

quantities of water are allowed to be taken from any of the public pumps or wells for ships or other purposes therein enumerated, without permission of the Mayor or presiding Councillor, under a maximum fine of thirty shillings for each offence; and that no cask shall be permitted to lie on the street a longer time than may be required to fill it.

A discretionary power being thus vested in the Civic body, I would take leave to suggest to the consideration of his Worship the Mayor and Council the opinion of many, that it appears necessary to refuse water at any and every public cistern within this city for the uses of ships prosecuting their voyages over the ocean. This opinion and suggestion are raised on the ground, that our wells were formed and equipped by city taxation—are sustained by the citizens—and intended for the internal purposes of the city. But, however, it happens that to supply ships, wells are pumped dry, and sometimes so low that the water is unfit for use. These facts are highly objectionable, as regards the daily requirements of water by the citizens, and as endangering the safety of the city in the event of fire.

To meet the water wants of the shipping, it might be worthy of consideration by the Civic body, if within their power, to institute and license two or more watermen, who shall be bound to provide themselves with floating tanks, furnished with proper hose, &c., to supply ships with water—the same to be taken from the springs and streams on the opposite shore, or beyond the limits of the city. By this means ship owners would have water brought alongside their vessels, and filled into casks stowed for its reception, and would have this at less cost than by the present objectionable mode.

These remarks and suggestions are made with a view to the general benefit, and in the belief that it is but necessary to point to the nuisance, impropriety and danger, involved in the practice of ships being watered at our public wells, to ensure the favorable consideration of the Mayor and Council to the removal of the grievance.

OBSERVATOR.

Charlottetown, July 15, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—The sad circumstances under which the death of Mr. Montgomery's only child took place, must be fresh in the recollection of your readers. The body of the poor boy was interred in our parochial burial ground, and a record of his early and sudden death placed at the head, and a small white marble cross at the foot of his grave. It appears, from an advertisement in your paper, that some blind fanatic stealthily removed the cross from its position, and, on its being replaced, repeated the offence, with the excessive aggravation of breaking it to pieces. I shall remark no further upon this atrocious violation of the sanctity which attaches to a consecrated place of burial, nor upon the motive which led the cold-hearted vandal to the commission of this senseless and cowardly act. Sufficient to such an one, the disgust with which his execrable conduct will be reviewed by every true-hearted individual. The question will, however, arise as to the legality of placing such memorials in a Protestant cemetery; and may it not safely be determined in the affirmative, by the very general adoption of crosses in ecclesiastical architecture, as well as by the lawful use of the cross in the office for Christian baptism? Under such circumstances the Trustees cannot reasonably interpose any legal objection to its use in a church yard. And indeed their power goes little further than to keep the place in order, and to disallow inscriptions that may be repugnant to Christian truth. Besides, if I am rightly informed, the ground in question was granted for general use, so that Catholics have an equal right with Protestants to inter their dead in it; and if such be the case, more crosses may yet be erected there than our zealous stonemason may find it safe or prudent to meddle with. If self-omission in the performance of his duties, the asylum is his proper abode; if the agent of others, let his employers have the manliness to declare themselves, that the public may have an opportunity of requiring their righteous zeal. The ancient image breakers, like honest men, sought no concealment.

A MEMBER OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—The examination at the Convent this year would have given much more satisfaction, and might have induced Catholics to take a greater interest in that noble institution, if the managers were more liberal in the distribution of tickets, and the admittance of strangers from the country. Catholics regard the Convent, and St. Dunstan's College also, as institutions belonging to themselves, and not the private speculation of any person. It is therefore little wonder that many of them feel indignant at being refused admittance. It is a mistaken notion to invite Protestants to these places, in preference to Catholics, who support and rejoice at the success of such institutions. But a little good management would have made ample room for every person who desired to see the examination, and spare strangers the vexation of being disappointed from witnessing that for which some of them came fifty miles.

Hoping that better arrangements will be made in future, I remain yours truly,
Charlottetown, July 18, 1859. VISITER.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JULY 19, 1859.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

While the *Islander* was under the control of the late Mr. D. McLean, the only motive which induced the perusal of its leading articles was the gratification of curiosity. We knew the editor was no favourite with his party—he had been a renegade once, and might be so again—besides, he was a stiff-necked old Scotchman, who had any amount of conceit of his own ability, and it was not inconsiderable—who had strong prejudices—who had previously expressed the most contemptuous opinion of many of his political associates; and who had discernment enough to perceive that there was not a man of conspicuous talent amongst them—that he was merely made use of to promote their selfish ends; and who could, therefore, safely take the liberty of expressing, from time to time, the most extraordinary opinions on public affairs, and by which his party was often most painfully compromised. It was pleasant to notice the twistings and turnings of the old fellow, and we read his leaders, not because they enlightened or informed us, but because they amused.

With a far different feeling we now peruse the leaders of the *Islander*. We miss the pungent sarcasm—the ready wit—the terse and generally correct style of the composition—the variety of information on miscellaneous and scientific subjects, which characterised the editorship of McLean. We have now scarcely half the quantity of editorial formerly given, for what we do get are a few sentences strung hastily and clumsily together, in which we recognise not the faintest glimmer of intellect, on such every day topics of political gossip that even boys in the streets talk better sense and betray more general intelligence than the articles disclose. Their chief characteristics are pertness, impertinence, and a total disregard of truth. When positive falsehood cannot be safely asserted, the new editor resorts to equivocation, quite as bad, of which we gave an illustration in our last No. It is very generally reported that the present Provincial

Secretary is the writer of most, if not all, the leading articles which appear in the *Islander*. We can scarcely credit this report, because Mr. Pope has been known to write some tolerably clever, though snappish letters; but if it be true that he has attempted to supply Mr. McLean's place, the novelty of the situation has either sadly confused and obfuscated his mind, or he finds that even genius of the highest order is not adequate to the defence of such principles and practices as the present Government have adopted, to enable them to distribute the public money amongst themselves in a clandestine manner, and openly amongst their dependents. The circumstance of his being the editor has, however, been the subject of public report for several weeks, and he has not attempted to deny the "soft impeachment." This being the case, the opinions now enunciated by the *Islander* are entitled to more than ordinary consideration. Mr. Pope, though not a member of that secret body which is called by courtesy "the Cabinet," holds the first and the best office under the Government—it brings him in daily communication with the Lieut. Governor and his advisers—and, indeed, we suspect that he is the principal adviser himself—he knows every thing that is to be done in Council long before the Council meets, and the man who could compel the Government to appoint him Colonial Secretary, in spite of their own strong inclinations, and in spite of the remonstrances of some of their most influential friends, and regarding whose appointment there is a general murmur of disapprobation throughout the country—would not long submit to be kept in the dark about the policy and proceedings of the Executive, and would not be slow to impress upon the men who were forced to yield to him the principles entertained by himself. We shall, therefore, look to the *Islander*, until such time as the Secretary shall see fit to disavow his connection with it, for a declaration of the views and intentions of the Government.

In the leading article of Friday last, we find a most lamentable defence of the Government in dismissing from their various situations numerous petty officers, whose only fault was that they had received their appointments from the late Government, and were suspected to be favorable to the principles of the present Opposition. Nothing can surpass the unblushing effrontery with which we are told that the chief object of the late change of Government was to provide paltry situations for the supporters and hangers-on of the present Administration; but lest we should be accused of unjustly attributing so much selfishness and venality to our opponents, we shall quote the very words in which the Colonial Secretary attempts to defend the conduct of his Government:—

"The appointments of these persons whose services have been recently dispensed with, was one of the chief causes which led to the overthrow of the party by whom they were made; and that to put them out, and better and more efficient men in their places, was one of the purposes for which the late Election, recorded their votes in favour of the present Government."

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that the above extract contains a willful falsehood; and is, besides, a flagrant misrepresentation of public opinion. In the first place, we have not the shadow of proof that the transfer of the little paltry patronage of the Government from one set of people to another was one of the objects urged and advocated at the late election. Did the political persons, who distinguished themselves at the hustings, avow any such object? No—but with a sanctimonious whine, they proclaimed that the late Government was a "godless" one—that the use of the Bible had been shamefully prohibited in our public schools, and that the Executive had manifested too much of a pro-Popish character. Well, how have those *frivolous* grievances been redressed? No action whatever was taken, during the last Session, on the Bible question; and so far as the religious element is concerned, the public schools, including the "godless" Central Academy, remain as they were at the time of their establishment; while the pious gentlemen who were so dreadfully shocked at the spiritual darkness of the country, can see nothing to complain of in our public affairs. The *Islander*, and the party represented by it in and out of the House of Assembly—advocated a change of Government, because they contended that the people were too heavily taxed—the expenditure too high, and the debt of the Colony too great. Well, the public taxes have not been reduced one farthing—the people's money voted last Session was not less in amount than had been voted in previous years; and as regards the debt, if a balance were struck now, it would be found greater than ever it was.

We have marked for extract some other passages in the leading article of the *Islander* under consideration, as explanatory of the policy of the Government with respect to the dismissal of minor officials; but as they are suggestive of some lengthy comments, we defer their reprint until our next No.

We are indebted to a friend in this City for the following extract from an Edinburgh publication called the *Bulwerk*. We transfer it to our columns, not for the purpose of refuting at length the several falsehoods it contains, but to show what an illiberal and unchristian spirit characterised the conduct of some of the opponents of the late Government, while they pretended to be patterns of piety and morality to all the world. It is rather remarkable that the so-called religious papers are the readiest to circulate the most abominable falsehoods. We take leave to notice the following illustrations of a lying spirit in the extract below given.

1st—That the late Executive Council was largely composed of Roman Catholics. It is well known that only one member of the late Executive Council was a Roman Catholic.

2d—That the late Government relied for their chief support at the late election, on "Romish influence." The very reverse is the fact. Indeed, if the Catholics had acted with becoming spirit, the Liberals would still have the Government in their hands, but blindly and foolishly they enabled several Protestant and Tory candidates to get into the House, who would never have got there without Catholic support, and who have made use of their position to insult and proscriber Catholics. We have every reason to believe that this blunder will be amply atoned for at the next election.

3rd—That the late Government altered and apportioned the electoral districts to suit their own ends. Now, the Bill under which the alteration was made was not a Government measure, but was brought into the House in opposition to the privately expressed opinions of some of the leading members of the Government; and instead of its being a service to them at the late general election, the very contrary was the case. They lost where they would have gained had the old law been in operation.

4th—It is said that the Government made "debarring concessions" to Popery. We deny that concessions of any kind

were made. The Catholics of this Island never sought or asked for any privileges superior to those enjoyed by their Protestant fellow subjects; and they have never yet been half represented, in proportion to their numerical strength, in the Legislature or in the public employments of the country.

The *Islander* unblushingly asserts that the Liberal Government was overthrown in order to put the friends of the Tory party in office. The veracious correspondent of the *Bulwerk* says the object of the change was to put the Catholics down. Who are we to believe?

"PROTESTANTISM TRIUMPHANT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND." From our own Correspondent.

Prince Edward Island, 18th April, 1859.

"Dear Sir—Protestantism has lately triumphed amongst us. One month ago we had a Roman Catholic Governor, Sir Dominick Daly, still amongst us, but awaiting his successor, G. Dundas, Esq.—an Executive Council largely composed of Roman Catholics—a Roman Catholic Speaker in the House of Assembly—and the Government majority in both the House of Assembly and Legislative Council embracing all the Roman Catholics, and there are a good proportion in the Legislature. Their influence in the Government with which they were allied was attended with the usual debasing concessions, but not one tenth so far as the present ignoble pro-Romish Government of Nova Scotia has thought fit to yield. But there is a limit to Protestant forbearance. This limit has been reached in this Island. Our Government was in the hands of the priest power. They dare not, they would not deny the behests of the priests. At the last election, which took place on the 19th of March, they cast themselves entirely on Romish influence. That influence was eagerly exerted, but it produced a corresponding activity on the part of the Protestant ministry. The struggle was desperate, as the Papists number about two-fifths of the population; and for the first time the great force of united Protestantism was brought to bear upon them. The Government had also altered the electoral districts to give the Romanists, their supporters, unwonted power.

"But they have signally failed. The cause of truth and liberty has triumphed. The Protestant Opposition gained a majority. The Government had to resign. And now we behold an Executive Council without one Papist—a Protestant Speaker in our House of Assembly, and the Government majority in the same House unfettered by the presence of a solitary Romanist. Changes in accordance with such a Government are being rapidly introduced. We are also in weekly expectation of the arrival of our nominated Protestant Governor. The cloud that long hung over us has been lifted up, and our Island may yet enter on an era of prosperity. The Romanists have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget. Their tactics must now be modified. Cunning and duplicity will now be called into operation; but vigilant and noble-minded men are on the watch, and some of these are at the helm. The strength of Nova Scotia Protestantism is to be tested this summer. We hope for the best. Our Island holds up a bright example, and bids our neighbours follow on. I have written this to encourage your efforts against the Mystery of Iniquity at home."

MORE CLERICAL TESTIMONY.

The following extract and accompanying letter were sent to us about a fortnight ago. We have since seen the speech of Rev. A. Sutherland republished in the *Protestant*, a new paper lately issued from the press of Mr. G. T. Hazard, in this city. From having heard him once, we feel satisfied that Mr. Alexander Sutherland is capable of asserting the most diabolical falsehoods that the most abandoned person could possibly devise; but how any paper, published in a community where there is the shadow of civilization and enlightenment, could give publicity to such outrageous falsehoods as appear to have fallen from Mr. Sutherland's lips at the Presbyterian Synod, where there was no one to censure him—passes our comprehension. The shutting up of sixty-eight schools through the influence of the Catholic clergy, or any other influence—the cursing of Protestants in the manner described, or in any manner—the "veritable massacre" which was only prevented by "a violent thunder storm"—and the prevalence of Ribbonism in this Island—are falsehoods of that incredible stamp that none but a fool or a madman like Alex. Sutherland would venture to utter and an incorrigible ass or hopeless bigot, like the printer and editor of the *Protestant*, would be silly enough to circulate amongst any people, who would be objects of commiseration if they did not view with disgust such groundless, base, and infamous calumnies.

"Rev. A. Sutherland then addressed the Synod with great warmth and eloquence. He urged care and vigilance. Popery is particularly skillful in deceiving and deluding. Most artfully and perseveringly have they fought against every thing not Popish. Sixty-eight schools have been closed by the Priests in a six way in one section of the Island. During the late election, wherever there were many Protestants the cry raised was, 'Conservative or Liberal?' but wherever Papists were very numerous the words were, 'Bible or no Bible.' The Priest at Tignish told his people that they were to vote either for or against the Bible, and whoever would vote for it would be sent, not to purgatory, but to hell direct. Protestants were cursed with bell, book and candle. In one settlement a veritable massacre had been arranged, and the concerters were frightened from their purpose by a violent thunder storm. Ribbonism prevails all over the Island. He then related amusing instances of the manner in which the Highlanders manage the Romanists. He showed also the danger of the Popish quasi-educational plans, referring especially to Nunneries, and introduced an overture, asking the Synod to petition the Legislature for the opening of these dens of oppression and iniquity to the inspection of law officers. He showed with great force of logic on fire, that Nunneries were inconsistent with the natural rights of man—that all history shows them to be inconsistent with virtue and purity, and that they are in direct contravention to the rights and liberties of the British subject."—*Presbyterian Witness*, June 25, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—
Sir—I copy the above extract from the *Presbyterian Witness* of the 25th June last, and now ask you if it be true that the Priests have got 68 of the public schools closed? If true, in what part of the Island has this power of the Priests been used? If not true, is the fabrication to be believed in any place at any time? Does Ribbonism prevail all over the Island? If so, where is the proof? If not, can that thing called a man, who vegetates somewhere about New London, be believed if he should happen, by mistake, to speak the truth, either in the pulpit or out of it. Your answer will much oblige
A PRESBYTERIAN.
Bedouque, June 30, 1859.

EXAMINATION AT ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the pupils in the above institution took place on Wednesday last, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, of Charlottetown, the Rev. Mr. Brady, of Vernon River, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Duffy, Rev. Mr. McPhee, St. Andrew's, Rev. Dr. McDonald, East Point, Rev. Mr. Aubrey, Tignish, Rev. Mr. McDonald, Cure of Rustico; and there were likewise present in the auditory, which was very numerous, several friends of education, amongst whom we observed the Hon. G. Coles and the Hon. W. Swabey, John Kenny, Esq., Acting Head Master of the Central Academy, W. Monk, Esq., Head Master of the Normal School, Mr. E. Roche, of St. Dunstan's School, R. A. Fellows, Esq., John Lawson, Esq., Recorder of the City, John Arbuckle, Esq., Visitor of Schools, and many other gentlemen and ladies.

The pupils entertained the company by glee and choros singing, and by the recitation of extracts from the works of standard authors. In the Latin classics, they acquitted themselves admirably. A Virgil class was examined by the Hon. Col. Swabey, and a class in Horace by Mr. Kenny. In Natural Philosophy the students displayed great efficiency, and the subject of electricity being selected at random, the examination, which was conducted by Mr. Monk with great ability, was rendered highly interesting by several beautiful experiments which the splendid set of philosophical instruments belonging to the institution enabled the pupils to exhibit. A class in Astronomical Geography was examined by Mr. Kenny, and elicited the admiration of the company. A class in Mathematics examined by Mr. Roche, exhibited great proficiency; and the French class, Telemachus, being selected, examined by the Rev. Mr. Aubrey, acquitted themselves remarkably well both in reading and translation. Classes in ancient and modern History were examined by the Hon. Mr. Whelan and John Lawson, Esq., in both of which the pupils answered very readily and correctly to the questions put them.

At the close of the examination the prizes awarded for proficiency in the various objects of study were, at the request of the Bishop—who was, we regretted to observe, unable from illness to perform the task—presented to the several recipients by the Hon. Mr. Swabey, after which the honorable gentleman addressed the pupils at some length—pointing out and illustrating by some examples the daily application to the common concerns of life of the different branches of education, even in objects which, at first sight, might appear to cursory thinkers reconde and difficult to engage in. The honorable gentleman likewise paid a just compliment to the Rector, the Rev. A. McDonald, and to the Rev. Mr. Phelan, his coadjutor, for the successful progress exhibited by the young gentlemen under their tuition. The examination terminated by the singing of the National anthem, to the accompaniment of the Melodeon, and we do not remember ever having heard it rendered with better taste and spirit. We give below a list of the students to whom prizes were given.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

VIRTUE AND WISDOM.—Premium—M. Martin, Dug. McDonald, M. Coholan, N. McKinnon and Jas. McDonald (Laks).
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—1st class—1st premium, Dugald McDonald; 2nd premium, S. Chaisson and N. McKinnon. 2nd class—1st premium, M. Martin and R. McDonald; 2nd premium, P. McIntyre and M. Coholan.

PHILOSOPHY.—Logic—1st premium, D. McIsaac and S. Chaisson; 2nd premium, N. McKinnon and Jos. A. McDonald. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.—1st premium, N. McKinnon, Jos. A. McDonald and P. Doyle; 2nd premium, D. McIsaac and S. Chaisson.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.—1st premium, Jos. A. McDonald and N. McKinnon; 2nd premium, D. McIsaac and S. Chaisson.

GREEK.—Translation—1st premium, D. McIsaac and S. Chaisson; 2nd premium, N. McKinnon and Jos. A. McDonald. Grammar—1st premium, N. McKinnon and Jos. A. McDonald; 2nd premium, D. McIsaac and S. Chaisson.

LATIN.—Horace—1st premium, R. McDonald; 2nd premium, P. Doyle and Dug. McDonald. Cicero—1st premium, R. McDonald; 2nd premium, Dug. McDonald, P. Doyle and D. F. McDonald. Virgil—1st premium, M. Martin and M. Coholan; 2nd premium, P. McIntyre and M. Lahey. Epitome Historie Sacre—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Laks); 2nd premium, P. Bowers and P. Therian. Grammar—1st class—1st premium, P. Doyle and R. McDonald; 2nd premium, Dug. McDonald and D. F. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, M. Martin and M. Coholan; 2nd premium, J. Praught and D. J. McDonald. 3rd class—1st premium, P. Bowers and P. Therian; 2nd premium, D. Brennan. Composition—1st class—1st premium, D. F. McDonald, P. Doyle and R. McDonald; 2nd premium, Dug. McDonald and J. E. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, M. Martin and P. McIntyre; 2nd premium, M. Coholan and M. Lahey.

FRENCH.—Reading and Translation—1st class—1st premium, M. Martin and R. McDonald; 2nd premium, P. Doyle, M. Coholan and Dug. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Bedouque); 2nd premium, D. Brennan and P. Bowers. Grammar—1st premium, P. Doyle and Dug. McDonald; 2nd premium, R. McDonald and M. Martin. Composition—1st premium, R. McDonald; 2nd, M. Martin and P. Doyle. Vocabulary—1st premium, D. Brennan; 2nd, Jas. McDonald (Bedouque).

GEOGRAPHY.—1st class—1st premium, M. Martin, P. Bowers and M. Coholan; 2nd, D. F. McDonald, R. McDonald and Dug. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, D. J. McDonald; 2nd, M. Lahey.

ALGEBRA.—1st class—1st premium, M. Coholan; 2nd, M. Martin and R. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, P. Therian; 2nd, D. J. McDonald and J. E. McDonald.

ARITHMETIC.—1st premium, D. F. McDonald; 2nd premium, M. Coholan and M. Martin. 2nd class—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Bedouque), and J. E. McDonald; 2nd, D. J. McDonald and M. Lahey.

ENGLISH.—Composition—1st class—1st premium, Dug. McDonald; 2nd, P. Bowers. 2nd class—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Bedouque), and D. Brennan; 2nd, D. J. McDonald and M. Lahey. Grammar—1st premium, P. Therian; 2nd, Jas. McDonald (Laks) and D. Brennan. Spelling—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Laks) and Jas. McDonald (Bedouque); 2nd, P. Therian and J. Kelly.

GEOGRAPHY.—1st class—1st premium, R. McDonald, P. McIntyre and Dug. McDonald; 2nd, M. Martin, P. Doyle and D. F. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, M. Coholan and P. Bowers; 2nd, J. Praught and M. Lahey. 3rd class—Jas. McDonald (Bedouque), and M. Gahan; 2nd premium, Jas. McDonald (Laks).

HISTORY.—1st class—1st premium, Dug. McDonald, R. McDonald and P. McIntyre; 2nd, M. Martin and D. F. McDonald. 2nd class—1st premium, M. Coholan; 2nd premium, P. Bowers, M. Lahey and D. J. McDonald. 3rd class—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Bedouque); 2nd, D. Brennan.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.—1st premium, Jas. McDonald (Laks), and D. J. McDonald; 2nd, P. Bowers, P. Therian and M. Coholan.

VOCAL MUSIC.—1st premium, M. Martin, N. McKinnon and M. Coholan; 2nd, P. Doyle, Jas. Praught, D. J. McDonald and R. McDonald.

THE EXAMINATION AT THE CONVENT.

The examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a very numerous auditory, amongst whom were nearly all the Catholic Clergymen of this Island—His Worship the Mayor and several members of his family, the Hon. Messrs. Brennan, Coles, Palmer, and other members of the late and present Government. The arrangement for the accommodation of visitors was similar to that of last year, the garden at the south side of the Convent having been tastefully fitted up, overhung by a spacious awning, capable of accommodating about 500 persons—fitted with seats and chairs, and enclosed with evergreens. On the platform adjoining the Convent, which was carpeted and tastefully decorated, were several Piano Fortes, on which the pupils performed many exquisite pieces of music in the most creditable manner; and the numerous specimens of embroidery, the work of the fair hands of some of the young ladies, and richly framed, constituted no small part of the attractions of the scene. The examination was opened by an address from Miss M. Burke, one of the pupils, which was delivered with much taste, grace, and perspicuity. The several classes in English and French Reading, English Gram-