

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

Ma. G. von GOSMART having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are thereby requested to be sent to him.

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1899.

BY AUTHORITY.



By Order of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1898, it was resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisements in the Hawaiian Gazette and Ke Ao Oua, all managers of plantations, ministers of religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. The attention of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel is called to the following Section of the Civil Code:

SECTION 241. It shall be the duty of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person who is sick, or who is believed to be sick, or who has died, or who has been exposed to any disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for each offense.

By order of the Board. H. H. FENNER, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1899.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AND RULES ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MEETING ON JANUARY 25, 1899.

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, from a port known to be infected with the small-pox, though no case of small-pox may have occurred on board during the voyage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to land, unless a period of three days shall have elapsed from the time of her sailing.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, having had or still having any person sick with small-pox, the vessel shall be detained to quarantine, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall be allowed to visit any quarantined vessel, or any house or enclosure that shall have been set apart for quarantine purposes by the Board of Health, unless by written permission of the Board.

4. Under no circumstances provided for as above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health.

5. When any vessel shall arrive, having had on board during the passage, a person diseased with small-pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health, shall be disinfected, and the crew, or other persons, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo be discharged from the ship.

6. No small-pox shall be landed from any vessel having small-pox on board, or having had small-pox on board, during the passage, except by written permission of the Board of Health.

7. Sections 254, 255, 256 and 257 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as follows: SECTION 254. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of any regulations made by it by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

SECTION 255. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 256. The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

SECTION 257. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 254; and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

President of the Board of Health.

MR. A. SMITH has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section 168 of the Civil Code.

FRED. W. HUTCHINSON, Minister of Interior, Home Office, Dec. 14, 1898.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the 'Maliki Family School', and Charles B. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have daily represented to this Department, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Maliki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1898, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and that the said corporation be dissolved, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

In pursuance to the usual course, the paper referred to, in the issue of Jan. 23, comes out as a commentator on the Act to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction, passed June 24, 1898. And it must be confessed, that however much the editor may shine as an exponent of the scriptures and the moral law, he certainly does not shine pre-eminently in his editorial of that date, as an exponent of the statute law of Hawaii, yet the desire to obstruct efforts to make education compulsory is very evident. The law reads as follows:

SECTION 21. The teachers of all Government Schools for the education of native Hawaiian children, shall keep a correct register of the names, sex, age (as far as ascertainable), and the places of residence of the children attending such schools, and the names of the teachers of any school, for the education of native Hawaiian children, shall grant a release from his or her school to any child under fifteen years of age, who may be registered as attending the same, for the purpose of entering another school, unless the consent and approval of the parent or guardian of such child, or of the person who may be registered as attending the same, be first obtained, and the facts, and signed by the teacher.

SECTION 21a. No teacher shall receive into his or her school, any child under fifteen years of age, who may have attended another school, unless such child, his or her parent or guardian, produces to the teacher of the school a certificate of release signed by the teacher of the school last attended, as herein before provided. And the teacher of any school who shall violate any of the requirements of this and the foregoing section, shall, on conviction before a Police or District Justice, be subject to a fine of five dollars, and removal from office, at the discretion of the court.

This Act was introduced and, as we understood it, passed, for the purpose of preventing truancy, and to make it certain that a child, who was absent from his regular school, had begun an attendance on another, and further, to prevent a mere child, when displaced at one school, or when the teacher was exacting and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, from his own mere whim and temper leaving that school and going to another. The law was conceded by all, as far as we heard, to be more notoriously necessary, from the acknowledged sickness of discipline in Hawaiian families. The comment made by the Kookoa is to the effect that the word GOVERNMENT was not in the bill as passed, by the would-be controllers of the education of the Hawaiian race, and was introduced by members of the opposition.

"That it is refreshing to think how much was saved to the nation by the introduction of that single word 'which limits the provisions of the Act to GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS and GOVERNMENT School-teachers,' and that 'it is pitiable to think to what a strait, all benevolent and enterprising teachers of independent schools might have been reduced, but for the vigilance of the opposition.' "As the Act now stands, it can only damage the Government Schools, and must do them much injury." The article proceeds further:

"We (the editor) have seen children wandering about unable to enter the Government school at their new houses for lack of a permit from some government school-teacher, far away. We know of a government school-teacher who refused to grant certificates of release to children to leave his school when applied to for them by the parents who desired to send them to an independent school. The poor fellow, however, was in vision a dissolving view of his school, and concluded that he should lose the convenient government half a dollar a day through the influence of an independent school-teacher. The child came to him for a time, as he had the parents to believe that he held the children in his power, and that they could not be informed in any other manner, that their children require no permit from a government school-teacher in order to attend, or enter, an independent school; and that independent school-teachers may—thanks to the independent members of the last Legislature—receive any, and all, pupils, irrespective of color, sex, age, or certificate."

Now it would be exceedingly wrong if any one were to say that the editor of this paper has seen no "children wandering," and that he knows of "no Government teachers refusing to grant a certificate of release," as is stated above, and very impolite too, for one to say that he does not believe it, but it certainly is allowable to say that it is most remarkable, that the benevolent gentleman who is so anxious to promote education did not stop the "wandering about" of the children by writing a letter to the parents, or advising them to write one to the "far away teacher" and obtain his certificate, and did not put a stop to the unreasonable conduct of the teacher by reporting him to the Inspector General or the Board of Education for his wrong doing. For it will be seen by reading the last sentence of Section 21a, that the granting of the certificate is made obligatory by the law whenever the parent or guardian shall make the application in writing.

How many "MEMBERS of the opposition" it took to introduce into this the little word "government," which was to be the salvation of the independent schools, and cause the act to do only damage to the government schools, the writer does not tell us. The legitimate inference to be drawn from his remark is, that the legislators of the people passed a law, and the clear sighted introducer of the amendment allowed it to pass which must do much injury" to the schools, at which most of the people are educated, and for which the legislators were making provision. Such a supposition is an aspersion upon the "independent members," the "righteous opposition" who deserve the "thanks" of somebody. The fact is, that no such narrow-minded, absurd and entirely unworthy idea entered the mind of anybody. The word "government" was introduced simply because the private schools were not under the supervision of the Board of Education. This suggestion was made by a gentleman at the time keeping an independent school, which was assisted by the Government, and whose school has since been brought entirely under the Board. This

gentleman, who is a member of the Legislative Assembly, and on the Committee on Education, will be surprised to learn that the law which, as amended, he supported, is so disastrous to the public schools, and still more surprised to know, that he is thought capable of having directed his care to the independent schools, with no care for the great body of the people.

The word "Government" being, according to the Educator whose views on the subject of this law are now under consideration, the only word introduced as an amendment, it will be seen that the rest of the law remains as before. How then does it appear that in consequence of this powerful word being introduced in the first sentence of Section A, commanding a register to be kept by all Government School-teachers, the provisions of Section a, are affected. Truly, the independent school-teachers need not keep the register themselves, but if they shall receive into their school any child under fifteen years of age, who may have attended another school, without having a certificate of release, they will, on conviction before a Police Justice, be subject to a fine of five dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense, to so much of the penalty as is applicable to their case, viz., to a fine of ten dollars. He cannot be dismissed from office, since he holds none; nor was that provision necessary in the law at all, since whether the Magistrate should pronounce sentence of dismissal or not, a teacher who holds always at the will of the Board of Education, and might be dismissed by them instantly.

The editor of the Kookoa may find it consistent with his duty to counsel the disobedience of a law, passed by the Legislature for the public benefit, or to advise a useless attempt to evade it, but we would advise all good citizens to obey the law as well as they can, and to uphold the Legislative authority in the enactment of salutary laws, and to second, to the best of their ability, the Executive in enforcing those laws.

Dr. Hillebrand's Report.

ON THE GENERAL VACCINATION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF HONOLULU.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith beg leave to lay before you the results of the general vaccination of the town of Honolulu and environs, as carried out pursuant to the Board's Resolution of October 14th:

"RESOLVED, That Dr. Wm. Hillebrand be appointed a Committee of one, to make such arrangements with the Members of the Islands as may be necessary to insure the vaccination or re-vaccination of the people of Honolulu, giving him thereby all powers to act according to his best judgment."

Immediately after the passage of the Resolution, I conferred with the medical gentlemen of this place, every one of whom expressed the warmest sympathy with the work in contemplation, and their readiness to concur in carrying it out. At a meeting we agreed upon, the principal features of which were:

- 1. The partitioning out of the town in eight districts, each to be taken charge of by one of the gentlemen as vaccinating officer.
2. That all vaccinations should only be practiced by fresh lymph taken directly from the arm of a healthy child on the 8th day after vaccination.
3. That all persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated should re-appear for examination one week after the performance of the operation; that in case of failure of first vaccination, the operation should be repeated again and again, until it should take, but of re-vaccinations only the first result should be recorded, and further re-vaccinations dispensed with.
4. A clerk and a police officer were to be assigned to each vaccinator for the purpose of recording and enforcing the laws with regard to re-appearances. Those excluded from vaccination should only be persons that have had the small-pox, and children already successfully vaccinated below the age of twelve years.

The following gentlemen consented to take charge of vaccinating districts: Drs. Hoffmann, McGrew, Beffum, R. McKiddin, Jan, Kennedy, and Judd, and Mr. Langbein, besides myself. Mr. Dolson, the public vaccinator, was to continue his operations in the meantime, as before, and supply the various officers with lymph to make a start with.

Under this system, there have been vaccinated, from Oct. 19th to Dec. 24, 7,587 persons, according to the records now before me. Of this number, 2,124, or 28 per cent, are first vaccinations; and 5,463, or 72 per cent, are re-vaccinations. All first vaccinations are recorded as having taken, in such as presented themselves for re-examination, which was the case with at least 70 per cent. of these.

With regard to re-vaccination it is impossible to come to an accurate result from an analysis of the records and the figures extracted by the native clerks. Only two of the records are kept with sufficient accuracy to allow any reasonable conclusions to be made from them. From these and from a careful weighing and comparing the figures given by the others it would appear that about one-half of those re-vaccinated presented themselves for re-examination, and that about 60 per cent of these exhibited pustules of more or less perfect development, which would give 1638 successful re-vaccinations as ascertained by examination. It is supposed that the greater majority of successfully vaccinated persons presented themselves for re-vaccination, and it would not be admissible to apply the same proportion of successful operations to those who did not re-appear, but we shall not be far on the wrong side if we assume that 2400 re-vaccinations out of 5463, or pp. 44 per cent were successful more or less. As nearly all old vaccinations on adults date from the great small-pox epidemic in 1853, we have here the important result that within 15 years, vaccination has lost its protective power to a greater or less degree in 44 out of 100 of our native population, a lesson which ought not to be lost by our authorities in future contingencies of like nature.

The result thus obtained tallies in a remarkable manner with that obtained by Gilchrist as given in the Gazette des Hopitaux, July 11th, 1887. In a population of 2000 vaccinated by him the re-vaccinations were successful in 45 1/2 per cent.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1898.

Tropical Society again. Social life in the Tropics is an interesting theme, but it has been awfully misrepresented through the Overland Monthly. This periodical, from its first issue, has been received as one of the best magazines of the country. It is extensively read on the Pacific Coast, and has a large circulation in the cities of the Eastern border. It has been most favorably noticed by a great number of the most popular journals on both sides of the Continent, as well as in Europe. It began, and for several months sustained itself, with credit to the community in which it is published, its writers being men of culture and learning. How it could have allowed itself to become the medium through which some ill-gotten rover has vented his spite in a most scandalous manner, it is impossible to conceive. The Overland Monthly is, undoubtedly, by this time, thoroughly ashamed of the article, as the author is ashamed of his name. We have not been able to find out who wrote the article, nor how much its author paid to have it published. Like the author of the Honolulu Looking-glass, his name may remain a secret. It gives us pleasure to say that the late Minister Resident is not the guilty man. This was so strongly insinuated in an article in the Bulletin of Dec. 19th, that the impression was publicly denied by the editor in the following number. A reply to the article has been published in the same paper. It places the Bulletin in a better light before the world.

Diplomatic. The Bulletin in its issue of December 19th, makes the following pertinent remarks regarding the Islands: "The lack of a correct intellectual and social appreciation of the Islanders has been sadly manifested at times, on the part of our Government. How often have we seen in the press the prevailing opinion that our diplomatic representation has generally been quite below the average intelligence and culture of the foreign envoys at the Hawaiian Islands. Nor has it altogether worthily represented the best phases of American life at home. It is better that this mission should be abolished, than that it should be so ill-fitted from time to time by needy and importunate men, as to fall in all the essential requisites of a foreign embassy. We cannot say that our influence would have been less if during the last ten years we had sent to Commissioners to the Islands, or had allowed each to enjoy the salary of \$7,500 per annum at home. One of these Commissioners was so awkward and knew so little of the properties of his position that he was the laughing stock of both foreigners and natives. Another armed himself with a bowie knife and made a murderous attack upon a leading citizen because, as editor, he admitted a communication into the columns of his paper, criticizing the conduct of the Commissioner. The man of bowie knife accomplishments took himself inconspicuously out of the country by way of China. A third Ambassador was noted for vulgarity of speech and manner, and made a brilliant close of his ministry by writing and publishing the famous lampoon upon the people, known as the Honolulu Looking-glass of the Commissioner. We believe, during a term of office of three years, spent about ten months of his time in the Hawaiian Kingdom."

We are glad to see that the press of this State has taken hold of that subject, and we hope that such an influence may be brought to bear on the new administration at Washington as will cause our Government to send true and faithful diplomatic representatives to the Court of Hawaii.

It is more likely that the appointment will be given to California or Oregon, which latter State has claimed the honor, as the latter State sent Democratic electors to Washington.

A Bold Swindler.

We have had a visit from one of those honest-looking, nice appearing, affable gentlemen, who talk smoothly, while playing an underhand game to the detriment of our unsuspecting victims. About 12 months since a Mr. Thomas Stevens arrived in this city from Panama, and represented himself as one of the principal stock owners in the Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Steamship line. He was introduced on board the steamer at Panama by Mr. George Seely, the agent of the above named Company at that place, who seems to have been taken in. The steamer he was on returned in like manner, and the compliment was returned in like manner. On his arrival here he was introduced to the firm of J. C. Merrill & Co., by the Purser of the steamer, a brother of F. L. Hanks, formerly of your city. Mr. Stevens lived in style at one of the first class hotels, and made many new and admiring friends, all of whom he entertained in princely style. He was a fine looking old English gentleman, with an honest face, and a very ministerial cast of countenance. He examined our-city fronts for the purpose of obtaining docks, slips and wharves for the projected new line of steamers of this company.

This line, we believe, was to run between this city and Australia, touching at Honolulu en route. The enterprising house of J. C. Merrill & Co. was let into the scheme; and at last Mr. Stevens wished to use some ready money. Perhaps dim visions of a future galaxy, better than the expiring line of San Francisco and Honolulu packets, flashed across the brain of the members of the above named unsuspecting establishment. However that may be, Mr. Stevens gave a draft on George Seely, the agent of the steamship company at Panama, and obtained from J. C. Merrill & Co. the sum of \$2000. The draft went to New York. The draft came back protested. Mr. Seely informing the holders that Stevens had no funds there, and no authority to draw upon the company for any sum whatever.

The police of New York were posted on the circumstances of the case, and a few days since they arrested Mr. Stevens at the Astor House, and a requisition was sent from the Governor of this State to bring the prisoner here for trial.

It is said Stevens has been engaged in heavy swindling operations in Australia and other parts of the world. A number of parties in our city were "stuck" for smaller sums of money, and the dignified and gentlemanly projector of steamship lines will be thoroughly "put through" after his arrival among his many friends.

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Some of the members of our Board of City Supervisors are getting pugnacious. We came very near being treated the other day to an affair of honor, in some sequestered spot on the San Miguel Rancho. In a discussion the other evening, in the Board of Supervisors, on the appointment of certain committees, Mr. Canavan said that "the choice of men was a pot up to rob the city."

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PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A. 1 Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco, By the following Schedule of Times:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL. Rows for Honolulu, San Francisco, and back.

HONOLULU. DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL. Rows for Honolulu, San Francisco, and back.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the underwriter. No charge for storage or cartage. Risk runs in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested, to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamer must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

For Portland, Oregon. The Favorite Bark WHISTLER, Master, FULLER.

Having part of her cargo engaged, will leave quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CLARA H. SUTLIF, Master.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

REGULAR PACKETS For Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, and Maaeke's Landing. THE FAVORITE SCHOONERS KATE LEE, CRANE, MARY ELLEN, WEST.

Will run regularly between Honolulu and the above named ports. For freight or passage, apply to the Captains on board, or to C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Schr. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Schr. Active, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Nawiliwili, Kauai. THE CLIFFER SCHOONER HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIEL.

Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy! Will leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. FOSTER & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet for Hilo. THE CLIFFER SCHOONER ODD FELLOW, DAVIS.

Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to CHUNG HOON, Agent.

Regular Packet for Molokai. Schr. Kamaile, PONTAIN.

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kamaele and Pukou. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

New Cottage to Let. THE NEW COTTAGE ON FORT ST., just above Capt. Brown's, will be let to a responsible tenant at reasonable rates. 45-1m E. P. ADAMS.

NOTICE! DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney. 41-1m J. M. SMITH.

Hemp Canvas, NO. 9 TO 12. LIGHT HAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Heavy Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sail Twine, Resin Wax, etc. For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar STOCKHOLM PITCH IN BARRELS and 56-3m BOLLES & CO.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 13, 1868.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Am. bark Comet, which arrived on Sunday last, after a passage of 18 days, we have foreign news up to the 22d of December.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Queen Isabella has made a visit to the Emperor.
The Paris says the Porte will submit to the Great Powers documentary proofs that Greece intends to excite insurrection in the Turkish islands, and then take possession of them.

MADRID, Dec. 20th.—A riot broke out in Toro, Province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of the people to the organization of a State guard in that town. It was quietly suppressed by the authorities.

The Correspondence asserts that the Carlists have formed a deep-spread conspiracy for the possession of the Government, which only awaits the breaking out of strife in the Liberal party to develop its designs.

LONDON, Dec. 20th.—The full Message of President Johnson has been received. The Times refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and House in their disposal of the document.

Gladstone, Bright, and Lowe, and all members of Parliament appointed to positions under the Government have been returned, except Carlwell, whose election takes place to-morrow. None of these elections are contested.

It is generally believed that the Ministerial change in France is due to the influence of the anti-clerical free press.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Greenwich, said he was not wholly in favor of the ballot-box, but if free voting is impossible without such a safeguard, then he was for the ballot.

Bright also made a speech before his reelection at Birmingham, in which he explained that he had declined his first appointment as Secretary for India because the labor of that office is too severe for him in his present state of health, and also because he thought the views of the country in regard to the policy in India not sufficiently advanced. He argued that the late Parliamentary election afforded fresh evidence in favor of the adoption of the ballot. He denounced the profligacy of the Tory party, and closed with promising, on the part of the Cabinet, economical reforms in the Administration.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—The Prussian Diet has adjourned till January 7th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 10th.—The Porte approves the conduct of Admiral Zabetoff Pasha at the harbor of Syria.

The Ambassadors of the Eastern Powers decline to exercise protection over the affairs of Greek residents after their expulsion from the Turkish dominions.

The Greeks of Constantinople have sent a memorial to Athens praying the Government to avoid war with Turkey.

MADRID, December 21st.—Disturbances growing out of the election are reported in some towns, but they are of insignificant dimensions.

PARIS, December 20th.—Evening.—It is reported that Prince Metternich has received instructions from Vienna to act in concert with France in the Eastern difficulty.

The Press represents that the war excitement is great in Constantinople and Athens. The Russian flag has been publicly burned in the streets of Constantinople.

American News.

New York Dec. 20th.—The Stock Exchange this morning was a scene of the wildest excitement, the cause of which was the announcement by the treasurer of the New York Central Company, in a card bearing this same date, that at a meeting of the Directors on the 17th instant, a scrip dividend of eighty per cent had been declared; also, a cash dividend of four per cent, payable February 20th, on old and new scrip certificates. The scrip dividend is issued to each stockholder in the form of a certificate, signed by the President and Treasurer of the company and declares the owner entitled to eighty per cent of the amount of the stock held by him, and that the same dividends shall hereafter be paid thereon as on the declared old capital stock; that certificates may, at the option of the Company, be converted into stock whenever the company shall be authorized to increase their capital to an amount sufficient for such a conversion. This dividend was an astounding surprise, not only to the majority of the stock operators at the Exchange, but to many who supposed they shared the confidence of the controlling owners in the road. Some deny that at the close of business on Saturday they knew a dividend was to be declared.

It is reported that at a meeting of Directors held late on Saturday night at the house of one of the company, everything had been prepared for an immediate consummation of the scheme, and that the business was speedily closed. Various other rumors with all grades of probability are current among them. One is that recently there has been a perfect understanding between the Erie party and Vanderbilt party. This theory is sustained by the fact that brokers from the first named were conspicuous purchasers of New York Central stock during the past week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th.—The House was called to order by Mr. E. B. Washburne. Mr. van Wyck, of New York, presented a report from the committee on Retrenchment. The House then adjourned until Jan. 5.

In the Senate but few members were present. Several resolutions were presented calling for information on various subjects. The Senate then adjourned till Jan. 5th.

SACO, Me., Dec. 20.—Several buildings, including a hotel and stable, were burned last night. Loss, \$10,000.

BOSTON, December 21st.—Sixty prominent members of Harvard University have issued an appeal to graduates throughout the world in behalf of subscriptions for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the Professors and the College Library. It is contemplated to raise \$800,000, and to appropriate the interest to these purposes.

CHICAGO, December 20th.—Special to evening papers say that Secretary Seward has despatches from Cuba, showing that the insurrection can't last much longer, unless civil war should break out in Spain.

TOMORROW, December 20th.—The Court of Queen's bench to-day refused to grant a new trial to Whelan, the murderer of D'Arcy McGehee. The prisoner was remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal from the ruling of the Court.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Mastice* arrived on Monday night at half past 2, with news up to the 20th of December. Our thanks are due to Purser Beach for files of papers.

Our space being very much taken up, we are only able to clip some of the more important telegrams, reserving the communication of the others for our next issue.

New York, Dec. 20.—The steamer *Alaska* brings news of the re-election of President Demas, in Salvador.

An attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government of Costa Rica has been discovered. Its author, Gen. Salas, has been called upon to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A letter from Montevideo says that President Lopez is prepared to accept full satisfaction to the United States for the wrongs suffered by American citizens. It is also stated that he is about to leave Vallarta for Assension. The Allies were surprised in an advance on Assension, and lost 100 prisoners.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—The Prussian Government received, on Christmas, an invitation from Napoleon to join the Paris Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—It is confidently asserted that the Porte will oppose the holding of the Conference.

New York, Dec. 20th.—It is stated that there is not a shadow of truth in the reported

agreement between America and England on the Alabama claims. The Herald's Berlin special stated the basis.

It is stated that the bases of the Paris Conference are antagonistic to Crete, a suspension of the energetic measure enunciated in the Sultan's ultimatum, and an agreement to support the just demand of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20th.—A circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, confirms the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the projected conference if the Cretan question is to be discussed.

LONDON, December 20.—The Russian Government has denied its giving authority to the Greek Government vessels to use the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

PARIS, Dec. 20th.—Reports are received of a collision between a band of invading Greeks and a Turkish force in the Turkish province of Albania. The Greeks were victorious.

The details of the Conference have been all agreed on, and the sessions begin on Saturday next.

FLORENCE, Dec. 20.—Garibaldi has written a letter formally declining a commission in the Greek army, which had been tendered him by the Grecian Government, in view of the threatened war.

Editor Hawaiian Gazette.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to extract and have translated, for the benefit of the thinking portion of your readers, the passage marked by asterisks in the accompanying first volume of A. Trousseau's Clinique Medicale de l'Hotel-Dieu de Paris, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

WM. HILLEBRAND.

"In a village of about 2000 inhabitants a young woman, who had been vaccinated, was taken sick toward the end of October, 1855, with variola, which disease she had caught by having remained for a long time with one of her relations, laid up with the same illness. During all the time of her sickness, the young woman was attended by her mother, aged 35 years, who, in her turn, was infected by the disease, although she had been vaccinated. Both of them recovered, but at the time when the mother was a convalescent, that is to say, in the first part of January, the disease showed signs of propagating itself in an epidemic form, making its appearance in families, the members of which were either successively or simultaneously taken sick. In the month of January, the number of people affected with variola were above 150, and on the 19th of February it reached 200. Every day it increased: men and women, whether vaccinated or not, and even such as had had the variola before, paid more or less their tribute to the epidemic.

The opportunity was more than favorable to study the influence of vaccination on the progress and intensity of variola. The following is a brief account of the facts observed and of the conclusions arrived at:

With regard to vaccinated people, variola never showed itself when they were under the age of 12 years, but was more malignant as the patients were more advanced in years, that is to say, separated by a more distant period from the time of vaccination. There have been in several families, remarkable illustrations of this intimate connection between the age of the patients and the relative severity of the accidents.

In one family, composed of the father, the mother, and six children: the father and mother had a confluent variola; three sons, being respectively 26, 25 and 22 years of age, had to suffer a less intense variola; two sons, aged 18 and 15, were laid up with variola; and the youngest, 12 years of age, was the only one who was exempt from any eruption, although he had constantly remained in the sick rooms, exposed to the contagious influence.

In another family, seven in number, five caught the prevailing disease, three of whom had been vaccinated twenty to thirty years, and two fourteen and fifteen years previously. The introductory phenomena and the eruption showed a great deal of analogy in all of them, but at the period of suppuration those who had been more recently vaccinated got well in a few days, while their elders presented grave symptoms and had a long suppuration.

As a general rule, it has been ascertained that variola, with vaccinated people, is sensibly modified and essentially less severe; that it lasts about half the time of an ordinary variola, and presents the same beginning and course until the period of suppuration. Having reached which stage, it stops and immediately arrives at the time of desiccation, as though the disease had exhausted its strength and could not proceed any farther. It never ended fatally.

Ten people died, being respectively one, two, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, fifty-two, fifty-five and fifty-seven years of age. None of them had been vaccinated, and they all died during the period of suppuration.

In February, 1854, many people were daily taken sick, and at that time, on the very spot, the question of vaccination and re-vaccination was discussed, and after having been duly considered was at last decided on in the affirmative.

Vaccination and re-vaccination were at once practiced in a general manner. In less than ten days 150 vaccinations and 712 re-vaccinations were performed. The result obtained was beyond the hopes entertained. The epidemic was stopped immediately!

The results of the vaccinating operations are as follows: Out of 180 persons vaccinated for the first time, 171 showed good pustules, that is to say, having a protective power and the property of serving for another vaccination; but with the remaining 9 vaccination had no effect.

The possibility of seeing the vaccine matter developing itself twice with the same individual is now unquestionably settled, but it was nevertheless interesting to examine the modifications experienced by the virus when inoculated to a person previously vaccinated, and the character and appearance of the pustules of a second vaccination.

Those are the results of 712 vaccinations: With 302 persons it was a very successful operation; the pustules developed themselves on or about the 4th day, and filled on 7th day; on the 8th they were surrounded by an erysipelatous areola, then they became dry and were covered with crusts, which fell off on the 20th day. The pustules had also undeniably presented all the characteristics of the legitimate eruption of vaccination.

With 85 persons the pustules experienced a modification; they rose up three days after the vaccination, filled up between the 5th and the 7th day with a kind of plastic lymph, were surrounded with a reddish areola, and were sometimes the cause of a protuberance of the lymphatic ganglions under the arm-pit. These pustules were not umbilicated, did not show any tumor or induration, and after the falling off of the scales did not present any apparent scars.

In 119 cases the insertion of the vaccine virus produced, within 24 hours, a pointed pimple, which rapidly disappeared. In 206 cases no perceptible effect was made on the skin.

Almost all persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated have been exempt from variola. Five only were an exception to this rule, but it is to be stated that they had been vaccinated but a few days before the eruption of variola.

Variola did not appear at random and without distinction; it has generally attacked those who had not been vaccinated for a long time, and has respected those who were recently vaccinated. If this epidemic has proved that vaccination is not absolutely a protective agent, it, which fact is daily demonstrated by the sporadic variolae, it has been the means of ascertaining the salutary influence it exercises upon the issue of a variola, by shortening its duration and diminishing its danger.

Re-vaccination, performed in a general way in the midst of an epidemic, has prevented at once its action and development, and has undoubtedly been protective, while it has, to a

certain extent, preserved the lives of those who were already under the influence of a variolous incubation.

And lastly, re-vaccinations performed in the very place of the epidemic have been completely innocuous, contrary to the fears expressed by some physicians.

[Translated from the French by EM. FENARD.]

THE SECOND PUBLIC MEETING.—In accordance with notice issued by posters, both in Hawaiian and English, a number of people, —well, not a great many—got together at the Kawaihāo school-house, on Saturday last. After a long series of speeches, which appeared to be delivered mostly for the sake of displaying the speakers' power of voice, and amid much confusion, an organization was at length effected by the appointment of Mr. A. F. Judd as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Kawaihāo (assistant editor of the *Kaioke*), as Secretary. A series of resolutions were proposed and adopted, without debate, generally condemnatory of the action of the Board of Health up to date, and which, by implication, condemned His Majesty's reply, through the Minister of the Interior, to the memorial of the Committee of the previous meeting. Owing to the confusion at the meeting on last Saturday night, our reporter was unable to catch the exact text of the resolutions passed. On Monday, he applied to the Chairman of the meeting, by whom he was referred to the Secretary, who, after several delays, on several excuses, informed him, on Tuesday, that the *GAZETTE* could not have them until they had first been printed in the *F. C. Advertiser* and the *Kaioke*.

Marine Telegraphy.

The late telegraphic feat of communicating direct across the American Continent, from its extreme easterly point to San Francisco, reminds us of a prediction made many years since by Prof. Morse, as to telegraph extension, which may be worth preserving, not having as yet appeared in print.

It is well known that his experiments were carried on in the upper part of the buildings corner of Backman and Nassau streets, New York city. Wishing to extend the length of his wires, he hired for that purpose a ropewalk at Bloomingdale, a short distance out of the city. Having succeeded one day in making a circuit of over twenty miles, he was quite elated and confident of ultimate success, and made the following remark to a party of gentlemen the next morning, who were bantering him for being too credulous. "Gentlemen," said he, "I expect to live to see the day when the whole world will be encircled with a network of wires which will serve the same purpose as the nerves in your bodies—touch them at one point and it will be felt all over."

From the experience gained by the laying of several marine lines within the past few years, and the operation of the Atlantic telegraph, it has been proven that marine lines are not only the most economical, but the most secure and reliable. The rapid extension of such lines across oceans, irrespective of depth of water, (which is not now taken into account) may be safely predicted.

A French company, in connection with one in New York city, have made preparations for laying a cable direct from Boston to New York. The wire is being manufactured at the Glass Parth Works in London, to be completed next June, when it will be laid by the *Great Eastern*, which has been chartered for the purpose.

From its finished cost, as compared with that of the Atlantic telegraph, as well as reduced cost of working, having but one intermediate station, its rate of charges will be such as to allow persons of limited means to make use of it. It is calculated that messages may be answered at New York city from France or England in half an hour, and from Berlin and Frankfurt within one hour.

It may be fairly anticipated that soon after the completion of the Pacific Railroad, a Pacific telegraph may be projected, connecting in its course our little kingdom with the outside world, thus completing the last link in the circuit of the world, and fulfilling Prof. Morse's prediction.

A TELEGRAPHIC ANECDOTE.—A contributor to the *Telegraph* tells this story:

"A decent looking, middle-aged man called at my office one morning when I was cleaning the battery sines, and wished to notify his brother in P—that another brother lay at the point of death, at home. His manner plainly invited me to write out a dispatch at his dictation, but being too bewildered at to which wire went into which screw cup to act as scribe, I erased his eye, and furnished pens, ink and paper, over which, with a sigh of perplexity as profound as my own, he went at once to work! I almost repented not having spared to him a moment on seeing what labor he had made of his task. Dickens has given us a good picture of the unskillful penman in the person of Joe Gargery. My customer was much like Joseph in the management of that quill. He turned up his sleeves to begin with, and squared himself resolutely at the desk throwing his left arm far around the paper, and hanging his head very much on one side. His eyes scowled sheepwise at the glowing pot looks beneath them, and his tongue, thrust out to the fullest extent, followed in its motion those of his cramped fingers. The hand that grasped the pen was a set, and its clutch quite disregarded the presence of ink, as was made manifest by the deep stains that soon covered his fingers, or were communicated to his face, in the absent minded pauses incident to his literary effort. Many a fresh pen did he try, many a fair sheet ruin and cast aside before suited in the result of his toil. And when he was suited, indeed, it was pleasant to note the look of stolid satisfaction, of exaltation, even, that shone out upon his honest countenance, in spite of the tear marks down his cheeks, and watery eyes, as he passed the screw over to me."

"To Bill Blank P—"
That humiliated man,
"Dear bill: Ten to one Jim 'n' the store
mornin'."
"JOE BLANK."

Manila Cordage,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.
For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLER & CO.

Fresh Salmon!

IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM
Columbia River. A Splendid Article.
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IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.
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PICNIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA,
WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND
CAKES. For Sale by
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