COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

THE arrivals from foreign ports since our last report have been—Jan. 31st, U. S. S. Portsmouth, from San Francisco; Feb. 3d, American brig Morning Star, from Micronesia; 4th, American bark Camden, from Port Gamble, with lumber, to H. Hackfeld & Co. The departures have been—Jan. 30th, C. M. Ward, for guano islands; 31st, Humboldt, for Tahiti; Feb. 1st, D. C. Murray, for San Francisco; 2d, Fanny Hare, for Valparaiso; 3d, Undaunted, for San Francisco.

H. B. M.'s S. S. Tenedos sails for San Francisco to-morrow (Saturday).

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer City of Melbourne is fully due from New Zealand, and the City Phrenes, from San Francisco, will be due after to-morrow.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31—U S S Portsmouth, Skerrett, 27 days from San Francisco.
31—Schr Kinau, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
31—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
31—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
31—Schr Kinau, Abnihala, from Malike, Maui.
Feb. 1—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Kahului, Maui.
1—Schr Active, Punahiwa, from Hilo, Hawaii.
2—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
3—Am missionary brig Morning Star, Gelette, 30 days from Micronesia.
3—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
4—Schr Odd Fellow, Niua, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
4—H B M's S S Reindeer, Anson, from Hilo, Hawaii.
4—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 25 days fm Port Gamble
4—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, fm Waimea and Koloa, Kauai
4—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, from Waioiha, Kauai.
5—Schr Mary Ellen, Maka, from Kohala, Hawaii.
5—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaulua, from Hanalei, Kauai.
6—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, 14 days from Auckland.
6—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30—Am schr C M Ward, Hickman, for the guano islands
30—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai
31—Am schr Humboldt, Kustel, for Tahiti.
Feb. 1—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Kauai.
1—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
1—Schr Pauahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
2—Am schr Fannie Hare, Green, for Valparaiso.
3—Am schr Undaunted, Miller, for San Francisco.
3—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Kahului, Maui.
4—Schr Active, Punahiwa, for Hilo, Hawaii.
4—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
5—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Meloan, Kauai.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

H B M's S Tenedos, Pollard.
H B M's S Reindeer, Anson.
U S S Tuscarora, H Erben, Jr.
U S S Portsmouth, Skerrett.

MERCHANTMAN.

Am bk Helen W Almy, Widdemsen, loading.
Nor Ger bk Deutschland, Tiemann, discharging.
Am missionary brig Morning Star, Gelette, discharging.
Am bk Camden, Robinson, discharging.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BARK CAMDEN, ROBINSON, MASTER.—Sailed from Port Gamble Jan 10th. First eight days out had strong northerly winds. On the 18th had a heavy SW gale; carried away the lower main topsail yard; then had light winds to lat 27° N, long 141° W; then trades from NE to SE light. Feb 3d at 6 A M, saw the Island of Maui bearing south, distance 30 miles. Arrived off the harbor at noon of the 4th, after a passage of 25 days.

IMPORTS.

FROM MICRONESIA—Per Morning Star, Feb. 3d,—34 cake and 1 bag Beche le Mer, 93 cake Cocoanut Oil, 7,000 Pearl Shells, 4 do Shark Fins, 6 bxs Coral, 39 bndls Twine, 1 Brass Wheel and Fixings, 1 bndl Mats, 1 Chronometer to Hoffschlager & Co; 78 cake, 1 demijohn and 2 cans Cocoanut Oil, 18 bndls Twine, 1 bdl Native Molasses, 300 Cocoanuts, 6 bxs Coral, 1,120 Mat Bags, 9 bags Beche le Mer to E O Hall; 1 bx Shells to A T Clark; 1 do do to Rev J S Hoyt; 1 do do to W N Rodd; 2 kgs Fish, 4 bx Coral, 1 bndl Mats to Haliaka; 2 bxs Rotins to H Bingham; 1 bx Shells to A F Judd; 2 do do to H M Whitney; 1 do do to W Chamberlain; 6 do do, 400 Coral Bowls, 300 Mat Bags, 1 bag Fungus, 70 baskets Coral, 1 Net, 1 basket Sponge to C W Gelette; 2 kgs Oil, 400 Cocoanuts to H S Swinton; 3 bxs Coral, 7 pkgs Sundries to E T Doane; 1 can Oil, 3 bndls Sundries to Kaawa; 1 bndl Mats, 1 bx Sundries to Kahoanui; 1 can Oil, 1 do Sundries to Puka; 1 bag and 1 bx Sundries to E H C.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Camden, Feb. 5th:—265,077 ft Rough NW Lumber, 42,128 ft Dressed NW Lumber; 314 M Shingles, 10 M Laths to H Hackfeld & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS—Per C. M. Ward, Jan. 29th:—

Beef, bbls	24	Pork, bbls	3
Do	4,000	Rice, bags	3
Bread, cs	66	Rope, coils	2
Canvas, bale	1	Sugar, kgs	4
Molasses, bbls	9	Tobacco, bxs	5
Potatoes, sks	10	Wood, cords	5
Paint, lbs	25,000		

Value—Domestic.....$953; Foreign.....$751.28.

FOR TAHITI—Per Humboldt, Jan. 30th:—

Casks, gallons	9,713	Sheers, head	90
Hay, bales	138	Whiskey, cs	60

Value—Dom. $1,357.50; For. $374.26; Trans. $70.97.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, Feb. 1st:—

Bananas, bnchs	200	Palm, leaves	190
Coffee, kgs	4	Plants, (Ferns) pkgs	30
Goat Skins, bndls	63	Rice, bags	250
Melado, bbls	51	Sugar, pkgs	4,558
Molasses, pkgs	3		

Value—Domestic.....$41,008.02.

FOR VALPARAISO—Per Fannie Hare, Feb. 1st:—

Molasses, bbls	30	Pork, bbl	1
Nalu, kgs	51	Tallow, pkgs	1,052

Value—Domestic..$20,189 78; Foreign...$313 83.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Undaunted, Feb 2d:—

Rice, bags	300	Sugar, kgs	1,033

Value—Domestic.....$10,056 19.

PASSENGERS.

FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS—Per C. M. Ward, Jan. 29th—Capt F Kibling, Robt Burns, Mr Miguel, and 12 Hawaiians.

FOR TAHITI—Per Humboldt, Jan. 30th—A Heath, Henry Dimond, J Kennedy.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, Feb. 1st—W Ashford and wife, Mrs Robbins, T W Gulick, W Kendall, W R Frink, F A Mitchell, wife, 6 children and servant, Miss Grace Booth, P Grisber.

FOR KAUAI—Per Kinau, Feb. 1st—Hon C R Bishop, A S Hartwell, Judge A F Judd, His Ex R H Stanley, H A Widemann, J H Black, W D Harwood, Dr C H Wetmore, J T Waterhouse and wife, E P Adams, W L Wilcox, Mrs J H Thompson, son and servant, Miss H Whitney, Miss Parker, J S Peebles and wife, Col C H Judd, J W Gay, Mrs Parker, Mr Purvis, Judge Kanai, Chas Lucas, A K Hapai, and about 45 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Undaunted, Feb. 2d—Thomas Mason.

FROM MICRONESIA—Per Morning Star, Feb. 3d—Rev E T Doane.

FROM SYDNEY—per City of Melbourne, February 6th—Mrs Leesiman and family, Carl Lendgren.

FROM KAUAI—Per steamer Kinauea, Feb 6th—H A Widemann, W D Harwood, Dr Wetmore, J T Waterhouse and wife, E P Adams, W L Wilcox, Mrs J H Thompson, son and servant, H H Stanley and servant, Miss H Whitney, Miss Parker, A F Judd, A S Hartwell, C R Bishop and servant, J S Peebles and wife, Col C H Judd, J Peebles, C Lucas, J C Ghon, wife and 3 children and nurse, A K Hapai, Mrs M T Auldrige, Miss A de Veille, J H Black—and 31 on deck.

Curiosities from Honolulu.

Says the Sydney *Morning Herald*:—"Some very curious specimens of lava have been shewn in Sydney from the celebrated volcano, Mauna Loa, on the island of Hilo, near Honolulu. This volcano, it may not be generally known, is by far the largest in the world, rising to a height of about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, although the crater is situated at a considerably less altitude. This volcano has lately become quite an attraction to tourists, who are enabled to reach the island of Hilo by means of a steamer which plies regularly from Honolulu. A rough but exciting ride on horseback is the means by which the mountain itself is arrived at, but the wonders of nature then revealed amply repay the traveller for any trouble and pains he may have undergone. The crater and its constant eruptions have been frequently described before in general terms, but it is stated that geologic and volcanic curiosities abound there in sufficient variety to occupy the lifetime of a savan. The specimens shewn are masses of lava, which are forced up by some unseen agency through cracks and fissures in the ground, and instantly congeal or harden on exposure to the atmosphere, into the most fantastic shapes. Some of these jets take the form of a straight rod, often as much as five or six feet in length, which can be broken off and preserved in one piece. In other places where the underground pressure was weaker the lava has cooled into shapes resembling clusters of grapes; in some cases the drops have evidently assumed at first an oval or globular form, but the contraction caused by the process of cooling has wrinkled the crust that had formed in the first instance on the exterior, and thus caused the drops to present the exact appearance of a bunch of shrivelled fruit. Other specimens are apparently limestone crystals, resembling the stalactites of the Wombeyan caves in this colony. Perhaps the most curious of all the specimens is a collection of what is known by the natives of the the island as 'Pele's hair,' Pele being in their mythology the goddess of fire. This substance consists of threads or filaments of glass, said to be blown by the winds from the surface of the sea of melted lava, and much resembling the fine spun glass produced by the glass-blower's wheel."

Two negro girls, in want of a new bonnet, placed obstructions on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near War saw, N. C., the other day for the purpose of killing some ladies on the train, that they might secure the bonnets. They have been tried before a magistrate and sent of Dublin Jail.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

THE view taken by us last week, that a party pleading guilty to an offense as charged in the Police Court could not be entitled to a trial by jury on the question of fact no longer in issue, has been sustained by the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. An order was made on Saturday last, to the effect that the proceedings in the case to which we have alluded, and in which a jury returned a verdict of not guilty, were null and void, and that the sentence of the Police Court, by which the party was fined one hundred dollars, must remain intact and be executed. It appears plain enough now, that a good-sized blunder was committed in permitting the case to go to a jury; but the wrong, as a precedent, would have been far more serious had it been allowed to remain on the record. The only course to pursue under the circumstances was to do just what has been done—to treat the whole matter as if it had never happened. Legally, the question of the guilt or innocence of the party was not before the Supreme Court for trial.

A writer in the editorial columns of the *Gazette*, in commenting on the subject of this trial, intimates that in our last we were questioning the wisdom of the jury system, "particularly where native juries are concerned." Just so. But we question its wisdom in general as well as in particular—where foreigners as well as where natives are concerned. The writer himself, while starting out ostensibly to defend the jury system, gives it some very damaging blows. He easily calls to mind verdicts that have "shocked the public conscience," wherein "the average foreign jury" have found a desired "loop-hole;" but yet he tells us to close our ears to all arguments that may be brought against the system. The cheapest kind of enthusiasm and fervor can be got up at short notice about the glorious right of trial by jury wrested by the Barons from King John at Runnymede; but experience goes to show that in a great many cases, if not in the majority, the jury system is a cumbersome, costly, mischievous relic of a past age, which will ere long be shelved with other lumber that has served its day and generation.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety; and the opinion of the average twelve men in our community is doubtless worth more than that of the average three. But we do not propose to settle cases in Court by any such system of averages. We say, take three, or better, five men who, having devoted the best years of their lives to the study of judicial questions are in this respect above the average of the community,—and we believe that more than the average of their decisions will be found to neither insult common sense nor shock the public conscience.

OUR VENERABLE AND RESPECTED contemporary the *Friend*, in its issue for the current month gives quite an emphatic endorsement to the theory of "The survival of the fittest." The logical deductions that might result from this theory probably never troubled the philosopher Darwin in the slightest when he promulgated it, any more than did possible inferences from his first principles bother that other hypothesist, Tyndall. Thus it is quite likely that Darwin will regard with content if not complacency the logical conclusions recently arrived at by two French savants, and which we find briefly stated in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. These conclusions, it is true, would immediately nullify the civilization which has rendered possible their formation, and in fact, given occasion for them; since the lesson they imbody is that all our discoveries and appliances of civilization have been interferences with the order of nature. One of these progressive Frenchmen, M. Louis Langue, starts from the Darwin postulate (and which is apparently endorsed by our *Friend*) that nature's method of producing a fine race is simply the "survival of the fittest,"—that is, that in the struggle for existence the weak are crushed out and only the strong survive and propagate,—and argues that by our officious invention of medicines and doctors and general hygienic education we have been going directly counter to nature's plan. Ostensibly, to be sure, this has been for the good of the race, but really to its hurt; since thus the sick and weakly, whom nature would have wisely destroyed, have been preserved, and have filled the earth with a race cursed by hereditary diseases and tendencies, instead of a race of intellectual and physical giants, such as nature's process could have developed. M. Langue would propose an immediate cessation of these mistaken practices.

The other philosopher, Fillemont by name, boldly attacks abstinence from stimulants as the great deteriorative agency of the world. He points out that the earliest dawn of history shows alcoholic stimulants in use; distillation represented in the pyramids,—Noah drunk in his vineyard, etc.; that the mighty races of history, as the Norsemen, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Germans, the English, have always been great drinkers, while the effeminate and feeble nations, such as the Hindus, the Asiatics generally, the aboriginal races of America, are abstemious. So, says this disciple of Darwin, the strong and powerful individuals in history, whether in national affairs, in war, in literature or in art, have been consumers of alcohol, while no total abstainer ever left his permanent mark in any department of human exertion. The inebriate, who ruins himself by gross indulgence, is the weak exception; his powers decay, and in "the struggle for existence," of which alcohol is a concomitant, he goes down. In a state of nature those who drink largely would alone survive and propagate in the long run; the bummers, and the fanatics who attempt to baffle the imperious demands of nature for timulant, and thus quarrel with their environment, disappearing from the earth.

One cannot but feel sad for the estimable portions of our globe's present population who must be sacrificed to carry out these extensions of Mr. Darwin's idea, but philosophy is inexorable,—they must reconcile themselves as best they can. "That there is such a law cannot be doubted. To deny it is absurd, or to ignore it is only an exhibition of ignorance." Think what giants we might have been had our ancestors only used more alcohol, and had there never been any physicians and materia medica!

WE COPY from the *Friend* on our outside an article on "Our Island Boys Abroad," which, while it is gratifying to those more immediately interested, implies a deserved compliment to our island teachers at home. It is unquestionably due to the "start" the boys have had under faithful and careful teachers here that they are now progressing so satisfactorily in their higher studies abroad.

"Yet is the school-house rude,
As is the chrysalis to the butterfly,—
To the rich flower the seed. The dusky walls
Hold the fair germ of knowledge, and the true
Glorious in beauty, golden with its fruits.
To this low school-house traces back its life."

All honor to the teachers of youth in Punahou, Iolani, and similar schools of our islands. Their positions are laborious and their work may sometimes seem to be unappreciated; but time will tell. Theirs is the noble privilege of laying the basis of characters that may make their impress on the age.

PROFESSOR CHARLES PRITCHARD, of Cambridge, England, has also made an effective reply to Tyndall's new gospel of Materialism, arguing that natural selection does not account for the actual development of the mental faculties, because it rests on the assumption that all men's faculties are adaptations of the organism to its environment—that is, have grown out of need and use—whereas uncivilized peoples possess powers and capacities for which, in their present state of life, there is not and cannot be any use. We, too, he says, possess powers and capacities immeasurably beyond the necessities of any merely transitory life. There stir within us yearnings irrepressible, longings unutterable, a curiosity unsatisfied and insatiable by aught we see. These appetites, passions and affections come to us, not as Socrates and Plato supposed, nor as our great poet sang, from the dim recollection of some former state of our being, still less from the delusive inheritance of our progenitors; they are the indications of something within us akin to something immeasurably beyond us; tokens of something attainable, yet not hitherto attained; signs of a potential fellowship with spirits nobler and more glorious than our own; they are the title deeds of our presumptive heirship to some brighter world than any that has yet been formed.

MANY OF OUR READERS will remember to have heard in other days and in other lands of the wonderful process of finding subterranean springs of water through the agency of a slip of peach-tree, held in the hand; and have doubtless laughed at it as one of those tales of

"Matrons, who toss the cup, and see
The grounds of fate in grounds of tea."

But a gentleman of unquestioned veracity recently related to a circle of hearers in this city a circumstance that happened to him not long since, on one of these islands, which "must give us pause" before we pronounce the peach-tree plan a fallacy. He was desirous of making a well on his place, and dug in various localities to considerable depths without finding water. Some one recommended the peach-tree expedient, which consists of holding loosely in the hand a freshly cut twig, when, walking slowly over the field, the presence of water beneath the surface (saith the legend) will be indicated by the butt end of the twig dipping towards the ground. The gentleman, who has nothing of the over-credulous or superstitious in his composition, was however prevailed on to allow the experiment to be made. The result was, that on repeatedly passing across the field in the manner indicated, the peach-twig invariably dipped very perceptibly at one particular spot, and on digging there to a moderate depth, a superabundance of water was found! Coming as it does, so well authenticated, this fact is worthy of being placed on record.

THE JANUARY TERM of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity was adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. Some twenty cases have been heard and adjudicated during the term, besides a large amount of banco and chamber work done by Justices Harris and Judd. We have omitted to report the cases in full, as not being of special interest to the public; although when decisions are rendered in which important points of law or practice are decided, we should be very happy to print them in these columns for general information, when furnished us by their Honors the Judges for that purpose. But the quasi-official character of the *Gazette* appears to afford the reason that all such decisions are sent to that journal for publication.

In the case of Kepio, (who was acquitted by the jury on a charge of murder, as we reported last week,) Judge Harris, addressing Messrs. Dole and Green, who had been counsel for the accused, said:

"Gentlemen: I think it proper to express to you my approbation of the industry, fidelity and ability which you have manifested in the defense of your client in this trial. You have undertaken the defense by the order of the Court, and this public mark of my appreciation of your efforts is but a small reward, yet it is all that I have to give. And I hope that your fidelity in this matter may be rewarded by an increase in your business which may remunerate you. Of course, the verdict of acquittal is the indication of the efficacy of your defense. There may be, and are, different opinions of the propriety of the verdict, but there can be no two opinions of the zeal and tact manifested by you in the defense."

Parade of the Fire Department.

The annual public parade of the companies composing the Fire Department of Honolulu, take place on Wednesday forenoon. The total force, including officers, numbered 144 men, as follows: Engine Co. No. 1, J. T. Chayter, Foreman, 28 men; No. 2, "Mechanic," J. W. McGuire, Foreman, 48 men; No. 4, (native) J. U. Kawainui, Foreman, 38 men; Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, Joseph West, Foreman, 25 men; Hose Co. No. 1, J. W. Robertson, Foreman, 9 men. Besides these, there was a squad of "Volunteers"—boys of fourteen years and under, who wore the badge of No. 2, and drew her hose-carriage. The men made a fine appearance, in their neat uniforms, as they marched through our principal streets to the music of the band, and their beautiful machines were evidently in the best of order for service. Number One was perfectly plain, her boys apparently believing that her beauty when unadorned is adorned the most. But "Mechanic" No. 2, was profusely decorated with wreaths and festoons of fern and maile, and with tastefully arranged flowers in a rich array of colors, with here and there an appropriate motto, conspicuous being "Hooulu Lahui, February 12th, 1874," the date of the King's accession. Number Four was one mass of *maile* wreaths. In the ranks, wearing the fireman's hirt and hat, was His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is Assistant Foreman of this Company. The truck of "Protection" Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, was also very tastefully decorated; and last not least, the light but serviceable Hose Carriage made a handsome appearance. Altogether, though we have seen a larger turn out on previous anniversaries, the Department never made a better appearance nor was better prepared for active service.

After the parade was dismissed, the different Companies partook of lunch at their several rooms, with the exception of the members of "Mechanic" No 2, who had a picnic at Palama, at the residence of one of their number, Mr. William Austin. Here at 8 P. M. the Company and invited guests, altogether numbering some 150 persons, sat down to a sumptuous repast in a spacious booth erected for the purpose. Appropriate toasts were proposed, duly honored and responded to, foremost of which was of course that of His Majesty the King and the Royal Family. To this the Prince responded in a few well chosen words. Inspired by the good cheer, the pleasant scene and the occasion, a number of neat and telling speeches were made, and the time passed very pleasantly. Both before and after dinner there was dancing on the greensward beneath the spreading trees of Palama, to the music of Berger's Cotillion Band,—several violins and a bass-viol—the performers being native members of the Government band who have but lately learned to play on stringed instruments. They did extremely well. It may be added here, that while Mr. Austin catered for the gentlemen in the spacious booth, Mrs. A. entertained the ladies at the family residence. The whole affair passed off to the satisfaction and enjoyment of all, and was in its conception and execution extremely creditable to the Company.

Before concluding this reference to the Honolulu Fire Department—the existence of which, as was justly observed by one of the speakers at the dinner, is a perpetual insurance against loss by fire—we will give a few facts connected with its history which may be of interest. The *Gazette* is in error in stating that Wednesday was the 25th anniversary of the organization. The first approach to an organization of a Department was subsequent to the fire of June, 1852, which destroyed the old Brewer premises on Fort street, on the site now occupied by Mr. May's grocery store. The late Capt. B. F. Snow was at the head of that organization, and G. C. McLean, Esq., was its Secretary. There were in town two antiquated affairs called fire engines, about which were formed the nucleus of what are now Companies No. 1 and 2. The Legislature of 1856 passed an Act to establish and regulate a Fire Department for the city of Honolulu, and on the 9th of July, of that year, the Department had its first meeting and was regularly organized, consisting of the following members: A. J. Cartwright, Chief Engineer; Henry Macfarlane, First Assistant; R. V. Speidon, Second Assistant; J. S. Smithies, Delegate from No. 2; A. J. McDuffie, Delegate from No 1; W. E. Cutrell, Foreman, and W F. Allen, Assistant Foreman of No. 1; Richard Gilliland, Foreman, and Wm. B. Wright, Assistant Foreman of No. 2 This was the beginning of the present Fire Department, so far as any existing records will show. The officers now are, J. S. Lemon, Chief Engineer; Geo. Lucas, First Assistant; John Nott, Second Assistant; and Chas. T. Gulick, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cruise of the "Morning Star."

For the following interesting account of the last voyage of the missionary packet among the islands of Micronesia,—from which she arrived at this port on Wednesday last,—we are indebted to Captain Gelette:

The *Star* left Honolulu July 11th, 1874, on her fourth voyage to Micronesia; her first point was the Gilbert Islands. Nothing of more than usual occurrence took place on the passage down; winds northeasterly until lat. 6° N., when they came around to E.S.E. July 27th, anchored off the north point of Peru Island - lat. 1° 22' S., long. 176° 11' E.; remained here but a few hours, getting under way the same day towards evening. Two of the Samoan missionaries boarded us; the missionaries were well; the natives clothed. The *John Williams* had been here a month previous.

Reaching Tapetaue the 28th she came to anchor, when supplies were landed. Nalimu was ailing with a swelled leg; Kapu was well and hard at work. Schools were visited and appeared well; the scholars number from 25 to 36, reading well, writing a good hand, and were well advanced in geography. The good work seems to be prospering. Left this island the 31st; headed for Nanoti, anchoring here the morning of the next day. Leleo was well but his wife was sick. Spent a Sabbath here. This is a hard place—the natives are insolent and had frequently robbed their teacher. His school is small; not much accomplished yet. Landed his supplies and sailed Aug. 3d, bound for Apamama, reaching there on Monday the 4th. The king came aboard, accompanied by Moses the native catechist, and was curious to see everything in the ship. Left here the 5th. It is a day of small things on this island now, but this large population will yet be a Christian one. Reached Maiana the 6th in the morning. Long boarded us soon after. As the *Star* was anchored some ten miles from the station no one visited the station save the boat with supplies.

Aug. 7th, sailed from here at 5 A. M. and reached Apaiang, coming to anchor the same day at 1 P. M., a distance of 80 miles. Found the Rev. Mr. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham in comfortable health. Landed supplies for Haina at Taraua in a boat, with which he returned. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor disembarked. Spent here a Sabbath. The good cause is prospering; the training school is in good condition. The natives have improved much since my last voyage in 1864. In wearing clothing or some covering about the person, there is a marked improvement. The missionary is more honored. Many now stand ready to enter the church. Left here the 12th, bound for Maraki; reached there the 15th in the morning. There being no safe anchorage at this island we had to lay off and on and landed supplies at the station. Found Kanoha and family well, reporting progress in his work. Sailed the same evening for Butaritari and came to anchor off the station the next day at 4 P. M. Kanoha and family were here landed, who had returned with the *Star* from Apaiang. Landed supplies for Maka and Kanoho. Both families were well. The good work is prospering—schools, though small, are kept up, and the general bearing of king and natives is friendly to the teachers.

Left here Aug. 19th for Mili, one of the Marshall Islands. Reached there the 23d in the afternoon, Kahelemauna and wife were well, schools prosperous, and the good work advancing. Landed supplies, weighed anchor and left Aug. 25th for Arno, reaching there the next day. Kaain and wife are comfortable, and also the native catechist. Did not enter the lagoon, but sent in the supplies in a boat, which returned the next day with Kaaia. Arno is a large island, rich in supplies of food, breadfruit,—pandanus, cocoanuts, taro, fish and fowls. Left the evening of this day for Majuro, which is in plain sight, but owing to calms and strong N E. currents did not reach there till Aug. 30th. Entered the lagoon and landed supplies; found Kekuewa and wife well and hard at work. This is an island heavily wooded and well supplied with food. The mission is prospering.

Left here Sept. 2d and headed for Jaluij, distance some 100 miles. Anchored the 4th. Found Kapali and wife well; landed supplies and the freight for Messrs. A. Capelle & Co. The missionary work is advancing—a great improvement in the last ten years. Money, real cash, gold and silver, is in full circulation, and the value of which the natives well understand. This is so because of the cash system of A. Capelle & Co. This firm cannot be too highly spoken of in regard to its character and honorable way of doing business.

Sailed from Jaluij Sept 9th, reaching Ebon the next morning. Rev. Mr. Snow boarded us and reported all well ashore. Sent in supplies for Messrs. Snow and Whitney. Passengers went on shore; a strong current was here setting to the north. Next day the vessel was out of sight of land, and was not able to return till the fourth. Finished landing supplies, and at 5 P. M. passengers came on board and we put away for Strong's Island, the Rev. Mr. Snow accompanying us. Reached this island the 19th; landed Mr. Snow and what supplies he had and put away for Ponape.

The next day sighted Pingalap; sent in boat to land mail and see if Rev. Mr. Sturges was on the island. At noon the boat returned and we headed for Mokil, reaching here the next morning. Sent in a boat with mail; at noon boat returned with the king and three men as passengers for Ponape. Filling away the *Star* reached this island the 23d; anchored at Oua. Here the Rev. Mr. Sturges greeted his wife after an absence of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Rand disembarked here. The next day Rev. Mr. Doane came up from his station, and the Rev. Mr. Logan, wife and child returned with him by boat. Supplies for those at Oua were landed, and Sept. 28th the *Star* sailed through the lagoon to the Kenan station. Here the supplies of Rev. Mr. Logan were landed, and the *Star* after recruiting sailed Oct. 2d for the Mortlock Islands.

The Rev. Mr. Sturges and wife accompanied us, and a delegate from the church, with some natives from Oua as passengers. Reached the Mortlocks on the 5th, and came to anchor in the lagoon. Found the Ponape teachers all well, and the work prospering beyond expectation. Left on the 12th at 9 A. M. and reached Ponape on the 18th. Getting supplies and taking on board Mr Doane as passenger for Honolulu, sailed Nov. 4th.

The school at Kenan visited the *Star;* trimmed her cabin with flowers and wreaths, under the direction of Mrs. Rand, and in the afternoon the children came off with banners and flags flying. On board there was singing, greetings to the new comers, and a farewell to the old teacher.

We reached Mokil the 5th; landed the king and passengers from Ponape; took aboard the contributions of oil; and leaving here the 9th, reached Pingalap the 11th. Took aboard the contributions, and left the same day for Strong's Island, which we reached the 13th. Found Mr. Snow well and taking him aboard the next day, left for Ebon, reaching there the 20th. Taking Mr. and Mrs. Snow as passengers for Jaluij sailed the same day, and reached en route Namerik the 22d; Rev. Mr. Snow accomplishing some missionary work, she sailed for Jaluij the 24th and reached there the 27th. Here we took on board freight for Messrs. A. Capelle & Co. for Honolulu

Leaving here Dec. 9th the *Star* again returned to Ebon, reaching the 10th; landed Mrs. Snow, and took Mr. Snow as passenger for Mili; arrived here the 15th, without entering the lagoon, landed Mr. Snow and squared away for Apaiang, which place we reached the 21st. Here we learned the sad news of Mrs. Taylor's death. Left here for Butaritari, reaching there the 30th. Finishing up business we sailed for Honolulu Jan. 4th, 1875.

On passing through the trade wind latitudes had winds light and variable. In lat. 27° N., long. 177° E., we encountered a severe gale, blowing from S. W.; had to lay to, under storm sails eight hours. The storm abating squared away to the north. From that date to long. 160° W., had southerly and southwest winds with more or less of ugly squally weather and high seas from the N.W. On Jan. 23d, in long. 176° 50' W., lat. 30° 45' N., buried Kahananui, a seaman of the *Star* belonging to Kohala, Hawaii; died of dysentery. During the rest of the passage had light variable winds. Arrived at Honolulu on Wednesday morning, February 3d.

C. W. GELETTE, Master.

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.—The New York *Sun* gives a biography of an inventor who has done more for the world than the world has for him. After making half a dozen scientific improvements in mechanics, any one of which would have made another man's fortune, he has gradually fallen to the position of tender of the stage-door in a New York theater. His name is Freligh. When 20 years old he invented a diving-dress, for which he received $600—about the only reward he ever obtained. He served his apprenticeship at the Novelty Iron Works, and afterward obtained a position as engineer of the Jersey City Ferry Company, at $600 a year. For inventing the revolving grate for ferry-bo ts the Superintendent gave him a pair of patent-leather boots; for inventing an apparatus to heat water by waste steam and save ten per cent in fuel he received a double-barrel shotgun; when he built a model for a Spaniard who wanted a boat of light draught and immense carrying capacity to navigate the shallows of the Amazon, and was about to sign a contract to construct a flotilla of such vessels, the Spaniard was murdered in a cigar-store; when, four years later, he invented a "combination-gauge" to indicate the action of the force-pump, the temperature of the water in the "hot-well," and the density of that in the boiler, a Scotchman stole his discovery, and patented it in his own name; when he compounded a lubricator for locomotives, the General Supply Agent of the Erie Railroad refused to accept it unless he was paid a bonus of $6,000. And lastly, after a day had been appointed by James Fisk Jr. in which Freligh was to receive $30,000 in stock and money for the secret of the compound, Stokes interfered and murdered the only man who had ever promised him fair treatment. To such a man the Fates have done their worst. After such a series of disappointments, no wonder that the poor man takes his stand at the door of a theater, satisfied that the shams of the stage are more substantial than the gratitude and honesty of the world.

Nothing is so common than a custom of many persons to have a cold water bath immediately on leaving their beds as a daily habit. Delicately organised ladies not unfrequently have established the same course, considering it conducive to health. There is an impression that it invigorates the individual, hardens the muscles and strengthens the constitution. The sudden abstraction of caloric or vital warmth in that way has not only injured but destroyed more than ever were benefited thereby. A reaction, as it is called, a glow of warmth that subsequently follows, a direct draft upon the system to meet a sudden loss of vitality, is by no means as beneficial as theoretically imagined. A tepid bath makes no such injurious demands, and therefore is not injurious to those of a frail structure.—*Scientific American.*

A CARD.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of "Mechanic" Engine Co. No. 2, beg to take this method of returning their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Austin, for the highly satisfactory manner in which they conducted the Picnic of the 3d inst; also to those who so kindly donated Flowers, and to the ladies whose taste decorated the apparatus on the occasion of the late Parade of the Fire Department.

Per Order: J. G. M. SHELDON,
Honolulu, Feb 6, 1875. (11) Secretary.

NOTICE.

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT

AT THE REGULAR STATED MEETING of the Department, held last Thursday Evening, it was ordered that the several

Companies should Appear in Full Uniform,

(without apparatus) to join in the PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION contemplated on the return of His Majesty the King; it was further ordered that the fire Tower should be illuminated and the different Companies, in FULL UNIFORM, turn out in Torch-Light Procession (without apparatus) on the evening of the day of His Majesty's arrival.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Honolulu, Feb. 5, 1875. (976) Sec'y H. F. D.

THE ISLANDER.

ON FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NEXT MARCH the first number of the ISLANDER, a four-page Weekly Journal to be published in Honolulu, and devoted to Home and Foreign Affairs, News and General Criticism, will be issued.

Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. THRUM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2.50 a Year or Five Cents a Copy. Cash always in Advance. 976 1m

J. PORTER GREEN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. OFFICE, next door to Dr. H. Stangenwald, Merchant St. 976 1y

CECIL BROWN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for the Island of Oahu.
No. 8 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I. 976 1y

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NOTICE.

A FIRST DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the Creditors of Mrs. C. WARREN on the 13th inst., at the Office of A. S. Cleghorn & Co.

B. F. BOLLES,
A. S. CLEGHORN,
Assignees.
11

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS OVER DR. STANGENWALD'S Drug Store, and one room on Merchant Street. Apply to
976 1m* W. C. JONES, Esq. or A. F. JUDD.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES AT the entrance to Punaho Valley, lately occupied by H. Schmidt. For particulars enquire
976 1m* AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL BILLS OR ACCOUNTS DUE TO THE Punaui Dairy, or to the undersigned Joe Davis, Punaui, Honolulu, must be paid to JULIUS L. RICHARDSON or his authorized agent, from and after this date.

JOE DAVIS.
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 1, 1875. 976 3t

NOTICE.

MY HUSBAND HAVING STATED IN A public notice that I have deserted him without "just cause or provocation," I declare that statement to be untrue. Mr. Richard Meek, my husband, frequently have you driven me from you, with anger, but I have borne it patiently, until the 10th of the present month, when, you having again ordered me to go, I did go, and returned to my relations. I left because I was ashamed of your constant bad conduct. But while the marriage contract subsists between us, I have a equal right to proper support from you. That I claim, and will obtain, and no one can prevent my procuring it at the expense of my husband, so long as I am not divorced from him.

MERE HIIPOI MEEK.
Honolulu, Jan. 25th, 1875. 974 3t*

TO THE PUBLIC!

UPON THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF the SHIP CONVEYING HIS MAJESTY, OFF KOKO Head, a Hawaiian Flag will be displayed at the Telegraph Station and Three Guns fired from Punchbowl.

ALL CITIZENS A