Hawaiian Dictionary. A revised table was again published in Bennett’s Directory, and brought down to its time of issue (1869), and a recent table appeared in the Kuokoa by a native of Hana, Maui, brought down to 1874.

We now bring forward—at special request—the table corrected up to 1875, with such notings to by-gone events and personages as will greatly enhance its value, not only to residents of and visitors to these islands, but to those abroad to whom this may be their first acquaintance with Hawaiian History.

Like those who have labored before us in reviewing ancient events, we find much that is conflicting and unsatisfactory by the different historians, and while we do not lay claim to perfect accuracy, the public is nevertheless assured that nothing has been left undone to insure its reliability.

T. G. T.

1716 Keaulumoku (known in after years as Haku Mele, or Poet) was born at Naohaku, Kohala, Hawaii.

1740 Paleioholaui, king of Oahu, on the passage to Molokai, sees a ship.

1752 Kalaniopuu, king of Western Hawaii.

1753 Kamehameha I born, at Kokoiki, Kohala, Hawaii.

1773 Kaahumanu born, at Kauiki, East Maui, of Keeauumoku and Namahana his wife, ex-queen of Maui.

1778 Discovery of Oahu and Kauai by Capt. Cook in the Resolution and Discovery while en route to the Northwest Coast, anchoring off Waimea, Kauai, Jan. 18.

On the return passage from the Northwest Coast Maui was discovered Nov. 26 and Hawaii Dec. 1.


Feb. 14, Capt. Cook was slain at Kaawaloa, Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii.

Feb. 23, sailing of the Resolution and Discovery under command of Captains Clerke and King.

1782 April, Kalaniopuu, king of Hawaii, died, leaving the districts of Kau, Puna and Hilo, to Kiwalao his own son, and Kona, Kohala and Hamakua to Kamehameha, his nephew.

July, the battle named Mokuahae, i.e., the fight of Kamehameha with Kiwalao and his party at Keomo, Hawaii; Kamehameha
triumphed, Kiwalao was slain by Keaumoku, and Keoua his brother became king of Kau, and Keawemauhili king of Puna and Hilo.

1782 Kaahumanu is set apart as a wife for Kamehameha I at the age of 8 years.

Keaulumoku composed the mele *Haui ka Lani*, or a prophecy of the overthrow of Hawaii by Kamehameha I.

1784 Keaulumoku the poet died, aged 68 years.

1786 Captains Portlock and Dixon in the *King George* and *Queen Charlotte* visit Hawaii and Oahu. Trading inaugurated.

May 28, Com. La Perouse, with two French frigates visit Lahaina, Maui.

1787 Kiana, a high chief, visits China with Lieut. Mears in the *Nootka*, returning the following year with Capt. Douglass in the *Iphigenia*, from Oregon.

1789 Kamehameha invades Maui and engages in a fierce battle with Prince Kalanikupule in the mountain passes between Wailuku and Olualu. This battle was called *Kapaniwai* from the bodies of the numerous slain damming the Iao stream.

Keawemauhili was slain by Keoua, in an engagement at Hilo.

First American ship (*Eleanor*, Capt. Metcalf) visits the islands.

1790 February, Metcalf massacre off Olualu, Maui, wherein over one hundred natives were killed.

March 17, schooner *Fair American*, 26 tons, tender to the *Eleanor* and commanded by a young son of Metcalf, was cut off at Waillahae by Kameeiamoku, an ally of Kamehameha's, in which he drowned young Metcalf, and had the others (except Isaac Davis) killed.

March 17, John Young, boatswain of the *Eleanor* is prevented by Kamehameha from joining his vessel at Kealakekua.

John Young and Isaac Davis became attached to Kamehameha.

1791 Feb. 1, the keel of the first vessel built at the islands was laid.

Naval battle off Kohala, Hawaii, between Kamehameha and Ka'eo king of Kauai, and Kahekili king of Oahu, in which the allied brothers were repulsed. The battle was called *Kapu-wahaulaula* (the red-mouthed gun), from the victors using a swivel mounted in one of the canoes.

1792 March 3, Capt. Vancouver in the *Discovery* and *Chatham*, tender, first visited the islands, and left cattle, sheep, &c.

May 11, the *Deedalus*, store ship, visits Waimea, Oahu; Lieut. Hergest, Mr. Gooch and one seaman killed by the natives.

Keoua was slain at Kawaihae by Keaumoku, as he was landing to surrender to Kamehameha. His body with several of his at-
tendants were offered in sacrifice at the temple just then completed at that place.

1792 Kamehameha sole ruler over all Hawaii.

1793 March 4, Kamehameha entertains Vancouver and his officers with a sham battle at Hawaii.

March 12, Vancouver anchored at Lahaina.

1794 Jan. 12, final visit of Vancouver, taking his departure from Kauai in March, having touched at various ports.

M. Kekuanaoa born at Keooma1i of Nahiolea and Ina1a.

Kahekili, king of Oahu and Maui died at Waikiki, Oahu, and Kalanikupule his son reigns in his stead.

December, first discovery and survey of Honolulu harbor, by Captain Brown, of British ship Butterworth. Schooner Jackall, tender to the same, was the first vessel to enter, followed shortly after by the Prince Leboo and Lady Washington.

1795 February, Kamehameha subdues Maui, Lanai and Molokai.

May, battle of Nuuanu fought in which Kalanikupule—and Kaiana, who had seceded from the conqueror's ranks to join in opposing him—were slain; thus Oahu fell into the hands of Kamehameha.

1796 January, H. B. M. S. Providence, Capt. Broughton, touched at Kealakekua, and left the grape vine.

Kamehameha prepares to attack Kauai and Ni'ihau, and embarks for that purpose on a fleet of canoes, but is driven back to Oahu by a violent wind.

July, rebellion of Namakeha, brother of Kaiana, on Hawaii; Kamehameha returns from Oahu and subdues the same by the battle of Kipalaoa, Hilo, in which Namakeha is killed.

July 30, the Providence visits Ni'ihau; massacre of the marines. This is the last of wanton murders which stains the earlier Hawaiian annals.

1797 Liholiho (Kamehameha II) was born on Hawaii, of Keopuolani.

1798 The work of digging out a fleet of war canoes known as Peleleu was commenced. These were of a new kind, short and broad, capable of carrying many men.

1801 The Peleleu fleet arrive at Kawaihao.

1802 They arrive at Lahaina.

Kameheamoku died at Lahaina.

1863 Jan. 23, the first horse was landed from a Boston vessel. The Peleleu fleet arrive at Oahu.

1804 Kamehameha plans another attack on Kauai, and prepares a fleet of twenty-one schooners, but through the appearance of a great pestilence called ahulau okau it was abandoned.
Keeauumoku, father of Kaahumanu, died.
John Young, governor of Hawaii.

Kaumualii, king of Kauai, visits Oahu to meet Kamehameha, to whom he cedes his island. Hence the group became one kingdom under Kamehameha I.

April, Isaac Davis died.
The stone wall of Kiholo, Hawaii, was built.

March 17, Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) born of Keopuolani, at Kailua.

Russian settlers arrive at Kauai.
Princess Nahienaena born of Keopuolani.
The building of the fort at Honolulu commenced by Kalanimoku, and finished the following year.

May 8, Kamehameha I dies at Kailua, aged 66, and Liholiho (Kamehameha II) reigns in his stead.

October, Liholiho breaks Kapu on the night of Kukahi, by eating with the women.

January, insurrection on account of breaking Kapu, and battle at Kuamoo, Hawaii, succeeded by another at Waimea, Hawaii, in which the rebellious leaders were killed, and their followers fled or surrendered.

March 30, first missionaries arrive at Kailua in the brig Thaddeus, from Boston.
April 18, missionaries first arrive at Honolulu.
July, Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles sail for Kauai.
December, the first whaler (Mary, Capt. Allen) enters Honolulu harbor.
Liholiho commences a tour of the islands, first to Maui, then to Oahu and Kauai.

Sept. 15, first house of Christian worship dedicated, at Honolulu.
Jan. 7, printing first commenced at the islands. King Liholiho "pulled" the first sheet.

April 15, arrival of Rev. Mr. Ellis of the Tahitian mission, with two visiting missionaries of the London Society, in the Prince Regent, gun-boat, a present from King George of England to Liholiho.
June 28, burning of 102 idols by the orders of Kaahumanu.
Aug. 22, departure of Rev. Mr. Ellis and companions for Tahiti.
Feb. 4, return of Rev. Mr. Ellis and family from Tahiti.

April 23, arrival of the second company of missionaries in the Thames, from New Haven.
May 31, mission station established at Lahaina.
1823 Sept. 16, Keopuolani, "the queen mother," died at Lahaina, aged 45 years.

Nov. 27, Liholiho, Queen Kamamalu and attendants sail for England in the English whaleship L'Aigle, leaving the kingdom in charge of Kaahumanu.

1824 March 23, Keaumoku, governor of Kauai, died.

May 22, the royal party land at Portsmouth, England.

May 26, Kaumualii, ex-king of Kauai, died at Honolulu.

Mission station established at Hilo.

July 8, Kamamalu died in London, and on the 13th Liholiho died also.

Aug. 8, Kauai rebellion of George Humehume, in which Kiaiakani, a bold leader was killed, and his supporters fled.

August, Kapiolani, a high chiefess, descended into the volcano of Kilauea, to break the Hawaiian superstitious dread of their Goddess Pele.

1825 Departure of Rev. Mr. Ellis and wife on the Russell, for New Bedford.

May 4, Boki and his companions return from England with the remains of the king and queen in the English frigate Blonde.

First coffee and sugar plantation commenced at Manoa Valley.

1827 Feb. 8, Kalanimoku died at Kailua.

October, Kinau and Kekuanoo were married.

1828 March 30, the third company of missionaries arrived in the Parthian, from Boston.

July 3, first meeting house at Honolulu dedicated.

Dec. 2, Boki and his company sailed away from the islands and were lost.

1830 Dec. 11, His Majesty Kamehameha V was born.

1831 June 7, the fourth company of missionaries arrived in the New England, from New Bedford.

September, the high school at Lahaina was commenced.

1832 May 17, the fifth company of missionaries arrived in the Avrick, from Boston.

June 5, Kaahumanu died at Manoa, aged 58 years.

June, Kinau was appointed Premier (Kuhina Nui).

The Oahu charity school was commenced.

1833 March, Kamehameha III assumes the reins of government, and confirms Kinau as Premier (Kuhina Nui).

May 1, the sixth company of missionaries arrived.

The Bethel Church built at Honolulu.

1834 Feb. 9, Kamehameha IV (Alexander Liholiho) was born.
1834 Feb. 14, first newspaper printed at the Hawaiian Islands, called the *Lama Hawaii*, at Lahainaluna.

The newspaper *Kumu Hawaii* commenced at Honolulu.

1835 Jan. 31, W. C. Lunalilo born at Honolulu, of Kanaina and Ke-kauwahi.

Sugar planting commenced systematically at Koloa, Kauai.

Leleiohoku and Princess Nahienaena were married.

June 6, the seventh company of missionaries arrived.

First Hawaiian almanac printed; this was issued in Hawaiian by the Mission Society.

1836 Jan. 2, the Queen Dowager Emma was born.

The female seminary at Wailuku, Maui, commenced.

The first weekly newspaper in English commenced.

The high school of Mr. Lyman commenced at Hilo.

Nov. 16, David Kalakaua born at Honolulu, of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

December, Princess Nahienaena, wife of Leleiohoku, died at Honolulu, aged 21 years.

1837 Feb. 4, Kamehameha III and Kalama were married.

April 9, the eighth company of missionaries arrived.

July 3, Rev. Wm. Richards resigns from the mission to join the Hawaiian Government.

The business of laying out public streets in Honolulu was commenced.

Nov. 7, remarkable rise and overflow of tide throughout the islands.

1838 August, the chiefs commence the study of Political Economy with Mr. Richards.

Nov. 1, Victoria Kamamalu was born, of Kinau and Kekuanaoa.

1839 April 4, Kinau died at Honolulu.

April 5, KeKauluohi became Premier (Kuhina Nui).

May 10, the printing of the first edition of the Hawaiian Bible finished.

July 9, the French man-of-war *l'Artemise* (Captain Laplace) arrived.

Kaikioewa, a Maui chief, died at Kauai.

1840 The school for the young chiefs commenced at Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, teachers.

January, Hoapili, Governor of Maui, died.

The stone meeting house at Kawaiahao, Honolulu, commenced.

Aug. 3, Mr. Bingham and family returned to the United States.

September, the United States exploring expedition arrived.
1840 Oct. 8, Kamehameha III gives the first written Constitution to the people of the Hawaiian Islands.

1841 May 5, Kapiolani died at Kaawaloa, Hawaii.
May 21, the ninth company of missionaries arrived.
The school for missionaries' children at Punahou (now Oahu College) commenced.

1842 January, Hoapili Wahine (Kalakaua) died.
July 8, Haalilio and Mr. Richards sailed as Commissioners to the Courts of France, England and the United States.
July 21, the meeting house at Kawaiahaο finished.
Sept. 21, the tenth company of missionaries arrived.

1843 The United States consent to the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.
February 25, Lord George Paulet seized the Hawaiian Islands and raised the English Flag.
July 31, the sovereignty of the Islands was restored by Admiral Thomas, of the English Navy.
Establishment of the Masonic Order in Honolulu.
September, Blind Bartimæus Puaaiki died.
November, Dr. G. P. Judd appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

1844 The Government of Belgium consents to the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.
July 15, the eleventh company of Missionaries arrived in the Globe, from Boston.
Silk exported from the islands—197 pounds.
Haalilio died on his return voyage to the islands.

1845 March, R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations.
April 2, Representatives first chosen from the common people under the Constitution of October, 1840.
Mr. Richards, the Interpreter of Haalilio, returned with his Remains.
Kekauluohi, Premier, died at Honolulu.
John Young (Keoni Ana) is appointed Premier (Kuhina Nui.)
First export of Coffee—248 pounds.

1846 Feb. 11, Commissioners appointed to settle land claims.
March 20, Mr. Whitney died at Lahainaluna.
Dec. 10, Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., instituted.

1847 Nov. 7, Mr. Richards, Minister of Public Instruction, died.
Governor Kuakini, of Hawaii, died.
1847 First appearance of Mormons at Honolulu, en route for California.

Moses Kaikioewa, son of Kekuanaoa and Kinau, died.
Kaiminaaoao died.
The twelfth company of Missionaries arrived.
The Measles, mai puupuu ula, prevailed, and was very fatal.
First attempt for Reciprocity with the United States made by J. J. Jarvis in behalf of the Hawaiian Government in two unsuccessful attempts, Oct. 26 with Mr. Buchanan and Nov. 23, 1849, with Mr. Clayton.

1849 The Fort seized at Honolulu by Admiral Tromelin, of the French Navy.
Beef first exported from the islands—158 barrels.
September 11, The Princes Royal, Liholiho and Lot, accompanied by Dr. G. P. Judd, embarked for the United States.
Keliiahonui, a chief of Kauai, died.

1850 James Young Kaneka'ho'a died.
Kaonaeha (widow of John Young, Sr.) died.
September 9, Return of the Princes.

1851 The Hawaiian Missionary Society was formed.
June, the Court House at Honolulu built.
First Whale Oil and Bone transhipped.

1852 February, Eruption of Mauna Loa, with flow running toward Hilo, stopping within 7 miles of the same, in April.
Feb. 28, subject of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States again mooted in the Privy Council.
April 2, Kaliokalanl, son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole, died.
First export of Fungus.

1853 The Small Pox, mai puupuu liili, swept over the islands.
Nov. 14, Steamer S. H. Wheeler arrived from San Francisco and entered the coasting trade under the name of Akamai.

1854 The Fort at Lahaina demolished by order of the government.
July 31, corner stone of Sailors’ Home laid.
Oct. 14, Steamer Sea Bird arrived to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company and entered the coasting trade.
Oct. 24, Steamer West Point arrived, also to enter the coasting trade, under the name of Kalama.
Dec. 15, Kamehameha III. (Kauikeaouli) died, and Kameha­meha IV. became King.

1855 March 19, second effort for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, Hon. W. L. Lee, Commissioner. A Treaty was signed July 20 by Marcy and Lee, but was not ratified. Mr. Hitchcock, of Molokai, died, aged 56 years. June 13, Paki, a high chief, died at Honolulu. July 7, Varieties Theatre burnt. Flour exported—463 barrels. Aug. 11, eruption of Mauna Loa, with a flow again running towards and threatening Hilo.

1856 Feb. 5, Steamer Kalama wrecked at Koloa, Kauai. March, Lava flow from Mauna Loa ceased, distant 5 miles from Hilo. June 2, Kamehameha IV. was united in marriage with Emma Rooke. Sept. 1, Sailors’ Home, Honolulu, opened.

1857 The fort at Honolulu was demolished by order of government. Konia (widow of Paki) died. May 28, William L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died, aged 36 years. July 18, John Young (Keoni Ana) the Premier died. Victoria Kamamalu appointed Kuhina Nui. Mr. Armstrong sailed for the United States. Governor Adams (Kuakini) of Hawaii, died. David Malo, native historian, died.

1858 May 20, the Prince of Hawaii (Haku o Hawaii) was born. Rice first systematically cultivated near Honolulu, by Dr. S. P. Ford.


1860 Passage of the "Law to Mitigate," &c.
Dec. 29, Honolulu Flour Mill and Foundry burned, together with several adjoining buildings; losses estimated at $55,000.

1862 April, Palmyra Island, in lat. 5° 50′ N., long. 161° 53′ W., taken possession of by Capt. Z. Bent, for Kamehameha IV and his successors, and subsequently declared by Royal Proclamation to be a part of the Hawaiian Domain.
Aug. 27, death of the Prince of Hawaii, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days. The funeral took place Sept. 7.
Lahainaluna Seminary burned and rebuilt the same year.

Oct. 11, Reformed Catholic Church Mission arrived.

1863 Nov. 30, His Majesty Kamehameha IV died, aged 29 years, 9 months and 21 days, and Prince Lot Kamehameha ascended the Throne as Kamehameha V.

1864 March 20, Hon. E. H. Allen accredited to Washington in behalf of a Treaty as Minister Plenipotentiary.
May 5, Convention of Delegates to amend the Constitution called by the King.
July 7, Convention opened.
Aug. 13, Convention dissolved and Constitution abrogated.
Aug. 20, new Constitution granted by the King.
L. Haalelea, a high chief, died.

1865 Oct. 19, R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, died, aged 67 years.
Departure of Queen Emma on a visit to Europe and United States.

1866 Jan. 27, arrival of the steamer Ajax from California, inaugurating monthly steam service.
May 29, H. R. H. Princess V. Kamamalu died, aged 27 years, 6 months and 29 days.
July 20, J. Dudoit, formerly French Consul, murdered.
Oct. 22, return of Queen Emma.

1867 Effort toward a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States renewed, Hon. C. C. Harris, Commissioner, succeeded by Dr. J. M. Smith.
March 12, G. M. Robertson, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died, aged 47.

1868 Kaona rebellion at Kona and murder of Sheriff Neville.
April 2, great earthquake on Hawaii, with tidal wave at Kau, and considerable loss of life.
April 7, eruption of Mauna Loa, with flow running through Kahuku to the south point of Hawaii.
Nov. 4, His Highness Mataio Kekuanaoa, father of the late kings Kamehameha IV and V, died, aged 75 years.
1869 April 9, Organization of the first Lodge of Good Templars,—Ultima Thule No. 1.
Aug. 2, light-house at the entrance of Honolulu harbor permanently lighted.

1870 April 4, Fiftieth Anniversary of the landing of the first Missionaries celebrated in Honolulu by a grand jubilee.
April 19, Arrival of the Wonga Wonga, pioneer vessel of the Australian and California line of steamers, from Sydney, connecting at Honolulu with the Idaho.
June 16, Arrival of the Flying Squadron—British—from Victoria, on route for Valparaiso.
Death of Queen Dowager Kalama, Consort of Kamehameha III. at Honolulu.

1871 April 16, Arrival of the Nevada, pioneer vessel of Webb's line of California and Australian steamers, from San Francisco, en route for New Zealand.
Sept. 14, Loss of 33 ships of the Arctic Whaling Fleet, only 7 saved.

Opening of the Hawaiian Hotel.
Oct. 2, Death of Laura F. wife of Dr. G. P. Judd, aged 68,—one of the second band of Missionaries.
Dec. 11, Death of Kamehameha V. at Honolulu, aged 43 years,—leaving the Throne vacant.
Dec. 18, Death of Artemas Bishop, who arrived at the islands in 1823, at Honolulu, aged 76 years.
Dec. 26, Death of Mrs. M. P. Whitney, one of the pioneer band of Missionaries, who arrived at the islands in 1820, aged 77 years.

1873 Jan. 8, Election of Prince W. C. Lunalilo as King of the Hawaiian Islands by a Special Session of the Legislature.
Jan. 9. Lunalilo takes the oath of office at Kawaihao Church.
July, Death of Dr. G. P. Judd, at Honolulu, aged 70 years, who arrived at the islands in the Mission Band of 1828, and joined the government in 1842.
Renewed effort for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, on the basis of a Cession of Pearl River for a Naval Station.
The Pearl River Cession offer is withdrawn by the Hawaiian Government.
Sept. 7, Emute at the Barracks, and abolition of the Army, by Royal Command, on the 12th.
1874 Feb. 3, death of Lunalilo at Honolulu, aged 39 years, leaving the
Throne again vacant.
Feb. 12, election of Hon. David Kalakaua as King of the Hav­
waiian Islands by a special session of Legislature.
Riot at the Court House by anti-Kalakauaites, wherein a number
of Representatives were severely hurt. Armed forces from
American and English war ships in port quelled the disturbance.
Feb. 13, Kalakaua takes the oath of office at Kinau Hale.
April 3, death of Miss M. C. Ogden at Honolulu, one of the second
band of missionaries, aged 82 years.
June, passage of Act allowing distillation of rum on sugar plan­
tations.
Passage of the Million Dollar Loan Bill.
July 5, death of Mrs. C., wife of Rev. D. Dole, at Honolulu, aged
61 years, who arrived at the islands in 1837.
October, effort for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States re­
newed, and Hons. E. H. Allen and H. A. P. Carter sent as Com­
mis­sioners to Washington on the 19th.
Nov. 17, departure of His Majesty Kalakaull, on a visit to the
United States, in the U. S. S. Benicia, accompanied by Gover­
nors Dominis and Kapena.
1875 January, first issue of the Hawaiian Almanac and Annual.
Feb. 15, return of His Majesty Kalakaua and suite on the U. S.
S. Pensacola.
April 23, organization of the Microscopical and Natural History
Society.
May 15, first export of Hawaiian rum (from the Heeia Plantation)
to Bremen.
Oct. 19, arrival of the Vasco de Gama, pioneer vessel of the Pacific
Mail Line of Australian steamers, from San Francisco, en route
for the Colonies.
November, Hon. E. H. Allen returns again to Washington on
Treaty business.

MISSION DIRECTORY, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The different denominations are indicated in the following manner:
Congregational in Roman, EPISCOPAL IN SMALL CAPS, Roman Catho­
lics in italics; * indicates temporary supply, and † licensed preachers.
All others are ordained pastors.

HAWAII
Hilo.......................................................... T Coan, A O Forbes; P Charles
Onomea.......................................................... J H Pahio
Hakalau.......................................................... Kukahekahe*
HAWAII.

Laupahoehoe................................................................. J Kauhane
Kapaliuaka........................................................................ P Clement
Puna District................................................................. P Clement
Puula.................................................................................. J Kauhane

Kalapana and Opiohiako...................................................... E Bond, S Aiohi, C S Luhiau; P Fabien
Waimaena........................................................................... L Lyons
Kona—Kealea......................................................................... G P Kaonohimaka
Kailua and Helani.............................................................. J Waialama
Central Kona....................................................................... Makake
Kealakekua........................................................................... S Papaula; P Stanistas, P Regis
Onouli..................................................................................... S H Davis
Kau—Waiohinu...................................................................... J Kahuila; P Nicaise
Kapalilua.............................................................................. Waiau
Pukaana.............................................................................. (Congregational church without pastor)

MAUl.

Lahaina.............................................................................. A Pali; P Aubert, P Gregoire
Lahainaluna.......................................................................... S E Bishop
Wailuku................................................................................ W P Alexander, W P Kahele; J Bridger; P Leonor
Waikapu................................................................................ J M Kealoha
Waieo..................................................................................... O Nawahine
Makawao.............................................................................. J S Green
Oloalu................................................................................... Keawuna
Hana....................................................................................... E Helekuinihi; P Boniface
Kaupou and Kipahulu......................................................... D Puhi; P Isidore
Huelo, Kaanapali, Honomokau and Lahaina...........(Congregational churches without pastors)

MOLOKAI.

Halawa................................................................................. Paulo
Kaluauaha............................................................................ E Kekoa
Pelekunu and Wailau........................................................ N Pali
Siloama.................................................................................. Holokahihi*; P Damien

OAHU.

Honolulu: Seamen's Bethel, S C Damon, DD; Fort Street Church,
 W Frear; Kawaihao, H H Parker; Kaumakapili, M Kuanea; St
Andrew's Cathedral, Rt Rev Alfred Willis, DD, Bishop,
Robt Dunn, A Mackintosh; Roman Catholic, Rt Rev L Mac-
gret, Bishop, P Modeste, P Hermann.

Kalihi and Moanalua.............................................................. S Paaluhi
Ewa....................................................................................... P Raymond
Waianae.............................................................................. P W Kaawa*
Waialua................................................................................ J N Paikuli; P Desvaule
Kahuku.................................................................................. J Kekahuna
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Congregational Churches without Pastors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>Kahana and Hauula: D Kekiokalani, J Manuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>Ebon: B G Snow and wife, J F Whitney and wife, Namarik: Marshall Islander, Jaluit: D Kapali and wife, Mejuro: S W Kekuewa and wife, Arno: D P Kaaia and wife, Mille: S Kahelemauna and wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Islands</td>
<td>Kusaie—Strong's Island: Libilac Sa, Mokil—Wellington's Island: Ponape Teacher, Pinlap: Ponape Teacher, Ponape—Kiti: A A Sturges and wife, Oua: F E Rand and wife, Kenan, U, and Auak: R W Logan and wife, Mortlock Islands: Satoan: Obedia and wife, Barnebas and wife, Lukunor: Tepit and wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Right arm of the Telegraph, seaward; left arm inland.

Note.—To find the number of any Signal indicated; multiply the number—which number is shown in the key—of lower arm by seven, and add the upper arm—if there is any up.

Any vessel coming in sight of the outer station is announced by raising a blue flag which means "sail ho!" The arms are raised as soon as the rig can be distinguished. A vessel showing her national colors at the main, indicating a mail on board, is announced by raising a large blue flag with the letter M in addition to the "sail ho" signal.

For a war steamer two small flags are raised.
MARINE SIGNALS—EXPLANATION.

1. Fore and aft schr from Maui. 
2. Fore and aft schr coming past Coco Head. 
3. Fore and aft schr coming from leeward of Lanai. 
4. Topsail schr coming from Maui. 
5. Topsail schr coming past Coco Head. 
6. Topsail schr leeward of Lanai. 
7. Brig coming from Maui. 
8. Brig coming past Coco Head. 
9. Brig from leeward of Lanai. 
11. Bark coming past Coco Head. 
12. Barkentine from windward. 
14. Ship coming past Coco Head. 
15. Ship from leeward of Lanai. 
16. Whaleship coming from Maui. 
17. Whaleship coming past Coco Head. 
18. Whaleship coming from leeward of Lanai. 
19. Vessel in distress. 
20. Ship of war past Coco Head. 
21. Steamer from southward. 
22. Steamer from Maui. 
23. Steamer coming past Coco Head. 
24. Vessel from southward. 
25. Schooner Hattie. 
27. Schooner Mary Ellen. 
28. Clipper ship. 
29. Schooner Kinau. 
30. Schooner. 
31. Schooner from west. 
32. Signal for Pilot. 
33. Schooner Fairy Queen. 
34. Schr Waiola. 
35. Schooner Luka. 
36. Schooner Ka Moi. 
37. Schooner Jenny. 
38. Steamer Kilauea. 
39. Schooner Pauahi. 
40. Schooner Manuokawai. 
41. Schooner Pueokahi. 
42. Schooner Active. 
43. Schooner Annie. 
44. Schooner Kamaile. 
45. Schooner. 
46. Schooner. 
47. Schooner Uilama. 
48. Schooner Nettie Merrill.

ECLIPSES FOR 1876.

In the year 1876 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, one of each of which will be visible at these Islands.

1. A partial eclipse of the Moon, March 9th, visible here:

   Moon enters penumbra ........................................ 5.26.3 PM
   Moon enters shadow ............................................ 6.50.1 PM
   Middle of eclipse ............................................. 7.50.3 PM
   Moon leaves shadow ........................................... 8.50.4 PM
   Moon leaves penumbra ........................................ 10.14.3 PM

   Honolulu Mean Time.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun, March 25th, visible in North America and the North Pacific Ocean:

   At Honolulu it will begin at 7h. 30m. A. M. and end at 10h. 5m. 30s. A. M., Honolulu mean time.
   The time of greatest obscurcation will be at 8h. 43m. 30s. A. M., the magnitude being 11 3-10 digits. It will not be annular at Honolulu.

3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 3d, invisible here.

4. A total eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 17th, invisible here.

For the above we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain D. Smith and Professor W. D. Alexander.
CASUALTIES OF SHIPPING CONNECTED WITH THE PORT OF HONOLULU,
For 1875.

The American schooner Varuna, Capt. Guibert, left Honolulu for
San Francisco January 7th, with a cargo of 905 packages sugar, 401
bags rice and 19 bags coffee, valued at $8,588.12, and has not been
heard of since. With the captain she had Wm. H. Motte, mate, and
a crew of 4 others.

Hawaiian schooner Kapiolani, engaged in the Molokai and Lahai­
na trade, got ashore on Lanai during heavy weather, in January last,
but was got off and repaired on the return of good weather.

Hawaiian schooner Odd Fellow went ashore at Wai'mea, Kauai,
May 28th, and became a total wreck. She had as cargo at the time
6,500 pounds wool, 71 tierces tallow and 174 bags paddy, which was
also a total loss. No lives lost.

June 21, the American ship Emerald, at anchor in the roadstead,
was discovered on fire at midnight and towed into port alongside the
Esplanade at daylight, where, after apparently futile efforts by the
Fire Department to save her, she was scuttled by firing shot into her
from a howitzer. She was raised a few weeks afterward, and is now
awaiting orders.

A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cyphrenes, on entering the harbor Aug. 23,
ran afoul of the British iron ship Ravenstondale,—lying stern on at
the Esplanade,—and carried away the latter's bowsprit and figure
head, causing damages allowed at $5,380.42.

Sept. 21, American whaling barks Atlantic and Napoleon came into
port for repairs, having collided on the off-shore ground Aug. 27, in
lat. 4° 12' S., long. 113° 04' W., wherein the former had her jib-boom
with head gear, bow, waist and larboard boats carried away, together
with all of the main rail. The latter also sustained similar damages,
but not to so great an extent.

Hawaiian whaling bark Arctic in her cruise in the Arctic this year
was crowded on shore near Wainwright Inlet by the ice during a
heavy gale from the S. W., July 21, but succeeded in heaving off into
deep water by discharging cargo, with but slight damage.

American ship Marianne Nottebohm, hence May 27 to load guano
at Enderbury Island, returned Sept. 25, having experienced very
heavy weather—while en route to Queenstown with a full cargo—in
lat. 42° S., long. 167° W., during which the ship was strained, causing
her to leak badly, necessitating her return to port to discharge for
repairs.
THE HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN POST OFFICE.*

BY EM. FENARD, LATE FIRST CLERK IN THE POST OFFICE, HONOLULU.

From The Philatelist, and revised for this ANNUAL by T. G. T.

The Hawaiian Kingdom was governed, until the year 1838, without other system than usage, and, with a few exceptions, without legal enactments. The Bill of Rights, proposed and signed by His Majesty Kamehameha III., on the 7th of June, 1839, was the first essential departure from the ancient despotism. The constitution which he voluntarily conferred on the people on the 5th of October, 1840, was so engrafted on the ancient form of Government, that the aid of distinct organic acts was required, in order to secure the civil liberties intended to be conferred upon the people. In 1845, the Attorney General, J. Ricord, Esq., was requested to draw out a digest of the Constitution and Laws, and also a project of organic acts, to be accommodated to the wants and circumstances of the times. In the 4th article of the Second Act (April 27th, 1849), entitled "an act to organize the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands," is the first mention ever made of the Post Office, and the regulations adopted in relation to the inter-island mails read as follows:

Sec. 1.—The Collector General of Customs, and the collectors of the respective ports of entry and departure, shall be, ex officio, postmasters, and entitled to receive and open, at their respective ports, the mail bags hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2.—The Minister of the Interior shall appoint some trustworthy and discreet person, residing conveniently on each of the islands, where no port of entry and departure is established, to be the postmaster thereof.

* This article has been kindly forwarded to us by an old philatelic correspondent, who received it nearly two years ago, from the Hon. C. R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, accompanied by the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, May 23, 1873.

Your letter of March 6th was duly received, and in accordance with your request, which I passed over to Em. Fenard, Esq., first clerk in the post office, he has been kind enough to prepare an historical sketch of, and to copy out the laws relating to, the Hawaiian postal system, to which he has attached all of the postage stamps now in use here, and all of the old ones that are procurable. In 1846-7, when a merchant ship from Boston or New York arrived via Cape Horn, the mail matter was usually poured from the bags, &c., on to the floor of the counting-room of the consignees of the vessel, or of the harbor master's office, and those expecting letters gathered around the pile to assist in overhauling or "sorting," picking out their own, and passing over their shoulders the letters, &c., of those standing in the outer circle. Letters from captains and crew of ships on cruise, addressed to care of ship chandlers, went to their offices; the seamen's chaplain took those sent to his care, and the remainder for sailors went into the old tea-chest in the Consul, when the whalers came into port to recruit, their crews made the mound of the ship chandlers, the Chaplaincy, and the Consulate, in search of news from home, and the old tea-chest was upset and overhauled many times daily while the fleet was in port. Soon after steam communication was established between New York and San Francisco, via Panama, postal regulations were put in force here, which have from time to time been improved, until we now have a well-conducted and convenient post office.

Hoping that the matter herewith furnished may be of some use and interest to you,

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. R. BISHOP,
H. H. Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Sec. 3.—Said minister shall furnish each of the postmasters with a number of leathern bags, corresponding to the number of post offices established in pursuance of this article, each of which bags shall have printed or written thereon the name of a designated post office and island, and shall be capable of being securely locked.

Sec. 4.—The postmaster shall close the mail at least one hour before the departure from his port of any coasting vessel, destined to another island. He shall deliver said mail bag, properly secured, to the master of the coasting vessel, from whom he shall take a receipt, to be used in evidence against such master in case of neglect or loss by carelessness on his part.

Sec. 5.—The respective postmasters shall preserve, in writing, a list of the letters and packages by them transmitted; and in closing the mails, shall address to the corresponding postmasters, for whom the mail bag is intended, a list of the letters and packages therein contained, in order to guard against fraud or miscarriage.

Sec. 6.—It shall also be incumbent on the respective postmasters, upon receipt of any mail bag, to post up in some conspicuous place, convenient to the public, a copy of the list of letters so received by them; and it shall be their duty to facilitate, by all means in their power, the speedy and safe transmission of the letters, packages and papers by them received for persons residing at a distance from their respective post offices.

Sec. 7.—It shall be incumbent on the commanding officer of any foreign vessel arriving at any of the ports of entry and departure, to deliver to the collector of such port, as postmaster, all letters and papers on board his vessel destined for private individuals or for the Government; for each of which letters the said commanding officer shall be entitled to receive, at the post office, two cents, and for each of which papers he shall be entitled to receive one cent.

Sec. 8.—The postmaster upon receiving ship letters and papers, shall apportion them out to the bags of the respective islands for which they are destined, and shall make out and post for public information, as in the 6th Section of this article required, a list of the names of those in his island to whom any of them shall have come addressed.

Sec. 9.—The respective postmasters shall, half-yearly, furnish a list of all letters remaining on that day in their post offices to the Director of the Government Press for publication. They shall also report quarterly, to the Minister of the Interior, all the letters by them received and transmitted, and shall demand and receive the rates of postage established in and by the third part of this act. [13 c. for foreign letters (U. S.), 2 c. for inter-island transmission.]

The above regulations were all that was necessary in the incipient stage of civilization and industry then existing; but the progress of commerce and trade, the larger number of resident foreigners, and the consequence of an increased correspondence with the United States, required a change in the post office system, while the proclivity of the Hawaiians (since they had enjoyed and appreciated the benefits of education) for letter-writing, made it quite an object for the Government to establish that important branch of service on a more solid basis.

The Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands passed in the year 1859,
contains the complementary and latest enactments concerning the post office bureau. The following is a copy of the same:

**Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands.**

**Art. VI of the Post Office.**

Sec. 397.—There shall be established a post office system for the Hawaiian Kingdom, and some suitable and trustworthy person shall be appointed by the King to superintend the same, who shall be styled Postmaster General, and hold his office during His Majesty's pleasure. The said Postmaster General shall, until otherwise provided by law, be *ex officio* postmaster of Honolulu.

Sec. 398.—The several collectors of the ports of entry, except Honolulu, shall be *ex officio* postmasters for said ports; and the Postmaster General shall appoint postmasters, in such other parts and districts as the public wants may, in his judgment, require. He may also, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, fix and arrange the compensation of said postmasters, in cases where, from the nature of the services rendered by them, it shall be considered reasonable or needful to allow them such compensation.

Sec. 400.—The Postmaster General may employ mail carriers on the several islands, to carry mails between the several districts of the same, as he may judge to be most for the public good, applying for that purpose such moneys as may be appropriated by the Legislature for that object, and no other.

Sec. 401.—No ship or vessel arriving at any port of these islands where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster at such port, all letters directed to any person or persons within this Kingdom, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel; and the postmaster to whom such letters shall be delivered, shall pay to said master or commander as remuneration therefor, a sum not exceeding two cents for every letter so delivered. And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath, or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid. And if any commander or master of any ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this article, he shall, on conviction thereof before any court, forfeit for every such offence, a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; and in default of payment, his vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale, in order to satisfy such penalty.

Sec. 402.—The commanding officers of coasting vessels, shall receive and deliver the inter-island mails at the post offices of the several ports at which they may touch, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, free of charge; under penalty of forfeiting the coasting licenses of their vessels.

Sec. 403.—The following shall be the rates of Hawaiian postage on all mailable matter forwarded to or received from any foreign port: 5 cents for every single letter weighing less than 1/4 an ounce; 10 cents for every letter weighing not less than 1/4 ounce, or more than 1 ounce; and 5 cents for every additional 1/4 ounce; and in addition to the above rates, the sea postage shall be collected on the said letters.

The above part of Section 403, is sensibly altered by the postal con-
vention now in force between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, of the 4th of May, 1870, which we give elsewhere.

Sec. 403, continued.—Two cents on each newspaper, price current, printed circular, or other printed paper not being a pamphlet.

4 cents for every pamphlet containing less than 50 pages; 8 cents for every pamphlet containing as many as 50 pages and less than 200 pages; and 12 cents for every pamphlet containing 200 pages and upwards.

2 cents an ounce for bound volumes, or other volumes not coming under the head of pamphlets. All sealed packages at the same rate as letters.

Sec. 406.—On and after July 1st, 1859, the rate of inter-island postage shall be as follows:—2 cents for every single letter weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; 4 cents for every letter weighing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, or more than 1 ounce; and 2 cents for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

1 cent an ounce for all bound volumes. Newspapers mailed from the offices of publication to subscribers, free; on those otherwise mailed, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Pamphlets containing less than 200 pages, 2 cents each; and those containing over 200 pages, 4 cents each. Sealed packages at the same rate as letters. Drop letters, or those mailed at the office of delivery, free.

All parcels containing anything besides letters, or printed matter, to be excluded from the inter-island mails, unless postage be paid on the same at the rate of 1 cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce in weight. No packages to be conveyed by mail containing liquid in glass, or other articles destructive to the contents of mail bags.

Provided, however, that the above rates of inter-island postage shall not apply to mail matter received from foreign countries, but only to such as is mailed within the Kingdom.

Sec. 407 (as amended on January 10, 1865).—No inter-island letters shall be transmitted by mail, unless previously stamped, and it shall be unlawful for any individual to convey any letter or letters from port to port; provided, however, that in a case of a deficiency of stamps, the postmaster at the place of mailing, may receive an equivalent in money, and mark such letters "paid," and subscribe his name thereto, and such letters shall be transmitted in due course of mail.

Sec. 407 (α).—Each coasting vessel shall have placed in some conspicuous and convenient place, a locked post office box or bag, legibly lettered, and the master of every such vessel shall act as a Route Agent for the post office; and all letters properly stamped and placed in the box or bag shall be delivered by the Route Agent to the nearest postmaster, according to its direction, but the Route Agent, before delivering, shall deface or obliterate the stamp or stamps on any letters so mailed, on pain of a fine not less than 10 or more than 50 dollars, to be recovered before any Police or District Justice, and on the repetition of such offence, the license of the vessel commanded by such postal agent shall be liable to be revoked by the Collector General of Customs, after conviction before any Police Justice, at the complaints of any postal agents.

Sec. 408.—The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to issue and sell, on account of his department, postage stamps, of such denomination as the public convenience may require. If any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit any stamp of the post office department, issued by authority of law, or if they shall obliterate the mark of any stamp for the purpose of using the same for a second time, they shall
be adjudged guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than one year, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 410.—The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to provide a suitable official stamp for the use of the general post office, and such stationery as may be required for the use of the same; he may also provide for and furnish the necessary stamps and stationery for the post offices at other places in the Kingdom.

Sec. 411.—The Postmaster General shall, semi-annually, or more often if required, render a full and accurate report of the transactions of the general post office to the Minister of the Interior, including a statement of receipts and expenditure, letters sent and received, both foreign and inland, and such other matters as will include a full account of the various branches of the service under his charge.

It shall be the duty of the several local postmasters to make quarterly, or such other returns as may be required, to the Postmaster General, in such form and manner, and to such extent, as he may direct, of all their official transactions.

Sec. 412.—The Post Office Department shall pay its own expenses of every kind, so far as practicable. Any excess of receipts over necessary expenditures, shall be paid into His Majesty's Treasury. If a deficiency should unavoidably arise, the Postmaster General may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, draw upon the Treasury for the amount of such deficiency, which shall be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated; and all the facts in relation thereto, and the reasons for such action, shall be specially reported to the Legislature at its next Session.

The above sections are actually in force and are still regulating the matters regarding the postal service.

The safe transmission of the mails between the Hawaiian Government and the United States of America (previously to the Postal Convention between these two countries, now in force, and approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of May, 1870,) was provided for by Article 15 of the American Treaty, ratified on the 19th of August, 1850, which Article reads as follows:—

Art. 15.—So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, the contracting parties agree to receive, at the post-offices of those ports, all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post-office of either country; charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law in the territories of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail was sent. Mails for the United States shall be made up at regular intervals at the Hawaiian post-office, and dispatched to ports of the United States; the postmasters at which ports shall open the same, and forward the enclosed matter as directed, crediting the Hawaiian Government with their postages as established by law, and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet. The respective post-office department of the contracting parties shall, in their accounts, which are to be adjusted annually, be credited with all dead letters returned.

The first postmaster appointed in Honolulu was H. M. Whitney, Esq., who retained the situation from 1850 to 1856. During the time
of his incumbency, stamps were issued of the denomination of 13 cents for foreign letters, and of 2 cents for the inter-island service, both of which were mere digits, and cannot be found now.—See Note 1.

Under the administration of postmaster J. Jackson, the following were issued.—See Note 2.

(From 1856 to 1859.)

A red stamp of 13 cents, representing His Majesty Kamehameha III. A blue stamp of 5 cents, representing His Majesty Kamehameha III. A red stamp of 2 cents, representing His Majesty Kamehameha IV.

A. K. Clarke, Esq., held the situation of Postmaster-General from 1859 to 1863, and the Hon. David Kalakaua, a chief of the kingdom, succeeded him, (1863-65.) The red perforated 2 cents stamp of Kamehameha IV. was issued during his administration, from a design by Wm. G. Irwin, the then first clerk.

The present incumbent, A. P. Brickwood, Esq., has occupied, with credit, the situation from March 18th, 1865, to the present date.

The following perforated stamps have been issued by him:—

5 cents, blue, representing His Majesty Kamehameha V., in 1866, uniform in its general style to the 2 cent.

6 cents, green, representing His Majesty Kamehameha V., (to meet the requirements of the new Postal Convention, May, 1870.)

18 cents, magenta, representing His Highness M. Kekuanaoa, father of Kamehameha IV., Kamehameha V., and of Princess Victoria Kamamalu Kaahumanu.

1 cent, purple, representing Princess Victoria.

These last three were issued in 1871, slightly altered from designs furnished by T. G. Thrum.

In addition to the foregoing there have been issued, in 1875, a 2 cent, brown, representing His Majesty Kalakaua, and 12 cent, black, representing H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, similar to the U. S. postage stamps of these denominations.

NOTE 1.—Respecting the 13 cent stamp here alluded to, we cannot find any proof of the idea that such a stamp was ever used by the Post Office Department, even if it was ever issued. One important fact that disproves the assertion is, that pretended fac-similie of the same coming from Europe and the United States show an ornamented or flower border around the digits, as is also the case with a 2 cent stamp shown, but of a little different design, whereas all the numeral stamps issued here were uniform in a double rule outer border, dark and light, and a single line light rule inside.

Another important point in the question is, that until the 13 cent stamp with Kamehameha III bust was issued, in 1855, there was no requirement by law or postal treaty of any other. In addition to the 2 cent numeral stamp spoken of as issued during this period was a 1 cent and 5 cent. Of the 1 and 2 cent stamps we have in our collection three different of each, which, with the 5 cent, gives seven issues of the numeral stamps.

During Mr. Whitney's administration the Postal Convention between the Hawaiian Kingdom and Tahiti—which we give elsewhere—was arranged, and although not repealed, is not now carried out, owing doubtless to the changes in the rates of U. S. postage, and the direct line of Tahiti and San Francisco packets.

Note 2.—It is the general impression that the 5 and 13 cent stamps of Kamehameha III were issued in the former administration, but we have no data for corroboration.
INTER-ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, FROM 1864 TO 1875.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Letters Received</th>
<th>Letters Forwarded</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Letters Received</th>
<th>Letters Forwarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-1871</td>
<td>25,811</td>
<td>24,994</td>
<td>1871-1872</td>
<td>26,772</td>
<td>23,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-1873</td>
<td>25,020</td>
<td>25,895</td>
<td>1873-1874</td>
<td>26,679</td>
<td>25,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-1875</td>
<td>26,112</td>
<td>28,737</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of letters received from, and sent to the United States, from April 1st, 1870, to April 1st, 1875, has been as follows:

DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THE FOLLOWING POSTAL CONVENTIONS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO:

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom:

Art. 1.—There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the subsidized line of the United States Mail Steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers, and by sailing vessels running between Honolulu and the ports of San Francisco, (California; Portland, (Oregon;) or ports in Puget Sound, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

Art. 2.—San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland, (Oregon;) Teekalet, Olympia and Port Townsend, shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

Art. 3.—The United States offices shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted in both directions by means of its subsidized line of mail steamships, so long as said line is maintained by the Government of the United States; and the Hawaiian
office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted, in both directions, by means of occasional steamships or sailing vessels.

Art. 4.—No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be fully prepaid, by means of postage stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. If not fully prepaid, they shall not be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States office shall levy and collect on newspapers, (whether transient or sent to regular subscribers,) addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, the established rates of United States domestic postage; and upon all articles of printed matter, except newspapers, addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The Hawaiian post office shall levy and collect on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of postage chargeable thereon by the laws or regulations of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Art. 5.—Letters mailed in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to countries beyond the United States, with which the United States have direct postal relations, may be forwarded through the United States to their respective destinations, subject to the same additional postage charges as are paid by the inhabitants of the United States to such countries, which, in all cases where prepayment is obligatory in the United States, may be paid by the senders in the Hawaiian Islands, by affixing uncanceled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to effect such prepayment.

On the other hand, prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be delivered in said Kingdom free of all charges whatsoever; and letters received in the Hawaiian Kingdom from the United States, addressed to Micronesia or neighboring islands, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to those islands.

Art. 6.—Every letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted.

Art. 7.—Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Art. 8.—The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this agreement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

Art. 9.—This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.
POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the Colony of New South Wales and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Art. 1.—There shall be an exchange of correspondence between New South Wales and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the direct line of Colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and Sydney, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in either country, and addressed to, and deliverable in, the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails, originating in either country and destined for foreign countries, by way of New South Wales or the Hawaiian Islands, as the case may be.

Art. 2.—The Post Office of Sydney shall be the New South Wales office of exchange, and Honolulu the Hawaiian office of exchange, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Art. 3.—No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence written or printed, or upon patterns and samples of merchandise exchanged between them; but each country shall retain, to its own use, the postage which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be six pence in New South Wales, and twelve and a half cents in the Hawaiian Kingdom, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of six pence (12½ cents) for each single weight of half an ounce, or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases be prepaid, at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate, or more, has been prepaid, shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage and with a fine equal to a single rate (six pence), to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either
country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The Hawaiian Post Office shall levy and collect, to its own use, on newspapers addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of two cents, and on all articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents, for each weight of four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

The Post Office of New South Wales shall levy and collect, to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, addressed to the Hawaiian Kingdom, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Colony of New South Wales.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage, when containing written matter, or any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Art. 4.—Letters, newspapers and other articles of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, received in New South Wales from the Hawaiian Post Office, addressed to the Colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same rates of postage as are chargeable upon correspondence addressed to the Colony of New South Wales itself, and correspondence for such other Colonies of Australia, will be transmitted from New South Wales to such other Australian Colonies, under arrangement between the governments of such other Australian Colonies and the Government of New South Wales.

Art. 5.—The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles, in the mails between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be four pence in New South Wales and fifteen cents in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Art. 6.—The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Art. 7.—Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words “PAID ALL” in red ink, on the right hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and, on insufficiently paid letters, the amount of the deficient postage and fine shall be inscribed in black ink.

Art. 8.—Dead letters which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Art. 9.—This Convention shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1874, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office, of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed at Honolulu, the 10th day of March, [L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. HERMANN A. WIDEMANN,

H. H. M. Minister of the Interior and Special Commissioner.

Done in duplicate and signed at Sydney, the thirtieth day of April, [L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. SAUL SAMUEL, Postmaster General Of the Colony of New South Wales.
We also give herewith the first Postal Treaty, entered into during Mr. H. M. Whitney's administration:

**POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HAWAiIAN KINGDOM AND THE FRENCH PROTECTORAL GOVERNMENT, TAHIbIT.**

**WHEREAS** the increasing correspondence between the Hawaiian Kingdom and Tahiti, which embraces the European and American correspondence, via Panama and San Francisco, requires to be placed on a more regular footing, especially in regard to the payment of postages when due from the one country to the other, the undersigned have entered into the following arrangements, viz:

1. — A mail bag or package shall be made up on the departure of every packet or other vessel bound from Honolulu for Tahiti, or vice versa, which shall be sealed and addressed to the Postmaster of either port, as the case may be.

2. — All postages not prepaid on the letters, newspapers, pamphlets and other mailable matter forwarded in such mail bags or packages, shall be entered on a way bill which shall invariably accompany the mails.

3. — The Postmasters at Honolulu and Tahiti, shall severally in their respective offices, keep an account of all postages charged in such way bill, shall collect the same, and credit the amount to the office which issued the same.

4. — Each Postmaster shall charge provisionally and without prejudice to future modification by mutual concert, on all mailable matter to the other office, precisely the same rates as are now established between Honolulu and San Francisco, which are as follows, viz:

**Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers passing through the Hawaiian Post Office.**

The following are the Rates of Letter Postage now established; for every Half Ounce beyond the first Half Ounce a similar Rate is added.

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**RATES OF POSTAGE WHEN PREPAID, ON LETTERS FOR:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Half Ounce to 1 oz.</th>
<th>1 oz. to 1½ oz.</th>
<th>1½ oz. to 2 oz.</th>
<th>2 oz. to 2½ oz.</th>
<th>2½ oz. to 3 oz.</th>
<th>3 oz. to 3½ oz.</th>
<th>3½ oz. to 4 oz.</th>
<th>4 oz. to 4½ oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti and Honolulu, and vice versa</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco City</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other part of California or Oregon</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports of Mexico</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso, South America, via San Francisco</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States East, if prepaid</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States East, if United States postage is unpaid</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any part of Canada, if prepaid</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any part of Great Britain or Ireland</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremer</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg or any part of Germany</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other part of Europe</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, Auckland, or any part of British Australian Colonies</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Tahiti, Valparaiso, or any other foreign port when sent direct</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>6c.</td>
<td>7c.</td>
<td>8c.</td>
<td>9c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>11c.</td>
<td>12c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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On all Letters received from any Foreign Ports, the Foreign Postage, if any, and 5 cents for every Half Ounce.
Newspapers.

The Hawaiian Postage on each Newspaper forwarded or received through this Office is Two Cents. \( \text{\textcelsius} \) Must be Prepaid.

On each paper weighing One Ounce or less, to any part of California or Oregon...4 cents.

On each paper to any part of the United States East..........................3 cents.

Great Britain........................................................................................................3 cents.

Europe....................................................................................................................3 cents.

The above are the Rates on every Transient Newspaper, Unsealed Circular, Hand-bill, Engraving, Pamphlet, Periodical Magazine, Book and every other description of printed matter, to be in all cases prepaid.

5.—The account between the two offices shall be settled annually on the 31st of December, and the balance paid, at the exchange of the day to be determined by a certificate of three resident merchants, one to be French, one British, and one American; if the balance be due to the Postmaster of Honolulu, it shall be remitted to him, through the Imperial Commissioner, of this court, and if the balance be due from the Postmaster of Honolulu, it shall be remitted to the Postmaster at Tahiti, through the same medium.

HENRY M. WHITNEY,
H. H. M. Postmaster.

Pour le Directeur le C'd'nt Moselle, F. BELLAND.
Done at Honolulu, this 24th of November, 1853.

The undersigned, so far as their respective Governments are concerned, approve of the foregoing provisional postal arrangement.

R. C. WYLLIE,
Minister of Foreign Relations.
E. M. PERRIN,
Le Plenipotentiaire de S. M. I.

Honolulu, 24th of Nov. 1853.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESS OF HONOLULU.
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ANNUAL BY H. L. SHELDON, ESQ.

For a young country, in which the "art preservative of all arts" was introduced only about fifty years ago, this kingdom has been remarkable for the amount of printing and publishing done. In the following brief historical sketch we propose to mention only the newspapers and periodicals which have appeared from time to time in the English language; although an interesting account might be presented of the very extensive work accomplished by the press in Hawaiian, both in the way of books and newspapers.

On the 7th of January, 1822, the first printing ever done on these islands was executed at the establishment of the American Mission. It was an edition of the Primary Spelling Book, in Hawaiian, and the King, Kamehameha II, pulled the first sheet. The first newspaper printed here was called the "Lama Hawaii,"—the Light of Hawaii—and appeared at Lahainaluna, Maui, on the 14th of February, 1834, in the native language.

The first newspaper in the English language was the "Sandwich Islands Gazette," printed at Honolulu from 1836 to 1839. The office was in a building called the "Pagoda," belonging to the late Wm.
French, which stood in the rear of the lot now occupied by the brick building of G. Rhodes, Esq. The editor of the "Gazette" was one S. D. Mackintosh, and his paper appeared in troublous times. It was during its term of existence that the second attempt was made (the first in 1827) to establish a Roman Catholic Mission on these islands. The "Gazette" was coarsely and violently opposed to the government of the day, and abused the American missionaries without stint. It died for want of support in 1839, its last number appearing the week that the French frigate "l'Artemise," Capt. Laplace, left Honolulu, taking with him $20,000, as "a deposit" from the King "as a guarantee of his future conduct towards France."

"The Hawaiian Spectator," a quarterly of some thirty pages, neatly printed at the press of the American Mission, and "conducted by an Association of Gentlemen," appeared from January, 1838, to October, 1839. It was ably edited, and contained much of interest respecting the islands.

"The S. I. Mirror and Commercial Gazette," a monthly, appeared for one or two numbers only, in 1839.

On the 6th of June, 1840, appeared the first number of "The Polynesian," (independent) a weekly newspaper, edited by James Jackson Jarves, of Boston, Mass., who subsequently wrote a history of the islands, and other works. At the end of eighteen months the paper was discontinued, the editor returning to the United States. Mr. Jarves coming again to the islands in 1844, "The Polynesian" was revived, this time as the official organ of the Hawaiian Government. Mr. Jarves continued as editor until 1848, when he again left the islands and was succeeded by C. E. Hitchcock, as editor. Mr. Hitchcock was attracted to California by the gold fever of "forty-nine," when C. G. Hopkins assumed the charge of the Polynesian. In the latter part of 1849, Mr. Hopkins was succeeded in the office of "Director of the Government Press and Editor of the Polynesian" by Mr. E. O. Hall, who continued to discharge those duties until 1856, when Mr. Hopkins again came in. Four years later, in 1860, Mr. A. Fornander succeeded Mr. Hopkins. In 1863, the "Polynesian" office and material was leased by Mr. Fornander, and the paper was continued by him as an independent journal, until it was finally discontinued in February, 1864. In the twenty bound volumes of the "Polynesian," to be found in the government library, may be found a vast amount of information pertaining to Hawaiian history.

"The Friend," which now justly claims to be "the oldest paper in the Pacific," was first issued in January, 1843, thirty-two years ago. Its founder, the Rev. Dr. Damon, still edits its useful pages, and it
has a wide circulation throughout the Pacific. Its bound volumes for the past thirty years afford an interesting view of the rise and fall of the Pacific whale fishery.

In 1844-45, a Temperance paper called the "Cascade," appeared for a few months in Honolulu; also twelve numbers of "The Monitor," a monthly, by the Rev. D. Dole.

1846-47, "The Oahu Fountain," a temperance monthly, lived ten months.

"The Sandwich Islands News," was issued weekly from 1847 to 1849, W. J. Wilson, printer. P. A. Brinsmade and J. B. de Fiennes were the editors for something over a year, when E. A. Rockwell took charge until the gold fever took possession of him, and stopped the "News." It was always persistently—if not consistently—opposed to government.

"The Honolulu Times," was started Nov. 7th, 1849, by H. L. Sheldon, who was succeeded May 1st, 1850, by E. C. Munn. The publication of the "Times" was continued until Mr. M.'s death in the latter part of that year. It was generally an opposition paper.

"The Weekly Argus," Matt. K. Smith, editor, made its appearance on the 14th of January, 1852. In March of that year Mr. A. Fornander became the editor, and the "Argus" continued to be issued by Mr. F. until the summer of 1853, when the small-pox having invaded the sanctum, the paper was suspended. In January, 1854, its issue was resumed, with new types and a new head, as "The New Era and Argus," Mr. Fornander, editor. It was discontinued in 1855. Like its predecessors, the "News" and "Times," the "Argus" was the organ of the opposition and progressional foreign residents of its day.

"The Pacific Commercial Advertiser," a weekly, H. M. Whitney editor and proprietor, made its first appearance July 1st, 1855, and was continued under that management until Sept. 24th, 1870, a period of over fifteen years, when the paper and material were sold to Messrs. Black & Auld, and the publication of the "Advertiser" has been continued down to the present date. On the 1st of June, 1875, Mr. Auld retired from the firm, and Mr. J. H. Black is now the sole proprietor and publisher.

"The Sandwich Islands Magazine," a monthly, by A. Fornander, was issued for six months in 1856.

During the sessions of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, a semi-weekly and sometimes daily sheet of four pages was issued from the government press, which was entitled "The Convention," giving a report of the debates.

On the 21st of January, 1865, appeared the first number of "The
Hawaiian Gazette,” an eight-page weekly. It was published under the auspices of the government, and printed by J. H. Black, but with no ostensible editor until October, 1866. On that date, J. Mott Smith was announced as “Director of the Government Press,”—an office which had been without an appointee for three years—and he assumed the editorial charge of the “Gazette.” On the 29th December, 1869, Mr. Smith retired and was succeeded by M. Raplee, who continued to discharge the duties of Director of the Government Press until his decease, February 15th, 1873. Mr. H. M. Whitney then leased the office and material from the government, and has issued the “Gazette” as an independent journal up to the present date.

The “Church Magazine,” a monthly, conducted by Bishop Staley and the clergymen of the Anglo-Hawaiian Church, (the main portion of which was printed in England and the four outside pages in Honolulu,) made its first appearance in 1864. It has been continued, with some interruptions and under the title of the “Church Monthly Messenger,” up to the present date by Bishop Willis.

September 4th, 1866, was issued the first number of “The Daily Herald,” J. J. Ayers, editor and proprietor. It was a sprightly little sheet, and ably conducted, but it lasted only through the “whaling fleet season,” and was suspended Dec. 21st, having had a total issue of 80 numbers. Mr. Ayers is now editor of a paper in Los Angelos, Southern California.

“Bennett’s Own,” printed and published by C. C. Bennett, was issued weekly from Sept. 15th, 1869, to Sept. 6th, 1870, when it was succeeded by the “Hawaiian Times,” by Wm. Shaw. The latter paper only survived until Dec. 30th of the same year.

“Punch-Bowl,” a monthly of eight pages, devoted to literature and politics, and edited by an association of gentlemen, ran from July, 1869, to October, 1870.

“The Hawaiian,” also an eight-page monthly, of much the same character and style as “Punch-Bowl,” was issued from January, 1872, for one year. Mr. F. L. Clarke was the managing editor.

In addition to the regular weekly issue on Saturdays, the “Pacific Commercial Advertiser” was issued as a semi-weekly, throughout the year 1872.

“The Nu Hou,” (News) by Walter M. Gibson, made its appearance as a four page semi-weekly, Feb. 25th, 1873, and was continued until May 23d of the same year. After a suspension of about two months, it was re-issued July 15th. October 24th it was enlarged to eight pages, about half of which was in the native language, and was finally discontinued April 28th, 1874.
The scholars of Punahou College have for several years past, during the school terms, issued fortnightly and weekly, small papers entitled the "Punahou Reporter" and "Punahou Journal," both of which have been discontinued. Their successor is now the "Punahou Mirror," published on alternate Thursdays.

The last—not least—in the rather respectable list of Hawaiian newspaper enterprises, was "The Islander," which appeared every Friday from March 5th to October 29th, 1875. It was at first printed as a quarto and for the last six months as an octavo. Mr. T. G. Thrum was the publisher, but the contributors were anonymous.

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**OAHU IN CHAINS.**

**AN EXCELLENT TOURIST'S GUIDE AROUND OAHU.**

By request we insert herewith Rev. E. Corwin's account of his measurement of the roads of the Island of Oahu, in his tour of the same in 1866—which was published in the Advertiser, Sept. 1st of that year—as it contains legendary and other interesting points on the route which renders it much more valuable to the tourist while furnishing its table of distances.

We have taken the liberty to alter some of the names to render the same applicable to-day:

Taking as the initial point the middle of the crossing of King and Nuuanu streets, it is

1 mile to the second bridge on Nuuanu road.
1½ miles to J. S. Walker's gate.
2 miles, a little beyond Mr. McIntyre's house.
3 to the turn in the road beyond J. H. Wood's mill—now Chulan & Co.'s Rice Mill.
4 to Queen Kalama's premises.
6¼ to top of Pali. (½ mile down the Pali.)
6½ to fork of Kaneohe and Waimanalo roads.
10 to the corner of the rice or taro patch where the two escaped Chinese prisoners murdered the kanaka after a desperate fight ten years ago.
10½ to Roman Catholic Church at Heeia.
15½ to Kaala Plantation gate.
17½ to Waikane churches.
20 to Will ka a-i mill.

I am told this is the rather pretty and very amusing name by which this mill of the Oahu Plantation is known by the natives all over the islands. And as it affords a good example of native humor in the nick-naming of places and people, I give you its origin:

When excavating for the foundation of the mill, a native with but one eye and accustomed only to the use of the o-o, twisted his neck around needlessly to follow with his single eye every spadeful of dirt he threw out. By night of course his neck was so stiff he could hardly
move it, when with a half-piteous and half-comical look, he exclaimed, *Wili ka a-i*—which may be freely rendered—this is a regular Twist-the-neck.

21 miles to gate of Kaawa, John Wilder's.

23½ to school house, immediately beyond which the best view is had of the colossal Hawaiian Lion, one of the most remarkable natural curiosities on these islands:

Looking directly up the mountain you see in bold relief against the sky on the top of a well proportioned pedestal, a lion with his hinder legs under him and his fore paws stretched out in front, the tail thrown naturally over the back, the mouth slightly open, the eyelashes perfect, and the head raised and looking anxiously in the direction of Honolulu, as if he thought some great interest which it concerned him to guard might there be in jeopardy. So natural and life-like are not only the form but the expression and action, that you instinctively wait expecting that he will presently get up and roar.

24½ miles to crossing of Kahana.

26 to Punalu Rice Plantation.

28¼ to Norton's, immediately opposite Kaliuwaa Falls, and the sacred ravine, where once existed pagan temples, and where Kamapuua, the Hawaiian Centaur, half man and half hog, lived and performed those feats, which are the theme of many Hawaiian meles.

29½ to Hanula Church.

32 to Laie, the residence of Mr. Mitchell.

33 to the famous water-hole, in which the woman fleeing from the warriors of Kamehameha, dived and disappeared.

They coming up and supposing her to be drowned, bathed at their leisure and talked freely of their plans. The woman, meanwhile hidden in a cave, the entrance to which was below the surface of the water, listened to their talk, and, after they had left, came out of her hiding place, and, making her way to the mountains where her friends, the braves of Oahu were concealed, revealed to them the plans and purposes of the enemy.

36 miles to Hipa, the high projecting rocks, southeast of Mr. J. L. Richardson's.

37½ to Mr. Richardson's by this route.

39½ " " " by Waialua.

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By the Waialua route, from crossing of King and Nuuanu streets:

10½ miles to top of hill this side of Ewa stream.

11 to fork of Waialua and Waianae roads.

Between Ewa and Waialua are three large valleys; in the bottom of the first will be found the 14-mile mark half way from Honolulu to Waialua.

16½ miles and 7 chains to the middle of bridge in second valley, Waikakalaua.

20 miles to the top of hill as you begin to go down into the third valley, Kaukonahua.

28 miles to Waialua.

33 to top of hill beyond Waimea.

38½ to half-way mark on Mr. Richardson's stone-wall, one mile before coming opposite to his house.

Thus making it 77 miles by this road around the island.
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF COFFEE CULTURE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
BY THOS. G. THURUM.

The fact that Coffee takes a prominent place in our list of exports, and at one time vied for the supremacy in the agricultural interests of the islands, is an excuse sufficient for taking it up as second in the course of historical notes of agricultural industries of these islands.

This plant we do not find to be indigenous to the islands, and therefore look abroad for its source of introduction.

From recorded evidence we find that Don Paulo Marin is entitled to the credit of the first effort toward its culture, he having a record in his journal on the 30th December, 1817, of "planting coffee," probably from seeds procured from ships touching here. His records however give no evidence of any success to his labors in this direction, and it is fair to presume that they did not succeed.

We next come to coffee side by side with sugar in the first laid out plantation at Manoa Valley, on the land of Governor Boki, under the care of Mr. John Wilkinson, who arrived with the governor in the Blonde in 1825, Lord Byron, the commander, being accredited with having brought the young plants from Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Wilkinson began operations in July or August of that year, both in the culture of sugar cane and coffee, according to arrangements made with Governor Boki while in England, and from the thoroughness of cultivation in its incipient stage is due its preservation, for Mr. W., after working under many disadvantages in laying out a large garden in a most fanciful and tasteful manner,* sickened and died March, 1827.

The coffee trees were left to grow without care or attention, while one crop of cane was taken off. Small parcels were picked by the natives, a pound or two at a time. From this parent field were planted a few slips in Kalihi Valley by Alexander Adams, that produced excellent coffee and shows successive generations to-day. A few were also planted at Niu Valley beyond Diamond Head.

The islands were also favored with coffee plants about this same time from Manila through Mr. Charlton, H. B. M. Consul, which were also planted at Manoa Valley. Shortly afterward Capt. Little brought some from the same place or Batavia.†

Following the successful growth at Manoa we next find it introduced on Hawaii, in Hilo and Kona, about the same time, 1828 or 9, Rev. Mr. Ruggles planting the first slips in Naole, Kona,—the prop-

erty now occupied by H. N. Greenwell, Esq.,—and the Rev. Mr. Goodrich planting the first slips in Hilo, which grew luxuriantly. Mr. Reynolds in his "Reminiscences of Hawaiian Agriculture" presented to the R. H. A. Society, speaking of the plants introduced on the west side of Hawaii, (Kona) states that they "grew and produced largely, demonstrating most clearly that it was well adapted to that part of the island."

From the success of the coffee in Kona was inaugurated the Kauai plantations of Messrs. Bernard & Rhodes in 1842, at Hanalei, followed a few years afterward by Mr. Chas. Titcomb on the tract adjoining. The plants and seed for Messrs. Bernard & Rhodes' plantation came from the parent field at Manoa, many of which were gathered by themselves, while those of Mr. Titcomb's were forwarded from Kona by Messrs. Chas. Hall and P. Cummings from their fields. Mr. Thos. Brown laid out a plantation at Wailua, Kauai, but finally had to abandon it as unsuited to its growth, after having sunk a great deal of money.

These Kauai plantations were the only ones that undertook any systematic method of cultivation since the original one laid out at Manoa Valley, and worked on aiming at extension and improvement. Notwithstanding the attention which the Kona fields has claimed, both from the quality of the coffee and the salubrity of the climate, the Hanalei plantation has ever been, and will be, looked to with interest for its systematic management, in the lessons it has to teach others from its successes and reverses.

Commencing as above stated in 1842, it was conducted by its managers and proprietors till, in 1844, Mr. Rhodes sold his interest to Mr. Bernard and left for Australia. Returning in 1845, on the drowning of Mr. Bernard, it was bought back by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Von Pflister who afterward admitted a Mr. Hunt to a partnership in its interests. Nearly the whole of the valley was put under cultivation, an extent of probably nearly 1000 acres. Labor was difficult to procure, unreliable, and oftentimes interfered with in management by well meaning neighbors.*

In May, 1847, just as the trees were in good condition of full bearing, they had "severe rains for two weeks which did much damage to the valley, flooding the coffee plantations. * * * Masses of rock, trees and earth were loosened and carried by force of water, crushing several hundred trees and doing much other damage."†

*Mention is made in the R. H. A. Society's Reports of Messrs. Wundenburg and Archer's fields. This was a portion of the Hanalei tract that had been leased to them after the coffee trees were in bearing, and is therefore treated in this sketch as one and the same.

†Polynesian, June 12, 1847.
Recovering from this pullback another difficulty was met with the following year by the California gold fever, rendering labor scarcer and dearer. Then followed a series of serious interferences that materially affected the success of the plantation, hands demanding often-times five dollars per day for field labor. Then came the severe drought throughout the islands of 1851, which had a telling effect in reducing the crop, as will be seen by our export table. This was followed immediately by the blight, and which is now generally conceded to have been the cause. This subject will be treated later in our sketch.

Coffee cultivated in all other localities in the islands was left very much to chance, with little care or attention. Localities of shade and shelter found favorable were planted with either seed or young plants and then left to themselves till it was time to gather the fruit. These localities were generally in small valleys or ravines, where may be found the coffee fields of the Hawaiian Islands to-day.

While coffee may be found growing near the sea level in both the eastern and western hemispheres,* we believe it has been demonstrated most clearly that, like the plantations of Ceylon, an elevated locality of about 3000 feet is best suited to its growth.†

At Hilo, in the latter part of 1847, "Dr. Maxwell and Mr. Miller, officers of U. S. S. Cyane, leased of the government 100 acres of the best land for fifty years for the purpose of establishing a coffee plantation, and were to commence operations within six months,"‡ but of any after result we have no information.

The total absence of information by any of the early historians on agricultural subjects, leaves us very much in the dark as to the drawbacks or success attending the introduction of coffee, but it is fair to presume from its ready and successive adoption in all parts of the islands deemed suited to it that its growth was steady. In fact, the beauty of the coffee-tree both in its flowering and fruit bearing seasons was an attraction sufficient—in the early times—to encourage the extension of its cultivation. We have no means at hand to determine the pecuniary encouragement of the industry, for it could not have been much in demand in the earlier days of California than '49 to have caused its general cultivation to supply a foreign market, nor was there a sufficient local foreign population to make a general demand, as we find but 1,962 in all the islands by the official census of 1850.

Finding by this general test the most favorable localities it seems

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† The Coffee-Planter of Ceylon, by Wm. Sabonadere. Polynesian, Sept. 11, 1847.
to have been mostly cultivated at Hilo and Kona on Hawaii, and at Hanalei, Kauai, as has been stated. Maui also enjoyed her coffee groves, but our efforts to ascertain its introducer, the time or localities have, so far, been unsuccessful.

In Mr. Rhodes' report to the R. H. Agricultural Society in June, 1852, the subject of the coffee blight is carefully presented in a letter from Mr. Pitman of Hilo, and his reply thereto, which we insert herewith. Mr. Pitman says:

"There is one matter for remark in connection with our coffee trees, and I should be much interested in learning whether yours on Kauai are similarly affected. What I allude to would take the shape of a blight, did I perceive that it influenced the health of the plant, which I cannot say it appears to do—this is a smut which crusts on the leaves, in appearance similar to what may be observed on the leaves of trees in a manufacturing district, where the appearance is easily accounted for. Although this visitation may not injure the health of the plant, it is a decided eye-sore to me, as it detracts greatly from the beauty of the tree, and I should feel thankful for any suggestion which, in application, would tend to the removal of this blemish."

The smut alluded to by Mr. Pitman, is very common on Kauai, and I have observed that evergreens, whose leaves are generally very dark, are much more subject to it than plants whose foliage is of a bright or light green. I speak especially of trees of the citrons or orange tribe, bread-fruit, coffee, common hau, nereud splendid, or oleander, and other trees having very dark leaves. Whenever this smut appears to any extent, it must injure the tree, and shorten its life, by filling the pores of the leaves, and thereby preventing them from fulfilling their natural functions of procuring sustenance for the tree from the atmosphere. It is a species of fungus, and I attribute its appearance in the first place to great moisture, and noxious vapors occasioned by excessive vegetation, and an imperfect circulation of air. When it has once attacked any plant of the darker-leaved tribes, it will from it extend to every other plant, of every description, in its vicinity; all of which will droop and suffer, whilst the plant on which it originated remains among them; but should it be removed, plants with light colored leaves, which do not appear to be predisposed to the disease will generally soon recover. This fungus will most frequently be found where the trees are very crowded, and in situations where this is the case, I should advise the sacrifice of a few of them by way of benefitting the rest.

If a thorough circulation of air can be preserved, the weeds buried at the roots of the trees by the frequent action of a small plough and the excessive moisture that accumulates from heavy rains, be carried off by drainage, I apprehend there would be little necessity for any unusual or particular treatment. A free circulation of pure air, I consider of the first importance in preserving the tree in a healthy condition, and if this be not provided, all other attention will be but labor lost.

I once tried to remove this fungus from a half grown orange tree, by watering the leaves with very weak brine, but to no effect, the leaves of the tree all fell, and those that succeeded them were in a very short time in as bad condition as the old ones.

A prevention of the evil I consider much easier and better than a

cure, and this I think will be effected by attending to the foregoing observations; I will add that pruning will also act as a preventive of the disease, if it be practised as its proper season, especially in crowded situations; all the dense and matted foliage, especially near the heart of the tree, and when the wood has done its work, should invariably be taken out; by this means alone, I have no doubt, in many cases, the blighting effects of the parasite may be stopped, and the health of the tree preserved.

The decrease of the coffee product through this blight is plainly shown in its being the main cause of the final abandonment of the Hanalei plantations, Mr. Rhodes selling the entire estate to the late R. C. Wyllie in 1856 for the sum of $8,000. For several years after its appearance it seemed to extend or become more dense.

Mr. Chas. Hall, of Kona, testifies to the total loss of his product from the same cause, in the following ratio: In 1858 he gathered 18,000 pounds; the year following it was reduced to 12,000, the next year to 5,000, and the following year had to purchase for his own use. In reply to questions as to method of culture, Mr. H. stated that no system of cultivation was observed; when the coffee was ready for picking it was gathered, and then came the care and attention of proper curing.

Various methods or remedies for the blight have been tried on different parts of the islands from time to time, but with little or no effect, among which has been the admission of flocks of sheep in the afflicted groves, which was thought for a time to be beneficial. Even kerosene oil—the panacea for many injuries—has also been tried, but to no purpose. The last remedy we have heard suggested or being put to the test, was, to plant alternate rows of eucalyptus with the coffee-trees. There are those who look upon this blight as of a periodical visitation that will pass off in due course of time, and in some parts of Hawaii the disease does not seem so dense this year as it has been, and it is to be hoped that by the unseen laws of nature the evil may be soon overcome and our valleys become filled with the fragrant aroma of the delicate blossoms, betokening a rich reward to the long years of disappointed labor.

New plantings are laid out in elevated localities as being a little protection. Recently a coffee tract of ten thousand trees in the Hilo district belonging to Mr. Kinney near the shore was abandoned on account of the denseness of the blight, and a new field of thirty thousand laid out in a higher location which are doing well. Mr. G. Armstrong has over ten thousand trees, mostly in the Iao Valley, Wailuku, that are promising well.

The coffee districts of the islands at present are Hilo, above mentioned; Hamakua district a few thousand trees; North Kohala about
the same. Kona district is the center of its cultivation, and both from soil and climate produces the choicest article. Its reputation is well and favorably known throughout the Oregon and California markets, and many parts of the Eastern States as equal to the celebrated "mocha," and in fact testimonials have been received here of its being preferred by even "mocha" drinkers.

Mr. H. N. Greenwell of Kona, trader, takes great pains in his selections for the market, and any bearing his mark is a sufficient guarantee in Honolulu market of fully ripe, well dried and clean aromatic coffee. There is an idea prevalent that Mr. G. is a grower of this article, but that is erroneous. The coffee is almost wholly in the hands of the natives with little patches here and there throughout the district, who gather it in its season and dispose of the same to the stores located near them. The district of Kau also produces coffee, though to a limited extent, especially as she holds some large tracts of excellent elevated lands most admirably suited to its growth.

Maui contributes a steadily increasing amount of a good marketable article. In addition to the groves of Mr. Armstrong at Wailuku is that of Mr. Andrews at Makawao, also some in Kaupo and Hana, but of the quantity we have no particulars.

Oahu produces a small quantity from Kalahi, Nuuanu and Manoa valleys, but nothing to speak of.

Of Kauai, once the leading producer, we have now nothing to report. Since the decline through drought, blight, scarcity of labor and low prices realized, the fields have been gradually given over to other agricultural pursuits.

We give herewith the table of coffee exports since 1845, its first year of exportation, also a table from 1860, showing to what countries coffee has been exported, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. W. F. Allen, Collector General of Customs:

YEARNLY EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SINCE 1845—ITS FIRST YEAR OF EXPORTATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. Pounds</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. Pounds</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>77,616</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>310,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>63,532</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>98,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>26,243</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>311,607</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>127,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>58,065</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>64,866</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>78,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>28,231</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>82,528</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>340,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>208,428</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>48,966</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>415,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>27,190</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>45,366</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>46,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>134,067</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>146,463</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>39,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>45,496</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>133,171</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>262,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>87,704</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>50,083</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>75,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE OF COFFEE EXPORTS, (IN POUNDS), PORT OF HONOLULU, SHOWING THE COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED, SINCE 1860.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PACIFIC PORTS, U.S.</th>
<th>ATLANTIC PORTS, U.S.</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>BR. COLONIAL</th>
<th>RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS</th>
<th>CHINA AND JAPAN</th>
<th>ALL OTHER PORTS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>24,931</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>27,952</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>56,922</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>86,141</td>
<td>4,893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>36,697</td>
<td>14,323</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>258,956</td>
<td>3,224</td>
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<td>76,401</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>58,255</td>
<td>9,031</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1,150 pounds of this amount went to Tahiti.
† To Great Britain.

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### LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES,

As Adopted by the Hawaiian Government Survey,—Corrected for this Issue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, <em>Flitner's observatory</em></td>
<td>21° 18' 23&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Transit of Venus observatory</td>
<td>21° 17' 55.87&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Light house</td>
<td>21° 17' 57.06&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head summit</td>
<td>21° 15' 23.15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalus, or Puu Ohia</td>
<td>21° 19' 45.75 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu station, (E. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21° 18' 18.85 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokapu station, Kaneohe</td>
<td>21° 27' 03.76 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Point, (N. E. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21° 42' 22.17 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber's Point, Laeloa beach</td>
<td>21° 17' 33&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pualoa, (windmill)</td>
<td>21° 19' 14.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaena Point, (N. W. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21° 34' 16.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala, station on summit</td>
<td>20° 43' 21.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Hill at Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>20° 55' 43.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahakuloa Point station</td>
<td>20° 00' 35.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's</td>
<td>20° 40' 52.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe summit</td>
<td>20° 34' 23.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauna Kea, station on summit</td>
<td>19° 49' 57.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualalai, do., (approx.)</td>
<td>19° 42' 00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawalihai light house</td>
<td>20° 03' 00&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The above given Latitude and Longitude of Flitner's Observatory is from combined observations of C. S. Lyman, M. Fleurrier and Capt. Daniel Smith, and is taken as an initial point for all the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Island Triangulation. The Maui and Hawaii Longitudes, while agreeing with each other, have only been connected with Oahu by chronometer and not by triangle.

† According to Captain Tupman.
RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.—All matter mailed must be fully pre-paid by affixed stamps. Letters mailed to any part of the Islands require to be pre-paid at the rate of 2 cents for each $ ounce, and can be registered by payment of a fee of 15 cents.

Newspapers from the office of publication are mailed free to inter-island subscribers, except on the overland routes of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, in which case they require letter postage. All other papers or printed circulars are charged 1 cent each.

Printed Music, Pamphlets or Magazines are rated by pages—under 50 pages 2 cents, over 50 to 200 pages 4 cents. Bound Books, Patterns or Samples—limited to 4 ounces—1 cent per ounce, or fraction thereof.

To economize space in the accompanying table, the Hawaiian postage columns for Papers, Printed Matter and Samples are omitted, and such directions are given here as will make everything fully comprehensive.

FOREIGN.—Hawaiian postage must be fully pre-paid, and United States also, to such countries as are indicated in the following table by the letter C. United States postage on those with the letter O are optional, though it is always safer to prepay fully.

Letters are registered to the United States and Europe by the payment of a fee of 15 cents Hawaiian, and 10 cents United States, by the courtesy of the San Francisco Postmaster, as there is nothing in the Postal Treaty touching upon registered letters requiring them to do so. Registered also to the Colonies for the Hawaiian fee.

Letters require a uniform rate of 6 cents Hawaiian postage per $ ounce to all parts of the world save the Colonies and Fiji.

Newspapers require a uniform rate of 2 cents each, Hawaiian postage, without regard to size or weight, with such affixed stamps for its destination as is given in the table below.

Printed Music and Pamphlets rate by pages for payment of Hawaiian postage, as follows: Under 50 pages; 4 cents; under 200, 8 cents; over 200, 12 cents, in addition to rates given in the following table.

Bound Books, Patterns and Samples are charged 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, Hawaiian postage, additional to rates given in the following table.

By the Postal Union Treaty the maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is eight and three-fourths ounces, and the maximum weight of other articles, except letters, is two pounds, three ounces.

The following table is condensed from the United States Official Postal Guide of October, 1875.

The Post-office ruling here on all matter passing through the United States is, that the United States rate from here must be added
to the amount indicated by the following table, according to its destination.

**Foreign Postal Table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postage on</td>
<td>Weight of each paper</td>
<td>Weight of each paper</td>
<td>Weight of each paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>for each paper</td>
<td>for each paper</td>
<td>for each paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td>Ounces</td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td>Ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa—west and gold coast, Falkland Is., Fernando Po,</td>
<td>6 15c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia, Tangiers, Br mail</td>
<td>6 20c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden, Ceylon, Br mail via Southampton</td>
<td>6 25c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden, Ceylon, Br mail via Brindisi</td>
<td>6 30c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden, Burma, German mail</td>
<td>6 35c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Br mail</td>
<td>6 50c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspinwall, N. G. direct U. S. Mail</td>
<td>6 55c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, New Zealand, Van Diemen’s Land, per vessel direct</td>
<td>6 6pc</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica*, Cuba*, Denmark, Egypt, Fa- roes Is., Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, Malta, Greece, Holland, Italy, Moldavia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Shanghai, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, and Wallachia—countries of the Postal Union</td>
<td>6 50c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas, direct steamer from New York</td>
<td>6 3c</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru*, Br mail</td>
<td>6 17c</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borneo, Java, Labuan, Philippine Is, Straits Settlements, Br mail via Southampton</td>
<td>6 20c</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>2 5</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, direct U S mail</td>
<td>6 25c</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Canada, Nova Scotia</td>
<td>6 3c</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Honduras, Curaçao, Guiana, Br mail</td>
<td>6 15c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape de Verde Islands, Br mail</td>
<td>6 15c</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China—Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, via S F</td>
<td>6 10c</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China per vessel direct</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo, Jamaica, New Grenada, West Indies, Porto Rico, direct U S mail</td>
<td>6 5c</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indies, Br mail via Southampton</td>
<td>6 20c</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indies, Br mail via Brindisi</td>
<td>6 20c</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, via Panama</td>
<td>6 25c</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands, per vessel direct</td>
<td>6 5c</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France—Printed matter and samples not over 1 oz. 2c. not over 4 oz. 6c.</td>
<td>6 90c</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar, Br mail via Southampton</td>
<td>6 80c</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala, direct U S mail</td>
<td>6 10c</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan, direct U S mail</td>
<td>6 15c</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius, Br mail</td>
<td>6 25c</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, direct U S mail by sea</td>
<td>6 10c</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Grenada, except Aspinwall &amp; Panama, Venezuela, West Indies, Santa Martha, Porto Rico, via Br mail</td>
<td>6 15c</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>4 10</td>
<td>4 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, Spanish Possessions, N. Coast of Africa, West Coast of Morocco, Canary Is, Br mail via France</td>
<td>6 12c</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli, Tunis, Italian mail</td>
<td>6 7c</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti, per direct vessel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay, U S packet via Brazil</td>
<td>6 10c</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela, papers le per oz. or fraction, with le added to ea. paper</td>
<td>6 10c</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This rate is in consequence of the high transit charges payable to France. The uniform rate of 5 cents U S postage will apply after January 1, 1876, when France joins the Postal Union

* Weight of each paper not limited, postage is therefore per paper.

* Weight of each paper limited to 1 oz. rate.
SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.—Facilities are given the Post-Office officials and greater security afforded the public, by attention to the following recommendations:

Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as papers, circulars, &c.

Write the address legible and complete, giving post-office, county and state.

See that every letter, paper, or other packet is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using cheap envelopes, as being often handled and subject to mail bag pressure, they are not unfrequently split open.

Register all letters containing articles of value.

Affix all necessary stamps to all letters, papers, samples, &c., placing them on the upper right hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

Select envelopes, and wrap papers, &c., of such a size as will afford ample room for the address, stamps and post mark.

All packages mailed at less than letter rates of postage should be so wrapped that their contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIPS FOR 1875,
At the Port of Honolulu.

FROM SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND, EN ROUTE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARRIVAL</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Freight</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>PASSENGERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>Ds. Hrs</td>
<td>Cargo in.</td>
<td>Cargo out.</td>
<td>Dr. Hrs</td>
<td>Enr.广东</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb...</td>
<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>21.13</td>
<td>5,649.12</td>
<td>12,935.85</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March..</td>
<td>Macgregor</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>6,690.66</td>
<td>23,833.83</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>April...</td>
<td>Mikado</td>
<td>21. 0</td>
<td>2,764.02</td>
<td>1,093.12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>22.21</td>
<td>5,425.78</td>
<td>32,333.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>July...</td>
<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>20.17</td>
<td>153.87</td>
<td>22,142.63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>23. 1</td>
<td>82.06</td>
<td>24,592.16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept...</td>
<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>21. 0</td>
<td>3,818.87</td>
<td>58,585.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Time of passage reported from Auckland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, EN ROUTE FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARRIVAL</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Freight</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>PASSENGERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan...</td>
<td>Mikado</td>
<td>Ds. Hrs</td>
<td>Cargo in.</td>
<td>Cargo out.</td>
<td>Dr. Hrs</td>
<td>Enr.广东</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>34,689.96</td>
<td>5,950.81</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March..</td>
<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>658.77</td>
<td>3,958.58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April...</td>
<td>Macgregor</td>
<td>8. 8</td>
<td>33,733.84</td>
<td>8,987.80</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May...</td>
<td>Mikado</td>
<td>8. 8</td>
<td>37,541.45</td>
<td>3,917.60</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>45,775.02</td>
<td>2,951.24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>194.65</td>
<td>N1l.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July...</td>
<td>Macgregor</td>
<td>8. 9</td>
<td>28,351.05</td>
<td>15,767.37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug...</td>
<td>Mikado</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>43,302.86</td>
<td>3,160.28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept...</td>
<td>Cyphrenes</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>43,666.92</td>
<td>2,466.85</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct...</td>
<td>City of Melbourne</td>
<td>8. 4</td>
<td>558.69</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct...</td>
<td>Vasco de Gama</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>22,456.85</td>
<td>2,962.75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Domestic Produce Exported</td>
<td>Foreign Produce Receipts</td>
<td>Transhipment of Oil and Bone</td>
<td>Shipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>$ 228,383</td>
<td>$ 104,947</td>
<td>$ 106,874</td>
<td>$ 60,050</td>
<td>$ 34,856</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>$ 168,347</td>
<td>$ 109,041</td>
<td>$ 202,700</td>
<td>$ 77,304</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>$ 546,941</td>
<td>$ 291,710</td>
<td>$ 231,000</td>
<td>$ 67,910</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>$ 598,382</td>
<td>$ 302,850</td>
<td>$ 260,025</td>
<td>$ 62,289</td>
<td>306,565</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>$ 710,133</td>
<td>$ 264,226</td>
<td>$ 209,018</td>
<td>$ 55,200</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>$ 620,188</td>
<td>$ 239,570</td>
<td>$ 208,510</td>
<td>$ 33,551</td>
<td>55,565</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>$ 519,155</td>
<td>$ 230,885</td>
<td>$ 238,082</td>
<td>$ 59,436</td>
<td>59,436</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>$ 1,038,068</td>
<td>$ 780,062</td>
<td>$ 583,522</td>
<td>$ 246,029</td>
<td>121,066</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures when given were un-reliable. The first transhipment of Oil and Bone was in 1851, so far as any regular record can be found for statistical purposes. But the first Stamped Entry for transhipment was for Whalebone in 1846. In the arrivals of Whalers many of the ships touched at more than one Port during the season. The table shows the total of arrivals at all ports.
### OUR EXPORTS.

A Comparative List of Tables of our Leading Exports from 1872.

#### SUGAR, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>14,407,726</td>
<td>14,828,313</td>
<td>18,193,240</td>
<td>19,023,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>1,245,892</td>
<td>1,270,102</td>
<td>1,285,183</td>
<td>372,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand and Australia</td>
<td>1,320,657</td>
<td>7,013,946</td>
<td>4,945,647</td>
<td>735,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other ports</td>
<td>21,127</td>
<td>16,740</td>
<td>142,541</td>
<td>81,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,995,402</td>
<td>23,129,101</td>
<td>24,566,611</td>
<td>20,212,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MOLASSES, IN GALLONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>96,461</td>
<td>117,143</td>
<td>67,928</td>
<td>47,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>69,210</td>
<td>18,928</td>
<td>7,240</td>
<td>12,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand and Australia</td>
<td>22,255</td>
<td>6,603</td>
<td>5,076</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other ports</td>
<td>4,179</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>9,816</td>
<td>7,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>192,105</td>
<td>146,459</td>
<td>90,060</td>
<td>68,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RICE, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>894,382</td>
<td>468,075</td>
<td>892,720</td>
<td>527,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Columbia</td>
<td>28,500</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>12,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Z. &amp; Aus.</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>19,870</td>
<td>9,718</td>
<td>4,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>894,382</td>
<td>507,945</td>
<td>941,148</td>
<td>1,103,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This Paddy was shipped to Germany.*

#### COFFEE, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>34,730</td>
<td>255,025</td>
<td>67,256</td>
<td>104,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>5,727</td>
<td>5,703</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other ports</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>1,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,276</td>
<td>262,025</td>
<td>75,496</td>
<td>105,558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HIDES, IN PIECES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>21,345</td>
<td>14,435</td>
<td>13,173</td>
<td>6,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td>6,442</td>
<td>9,447</td>
<td>6,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other ports</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,066</td>
<td>20,877</td>
<td>22,620</td>
<td>13,206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOOL, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos.1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>288,526</td>
<td>138,046</td>
<td>399,926</td>
<td>326,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>191,461</td>
<td></td>
<td>118,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>288,526</td>
<td>329,507</td>
<td>399,926</td>
<td>445,279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The export of wool, it will be observed, has increased over a hundred thousand pounds since 1872. And our sheep farmers, having from time to time imported improved breeds, are paying the best of attention to this, one of the surest of investments.

Calf, sheep and goat skins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calf skins</th>
<th>Sheep skins</th>
<th>Goat skins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td></td>
<td>207</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine months 1875</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total for the above period of say 2,000 calf skins, 6,000 sheep skins, and 238,901 goat skins. These were exported wholly to the United States. There is a marked falling off in the exports of calf skins and sheep skins since 1873.

TALLOW, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos.1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>145,582</td>
<td>146,608</td>
<td>15,876</td>
<td>171,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>348,396</td>
<td>463,252</td>
<td>108,720</td>
<td>1293,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>493,978</td>
<td>609,855</td>
<td>125,596</td>
<td>464,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† To Valparaiso, en route for Europe.

PULU, IN POUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos.1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>376,765</td>
<td>279,291</td>
<td>286,290</td>
<td>199,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand and Australia</td>
<td>28,979</td>
<td>123,022</td>
<td>104,937</td>
<td>139,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>15,483</td>
<td>10,510</td>
<td>25,681</td>
<td>3,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other ports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>421,227</td>
<td>412,823</td>
<td>418,320</td>
<td>342,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pulu, the silky substance which envelopes the fronds of the treefern, growing on the mountain slopes of Hawaii, is brought almost entirely from the volcanic district of Kau. Fifteen years ago, the quantity shipped to California was double that sent out of the country at the present time. This has been mainly owing to the substitution of other substances for upholstery purposes, and in part, no doubt, to carelessness in picking by some dealers. Good parcels sold as high as 10½ cents per pound in December last. Pulu is coming into notice in Australia, where it brings a higher price than in California.
### FRUITS, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>9 mos. 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, bunches</td>
<td>4,520</td>
<td>6,492</td>
<td>6,494</td>
<td>7,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts, pounds</td>
<td>104,946</td>
<td>58,439</td>
<td>6,899</td>
<td>12,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limes</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betel Leaves, boxes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU.

**RECORDED BY CAPTAIN DANIEL SMITH, AT WAIKIKI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OBSERVED</td>
<td>RAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BARS.</td>
<td>TEMPERATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>29.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>29.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30.09</td>
<td>29.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30.14</td>
<td>30.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>30.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30.09</td>
<td>29.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>30.09</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>30.09</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30.14</td>
<td>30.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>30.13</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>29.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>29.99</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rain Fall for 1874: At Waikiki, 46.42; at the late Dr. Judd's residence, Nuuanu Valley, 53.48. During December, 1875, we may expect 7 or 8 inches.

### TABLE of the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS for 1874, PORT OF HONOLULU, Showing the Country to which Exported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pacific States</th>
<th>Atlantic Ports, U.S.</th>
<th>German Ports, &amp;c.</th>
<th>British Colonies</th>
<th>British Colonies &amp; Australia</th>
<th>New Zealand &amp; Australia</th>
<th>Thames &amp; Other Ports</th>
<th>China &amp; Japan</th>
<th>All Other Ports</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, lbs.</td>
<td>18,132,244</td>
<td>60,996</td>
<td>71,205</td>
<td>1,253,183</td>
<td>4,945,647</td>
<td>67,986</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,566,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, galls.</td>
<td>67,292</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy, lbs.</td>
<td>439,157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, lbs.</td>
<td>885,646</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,187,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, lbs.</td>
<td>56,256</td>
<td>9,031</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5,703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, tons</td>
<td>6041</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot. bbls.</td>
<td>6,076</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus, lbs.</td>
<td>45,458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, bunchs.</td>
<td>6,494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, bbls.</td>
<td>71,935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat Skins, pcs.</td>
<td>10,205</td>
<td>9,068</td>
<td>9,447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, pcs.</td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>109,730</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, lbs.</td>
<td>258,290</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>25,681</td>
<td>109,937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>418,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, lbs.</td>
<td>366,955</td>
<td>32,941</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>399,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts, lbs.</td>
<td>5,399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale Oil, galls.</td>
<td>621</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm Oil, galls.</td>
<td>621</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale Bone, lbs.</td>
<td>16,174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Quarter, 1875</td>
<td>5,517,955</td>
<td>17,942</td>
<td>61,831</td>
<td>333,545</td>
<td>38,364</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>1.770</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase, 1875</td>
<td>594,984</td>
<td>36,971</td>
<td>123,205</td>
<td>19,820</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>10,471</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, 1875</td>
<td>1,769</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Quarter, 1875</td>
<td>7,077,872</td>
<td>14,871</td>
<td>142,124</td>
<td>339,188</td>
<td>18,358</td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase, 1875</td>
<td>6,753</td>
<td>44,200</td>
<td>114,188</td>
<td>4,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, 1875</td>
<td>3,839,208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d Quarter, 1875</td>
<td>12,595,537</td>
<td>123,318</td>
<td>203,765</td>
<td>705,753</td>
<td>85,792</td>
<td></td>
<td>282</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase, 1875</td>
<td>5,984</td>
<td>81,171</td>
<td>237,393</td>
<td>24,340</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, 1875</td>
<td>3,244,294</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Quarter, 1875</td>
<td>7,617,083</td>
<td>35,271</td>
<td>323,647</td>
<td>493,296</td>
<td>51,846</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>36,601</td>
<td>2,751</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase, 1875</td>
<td>2,945,599</td>
<td>29,627</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, 1875</td>
<td>10,196</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above provides a comparative analysis of the principal domestic exports of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for the first, second, and third quarters of 1875, compared with the corresponding periods of 1874. The data include various commodities such as sugar, molasses, paddy, rice, coffee, sails, foils, and more, along with their respective tonnages and values. The table also highlights the increase or decrease in exports for each quarter, and the total value of all domestic ports is provided for comparison. The exports are listed in descending order by value, making it easier to identify the most significant exports during these quarters. The table is a valuable resource for understanding the economic activities and trade patterns of the time.
### Imports of the Hawaiian Islands.

A Comparative Table of our Leading Imports for Three Years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider</td>
<td>$29,783 94</td>
<td>$14,977 32</td>
<td>$25,491 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals and Birds</td>
<td>857 50</td>
<td>30 18</td>
<td>21 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Materials</td>
<td>29,479 96</td>
<td>15,807 12</td>
<td>16,186 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, Hats, Boots</td>
<td>170,415 13</td>
<td>144,756 99</td>
<td>151,612 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockery and Glassware</td>
<td>12,672 26</td>
<td>6,452 11</td>
<td>6,387 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Medicines</td>
<td>15,672 56</td>
<td>15,769 10</td>
<td>12,944 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Cottons)</td>
<td>153,234 27</td>
<td>154,307 50</td>
<td>120,458 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Linens)</td>
<td>11,685 06</td>
<td>7,600 94</td>
<td>8,054 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Goods</td>
<td>18,902 29</td>
<td>11,799 52</td>
<td>9,502 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Silks)</td>
<td>49,673 03</td>
<td>26,658 28</td>
<td>26,776 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Woolens)</td>
<td>29,795 97</td>
<td>31,083 67</td>
<td>25,894 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mixtures)</td>
<td>45,150 06</td>
<td>30,855 85</td>
<td>34,876 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy Goods, Millinery, &amp;c</td>
<td>19,420 60</td>
<td>18,383 52</td>
<td>23,524 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish (dry and salt)</td>
<td>53,031 74</td>
<td>46,026 42</td>
<td>61,722 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>2,120 11</td>
<td>1,909 47</td>
<td>2,333 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits (fresh)</td>
<td>29,775 50</td>
<td>22,974 47</td>
<td>14,956 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>738 50</td>
<td>2,642 78</td>
<td>13,506 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furs and Ivory</td>
<td>19,087 17</td>
<td>13,862 12</td>
<td>12,799 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain and Feed</td>
<td>109,906 03</td>
<td>80,953 40</td>
<td>93,055 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries and Provisions</td>
<td>2,176 59</td>
<td>2,553 89</td>
<td>6,902 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns and Gun Materials</td>
<td>1,786 06</td>
<td>1,431 90</td>
<td>1,446 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, Agricultural Implements</td>
<td>99,885 54</td>
<td>60,601 85</td>
<td>63,161 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Tools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel, &amp;c</td>
<td>20,561 77</td>
<td>7,748 95</td>
<td>23,260 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry, Plate, Clocks</td>
<td>20,822 98</td>
<td>12,017 32</td>
<td>19,951 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>7,294 12</td>
<td>6,661 68</td>
<td>5,883 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>69,707 46</td>
<td>50,155 18</td>
<td>48,098 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>36,820 64</td>
<td>20,055 22</td>
<td>19,356 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>6,677 69</td>
<td>5,647 04</td>
<td>9,370 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>5,632 96</td>
<td>2,834 38</td>
<td>2,141 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>34,687 44</td>
<td>35,484 42</td>
<td>35,430 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils, (cocoanut, kerosene, whale,) &amp;c</td>
<td>133,487 10</td>
<td>140,665 86</td>
<td>44,396 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>32,328 67</td>
<td>13,006 37</td>
<td>4,316 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paints and Paint Oils</td>
<td>19,846 39</td>
<td>10,120 39</td>
<td>12,156 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery and Toilet Articles</td>
<td>8,031 68</td>
<td>6,783 50</td>
<td>6,035 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlery, Carriages, &amp;c</td>
<td>37,909 04</td>
<td>24,238 26</td>
<td>17,062 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shocks and Containers</td>
<td>37,643 02</td>
<td>63,084 42</td>
<td>36,847 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>30,850 56</td>
<td>30,716 19</td>
<td>32,975 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Books</td>
<td>26,059 58</td>
<td>17,392 94</td>
<td>24,820 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>8,572 05</td>
<td>7,669 49</td>
<td>4,137 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and Tinware</td>
<td>5,186 45</td>
<td>3,165 52</td>
<td>1,430 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, Cigars, &amp;c</td>
<td>44,905 63</td>
<td>34,067 74</td>
<td>26,125 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale Bone</td>
<td>32,203 50</td>
<td>67,301 45</td>
<td>34,782 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines (light)</td>
<td>8,993 17</td>
<td>10,910 18</td>
<td>7,428 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**One Set Specimen Hawaiian Postage Stamps, Unused.**

Of 1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, and 18 Cents, mounted on Card, showing name of figures, date, denominations and time of issue, with specimen Hawaiian Flag (3½ x 4 inches), mailed to any Address for $1.10. Remittances can be mailed in U. S. Currency or Stamps at gold rate.

Address: THOS. G. THRUM, Honolulu, H. 1
HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

THE COURT.

HIS MAJESTY KALAKAUA, Born November 16th, 1835. Ascended the Throne, February 12th, 1874.

HER MAJESTY KAPOLANI, Queen Consort.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM PILLIKELIOHUKU, Heir Apparent.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LILY KAMAENIKA, Dominis.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MIHINA LIKELIKE CLEGBORN.

HER MAJESTY THE DOWAGER QUEEN EMMA, relict of His late Majesty Kamehameha IV.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS RUTH KEELIKOLANI, Sister of His late Majesty Kamehameha V.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS CHARLES KANAI, Father of His late Majesty Lunalilo.

F W BECKLEY, His Majesty’s Chamberlain.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE.

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.


The Cabinet.

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs............. His Ex W L Green
Minister of the Interior............. His Ex W L Moomau
Minister of Finance............. His Ex J S Walker
Attorney General............. (ad interim) His Ex J S Walker

Government Officers.

Governor of Oahu, His Excellency John O Dominis. Resid.. Anna Washington Place Honolulu

Governor of Hawaii, His Excellency S Kipi, Residence, Hilo, Hawaii.

Governor of Kauai, His Excellency P Kanau, Residence, Nawiwili, Kauai.

Marshall of Hawaii Islands............. W C Parke, Esq
Deputy Marshal............. David Dayton, Esq
Sheriff of Hawaii............. L Severson, Esq
Sheriff of Maui............. Ios W Everett, Esq
Sheriff of Kauai............. W C Parke, Esq
Police Justice, Kilauea............. J P Islam, Esq
Police Justice, Lahaina............. Henry Dickinson, Sen, Esq
Police Justice, Hilo............. L Kaina, Esq
Postmaster-General............. A P Brickwood, Esq
Deputy Postmaster-General............. J P Islam, Esq
Collector-General of Customs............. W P Allen, Esq
Deputy-Collector............. J A Hassinger, Esq
Surveyor General............. W D Alexander, Esq
Registrar of Conveyances............. Thos Brown, Esq
Secretary of the Interior Department............. Chas T Gillick, Esq
Secretary of Department Foreign Affairs, Wm Jarrett
Registrar of Public Accounts............. J O Carter
Deputy Attorney General............. Edward Preston
Superintendent Water Works............. J W Douglas
Harbor-Master of Honolulu............. Capt Daniel Smith
Pilots in Honolulu............. W A Markham, Esq
Jailor Oahu Prison............. D K Eyre, Esq

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice............. Hon Elisha H Allen
First Associate Judge............. Hon Charles C Harris
Second Associate Judge............. Hon A Francis Judd
Clerk—W R Seal, Esq
Deputy Clerk, J. E. Barnard

Terms of Supreme Court.

Sitting at Honolulu, first Monday in January, April, July and October.

Circuit Judges.

1st Circuit, Oahu..One of the Judges of the Supreme Court
2nd Circuit, Maui............. Hon A Fornander
3rd Circuit, Hawaii............. Hon F S Lyman and C F Hart
4th Circuit, Kauai............. Hon D McBryde

Terms of Circuit Court.

2nd Circuit, (Maui), 1st Tuesday of June and 1st Tuesday of December.


New York............. A.H. Allen, Jr
London, England............. Manley Hopkins
Valparaiso, Chile............. David Thomas
Paris, France............. William C Martin
Germany............. J C Pfugler
Lima, Peru............. Robert H Beddy

Yokohama, Japan............. Robert M Brown
Hongkong and Macao............. William Keswick
Sydney, New South Wales............. Ed Reeve

Counsels.

San Francisco, California............. H W Severson
Portland, Oregon............. James Hooper
Boston, Massachusetts............. Edward M Brewer
Liverpool, England............. Robert C Janion
Falmouth, England............. W B Broad
Ramsgate, England............. S H Sedges
Auckland, New Zealand............. James Cruickshank
Melbourne, Victoria............. G N Oakley
Newcastle, New South Wales............. Ernest A White, Vice Consul
Otao, New Zealand............. Henry Driver
Panama............. J McElroy
Victoria, British Columbia............. Henry Rhodes
Bremen, Germany............. John Potter
Batavia............. W W Kellogg
Copenhagen, Denmark............. Sven Hoffmeyer
Hobart Town, Van Diemen’s Land............. William Knight
Vienna, Austria............. Victor Schonberger
Bogota, Columbia............. John Muller
Quito, Ecuador............. W S Maintz
Quebec, Canada............. William H Delano
Rouen, France............. H Schallers
Cork, Ireland............. W D Seymour
Metz, France............. John P Mccall
Cape Town, South Africa............. Geo M Dunn
Haere, France............. Leon de Mandrot
Bordeaux, France............. Ernest de Boisseau
Genoa, Italy............. Rafael de Luchi
Hart, Stanley, Falkland Island............. Geo M Dunn
Callao, Peru............. Sylvanus Crosby
Levuka, Fiji............. A. W W Mathieson
Nagasaki, Japan............. Takenami, Nagaishi
Habana, Cuba............. Chas L Fischer
Osaka, Japan............. James Harris
Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland............. Edward G Buchanan

Antwerp, Belgium............. Victor Force, Jr
### Board of Immigration

- **President**: Hon. W. L. Mission
- **Vice Presidents**: Hon. O. H. Purdy, W. J. Smith
- **Secretary**: W. L. Green
- **Treasurer**: C. E. Brown

### Board of Education

- **President**: Hon. C. C. T. Brown
- **Vice Presidents**: Hon. E. L. Smith, Hon. J. H. Jackson
- **Secretary**: J. W. Smith
- **Treasurer**: W. L. Green

### Board of Health

- **President**: Hon. S. G. Wilder
- **Vice Presidents**: Hon. F. B. Hutchinson, Hon. E. B. Williams
- **Secretary**: W. L. Green
- **Treasurer**: C. E. Brown

### Mechanics' Benefit Union

- **President**: Hon. G. C. McLean
- **Vice President**: H. J. T. Biddle
- **Secretary**: W. B. Wright
- **Treasurer**: J. B. Black

### Young Men's Christian Association

- **President**: T. H. Davies
- **Vice President**: H. Waterhouse
- **Secretary**: E. C. Damon
- **Treasurer**: C. A. Cooke

### Sailor's Home Society

- **President**: C. R. Bishop
- **Vice President**: A. E. Brown
- **Secretary**: F. A. Schaefer
- **Treasurer**: E. O. Hall

### American Relief Fund

- **President**: A. J. Cartwright
- **Vice President**: G. C. Damon
- **Secretary**: C. E. Brown

### Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort St. Church

- **President**: A. J. Cartwright
- **Vice President**: Mrs. G. C. Damon
- **Secretary**: Mrs. C. E. Brown
- **Treasurer**: Mrs. C. C. T. Brown

### Strangers' Friend Society

- **President**: A. J. Cartwright
- **Vice President**: Mrs. G. C. Damon
- **Secretary**: Mrs. C. E. Brown
- **Treasurer**: Mrs. C. C. T. Brown

### Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association

- **President**: J. Hay Wodehouse
- **Vice President**: J. B. Black
- **Secretary**: W. B. Wright
- **Treasurer**: J. B. Black

### St. George's Benevolent Society

- **President**: J. Hay Wodehouse
- **Vice President**: J. B. Black
- **Secretary**: W. B. Wright
- **Treasurer**: J. B. Black

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**Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic**

- United States, U.S. Minister Resident, His Ex Henry A. Peirce, Residence, Cor. Judd and Lihili St.
- France, Commissioner and Consul, Theul, Residence, Beretania St.

**Foreign Consuls**

- United States, James Scott, Honolulu
- United States Vice Consul, J. A. B Castle, Honolulu
- United States Consular Agent, H. B. M. Vice Consul, Theo. W. Davis, Honolulu
- German Empire, J. C. Glade, Acting, Honolulu
- Austro-Hungarian, E. Hoffmann, M. D., Honolulu
- Peru, A. J. Cartwright, Acting, Honolulu
- Chile, C. S. Bartow, Honolulu
- Russia, Vice Consul, J. Wm. Pfing, Acting, Honolulu
- Denmark, Acting, H. R. Macfarlane, Honolulu
- Netherlands and Belgium, Acting, W. Martin, Honolulu
- Italy, Acting, F. J. Glade, Honolulu

**Commissioners of Crown Lands**

- J. S. Walker, W. L. Mission

**Board of Education**

- President: Hon. C. C. T. Brown
- Inspector-General of Schools: J. W. Smith

**Board of Health**

- President: Hon. S. G. Wilder
- Members: F. B. Hutchinson, M. D., R. McKibbin, Jr., M. D.
- Port Physicians: F. B. Hutchinson
- Traveling Physicians: H. H. Oliver, M. D., Maui, F. H. Enders, M. D., Kauai, J. W. Smith, M. D.
- Agents: W. W. W. Wilson, Kauai, D. Dayton, Oahu; John H. Brown, for Honolulu.

**Hawaiian Board of Health**

- President: C. H. Judd

**Mechanics' Benefit Union**

- President: G. C. McLean
- Vice President: J. T. Biddle
- Secretary: W. B. Wright
- Treasurer: J. B. Black

**Young Men's Christian Association**

- President: T. H. Davies
- Vice President: H. Waterhouse
- Secretary: E. C. Damon
- Treasurer: C. A. Cooke

**Sailor's Home Society**

- President: C. R. Bishop
- Secretary: F. A. Schaefer
- Executive Committee: E. O. Hall, F. B. Howe, S. C. Damon

**American Relief Fund**

- President: A. J. Cartwright
- Vice President: G. C. Damon
- Secretary: C. E. Brown

**Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort St. Church**

- President: A. J. Cartwright
- Vice President: G. C. Damon
- Secretary: C. E. Brown

**Strangers' Friend Society**

- President: A. J. Cartwright
- Vice President: Mrs. C. C. T. Brown
- Secretary: Mrs. C. E. Brown
- Treasurer: Mrs. C. C. T. Brown

**Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association**

- President: J. Hay Wodehouse
- Vice President: J. B. Black
- Secretary: W. B. Wright
- Treasurer: J. B. Black

**St. George's Benevolent Society**

- President: J. Hay Wodehouse
- Vice President: J. B. Black
- Secretary: W. B. Wright
- Treasurer: J. B. Black
HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

Mission Children’s Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President...Geo H. Bole, Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham. Rec. Secretary...G. B. Castle. Cor. Secretary, Miss M. A. Chamberlain. Assistant Cor. Secretary, Miss H. B. Whitney and Miss A. Castle. Elective Members...Miss L. F. Ingraham and C. M. Cooke. Treasurer...W. H. Hall.

Hono’lulu Fire Department.

Organized 1854. Annual Election of Officers, May 11. Officers for 1854: W. H. Hall, President; J. S. Poor, Secretary; W. W. Hall, Treasurer; George Turley, Chief Engineer; W. H. Hall, Second Engineer; A. T. Ingraham, Clerk.

Honolulu Engine Company No. 1, organized January 7, 1855. Annual election of Officers, first Tuesday in February. Number of members on December 31, 1855, was 60. All members were re-elected.

Mechanic Engine Company No. 2, organized December 18, 1853. Annual election of Officers, first Tuesday in February. Number of members on December 31, 1855, was 43. All members were re-elected.

Pacific Hose Company No. 1, organized January 8, 1861. Annual election of Officers, first Tuesday in February. Number of members on December 31, 1855, was 50. All members were re-elected.

Protection Hook & Ladder Company, organized September 18, 1857. Annual election of Officers, first Monday in September. Number of members on December 31, 1855, was 36. All members were re-elected.

Annual Parade Day of the Department...February 3rd.

Lodges.

Le Progres de l’Oceanie, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., Lodge meets on King Street, first Monday in each month.

Royal Arch Chapter, meets in Hall of Le Progres de l’Oceanie Lodge, every Thursday in the month.

Commandery of Knights Templar, meets every second Thursday in the month.

Excelsior No. 1, O. O. O. of Odd Fellows, meeting in the Hall of the Odd Fellows’ Building, Fort Street.

Polynesian Encampment No. 1, I.O.O. of Odd Fellows, meets every first and third Thursday in the month.

Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., meets at the hall of Le Progres de l’Oceanie, fourth Thursday in the month.

Hawaiian Lodge, K. of P., Lodge meets each Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Philadelphia......C. Brewer & Co.
Livery......Theo H. Davies
Lloyd's, London......H. H. Davies
San Francisco......H. H. Mackfield & Co.

Punahou College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President...A. Pratt. Prof. of Languages, F. W. Damon. Lady Teachers, Miss M. E. Eckley and Miss M. Trowbridge. Matron...Mrs. Pratt. Business Manager...Miss Cook. Treasurer...W. C. Cooke.

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies.

British and Foreign Marine Life......Theo H. Davies
Northern Fire and Life......Equitable Life
Imperial Fire......A. J. Cartwright
Firemen’s Fund......Bishop & Co
Manhattan Life......H. Hackfeld & Co
H. F. Creighton & Co

Hawaii Engineer Company No. 1, organized January 21, 1861. All members were re-elected. All members have been located in Nuuana and Kukui Streets. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; A. T. Ingraham, Cor. Secretary; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 1, organized February 11, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; G. Turley, Chief Engineer; A. T. Ingraham, Clerk.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 2, organized December 18, 1853. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; A. T. Ingraham, Clerk.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 4, organized February, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; J. S. Poor, Secretary; W. W. Hall, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 5, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 6, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 7, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 8, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 9, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

Hawaii Fire Company No. 10, organized May 1, 1861. Officers, second quarter of 1865, were: W. H. Hall, President; C. M. Cooke, Treasurer.

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