BY AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, Monday the Sixteenth day of November will be the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday and the first after His accession to the Throne, it is ordered to be set apart, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD for the many blessings vouchsafed to this Nation during the past year, and of Prayer that He may be pleased to prosper and guard His Majesty during His absence from His Kingdom. All Churches and Pastors of whatever faith are invited to hold a service for this purpose during the forenoon of that day.

The Government Offices will be closed throughout the Kingdom.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of the Interior.

Department of Interior, }
Honolulu, Oct. 21st, 1874. }

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim has received from Baron Von Mueller, through Mr. Oakley, His Hawaiian Majesty's Consul at Melbourne, a parcel of Eucalyptus Seeds, of ten different varieties, which he is prepared to distribute to those who desire to carefully plant them and attend to their growth.

W. L. GREEN,
October 20, 1874. Minister Foreign Affairs ad interim.

ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1874, Charles N. Spencer was appointed an Agent of the Registry Office to take and certify the acknowledgements to Instruments, for the District of Waiohinu, Kau, Island of Hawaii.

THOMAS BROWN,
Approved: Registrar of Conveyances.
W. L. GREEN.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of employing apprentices to learn Mechanical Trades, may do so by applying to the Board of Education, who has under its control, at the Industrial and Reformatory School, at Kawaiahao, Kapuaiwa, boys of ages ranging from 12 years upwards, eligible for that purpose.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
President of the Board of Education.
Education Office, October 6, 1874.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and the Statutes of this Kingdom, and deeming it essential to the promotion of justice,

I do hereby Order, That the regular Term of the 3rd Judicial Circuit Court, to be held at Waiohinu, Hawaii, on Tuesday the 3d day of November, 1874, be hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 18th day of said November, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 12th day of October, A. D. 1874.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Tax Collectors—1874.

The following persons have been commissioned as **Tax Collectors**, in accordance with the terms of Section 108 of the Civil Code:

HAWAII—Hilo, C. W. A. Hapai
Hamakua, C. Williams
North Kohala, J. K. Akina
South Kohala, S. P. Kaulili
North Kona, D. H. Nahale
South Kona, H. Cooper
Kau, W. C. Merrill
Puna, T. E. Ellerts
MAUI—Lahaina, L. Abel
Wailuku, S. Kaluaiai
Makawao, C. K. Kapule
Hana, M. P. Treadaway
MOLOKAI & LANAI, S. Kapela
OAHU—Honolulu, John H. Lane
Ewa & Waianae, J. Nalua
Waialua, J. Affonso
Koolauloa, Deokinani
Koolaupoko, Wm. C. Lane
KAUAI—Hanalei, A. S. Wilcox
Anahola, S. Kalo
Lihue, S. N. Wilcox
Koloa, Peleula
Waimea, J. H. Kapuaiwa
NIIHAU, Kalle Kanoa
P. NAHAOLELUA,
Minister of Finance.
Finance Department, August 25th, 1874. 507 tf

Licenses Expiring in October, 1874.

RETAIL.

OAHU.... 4—Judd & Lanza, Fort St, Honolulu.
9—Wolter & Co, Cor Fort & Queen st., Hon
10—Wong Ge & Co, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
16—E O Hall & Son, Cor King & Fort, Hon.
16—Charles Eckart, Beretania st, Honolulu.
16—E Hoffmann, Kaahumanu st, Honolulu.
19—Ah Lin & Co, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
22—Amoe, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
22—Look Sang, Hotel st, Honolulu.
23—Wong Fat, Hotel, Kaahumanu st.
27—Ahue, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
28—M Phillips & Co, Kaahumanu st, Hono.
28—A S Cleghorn & Co, Nuuanu st, Hono'lu
28—Charles Eckart, Merchant st, Honolulu.
29—Jno T Waterhouse, Queen st, Honolulu.
MAUI....24—Alioma, Lahaina.
HAWAII 5—S L Austin, Quinney, Hilo.
25—Ahing & Achuck, Kaapahoa, Hilo.
27—E Cooper, Hookena, Kona.
29—Ah Iwan, Kailua, Kona.
29—Ashing, Kailua, Hawaii.
29—J Worth, Pahoona, Hilo.

Wholesale.

1—Bolles & Co, Queen st, Honolulu.
8—Chillou & Co, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
9—Wolter & Co, Cor Fort & Queen st, Honolulu.
19—E O Hall, Cor King & Fort st, Honolulu.
21—Ahing & Achuck, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.

Retail Spirits.

27—W L Green, Empire House, Honolulu.

Wholesale Spirits.

8—Frank Brown, Merchant st, Honolulu.

Victualling.

2—Ah Chai, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
7—Frank Tesky, Lahaina, Maui.
13—Peter Fernandez, Smith Lane, Honolulu.
27—A Walter, Lahaina, Maui.

Fire Arms.

7—G E Dole, Kona, Oahu.
18—Jas E Black, Kona, Oahu.
22—Young Sheong, Kona, Oahu.

Auction.

3—Thos Everett, Island of Maui.

Lapaan.

14—Jno Kalama, Kohala, Hawaii.
14—Henry Kaili, Makawao, Maui.
14—Henry Nana, Kohala, Hawaii.
14—J W Kaneali, jr, Hanalei, Kauai.

Horse.

2—A Herbert, No 55 to 58, Honolulu.
14—Thos Linch, No 58, Honolulu.
18—Jno A Cummins, No 60, 61, Honolulu.
27—J W Akana, No 62, Honolulu.

Boat.

24—Jno Baker, Lahaina, Maui.
27—Kalua, Lahaina, Maui.
28—G P Sylva, Lahaina, Maui.
29—Uhu, No 11, Honolulu.
30—Kakalia, No 14, Honolulu.

Butcher.

13—J Lovell, Hanalei, Kauai.

The Courts.

Supreme Court.—October Term, 1874.

Mr. Justice HARRIS presiding.

Oct. 13—Elizabeth K. Lipoa vs. James I. Dowsett and others—Action of Ejectment. Tried by a mixed jury, who returned a verdict for the defendants, James I. Dowsett, A. J. Kinney, Virgil Thompson, W. G. Woolley, Henry Marsh, Kapaikai (k), Aikalali (k), and Angeline Kane, who hold lands conveyed by Lipoa to Dowsett, Kapena, and Mitchell; and a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant Kaauamea (w.) and Kaoia her husband, and Manuka. Also, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff against E Mahelani to the extent of one half of the land conveyed by J. W. E. Makui to Naiilili. Counsel on both sides noted their exceptions. E. Preston for plaintiff; W. C. Jones and J. P. Green for defendants.

The King vs. W. Marow—Before Chief Justice ALLEN and Justice HARRIS. The Court heard the arguments of counsel on the exceptions to the ruling of Mr. Justice Harris on the demurrer filed in this case.

Oct. 16—The Court overruled the exceptions. The Attorney General for the Crown, A. S. Hartwell for the defendant.

James McDade vs. John Seimens—Before Mr. Justice HARRIS. Action of Tort. The jury after an absence of one hour returned a verdict for the defendants.

Robert McKibbin, Sen. vs. Frank Spencer—Before Chief Justice ALLEN and Justice HARRIS. Bill for an Injunction. Appeal in Bance from decision of Mr. Justice Judd. Case argued and submitted. The Court rendered its decision confirming the decision of the Court below and giving liberty to amend bill on payment of costs. E. H. Stanley, J. Montgomery and E. Preston for complainant; W. C. Jones for defendant.

Oct. 19—J. McColgan vs. F. Moers, Master of the S. S. Hinalo—Assumpsit. The jury after being out four hours and unable to agree, (standing 8 to 4) were discharged. To be retried on Tuesday.

Court Probate Before the Hon. CHARLES F. HART, Circuit Judge, at South Kona, Hawaii, at Chambers.

Aug. 7—Estate of Kaiki, deceased—Petition for the appointment of an Administrator; the Court appointed Kaoia (k).

Aug. 8—Greenwell vs. Hughes—Action to recover $50. Judgment with costs to plaintiff.

Oct. 12—J. Atkins vs Kahaanaole—Action of Assumpsit. Judgment with costs to plaintiff.

Oct. 13—Jno Pakini vs. N. Thomas—Assumpsit. Judgment with costs to palintiff.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING attended a luau on Saturday last, given by Hon. Jas. I. Dowsett at his newly-erected cottage at the Puuloa Salt works, Pearl River Bay. His Majesty was accompanied by His sister the Princess Lydia Dominis, Governor Dominis, and others, who were taken to Puuloa in the steam tug Pele. A large number of guests accompanied the royal party, including the officers of the war ships Benecia and Scout now in the harbor. The company returned to town during the evening, having had a most delightful day at Puuloa.

LETTERS received by the steamer Kilauea report that His Royal Highness PRINCE LELEIOHOKU would reach the volcano house at Kilauea on the 14th or 15th. At Kailua he met and addressed the people of North Kona in the large church. His remarks were confined mostly to the proposed reciprocity treaty, and what His Majesty the King and government intended to do about it. He also sought to show the people the advantages which they would derive from such a treaty, and that it would benefit all more or less. At the close of the address, a vote was taken by the audience, to test their approval of the treaty and of the King's proposed visit to Washington, and every person in the house voted in favor of both. At Kainaliu, Kona, and at Waiohinu, he also addressed the people on the same subjects. He probably spent last Sunday at or near Hilo.

THE appointment of Hon. JAMES I. DOWSETT and Hon. JOHN S. WALKER to be members of the King's Privy Council of State, which has been made this week, is creditable to His Majesty and will add to the character and efficiency of that advisory body. They are both men of large experience in business and in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of Hawaii. In the selection of the three last members added to His Privy Council, His Majesty has shown that he is desirous of securing the advice of those who are well qualified to serve Him and the country in the capacity assigned to them.

THE announcement is made, under the official head, that the anniversary of HIS MAJESTY'S birth—November 16—will be set apart as a day of public thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD for the many blessings vouchsafed to this nation during the past year, and of prayer that He may be pleased to prosper and guard His Majesty during His absence from His Kingdom. This is the first time, we believe, that a national day of thanksgiving has been proclaimed here since the reign of Liholiho or Kamehameha IV. In the United States, the President annually appoints the last Thursday of November as a day of public thanksgiving; while in England Queen Victoria occasionally appoints one. The appointment is very appropriate, and will be acceptable to the public throughout the Kingdom. Tuesday, Nov. 17, is the day set for the departure of the King to America in the U.S. war steamer Benicia, Captain Hopkins.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES, the newly-appointed envoys and commissioner to Washington, took passage in the steamer Cyphenes, which left this port on Sunday evening. The task which they have undertaken is an arduous one, but both are impressed with the conviction that now is the best time to make an effort to secure reciprocity, and that it is more likely to be well received in America now than at any former period. They will probably remain in California a short time to confer with those who may be interested in the success of the measure, and in gathering such information as may be useful to them in the negotiation. We understand that no treaty has yet been framed, but they have taken the drafts of treaties which have been the subject of negotiations in former years, and from these will frame such a one as may promise to insure success. This seems to be the more proper mode of procedure, where the negotiators possess, as they do now, the unlimited confidence of all our people, and will be better qualified to determine the details of the negotiation than any one here can.

THE STATISTICAL TABLE prepared by Col. W. F. Allen, showing the imports from the United States and from all other countries during the past three years will attract attention in connection with the reciprocity discussion. The average value of imports from that country has been in round numbers, $600,000 for each year. Under a reciprocity treaty, the amount would rapidly swell to perhaps double or treble what it now is, for the natural tendency of such a treaty will be to concentrate our foreign trade, both of imports and exports, with the United States. That country would very soon absorb all our products, and supply most of our wants. It would result in a commercial alliance of advantage to both countries. One important omission in the table as published on Saturday—that of white or refined sugars—has been corrected, or rather separated from the item of assorted groceries, so as to show our consumption of this article from year to year. As now presented, the table is believed to be complete.

THE present irregular steam service is very unsatisfactory to our merchants, who have begun to depend on the steamers to carry produce and goods to and from San Francisco. The *Cyphenes* came in on Sunday afternoon, and being three days behind time, the captain and agents decided to send her right on, taking only such freight as happened to be ready on the wharf, mostly bananas. At present there is no suitable warehouse to store freight for the steamer, and consequently the freight intended to go by her was scattered about town. The new fire-proof warehouse, now in process of erection, will be completed in a couple of months, after which ample storage will be furnished for all the produce that may arrive. The steamers are under contract to make the trips through from Sydney to San Francisco, and vice versa, in thirty days or 720 hours, including all stoppages. For every hour they perform the trip under 720 hours, the company receives £1 sterling, and for every hour over they pay the Sydney government £1. Honolulu merchants are served very poorly under the present arrangement, which, however, may be bettered when the line becomes more efficient and regular, after Jan. 1, 1875. The commercial interests of the port were never so well served as when the *Gusty Kate* was running between this port and San Francisco; and should the line at any time be broken up, we shall strongly urge the formation of a company, to purchase a steamer and re-establish the steam service between these two ports, which has become so indispensable to the trade and travel of both. With a subsidy from the American and Hawaiian governments, a dividend might be guaranteed from the start to stockholders in the company.

THE ANNEXATION OF FIJI to the British Empire, which was to have been finally consummated on the 8th of October, by the hoisting of the British flag at Levuka, the seat of government—is an event full of meaning. It means that the British government and people are prepared to accept any offers of territory in the central Pacific which may be made to them; and to extend to the natives of any group, who ask for annexation, the security and protection for which the flag of England is a synonym. While this is no doubt of the greatest advantage to the semi-savages who people the South Sea islands, it is a master stroke of policy for England and her present ministry, inasmuch as it is a continuation of a cordon of fortresses, which she may at some future day possess from the extreme strategic point for future naval operations in the Pacific. No acquisition that she has lately made can surpass it in importance. Fiji is the key of the South Pacific, as Hawaii is the key of the North Pacific. No American or European, however, can look with jealous eye on the extension of her sovereignty and flag over so important a naval stronghold, for wherever her flag has gone it has carried and established civilization and Christianity with it, albeit the native races have generally melted away when brought in contact with the white. The annexation of Fiji will be followed by the acquisition of other neighboring groups, till at some future day, Mr. Vogel's Polynesian scheme may be at accomplished fact, and the British flag float over every island in the South Pacific.

Free Trade.

We have on several occasions referred to the great financial prosperity of the colony or New South Wales, which, by restricting its duties to a few of the leading importations, and allowing all others to enter free, has practically established free trade and at the same time insured a revenue such as she has never before had. One of the Melbourne papers, commenting on her prosperity, pays to the rival sister colony the following handsome tribute, which really forms a most powerful argument in favor of free trade: The people of New South Wales are fortunate in the possession of a Government which has not only clear and definite convictions as to the true foundations of national wealth, but is resolately bent upon shaping its fiscal policy in conformity with the laws of economical science and the lessons of experience. When Mr. Parkes took office, as he informs us, the tariff of New South Wales embraced more than 300 articles, and it now numbers little more than 50. This was an excellent beginning, but it was only a beginning. 'For, he says,' it is our intention to carry on this free, trade principle until we have brought this colony to the level of the mother country; for I know of no better model or teacher than England, and as long as we are in power we intend to assimilate this colony to England with reference to its fiscal relations. And it is just as certain as to-morrow morning's sunrise that the results will flow from free trade in New South Wales as have attended its establishment in the mother country—namely, an immense expansion of 'native industry,' an unexampled development of enterprise, and a remarkable amelioration of the condition of the world of the laboring classes."

Coffee Culture.

We have published on the fourth page of the paper (last week and this) a summary of information regarding the cultivation of coffee in different countries, which cannot be otherwise than of value to all engaged in the business. From this article, several facts may be gathered, which tend to show that *if climates and locations are selected*, coffee trees will be more likely to escape the diseases and insects which have troubled them in lower and warmer districts. The writer says that an elevation of some 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea is proved to be the best, while some plantations are located as high as 6,000 feet. In Costa Rica and Guatemala (Central America) where the production of coffee is rapidly increasing, the finest plantations are found on the table lands elevated five thousand feet above the sea. In the East Indies, the most favorable elevation is 3,000 feet, which is about the hight that should be selected in this group. Some writers claim that the higher the plant is grown, the choicer the coffee is. As regards soil, the writer referred to says: "In a word, a dark chocolate colored soil, mixed with small stones, under ledges of rock, and bestrewn with boulders, is the best." The quantity of coffee yielded to the tree varies very much, from two to five pounds; a thousand full grown and well kept trees rarely producing over five thousand pounds. The yield for the third year after planting in Brazil is about 2½ pounds to the tree.

The paragraph relating to coffee culture in Ceylon, shows a rapid increase. In fifteen years the number of plantations there has increased from 404 to 1004 with a crop in 1874 of 24,000,000 pounds. In Brazil the production has also increased very rapidly, and the quantity exported from that country to the United States amounts to over 200,000,000 pounds annually.

There is no product that promises so well for this group as coffee, provided elevated localities are chosen for it. It is stated that on Hawaii the trees which are grown in the woods and at a certain height are not attacked with blight, but are found every year loaded with berries. If this be so, it goes to prove that we have not yet learned how to conduct the cultivation of this valuable product, and only when we do learn, will we reap the sure reward which cultivators in other countries receive. There are tracts in Kona and Hamakua, East Maui, where sufficient elevation is obtained, and which may be found to be the proper location. So too in Kona, Kau, Hamakua and Hilo, on Hawaii—there are many good localities, possessing sufficient moisture, and well protected from the winds, where coffee plantations may be profitably located.

What is now needed to develope the coffee interest here is the formation of companies, with capital to establish the business on a paying basis. At least twenty five thousand dollars would be required to start a plantation of sufficient extent to produce annually one hundred thousand pounds of merchantable coffee, which yield cannot be expected under three and perhaps four or five years after the enterprise has been commenced, as the trees do not bear much till after the third year. Co-operative assistance will give an impulse to what ought to become a leading industry of this kingdom. There is abundance of land on each of our islands, supposed to be adapted to coffee, and nothing remains to give an impetus to this pursuit, but the men to take a lead, with the required capital, land and labor.

The Prince of Asturias will probably be proclaimed King of Spain.

Marshal MacMahon is making a tour of the Northern Departments of France. In replying to an address, he stated his intention of upholding with firmness the duties of the Presidency which he had been called upon to fulfil during his tenure of the Septennate, and concluded his remarks by calling upon the Moderates of all parties to support him in his mission and in the maintenance of authority of law and order.

Comparative Statement of the Imports of the Hawaiian Islands--1871-3.

ARTICLES.	1871. From the United States. QUANTITY.	1871. From the United States. VALUE.	1871. From all Other Countries. QUANTITY.	1871. From all Other Countries. VALUE.	1872. From the United States. QUANTITY.	1872. From the United States. VALUE.	1872. From all Other Countries. QUANTITY.	1872. From all Other Countries. VALUE.	1873. From the United States. QUANTITY.	1873. From the United States. VALUE.	1873. From all Other Countries. QUANTITY.	1873. From all Other Countries. VALUE.
ALE, PORTER, BEER AND CIDER—												
Ale and Porter	.....	.....	19,650 doz	[illegible]	.....	.....	20,588 do	$ 20,072 00	.....	.....	10,510 do	[illegible]
Beer	4 bbls & 34 kegs	251 24	24 bbls	.....	24 kgs	216 00	5 bbls	.....	.....	.....	68 bbls	.....
Cider	221 cs	553 00	.....	.....	165 cs	495 00	.....	.....	118 cs	360 00	.....	.....
ANIMALS AND BIRDS—												
Animals	3 horses	630 00	3 horses	326 00	4 horses	720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birds	.....	20 50	.....	10 00	.....	30 00	.....	32 50	.....	4 00	.....	37 50
BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Bricks	198,000	1,980 27	18,000	684 32	87,000	1,904 38	105,000	1,171 74	.....	.....	70,000	1,092 17
Cement	.....	.....	1,200 bbls	2,170 80	.....	.....	3,871 bbls	7,678 00	.....	.....	700 bbls	1,712 00
Doors, Sashes, Blinds	1,754 / 337 prs / 2,904 pcs	6,768 00	.....	.....	1,354 / 715 pcs / 1,783 pcs	6,300 00	.....	.....	180 / 300 pcs / 1,020 pcs	6,013 25	.....	.....
Nails	80 kegs	200 25	100 kegs	141 56	194 kegs	784 10	330 kegs	1,158 85	15 kegs	119 47	1 keg	12 15
Window Glass	3,600 bbls	7,417 80	.....	.....	2,850 bbls	5,131 00	.....	.....	2,400 bbls	4,687 00	.....	.....
Lime	.....	241 00	.....	2,278 72	.....	196 00	.....	3,349 14	.....	903 75	.....	3,209 20
Sundry Building Materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLOTHING, HATS AND BOOTS—												
Boots and Shoes, assorted	.....	31,623 24	.....	8,833 26	.....	30,023 34	.....	3,140 15	.....	25,000 00	.....	6,022 62
Clothing, assorted	.....	44,633 02	.....	60,396 24	.....	27,456 00	.....	78,641 61	.....	18,000 00	.....	65,000 00
Hats and Caps	.....	24,035 74	.....	7,205 02	.....	23,535 47	.....	3,409 15	.....	15,150 00	.....	3,300 00
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE	.....	3,925 74	.....	8,719 83	.....	4,340 65	.....	5,102 55	.....	3,004 75	.....	3,477 00
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	.....	3,670 00	.....	8,081 36	.....	13,429 96	.....	4,748 56	.....	10,000 00	.....	6,947 00
DRY GOODS—												
Cottons—	.....	.....	2,190,630 yds	.....	43,320 yds	10,097 74	3,352,056 yds	.....	97,000 yds	16,349 00	1,200,000 yds	.....
Cotton Quilts	.....	.....	25 doz	127,196 00	90 doz	.....	198 do	148,136 53	23 doz	.....	.....	137,384 00
Blankets	.....	.....	773 prs	.....	.....	.....	1,083 prs	.....	.....	.....	600 pcs	.....
Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c	.....	.....	8,934 doz	.....	.....	.....	4,004 do	.....	.....	.....	3,120 do	.....
Linens—	200 yds	57 23	49,040 yds	13,847 43	1,615 yds	361 48	45,718 yds	11,329 51	640 yds / 22 do	174 40	56,000 yds / 600 do	7,400 15
Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c	.....	.....	1,412 doz	.....	.....	.....	1,129 do	.....	136 yds	96 72	45,370 yds	.....
Woolens—	4,320 yds / 32 pcs	1,699 36	93,081 yds	46,130 37	1,153 yds / 850 pcs	1,413 50	130,614 yds / 3,725 pcs	48,720 55	.....	.....	450 pcs	38,082 07
Blankets	.....	.....	3,923 prs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 do	.....
Table Covers, &c	.....	.....	29 doz	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 do	.....
MIXTURES—	244 yds / 132 prs	271 98	101,576 yds	25,182 41	2,602 yds	1,116 32	154,240 yds	28,677 65	1,500 yds	1,278 31	195,700 yds	38,696 30
Blankets	.....	.....	344 prs	.....	.....	.....	494 prs	.....	.....	.....	400 prs	.....
SILKS—	.....	.....	6,512 yds, 675 pcs	3,871 46	.....	.....	6,820 yds, 898 pcs	18,002 29	.....	.....	1,000 yds & 600 pcs	12,739 02
Handkerchiefs	.....	.....	32 doz	.....	.....	.....	and 1,132 do	.....	.....	.....	855 do	28,097 50
FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY—	.....	13,027 41	.....	30,772 18	.....	7,466 54	.....	37,844 40	.....	4,459 75	.....	28,097 50
FISH—												
Salmon	3,032 bbls & 810 hf bbls	28,334 69	417 bbls & 199 hf bbls	2,977 00	2,334 bbls and 134 hf bbls	16,556 75	270 bbls & 30 hf bbls	1,470 00	1,215 bbls & 280 hf bbls	14,798 75	302 bbls & 4 hf bbls	1,456 00
Assorted	.....	1,361 92	.....	1,325 90	.....	1,318 32	.....	1,195 55	.....	791 22	.....	1,187 55
FLOUR—												
Wheat	8,752 bbls	34,330 19	.....	.....	9,598 bbls	31,917 55	.....	.....	7,750 bbls	18,957 88	.....	.....
Corn, Oat and other Meals	.....	832 10	.....	185 79	.....	974 35	.....	140 16	.....	872 62	.....	208 50
FRUITS (Fresh)	1,839 bxs	1,897 35	.....	267 20	1,700 bxs	1,951 30	.....	238 41	1,057 bxs	1,729 47	.....	179 00
FURS AND IVORY	.....	1,924 50	.....	.....	.....	679 30	.....	80 00	.....	2,512 78	.....	.....
FURNITURE	.....	13,500 00	.....	9,708 85	.....	12,866 04	.....	10,017 47	.....	7,556 75	.....	6,410 75
GRAIN AND FEED—												
Grain	.....	12,621 76	.....	129 32	.....	13,550 29	.....	699 74	.....	11,519 30	.....	149 00
Hay	191 tons	3,821 00	.....	.....	190 tons	3,057 14	.....	.....	133 tons	2,000 38	.....	.....
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—												
Bacon and Hams	20,894 lbs	6,822 73	11,042 lbs	2,183 60	37,296 lbs	8,449 21	13,000 lbs	362 11	48,127 lbs	7,994 62	3,100 lbs	799 62
Beef (salt)	267 bbls & 10 tcs	8,234 73	10 bbls & 18 tcs	312 74	153 bbls	1,836 78	.....	.....	191 bbls	1,917 25	.....	.....
Bread	379,143 lbs	17,741 43	14,900 lbs	674 79	169,310 lbs	5,521 11	.....	.....	160,420 lbs	8,888 75	2,000 lbs	159 00
Crackers and Cakes	2,430 tins & 94 cs	2,530 00	32 doz tins & 2 cs	273 10	1,900 tins & 92 cs	3,373 21	88 tins & 18 cs	236 37	2,253 tins, 30 cs	3,171 60	220 do tins	233 40
Fruits (preserved)	.....	2,250 77	.....	1,853 20	.....	1,502 00	.....	2,087 87	.....	1,620 00	.....	1,600 00
Oysters, Clams, &c	486 dbls	842 08	.....	174 40	312 dbls	557 30	.....	208 15	1,042 do	3,071 25	.....	36 00
Pork	350 bbls	10,472 86	10 bbls	108 00	182 bbls	1,474 32	3 bbls	48 00	303 bbls	3,210 98	.....	.....
Preserved Meats	.....	1,196 00	.....	2,393 71	.....	765 00	.....	825 49	.....	1,091 00	.....	750 00
Sugar, Refined, Loaf and Crushed	865,944 lbs	8,001 67	37,302 lbs	4,848 69	16,149 lbs	1,345 05	127,271 lbs	11,143 57	15,368 lbs	1,383 92	92,420 lbs	7,193 76
Vegetables (fresh)	.....	.....	114,577 lbs	955 47	521,857 lbs	3,779 86	.....	.....	455,968 lbs	4,249 65	24,700 lbs	231 00
Assorted Groceries	.....	23,736 11	.....	23,334 04	.....	13,499 12	.....	49,542 91	.....	10,019 95	.....	10,009 67
GUNS AND POWDER—												
Guns and Gun Materials	.....	1,361 64	.....	1,411 43	.....	930 85	.....	1,243 74	.....	1,335 98	.....	1,029 10
Gun Powder	.....	1,401 29	.....	793 82	.....	982 80	.....	213 46	.....	563 37	.....	589 10
HARDWARE—												
Agricultural Implements	.....	2,858 16	.....	449 18	.....	4,173 81	.....	1,856 42	.....	3,562 49	.....	233 75
Nails and Spikes	2,817 kgs & 4,493 lbs	12,819 18	2,593 lbs	312 20	2,622 kegs, 22,600 lbs	15,897 30	281 kgs, 1,944 lbs	1,705 90	1,080 kgs, 6,700 lbs	3,562 49	2,300 lbs	402 50
Assorted Hardware and Woodenware	.....	25,205 41	.....	42,400 34	.....	20,848 49	.....	42,264 42	.....	22,155 75	.....	18,610 00
IRON AND STEEL	.....	2,383 57	.....	13,338 37	.....	2,595 12	.....	18,178 43	.....	336 16	.....	5,460 00
JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND PLATE	.....	10,491 34	.....	8,342 02	.....	15,029 78	.....	4,882 22	.....	13,140 02	.....	1,047 00
LEATHER	.....	3,833 26	.....	2,059 26	.....	4,498 45	.....	2,797 67	.....	3,798 56	.....	2,065 75
LUMBER	.....	74,102 78	.....	3,938 74	.....	58,147 93	.....	11,414 13	.....	42,095 00	.....	7,000 73
MACHINERY	.....	17,447 57	.....	3,848 22	.....	11,520 10	.....	12,298 34	.....	14,192 47	.....	3,067 00
MATCHES	12,827 gross	7,345 72	.....	.....	10,280 gross	6,435 72	600 gross	241 87	8,820 gross	5,141 55	525 gross	263 40
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	.....	4,294 73	.....	1,848 77	.....	1,387 28	.....	4,045 00	.....	3,228 45	.....	3,233 40
NAVAL STORES—												
Cordage	19,319 lbs	3,149.36	177,232 lbs & 2,123 coils	32,822 80	10,455 lbs & 11 coils	2,230 15	40,470 lbs & 1,148 cls	14,758 37	8,157 lbs	1,664 95	187,157 lbs	16,000 28
Assorted Naval Stores	.....	30,198 06	.....	4,942 40	.....	8,040 56	.....	11,436 16	.....	11,284 10	.....	7,484 00
OILS—												
Coal Oil	21,975 gallons	11,818 46	.....	.....	61,919 gallons	22,879 30	7,000 gallons	2,187 79	47,224 gallons	16,424 54	2,000 gallons	772 28
Sperm Oil	.....	330 85	.....	2,737 21	.....	790 93	.....	8,655 98	.....	42 00	.....	3,196 18
Whale Oil	.....	.....	.....	8,064 41	.....	.....	.....	13,838 64	.....	.....	.....	10,000 22
OPIUM	.....	3,385 11	.....	3,029 31	.....	4,209 73	.....	11,414 13	.....	2,000 46	.....	7,429 34
PAINTS AND PAINT OILS	.....	1,291 31	.....	11,302 43	.....	2,240 14	.....	4,791 50	.....	1,325 72	.....	3,469 75
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES	.....	19,085 00	.....	.....	.....	17,152 48	.....	20,756 55	.....	6,011 50	.....	16,226 00
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS												
SHOOKS AND CONTAINERS—												
Sugar Barrels	107,345 bbls	41,714 96	.....	.....	79,921 bbls	28,164 33	.....	.....	118,132 bbls	44,007 00	.....	.....
Oil Casks	500,418 gallons / 2,495 pkgs	24,907 43	13,456 gallons / 34 pkgs	887 32	51,017 gallons	2,746 32	19,871 gallons & 30 pkgs	2,058 34	133,134 gallons & 26 pkgs	8,391 80	28,052 gallons	1,210 42
Sundry Containers	.....	788 30	.....	6,302 90	.....	3,931 56	.....	4,720 43	.....	2,866 66	.....	8,799 13
SPIRITS	3,134 gallons and 389 pkgs	9,219 42	8,151 gallons / 4,372 pkgs	24,832 89	3,836 gallons and 94 pkgs	11,457 82	8,011 gallons & 3,829 pkgs	19,202 74	3,876 gallons & 348 pkgs	12,425 28	7,797 gallons & 8,404 pkgs	21,082 83
STATIONERY AND BOOKS—												
Printing Paper	.....	1,473 80	.....	1,712 11	.....	2,891 44	.....	1,877 79	.....	700 62	.....	937 45
Books and assorted Stationery	.....	15,634 13	.....	6,361 82	.....	16,598 55	.....	5,101 49	.....	11,090 22	.....	2,740 58
TEA	.....	.....	.....	6,774 12	.....	.....	.....	8,372 05	.....	.....	.....	7,369 00
TIN AND TINWARE	.....	924 43	.....	2,987 98	.....	930 93	.....	4,236 10	.....	1,015 62	.....	2,159 00
TOBACCO AND CIGARS	.....	17,273 49	.....	15,013 41	.....	24,490 78	.....	20,414 47	.....	13,994 56	.....	22,249 16
WHALING GEAR	.....	1,919 96	.....	1,936 14	.....	294 00	.....	217 91	.....	300 00	.....	600 00
WINES (LIGHT)	431 pkgs 917 galls	2,836 23	984 pkgs, 632 gallons	3,230 38	492 pkgs, 787 gal