

Report of the Examining Committee. Only

have attended each of the exercises of the day. We have been much pleased, and marked progress and improvement. The advance is in the increase of the amount of Natural Science taught in the scholars' replies. In this we are glad to note a greater enthusiasm in the scholars' replies. In this we are glad to note a greater enthusiasm in the scholars' replies. In this we are glad to note a greater enthusiasm in the scholars' replies.

Greek and Latin showed their usual vigor by the accomplished President. A Philosophy and one in Astronomy of especial notice for the fulness and knowledge shown by the pupils. And Surveying there was good proof to remark the peculiar neatness of the work.

As a whole gave clear evidence of mental labor on the part of the teachers, exertions on the part of the scholars. They themselves were full of enthusiasm and Orations on Thursday evening, of an unusually high order. Artistic, and the singing-school still appears to the committee however, selected should have embraced such sentiments, exhibiting music not unaided to the sense, but serving in the spirit.

D. B. LYMAN,
D. C. FENNER,
S. E. BISHOP,
D. DOLE.
Committee.

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SAIL FOR SAN FRANCISCO
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At 4 o'clock P. M.,
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Transportation Company.
San Francisco and Honolulu Route.
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AS FOLLOWS:

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June 28	Saturday, July 2	Friday, July 16
July 28	Monday, July 5	Saturday, July 17
August 27	Thursday, July 8	Monday, July 20
September 27	Monday, July 11	Thursday, July 23

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Freight at lower rates than by sailing vessels of shipments of Fruit.

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MAKES THE LANDING.
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leaves Honolulu and the above
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Packet Line
FOR
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Glass Vessels will Run Regu-
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Murray, Cambridge,
having superior accommodations for
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Wanted,
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the City of Honolulu, or the
prebably will be gratified to receive
of all other notices in this King-
and RICHARD B. STANLEY,
Editors. Therefore, notice is hereby
of the Estate of MRS. TENGSTROM,
Assignees. And all persons having
any claim against the said Estate, or
for the same to us without delay.
A. FRANCIS JONES,
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of the Estate of MRS. TENGSTROM.

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ANDREW MARKS, and JAMES BR-
Company of MARKS & STANLEY,
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of all other notices in this King-
and RICHARD B. STANLEY,
Editors. Therefore, notice is hereby
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Assignees. And all persons having
any claim against the said Estate, or
for the same to us without delay.
A. FRANCIS JONES,
RICHARD B. STANLEY,
of the Estate of MRS. TENGSTROM.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The American Travel Society held its forty-fourth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Bishop McNeil presided. The annual report shows 526 new issues of books and tracts; volumes printed during the year, 8,670,000; religious literature, 5,940,000; total, 14,610,000. The volumes, and 308,292,288 publications in 111 languages and dialects. The total receipts of the year, including the balance in the treasury, \$488,829. The disbursements, \$486,623. Bishop McNeil was re-elected President.

TURN ON RATES TO CALIFORNIA.—A convention of the leading railway men is talked of, to take place in Los Angeles, in New York or Chicago, for arranging through rates for passengers from the East to the second and third class passengers are to be put as low as possible in order to induce emigration. This, however, there will be a great deal of travel this year of this kind.

The first through train from Sacramento arrived at Omaha May 15, with about 500 passengers. The travel west from Omaha is very heavy.

Cuban Matters.

New York, May 19.—The *World's* Havana correspondence says when a Government vessel [Spanish] lately arrived there from Neuville, with a load of wounded, the press were forbidden to publish any of the facts connected with the event that transpired whatever.

from Luembo-Príncipe, with two insurgents nine miles from the town. The Spaniards, however, though his column suffered the loss of a Lieutenant Colonel, a Captain and six men killed and thirty wounded. A witness places the insurgents at 250 men. The Spaniards, however, say that the result was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents, and that the Spaniards suffered the worst defeat, that they have ever known. The Spaniards say that the day that Quesada and Castello had gathered 4000 of their best troops just beyond Los Minas and entrenched, Gen. Lenca and Lesca came along with 1000 men, and took the Spaniards by surprise. They would have carried it but for the timely arrival of the Marquis Santa Uxela, who unexpectedly attacked one of the flanks of the Spaniards. The Spaniards were routed on that day, but for a battalion of Havana colored volunteers turning upon their officers and passing over to the insurgents, thus adding them effectually in the struggle. The Spaniards troops then gave way. This was the first attempt to take the town. The Catalan volunteers covered the retreat of the Spaniards, but they were frequently thrown into confusion by the Spaniards. The Spaniards and the best of the Spanish officers are reported killed.

or wounded. This correspondent also says there is no truth in the reported Convention of revolutionists at Sinau, at which resolutions favoring annexation to the United States were said to have been adopted. It is questionable whether a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation.

Later dispatches say the Spaniards, in the engagement quoted above, lost nearly all their provisions, weapons, baggage, trains, and even some of their artillery. The insurgents had over 7000, and the Spaniards 3500. The fight lasted nearly seven hours.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana, May 1st.

Eighteen hundred troops in command of Gen. Lete, and 1800 troops arrived at Neuquén, on the 27th inst. The "Vill Claret," a schooner, from Lescia, was expectedly appeared at Nuevitas, with 1200 men from Puerto Principe, having left a detachment of

his march through. Large bodies of insurgents were posted on the hills at some distance from the road. A number of well constructed trenches, breastworks, etc., were visible there.

On the 10th of March, the Spanish troops, including the 1,500 Catalan volunteers recently from Spain. They immediately commenced operations along the railroad between Nevittas and Sancho. They have started on the 12th, with provisions and trains. This expedition, under Gen. Lesca, will repair the road and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations.

It is reported that Quesada, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spanish to march without opposition from the interior to the coast, but intended to obstruct their return and capture the arms and stores.

Admiral Hoff has forwarded reports from Lieutenant Commander Eastman, who was, April 28th, at Corral Keys, at anchorage, destined for ports of Callao and Callao.

The prisoners taken from the *Little Major*, and sent to Callabien, have been released. The Spanish authorities at that place offered no courtesies or

The Governor of Ronedius has informed the United States Consul at Calhoun that he must not leave the office of the Governor until the declaration of the state of affairs in that country, where Americans are holding millions of property; and for fear of injury from the volunteers, Commander Eads has been obliged to leave the country in five days.

Admiral Hoff requested Gen. Dulce to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the Consulate at Calhoun.

European.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Times* has another editorial on the *Volcano* clause, in which England endeavored to do justice to all parties during the late rebellion, and must decline to acknowledge any other motive for her action. She has offered arbitration to the United States, but the latter has declined, neither can we go further. Extraneous representations were necessary to furnish a basis for such policy as is foreshadowed in Sumner's speech. The *Times* concludes by assuring Americans that it will persist in a faithful

subject, and implores England to give an attentive ear to our reasonable propositions, but not to listen to novel pretensions. If no solution is now practicable, he will leave the questions at issue to the influence of time and the judgment of the American people for adjustment.

In the House of Commons this evening, Otway, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said instructions had been sent the British Minister at Madrid to regard the seizure of the brig *Mary Celeste* but not to arrest the vessel.

In a debate on Sir George Jenkin's motion to strengthen the clause providing the Maynooth College from the Church funds, Gladstone protested against the inconsistent conduct of members who voted for grants to Presbyterians and opposed compensation for the Church of Ireland. He said that religious prejudices in their endeavors to defeat the government, which was dealing out equal justice to all.

A discussion ensued on the advisability of drawing compensation for Maynooth College from the County of Wick or County Galway. Mr Bright opposed placing any additional burthen on the taxpayers.

Mr. Israels supported the grant, but urged it to be paid from the consolidated funds of the Government.

The majority against Jenkin's motion was 126.

Mr. Aytoun, Liberal member from Kindly, moved an amendment that the compensation for Maynooth College be taken from the annuities instead of the capital sum.

After a long discussion, the House again divided ; for the amendment, 198 ; against, 395. Any amendment to the original proposition was withdrawn. The clauses in regard to Maynooth College, as originally introduced by Mr. Gladstone, were adopted.

MAY 20, May 7.—A directory is proposed, to consist of Serrano, Rivero and Alazaga, with Prim at its head as President and Minister of War.

The pluck of American boat-club, in challenging our Universities, after the manner of the English, is universally recognized. Immense crowds will be present at the races, and we venture to say that the victory of our gallant and chivalrous rivals would be received even with as great enthusiasm as that of our own crews.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. The incorporation

of the Duchy of Lauenburg with Prussia is shortly to take place, negotiations for that purpose having been concluded in Berlin between Count Bismarck and the representatives of the county.

Mr. Motley will be well received in this country. His reputation both as a diplomatist and as an author will secure him more than common consideration. It is to be hoped his mission will not be overshadowed by the character of the claims he may be instructed to set up against us on the Alabama question. Past negotiation has disclosed the very utmost limits to which this country can by any persuasion be induced to go; an English government, and at all likely events, discuss propositions which go beyond the late treaty; and certainly Mr. Sumner's measure of damages for our recognition of the South as belligerents, and the escape of the Alabama—*quadruple*—the least likelihood of being conceded. If such a claim were ever made, it would be difficult to persuade people in this country that it was really intended seriously.

