

Blair and Le Geyt, of the 2nd Cavalry, Capt. Soppitt, of the 12th N. I., and Capt. Laurie, of the 21st N. I., were wounded. The enemy were driven back into their fort, which our force was too weak to storm, and they now await the arrival of Brigadier Stuart's flying column, which, relieved of its duties before Dhar, will, it is hoped, be speedily amongst them.

SMALL DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE LITTLE HILL MEN.

The Punjab is all quiet still, with the little exception of the country between Lahore and Mooltan, where, however, the disturbance does not become more serious. Scinde, too, is quite at rest. Elsewhere in our Presidency we are, as I have said, troubled by the Bheels and Coolies. These little hill men are up at various points along the line of ghats and in Kandeish. What has roused them we do not yet know. They had nothing to complain of; on the contrary, they have never been so well off. A certain tender or disdainful pity is felt for these poor little remnants of an earlier race, and many a small cess and duty has been of late remitted to them. Yet that something has roused them, has been proved not only by the simultaneous character of the outbreak, if so it may be called, but by the fact that among a party of them, cleverly and speedily dispersed in the Guicowar's country near our own border, caught a fat Banian, or Hindoo trader, with a large purse, of the contents of which he had been lavish. The Bheels therefore have, as we may conclude, been induced to rise, credulous little fools, by the blandishments, promises, and bribes of the Banian and others. But by whom the obese agent was himself employed is what we yet desire to know. The victims of his delusive arts will be speedily put down. At present, however, they are rendering the roads unsafe, and doing a good deal of mischief.

EXECUTION OF REBELS.

No further mutinies or plots have broken out or been discovered in the ranks of the Bombay army. Punishments, however, have during the fortnight been inflicted on many prisoners charged with complicity in those that had previously taken place or been detected and prevented. At Ahmedabad no fewer than 18 men of the 2d Grenadiers were executed in one day and at one moment, three being shot, five blown from the guns, and 10 hanged. They were all Hindoostan men, and among the finest looking soldiers in the corps. The plot in which they were distinctly proved to have been concerned was of the most thorough-going and bloody character. All met their dooms without uttering a word. Such has been usually the case with the mutineers. In the executions at Kalapore no fewer than 50 men had suffered at various times before one was found to accept the proffered boon of life on condition of telling what he knew of the mutiny. Near India, on the Nerbudda, the Madras troops were hanging a man, when the rope broke. He himself adjusted the rope round his neck with a double turn, and was then finally turned off. At the Bombay presidency, during the past fortnight, a subadar of the 11th Native Infantry has been convicted of mutiny and sedition, and the sentence of death commuted for one of transportation. The leniency, universally condemned, is ascribed to the Governor, and begins to imperil the popularity he has hitherto earned from his severity and decision.

THE HUSBANDS' REVENGE.

It will be remembered that at Cawnpore all the women and children belonging to Her Majesty's 32d Regiment (themselves shut up in Lucknow) had been massacred. But no sooner did Havelock's advance open the door of egress to the men of that corps, than they rushed upon the city and destroyed every one that came in their way; not a single native that they came across escaped their vengeance. These men had laughed at the agonies of their wives, and had hewn their children to pieces. For them, therefore, there was no mercy, and none was shown.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES OF AGRA.

The mutineers, apparently in ignorance of Greathed's rapid movement, marched upon Agra on the same morning, and reached the cantonment about half-past ten a. m. Colonel Greathed's wearied men, having breakfasted, were quietly resting themselves after their long night's march. The horses being unsaddled, and the camp in all the confusion of pitching tents, when to their utter amazement a battery of guns in the rear of the burial-ground opened upon the right flank of the camp, and at the same time a numerous body of horse galloped into the midst, and cut down several of them. Never was a surprise more complete, and never did men rally with more rapidity, and prepare for resistance with greater coolness and courage than did our gallant fellows on this occasion. Previous, however, to this sudden attack, four Ghazees with tom tom entered the camp, and cut down an officer and a sergeant-major, the one while he was washing and the other asleep. In five minutes the Lancers and Sikhs were in their saddles, and after the fifth shot had been fired by the enemy, our Horse Artillery guns were ready, and replied to them with splendid effect. In a very short time the enemy began to retreat, and Col. Cotton, who happened to be on the ground at the time, assumed command as senior officer, and immediately ordered the advance. For a short time the enemy showed fight, and seemed disposed to dispute the ground with us, but on the cavalry and artillery approaching nearer and nearer, they changed their mind, and what at first was an orderly retreat, soon became a most disorderly flight. They scoured down the Gwalior road, and scattered themselves over the fields on either hand, in hopes of being concealed by the lofty jowar and bajrah cultivation (as high, strong and nearly as thick as sugarcane), with which all the surrounding country is covered—but the 9th Lancers and the Sikh Cavalry kept at their heels, and cut them down right and left; while the Horse Artillery, always in front, mowed them down with grape. In the fields, too, they were also pursued by Her Majesty's 8th and 75th Regiments, and the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, so there was no escape for them on either side, and whichever way they attempted to flee, the avenger was always behind them, and the road and the fields between the lee pits and the Kharee Nuddee, a distance of ten miles, tell the tale in letters of blood of the glorious slaughter of the murderous miscreants that ensued. The tired horses of the artillery and cavalry seemed to acquire strength from the excitement of the chase, and the mutineers were followed up to the Kharee Nuddee at full speed, with tremendous slaughter. Every gun that they possessed, fourteen in number was captured, and their tents, after being gutted of the plunder the robbers had amassed, were burnt. We also recovered treasure to the value of about a lakh and sixty thousand rupees, while several of the European soldiers, and almost all the Sikhs, obtained more or less money and other valuables from the bodies of the slain, in some instances as much as two hundred rupees being found on the person of a dead Sepoy, and very rarely less than thirty or forty. When the firing was heard in the fort, the 3d European Regiment (which early in the morning had been warned to hold itself in readiness for service at two o'clock), immediately got under arms, and into their confounded red cloth jackets, the rest of the force being attired in drab Holland—and shortly after eleven it marched at a rapid pace to the assistance of their comrades in cantonments, cheering most enthusiastically. The regiment was delayed for a minute at the Ummer Sing gate, in consequence of their advance being checked by a crowd of panic-stricken fugitives from cantonments, among whom were a few mounted soldiers who ought to have known better. It is said that a small party of the enemy's horse (dressed in Light Cavalry uniform) pursued them to within a very short distance of the fort, but what course it afterwards took we have not heard. Every officer and gentleman who had horses, and could get

ready in time, rushed out of the fort to accompany the 3d Europeans, and had not an order been issued to stop the egress, the fort might have been left under the charge of the ladies and children. The men of the 3d were so anxious to get into action, that of their own accord they went at the "double," which had the effect of soon knocking many of them up, and by the time they had advanced five miles the stragglers were very numerous. Many preceding days had been tolerably cool and cloudy, but on this day the sun shone in its full glory, and there was hardly a breath of air stirring, so that the men suffered exceedingly, and many poor fellows, unable to move from the effects of the sun, were obliged to be left on the road sides. The 3d, about 550 strong, accompanied by some Sikh cavalry and infantry, and by the new Militia Rifle Company, were led by Lieut.-Col. Riddell seven or eight miles out, but, although they prevented the enemy escaping to the left, they had no opportunity of encountering them or of performing any deeds of daring. It is difficult to estimate the number of slain, but when we consider that the enemy numbered 7,000, and that they were pursued and slaughtered for ten miles, we think we are not above the mark if we put them down at 1,000; and it must be remembered that we took no prisoners, and, as far as we know, none are merely wounded. On our side we had one officer killed—Captain Lucien French, 9th Lancers—four European non-commissioned officers and men, and six Sikhs. Four officers wounded—Lieut. A. S. Jones, 9th Lancers; Lieut. A. Pearson, Artillery; Lieut. C. S. Maclean, 3d European Regiment, attached to 1st Punjab Cavalry; and Lieut. G. A. P. Youngusband, 13th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, the latter by falling into a well while charging the enemy—twenty-two European soldiers and twenty-eight Sikhs. Missing two Sikhs. Total 11 killed, 54 wounded and 2 missing—altogether 67. Thus terminated the action fought at Agra, on Saturday the 10th of October, in the total rout of the enemy, and the complete restoration of the British rajah in the country around Agra.

MASSACRE OF THE BENGAL RESIDENTS OF AGRA.

The following account of the massacre of the Bengalee residents of Agra, is furnished by a native eye-witness, whose wife, daughter, and son-in-law have all died by the hands of the mutineers:—"On the breaking out of the mutiny a portion of the Bengalee residents had got hold of a strongly built house, and instead of throwing themselves openly at the mercy of the mutineers, shut themselves up within the house. But when the place was thrown open, one of the inmates placed at the feet of the mutineers all the ornaments of their women and other valuable articles, and asked of them, in the most piteous terms, to spare their lives. But they only inquired for their female companions, and at last made out their hiding place. The women, who had till this time stifled their feelings, now shrieked out in loud lamentations and piteous cries, but the scoundrels remained untouched, insulted them in the grossest manner, and then put them to death. The men were also butchered, but three did escape by hiding for some time in one large hole made under the ground. When they emerged from their hiding place, they found all rolling in blood, but a grandson of one of the survivors was alive. This was a babe; it had not been touched, and it was lying by the dead body of its mother, perfectly unconscious of what had taken place. Three of the survivors, with the babe, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, fled from the place, and after suffering intolerable hardships, arrived within a few days at Benares."

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS AT JHANNA BOWUN.

The columns sent out east and west of Delhi, to settle the country, have been as successful as that of Col. Greathed. The Meerut force, which for some time occupied Haupper, being no longer necessary there, moved northward on the 21st Sept. to Jhanna Bowun, a Mahomedan city in Mozuffernugger district, but on arriving there the columns found the place evacuated, and learnt that the English authorities at Shamlee (all native Mahomedans) had been murdered by the rebels of Jhanna Bowun as they retired up the country towards Rohilcund. Jhanua, a city almost as large as Meerut, was plundered for two days and burnt, as well as numerous villages about it, one of which had rendered itself notorious for the violence of its inhabitants. Of this village a Meerut letter says:—"The inhabitants had committed upwards of 200 robberies and murders. They had broken the dyke of a canal, and by this means swamped the road. Every traveller was compelled to pass through the village, and was there garrotted. If he paid the price of redemption 'tant mieux,' he escaped with life; if not, 'tant pis,' he was lynched. We caught them napping, with their arms under their beds, and they slept the sleep which knows no waking. But why give a daily account of our doings. Sufficient to say, we harried all the rebellious villages, and taught them the might and majesty of British retributive justice. A large amount of revenue was collected from villages, which, since the outbreak, had completely drowned their allegiance. The force returned to Meerut on the 5th."

MUTINY OF THE 32ND—LIEUT. COOPER CHOPPED TO PIECES.

On the morning of the 9th, Lieut. Cooper ordered a parade, and when there, a man fired at him with a blunderbuss, which missed him, and he immediately left, taking refuge in the house of the deputy commissioner. The subadar of the fourth company prevented Lieut. Cooper from escaping by representing that he thought the rest of the company were faithful, but poor man, he soon fell a victim to a shower of bullets. Lieuts. Cooper, Rennie, and Mr. Ronald retired into the house (Mr. Grant having made his escape when he first heard firing); the fiends surrounded the house and set fire to the verandah. They then called out to Lieut. Rennie, "Come out, we don't want to kill you, you may go." Lieut. Rennie made them swear to this; they then let him come out and go off (he is now at Bangalore). Lieut. Cooper, Mr. Ronald, a Havildar and one Sepoy who were faithful, and had taken refuge in the house, finding it burning and too hot to remain, attempted to escape, but were soon brought down by a shower of bullets, with the exception of the Havildar and Sepoy, who escaped. The brutes then cut open Lieut. Cooper with a talwar, and chopped him to bits, and proceeded to let the prisoners loose, looted the treasury, and the city of Deoghur, even the sacred abodes of the religious Pundits not escaping their clutches, for they took, among other things, three elephants from these men, and went to Rohnee, repeated their looting there, and on the night of the 10th marched off; but it is to be hoped, ere this, have met the fate they deserve. They forced the native doctor to join them, taking over the hospital medicine, and have altogether 11 elephants, plenty of ammunition, and about 250 muskets. Two men accompanied Lieut. Rennie to Bhangulpoore, and a native protected and hid Mr. Grant. If ever an officer mixed with and was kind to his men, I hear it was Lieut. Cooper; he used to treat them to sweetmeats, &c., when at their amusement. What will the twaddlers who talk at home about officers not mixing with their faithful (!!) Sepoys, who love them so, say to this? And why should they have killed Mr. Ronald? Can any of your readers explain this mystery? Lieut. Cooper was one of those officers who mix a great deal with their men. He delighted in making them happy; they not only foully and brutally murdered him; but treated his remains with the greatest indecency, ripping him up, tearing out his intestines, and showing other signs of savage barbarity. The ostensible cause of the mutiny was the discovery by Lieut. Cooper of a murder committed within the lines of the regiment. One of the Sepoys in fact had murdered a woman in his own hut,

and buried her there. Lieut. Cooper ordered that the murderer should be sent to the head-quarters of his regiment, there to take his trial. In a few hours after, the whole of the men mutinied and killed him.

LIEUT. OSBORNE ALONE AT REWAH.

The Rewah Rajah, it is reported, though still faithful, has fled from his palace to some fort. The political agent, Lieut. Osborne, is therefore left alone. His position and conduct are an excellent illustration of the scenes taking place all over India. He is a young Madras officer, and till this outbreak but little known to any one. He is now living in Rewah in a tent without a single companion, without a friend within a hundred miles. He is so ill with liver complaint that he cannot lie down, taking rest only in a chair. He has no guard, no soldiers, sentries, or reliable servants. Every day and night the soldiery surround his tent, threatening to put him to death by torture. He admits their power, but tells them he can take at least six lives before he dies. And so, day by day, there he lives, sick almost unto death, all alone, and with murderers all round, confident only that his duty is to remain at his post, and that God is above him still. It is not such men as these that Sepoys can subdue. So magical, indeed, is the influence of character, that to this moment Lieut. Osborne, the sole European alive in Rewah, is felt by the natives to be at least a match for the regiment around him. To this hour, therefore, they are willing, when not stopped by force, to convey his messages and obey his commands.

THE BATTLE OF CHUTTRAH.

The following is from Camp Chuttrah, dated 4th inst.:—"On the 2nd October, 1857, the small force under the command of Major English, consisting of 150 men of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and about an equal number of the Police Battalion, advanced from the village of Dourol 'Ereback' upon 'Chuttrah,' where the Ramghur Battalion, upwards of 750 strong, with four brass guns, were encamped, commanded by a Baboo, who directed the whole of their operations. We came in sight of the enemy about 8 a. m., when a party, under command of Capt. Fendall, were sent out in skirmishing order, followed by the main body at about 250 yards distance. The skirmishers immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who was in position in line, protected by his artillery, which instantly opened a fire of round shot, grape, and canister. Nothing daunted, the skirmishers moved steadily on, while the main body, under Major English, by a flank movement to the left, came upon the enemy's right, when the action became general. The enemy fought his guns to the last minute, and kept up a heavy and continuous fire of musketry for about an hour and a half, when he fled from all points, with the loss of his guns, ammunition, and colours, and the whole of his baggage and camp equipage, &c. If we had had with us a few cavalry scarcely a man would have escaped being killed or taken prisoner. A great number of their dead covered the field, but their wounded crawled into the jungle, from whence a good number were brought into the camp during the day. Our loss in this sharp action is rather severe, being 3 killed and 40 wounded, three of whom have since died of their wounds."

LADY CANNING'S SPEECH TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

The Calcutta Volunteer Guards had a grand day on the 21st Oct. This "modern formation" consists of artillery, cavalry and infantry, in all not fewer than 900 men. Lady Canning presented the infantry with colours, and the cavalry with standards. Her ladyship arrived on the ground on horseback at 5 p. m., accompanied by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-chief, Generals Windham and Beatson, and a numerous and brilliant staff. Lady Canning's address was as follows:—

"Calcutta Volunteers.—I have great pleasure in presenting you these colours. The readiness with which you came forward at a time of trouble and anxiety, and sacrificed your leisure, your ease and the comforts of your homes on behalf of the safety of the public, and the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the study and discharge of your self-imposed duties, assure me that these British colours will be confided to trustworthy hands. Take them, and remember that it behoves you to guard and defend them zealously, and by ready attention to your duties, by strict and unhesitating obedience to your commanding officers, and by cheerful submission to discipline, to raise and sustain the character of your corps, and keep unsullied the honour of your colours." There could not have been fewer than 20,000 to 25,000 persons present, embracing all classes of Europeans and natives.

Colonel Inglis, commandant of the Residency of Lucknow, is married to a daughter of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M. P. With her youthful family she has had to share the hardships, and encounter the dangers and trials of the long-sustained defence.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT SALKELD.—Our readers will learn with much regret the death of Lieut. Philip Salkeld, of the Bengal Engineers, who recently displayed such daring and gallantry in firing the siege-train at the Cashmere gate of Delhi. He gradually sunk under the wounds which he received on that occasion, and died at Delhi about the 10th Oct. He had only completed his 27th year.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., DECEMBER 28, 1857.

FIRE!

ONE of the most destructive conflagrations that occurred in Charlottetown for many years was witnessed on Tuesday morning last, the 22nd instant. About 5 o'clock the alarm was given, but the devouring element had made considerable headway before its devastating career was discovered. The fire originated in a building owned and occupied by Mr. James Peebles, as a blockmaker's shop, situate in Water Street. In the lower part of this building a blacksmith's forge had been fitted up about two months ago, in opposition to the protestations and to the great annoyance of the neighbours, who dreaded some such casualty as that which has just happened; but whether the fire first broke out from the forge or from the blockmaker's shop, has not been ascertained.

A new dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Samuel Batt, who met with a similar misfortune a few months since, was the next in flames; and the fire soon communicated to the building occupied as a flour and tobacco store by Mr. George F. C. Lowden. Owing to the great want of water, and the delay in getting the fire engines in readiness for work—the fire had by this time assumed uncontrollable sway, and, fanned by a strong southerly wind, swept across the street, and the house formerly occupied by the late Dr. Conroy, was enveloped in a sheet of flame. By great exertions—the assembled citizens having been aroused to a sense of the appalling danger should the fire continue to spread in a north-westerly direction, and a better supply of water having now been procured—the fire was subdued on the opposite side of the street, but not until the whole front of the house owned by the late Dr. Conroy had been completely torn out. The fire now extended its ravages in an easterly direction, and the

large building owned by Mr. Thomas Williams, and occupied partly as a sail-loft and partly as a store and warehouse by Benjamin Davies, Esq., was the next to fall a prey to the fury of the flames. This building had not been long on fire when the dwelling house of Robert Longworth, Esq., was doomed to destruction; and it was only by extraordinary exertions, and by the constant application of wet sheets and blankets, that the roof of the adjoining brick house, owned by Messrs. Connell and Ings, was prevented from catching fire.

With the destruction of the buildings we have noticed, and considerable injury to a small building used in connection with Mr. Lowden's tobacco factory, the progress of the fire was stayed. Before eight o'clock all further danger was at an end, but during the short time which elapsed from the breaking out of the fire until that hour, large and valuable properties—the product of much industrious labour and economy—had been reduced to a mass of smouldering ashes. Many houses in the neighbourhood of the fire had their furniture removed, not without injury and in some cases loss, and some of the more contiguous houses that were fortunate enough to escape the flames, especially Mr. Little's, were considerably scorched.

The only two houses that were not insured were those owned by Messrs. Longworth and Batt, who lost much of their furniture besides their dwellings, and are therefore objects of profound sympathy. The other buildings were tolerably well covered by insurance. An opinion generally prevails, that if the engines had been sooner on the ground, and a more copious supply of water directed against the building which first caught fire, all the others would have escaped destruction. There is no doubt that there was great want of discipline and organization, and great delay in procuring water.

MR. SILAS BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, has called upon us to say, that he will be prepared to reply in our next No. to the very untruthful and ungenerous remarks made in the last *Protector*, in its account of the recent fire, with respect to the efficiency of the Fire Department on the occasion referred to. The *Islander* has given additional circulation to the misstatements of the *Protector*, and Mr. Barnard therefore hopes that the public will suspend their judgment until he is enabled to state all the facts connected with the subject.

THE MAILS.—The navigation having now completely closed, we cannot expect to receive the mails more than once a week from the neighbouring Continent until our Gulph shall be again relieved from its icy fetters. This, however, will be but a slight inconvenience for a short period, if we are favoured with a repetition of the regularity which distinguished the mail service last winter.—The mail crossed from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine yesterday, and another from New Brunswick, Canada and the United States was received at Cape Traverse this morning. The Nova Scotia mail had not arrived at the other side when the Couriers left. The Colonial and American mails will, doubtless, reach Charlottetown this evening.

We shall notice in our next No. the very "churlish" article communicated to the last *Islander*, in reference to the application recently made to the Government on behalf of the Bank. Besides proving the writer to be possessed of a most peevish and ill-tempered disposition, the article in question clearly indicates that he is either incapable of, or not accustomed to, speaking the truth.

CENTRAL ACADEMY, Christmas, 1857.

The subjoined list exhibits the principal classes for the term just concluded. Instruction has been given in some special subjects—Book-keeping for instance—which do not appear in this programme. The reason is either that the pupils studying them were not sufficient to form a class, or the time devoted to them consisted of spare moments economised from play hours. Comprehensive as is the course of studies, it is intended to enlarge it whenever the advance of the classes will justify such a step. A class of Natural Philosophy will be opened whenever a sufficient number of pupils can be found far enough advanced in their mathematical studies to be able to follow the demonstrations. Meanwhile, however, under the designation of general information, care is taken that all shall be made familiar with the more elementary principles of Natural Philosophy, especially the philosophy of common things, as being at once of great practical utility in every day life, and preparing them for entering on a more systematic course should the intentions of their parents on their behalf render it expedient. In regard to the manner in which the first and second places have been awarded in the different classes, it is only necessary to add that it has been determined from a register of progress during the term kept for the express purpose.

JOHN KENNY, Acting Head Master.

Spelling—1st, Charles Clark; 2d, Horatio Bagnall, George Longworth.
1st Geography—1st, Francis Longworth, Stainforth MacGowan; 2d, Wm. Bell, Geo. Wright, Henry Lewis Davies.
2d Geography—1st, Charles Clark; 2d, George Allan, Charles Bevan.
1st Arithmetic—1st, Allan Simpson, George Alley; 2d, W. Warburton, Hugh McLeod, William Bell.
2d Arithmetic—1st, James Wm. Irving; 2d, David McGill, George Longworth.
3d Arithmetic—1st, Edward Love, Allan Reid, Geo. Allan; 2d, Henry McGregor, H. Bagnall.
1st Grammar—1st, A. Simpson; 2d, Hector McKenzie, W. Bell.
2d Grammar—1st, E. Clark; 2d, J. W. Irving, A. McInnis.
1st Composition—1st, E. Reilly; 2d, A. Simpson, G. Alley.
2d Composition—1st, Geo. Wright, H. Davies; 2d, Francis Longworth, W. Warburton.
1st Reading—1st, Geo. Alley, Allan Simpson; 2d, George Wright, Stainforth MacGowan, William Warburton.
2d Reading—1st, A. Reid; 2d, H. McGregor, G. Allen, E. Love.
1st Algebra—1st, Bernard Reddin, A. Simpson; 2d, Wm. Bell, G. Alley.
2d Algebra—1st, H. Murray; 2d, E. Reilly, M. McKinnon.
1st Trigonometry—1st, A. Simpson, G. Alley; 2d, George Wright.
1st Geometry—1st, A. Simpson, G. Alley; 2d, G. Wright.
2d Geometry—1st, E. Reilly, H. McLeod; 2d, Wm. Bell, Frederick Coffin.
1st Recitation—1st, S. MacGowan, E. Reilly; 2d, G. Alley, H. Davies.
2d Recitation—1st, A. Reid, E. Love; 2d, A. McInnis, J. Griffith.
1st Information—1st, B. Reddin, E. Reilly; 2d, Stainforth MacGowan, W. Bell.
2d Information—1st, F. Longworth, Fredk. Coffin; 2d, G. Allen, C. Clark.
3d Information—1st, E. Love; 2d, H. Bagnall, D. Allen.
1st Dictation—1st, Wm. Warburton, H. McLeod; 2d, H. Davies, F. Longworth.
1st Latin Grammar—1st, G. Alley, A. Simpson; 2d, Chas. Jenkins.
2d Latin Grammar—1st, Wm. Warburton, E. Reilly; 2d, H. McLeod.
3d Latin Grammar—1st F. Coffin, W. Bell; 2d, Stainforth MacGowan, H. McKenzie.
1st Latin Delectus—1st, Wm. Warburton, J. Arbuckle, E. Reilly; 2d, B. Reddin, H. McLeod.