was no bull or formal official document, commencing 'We, &c.,' but merely a private letter to the Duke, pointing out to him the inconsistency of his conduct, and warning him that if he persisted in communicating with the Presbyterians, who it was alleged had been vilifying the Episcopalians, he would not be welcome at the altar of the latter. In fact, it was called an excommunication merely from a newspaper joke. Knowing all this, our faith in Kirwan's tales of a traveller was shaken."

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The current number of this thriving periodical has just reached us. We have only time to acknowledge its arrival. Amongst the Illustrations there is a view of Fredericton, N. B. The contents are as follows:—

The war of 1812, '13 '14. Chapter 15; March; Fredericton,—New Brunswick; Chronicles of Dreepdaily, No. 21; Origin of sea-sickness, by Bob Yarn; Who'll cut his nails; Poetry—Valentine, by H. C. H., Scotland; Poetry—Good, the final goal of ill; Abbott's Napoleon Buonaparte, reviewed. By W. Haley. (Continued;) Leaves from the diary of a law clerk—the temptress (Chambers;) Diamond dust; Leaf from the parish register; Poetry—the Bells; The snow storm; The sack of chesnuts; Florence May—a love story; Poetry—Lines on the lost; How Dr. Bowles keeps his krougham; The double-bedded room; The hachiche smoker; or history of a grain of wheat; A perfect stranger; Poetry—The world; Some account of a friend of mine; Confessions of a junior Barrister; Inventions and useful arts of the ancients. By Dr. Jukes; Scraps from Punch, 244, 255, 295, 308; The Blankshire hounds; Man and woman; The editor's shanty,—Sederunt 21; Mrs. Grundy's Gatherings,—General Observations on Fashion and Dress, 332; Chess; Books for the month.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—For February.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.—New York, HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto. "Abyssian Aberrartions," "The Quiet Heart, part 3rd," "National Gallery," "A glance at Jewish History," "Macaulay's Speeches," "Fifty Years in both Hemispheres," "A Sporting Settler in Ceylon," and "Grey's Letters."

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—February, '54. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,—New York, HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto.—Contents 1. The text of Shakspeare. 2. Conybeare and Howson on St. Paul. 3. National music. 4. University Representation. 5. Herodotus. 6. Struggles and Tendencies of German Protestantism. 7. Arago: his Life and discoveries. 8. Botanical Geography. 9. The War in the East, and its Political Contingencies.

LONDON QUARTERLY FOR January 1854. Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.—New York, HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto.—Contents. 1. Life and Works of Gray. 2. Humboldt's Cosmos—Sidereal Astronomy. 3. The Missions of Polynesia. 4. M. Guizot. 5. Religion of the Chinese Rebels. 6. Castreu's Travels among the Laps. 7. Memoirs of King Joseph. 8. Turkey and Russia.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 2ND SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1854.

Previously announced in the *Church* newspaper, Vol. 17, No. 32.....	£273	17	4
St. George's, Kingston, per Rev. W. M. Herchmer	5	5	0
Woodstock, per Rev. W. Bettridge	6	2	7
East Oxford.....	£0	13	10
Eastwood.....	1	8	5
Embro	0	19	8
Brockville	0	10	6
—per Rev. J. Gibson...	3	12	5
Orillia Church.....	£1	4	0
Medonte Church.....	0	7	8
Coldwater Road Station	0	6	0
Lee's School-house, Oro	0	14	4
—per Rev. T. B. Read	2	12	0
Stratford, per Rev. E. Patterson...	0	10	6
London Township, per Rev. C. C. Brough	3	2	7
154 Collections, amounting to	£295	2	5

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND (*Additional.*)

Previously announcod	£441	4	3
London Township, per Rev. C. C. Brough	2	10	0
303 Collections, amounting to.....	£443	14	3

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Previously announced.....	£35	16	1½
Lloydtown, quarter of collection, per Rev. H. B Osler	3	11	0
Bolton and Albion, per do	6	4	0
Packenham and Fitzroy, quarter of collection, per Rev. R. L. Stevenson	9	0	0
Orillia, per Rev. T. B. Read.....	4	15	0
	£59	6	1½

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. H. Osler	£1	5	0
" R. L. Stevenson	1	5	0
" T. B. Read	1	5	0
	£3	15	0

THOS. SMITH KENNEDY,
Sec. C. S. D. T.

Toronto, March 15, 1854.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

At a meeting of the EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION, held at Prescott on the 8th inst., it was resolved,

"That the members of this Association cannot separate without expressing their strong disapprobation at the conduct of certain parties in the city of Kingston, in sending into several of our parishes copies of a petition to the church authorities at home, without consulting the clergy or the Bishop of the diocese.

"Moreover, in any proceedings affecting so important an object as that of the appointment to the Episcopate, we protest against the circulation of petitions without due care being taken that no signatures be attached to them but those of bona-fide members of the United Church of England and Ireland. We feel the more constrained to give publicity to this our protest because we know that in one instance at least the petition was sent to a member of another denomination, who handed it over to one of our clergymen, with an expression of his very great surprise that it should have been sent to him.

"The effect of obtaining such signatures would be to mislead the church authorities in England, who would naturally suppose that the petitions were signed only by parties interested, viz., members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"With reference to the petition itself, they desire to make no further comment than to, correct an implied misstatement, to the effect, that only a small portion of the clergy are desirous of seeing one of their own number appointed to the proposed new bishopric of Kingston; whereas they, on the contrary, believe that a decided majority of the clergy, at least within the bounds of the proposed new diocese, are favourable to the elevation of the venerable the Archdeacon of York to that exalted office."

Signed by Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall; Robert Blakey, Rector of Augusta; J. T. Lewis Incumbent of St. Peter's, Brockville; W. David, Assistant minister, Brockville; E. J. Boswell, Rector of Williamsburg; Matthew Ker, Missionary Osnabuck; James Harris, Missionary Edwardsburg; Wm. Colin Clarke, Rector Elizabethtown; Francis Tremayne, Missionary Leeds; N. Watkins, Missionary Newboro'.

For "the Church."

IS THERE NOT A REMEDY?

SIR,—I have lived in Canada nearly thirteen years, and I am sufficiently convinced that something ought to be done to diffuse more generally the doctrines of the Church of England, and to supply the wants so long felt by large numbers of her members.

Is it not a well known fact that hundreds of families, members of the Church, emigrate to America and become residents of Townships in which are no Churches, where they can worship their God in "the good old way?" These either become violaters of the "Holy Day of rest" or join dissenters, and are for ever separated from that Church whose teaching is both pure and holy. It also very frequently happens that many persons settle in a Township where are both a Church and a Clergyman, but who reside so far from the house of God that it is almost impossible for many of them to attend more than once or twice in a month. I am acquainted with families that reside eight, nine, and ten miles from the Church, who have no means of getting there except on foot. Many of these attend only three or four times in a year, and others who are similarly situated are so much in the habit of attending dissenting places of worship that they finally become members of them. And thus has dissent from the Church of England been propagated at so rapid a rate as to cause great sorrow to those who continue to adhere to the true faith. "Hence well may those who love the Divine worship of the Church ask—"*Is there no remedy?*" The only remedy available is by sending forth laborers into the Lord's vineyard. It may be asked where are these laborers to be found? As long as the present state of things continues to exist pious young men will almost be deterred from entering the Church. Many, however, who feel it to be their duty "to go and preach the gospel" have not the means to educate themselves as highly as at present required. Those who have plenty of this world's goods feel no inclination to educate their sons for a profession which gives its members scarcely enough to support themselves. Such being the case, the consequence is that, on the one hand, we behold flocks without Shepherds, whose lamentation, "come and help us or we die," and, on the other is scarcely anything wherewith to meliorate their deplorable condition.

Cannot something be done for those who are starving for the bread of life? Would it not be better to have a goodly number of Ministers even if not great classical scholars than to have none at all? All who have painfully beheld this scarcity of Clergymen would rejoice to see a number of pious young men ordained Deacons, who although little acquainted with Greek would upon examination be found "learned in the Latin tongue and sufficiently instructed in holy Scripture."

L. Y.

Hope, March 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the "Church."

SIR,—The following, from the *Clerical Journal*—a paper, by the way, distinguished for remarkable ability—will form a suitable accompaniment to the "Jesuit's Creed" sent you by a correspondent a short time ago. M.

A MISSING AUTHORITY.

Can any of your clerical readers point out the author, or a work in which the following rather severe epigram first appeared:—

Omnes qui cum Jesui tis,
Ne ite cum Jesuitis;
Ut a luce lucus dictus,
Ut est homo homo pictus,
Sic a Jesu Jesuitæ;
Hos, si sapis, semper vita.

Which may be Englished—

All ye who walk in Jesus' ways,
Tread not the Jesuits' devious maze;
As things by opp'sites you define,
As masks to th' human face divine;
So Jesuits to Jesus are—
Of them, if you are wise, beware.

W. B., Ph. D.

We have learned, just as our paper is going to press, the death of the Rev. James H. Fowles, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city. A meeting of the Clergy assembled at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, at the Episcopal Rooms, called by the Bishop, the particulars of which, and of the lamented death of our Reverend brother, we will give in our next.—*Banner of the Cross.*

European News.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Wednesday.—Three thousand troops embarked from Liverpool to-day.

The Greek insurrection has gained a formidable headway—6000 men being under arms in Epirus, Macedonia and Thessaly.

It is stated that if Austria does not immediately declare herself, France will form an army of 100,000 on the Italian frontier, and the same on the Rhine frontier, and send a force to operate in Italy.

This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraph despatch states that the Russians are bombarding Rustchuk.

There is a very doubtful report that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favor of war was rising in Britain.

"The Atlantic" is aground off Sandy Hook. No fear is entertained of her safety.

Additional Report.

New York, March, 8.

The Atlantic was got off this morning at 6 o'clock and anchored off the Hook. At daylight she got under way and proceeded up.—Having passed quarantine, she went ashore again on a mud flat one mile below Red Hook, where she was lying at ten o'clock. The mails and news packages came up in a steam tug.

London, Feb. 22.

Authentic advices from St. Petersburgh state that another warlike manifesto had been issued levying nine men for every thousand before April 11.

The latest from Constantinople, *via* Marseilles, announces that the Russian fleet had bombarded Batoum, but withdrew without effecting much mischief.

Rustchuk was bombarded on the 10th Feb. The Turks being taken by surprise, one of their steamers was much damaged, and six large and several small vessels rendered unserviceable.

Paris, Feb. 20

The crowds at the Bourse to-day are excessive. Every kind of security gave way.

Carrold Spencer, United States Minister, arrived at Constantinople on the 7th in the Saranac.

On the same evening the Hungarian and Italian emigrants gave him a serenade.

The "Saranac" and "Levant" were to proceed shortly on a cruise to the Black Sea.

The Firman for the passage of the Bosphorus has already been granted.

Intelligence has been received in London that two Russian frigates were cruising off Medina.

The Turkish consuls in Russia have been obliged to give up the *exequaturs* granted them.

Turkish subjects have been placed under the protection of Austrian agents.

A letter from Paris states that the reply from the Czar to Napoleon's letter is couched in terms so offensive to Louis Napoleon himself, that it has been decided not to publish it.

Letters from Constantinople state that a legion of Jews has been formed and placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

A dreadful colliery explosion had taken place at Inchall, near Wigan—one hundred men killed.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear in any dress he pleases.

The "Atlantic" had heavy gales during her passage. She brings seventy-nine passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, March 9.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, 25th, arrived at Halifax nine o'clock last evening.

No military or naval action of special interest had occurred since the *Atlantic;* but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

The significant announcement appeared in the Paris *Moniteur*, saying if the flags of France and Austria were united in the East, France would not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps. This is regarded as an encouragement for Austria to declare herself on the side of the allies, and a threat to raise Italy and Hungary, if she sides with Russia.

Richardson Brothers quote Western Canal flour 41s @ 41s 6d; white wheat 12s 3d @ 12s 9d; red 11s 9d @ 12s 3d; yellow corn 47s @ 48; white 48s 6d.

Beef firm, tending up. Pork dull. Lard easier. Bacon in good demand, full prices. Consols unchanged.

The *Moniteur* says, the French cannot suffer the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive acts from Greece; and, furthermore, France discountenances revolution anywhere. The announcement is viewed as official and important.

Meanwhile, the attitude of Austria is becoming more and more favorable to the allies. It was even said that she had announced her intention of formally going with the allies, if Russia continued aggressive acts against Turkey. This is probably a premature announcement, but it gave firmness to the funds.

At the same time, Austria continues to send troops to the frontier to allay apprehensions. A manifesto is about to appear, stating that Austria continues her efforts for peace, and that the armaments are merely to prevent disturbances spreading to Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia.

The attitude of Russia remains unchanged and unexplained.

From the Danube the accounts represent both parties as preparing for a great battle. The Russians had failed in an attempt to turn Omar's position.

From Asia there is nothing new.

Joseph Sturge and the members of the Peace Society had had a friendly interview with the Czar.

A despatch from Persia stated that the Shah officially announced to the foreign representatives that he would remain neutral in this war.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, repiled, that Smith O'Brien having acted as a gentleman in refusing to make his escape at the expense of breaking his parole, is to be pardoned.

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, was present at the Queen's Levee.

On the 25th February, the *Arabia* was seen by the *Asia* going into Liverpool.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

England has formally notified the Prussian Government of her intention to send a fleet to the Baltic, and that Admiral Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to fit for sea. The allied fleets remain in the Bosphorus with cruisers in the Black Sea.

Austria continues to send troops to her southern frontiers.

Greek insurrection growing more formidable. Great excitement in Greece.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs had partially receded from the advance by the *Atlantic*, closing, nevertheless, at an advance on the week of 6d on flour, 2d on wheat, 1s on corn.

American securities were steady in the London money market. The following are the quotations:—U. S. fives 1865, 98½ @ 99¼, sixes of 162, 184 @ 105; sixes, bonds of 1862, 109 @ 110.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Englishmen are not much given to swaggering, yet there has been something rather too much akin, perhaps, to boasting in the complacency with which, during the last few days, the military and naval equipments now so actively in progress have been dwelt on; and their illustration of our "vast resources" paraded forth, as the principal or only point of interest about them, for the edification of our neighbours and ourselves. Even Lord John Russell, in his place in Parliament, has been "confessing" that he does not "view war with the apprehension with which some hon. gentlemen seem to regard it." He can "conceive that we should be able to provide all the means necessary for carrying on the war with vigour—and if carried on at all, it ought to be carried on with vigour—and at the same time have full time for deliberation on our domestic concerns. These apprehensions of our being unable to attend to these topics if war should be declared—if, unfortunately, war should be declared—*this idea, that there is so much danger in Russian armaments and forces,*" appears to Lord John Russell to be "*one of those thoughts which may be described as having only one part of wisdom and three parts of cowardice,*" and he, Lord John, "*must say it does not affect him.*" This, of course, is all very magnanimous; but it may be questionable, we think, whether so serious a matter as a war of such magnitude as we are now threatened with ought not to be entered upon with at least some little feeling of humility, however we may applaud the firmness and the courage which, no doubt, really animate both the mass of the people at large and their leader and representative in the House of Commons, whose words we have just quoted. There are notable instances in English history from Agincourt to Waterloo, to take no wider range, of the great danger of a presumptuous self-confidence on entering upon any momentous struggle; and there is a significant proverb, too, to which it is only necessary to refer, about the difference between the boasting of him who girdeth on his armour, and of him who taketh it off. We trust, therefore, that on the present occasion, that which we would fain hope is our national characteristic, or one of them, in such cases, will not fail us. We are, by all accounts, doing much. We hope that the talking will be proportionably little.

It is a satisfaction to reflect, certainly, that our preparations have all along been, and still are, simply defensive—defensive, that is, of the peace of Europe and of the independence of the members of the European republic. The armada now fitting at Portsmouth will go forth on a mission and in a spirit as widely different, no doubt, from that in which a more vaunted, but perhaps not so powerful, one sailed up the Bristol Channel three centuries ago, as the fate which, it is to be hoped, awaits Sir Charles Napier's squadron, differs from that which then befel the Spaniard. Still there are other elements of dependence besides the "great resources" of the country, by no means despicable though these may be.

The events of the last few days, indeed, are suggestive of anything but presumption or carelessness, though they are consistent, doubtless, with a firm and just confidence in the strength of our cause, in the means taken to support it, and in the aid of that Power with whom alone the decision must ultimately rest.

Of the fifteen sail-of-the-line and fifteen frigates (including in that term four screw "sixties") now assembling at Spithead, twenty three are propelled by steam—a power of which we have hitherto had no experience in modern warfare. Of the 20,000 tons of shipping required for the transport of the three battalions of Guards and six line regiments now proceeding to the Mediterranean, nearly one-half is secured in the shape of four large steamers, one of which, the *Himalaya*, of 3,500 tons, has, on her maiden voyage to Alexandria and back, attained a *maximum* speed of seventeen knots, about twenty miles an hour. The effect and nature of warlike operations in which such agencies are for the first time introduced, it is difficult to estimate. Certainly, war under such circumstances cannot be looked to without serious misgivings, albeit inevitable necessity, justice or self-defence, may fully warrant us in undertaking it.

We say nothing, too, of the privations which war on such a scale must impose on all, even on those in this country who will suffer least by it; or of the increased amount of suffering and bloodshed which it will entail upon those immediately engaged in it. Nor, again, must the demoralization and stop to social improvement be forgotten, which all wars bring. We are not members of the Peace Society, nor do we forget that there is a *per contra* in the shape of the increased energy, constancy, and epdurance, generated by the evils and hardships which war compels us to endure. Still war, and especially war on the scale of our present preparations, is no matter either for self-congratulation or for contemptuous indifference.

A matter of satisfaction it is, and of legitimate satisfaction, that everything is being done that can be done, and that while, humanly speaking, every element of success, and every chance of bringing the impending war to a speedy as well as favourable conclusion, may be said to be ours, our cause is a just one, and the quarrel has been inevitable.

And with these feelings, we heartily bid God speed to the gallant fleet which is now about to leave our shores for the Baltic, and to the expedition which, apparently under such good auspices, is now setting forth for the East.—*London Guardian.*

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, March 7th, at Drummondville, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Leicester Ingles, B.A., of a daughter.

In London, on the morning of the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. D. W. Hart, the wife of the Rev. James Mockridge, of a son, still born.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, the 16th February, at St. Luke's Chapel, Halifax, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. William Bullock, the Rev. Donald MacQueen Bliss, A. B., Rector of Westmorland, New Brunswick, to Sarah Hill, third daughter of the Hon'ble Alexander Stewart, Master of the Rolls of that Province.

At Adolphustown Church, on Thursday 2nd March, by the Rev. J. Muloch, William Church, Esq., of Fredericksburgh, to Miss Phebe Ann, eldest daughter of Adam Hubbs, Esq., of Picton.

At St. Luke's Church, Halifax, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, the Rev. Charles J. Shreve, Rector of Guysboro,' to Elizabeth Hartshorne, daughter of the late Charles Jones, Esq.

DIED,

In the Township of Albion, (near Bolton's village), on Friday night the 17th February 1854, Mr. William King, one of the first settlers in the township, aged 90.

The deceased was one of Admiral Lord Nelson's men, and served under him through all his glorious, memorable and triumphant naval battles and achievements, till the death of that brave commander.

At her residence, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, on Friday morning the 3rd inst., Jane Jones, relict of the Hon. R. Dickson, of Woodlawn, Niagara, aged 60 years.

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst., in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, D.D., formerly Rector of Saint John, and for many years Chaplain to the Garrison in this city. Dr. Gray was one of the oldest surviving Missionaries of our Church, in this or the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia.—His first Mission was at Preston near Halifax, where, prior to the commencement of the present century, he had charge of the Maroons, about 440 of whom were settled in that vicinity. He was afterwards appointed to the Parish of Sackville, and subsequently to that of St. George at Halifax, from whence in 1825, he was removed to the Rectory of St. John, which he held for 15 years. Dr. Gray was an active and faithful Missionary, never shrinking from the labors of his sacred office, until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish them. His vigorous mind, which had been shaken by infirmities and trials, regained at the close a portion of its former clearness, and under suffering of no ordinary character, gave evidence of strong faith and deep devotion.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray. The former part of the solemn service for the burial of the dead was performed at Trinity Church, which, by order of the Vestry, was hung in mourning on the occasion. A large number of persons, including the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, were present.—The mortal remains attended by eight of the clergy belonging to the city and its vicinity, the Wardens and Vestries of the Parishes of St. John, St. James, and St. Mark, and other citizens, where thence conveyed to the Church burial-ground, and there committed to the tomb. "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written:—DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY."

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 15, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	33	9	*a*	35	0
Farmers' per 196 lbs.	30	0	*a*	31	3
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs.	6	6	*a*	6	9
Oatmeal, per barrel,.....	36	3	*a*	37	6
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	5	0	*a*	5	3
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	0	*a*	4	1
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.....	2	11	*a*	3	0
Peas, per bushel, ...	4	0	*a*	5	6
Potatoes, per bushel, ...	3	6	*a*	4	0
Apples, per bushel, ...	2	0	*a*	3	0
Grass Seed, per bushel, ...	7	6	*a*	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel, ...	50	0	*a*	60	0
Hay per ton.	77	6	*a*	82	6
Straw, per ton.	47	6	*a*	50	0
Onions, per bushel, ...	7	6	*a*	8	9½
Butter—Tub, per lb.....	0	8½	*a*	0	9
Fresh, per lb.....	1	0	*a*	1	2
Beef, per 100 lbs,.....	30	0	*a*	32	6
Pork, per 100lbs, ...	30	0	*a*	35	0
Eggs per dozen	1	6	*a*	1	8
Fire wood per, cord	18	9	*a*	22	6

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Toronto, March 15, 1854. 33tf

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No. 81.—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall 8 0

No. 87.—Questions and Answers on Confirmation, to be learned by those who are to be confirmed 1 6

No. 344.—Short Address before Confirmation 7 6

No. 655.—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service 5 0

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March 15th, 1854. 33

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February 23, 1854. 31-tf

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THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

Committee of Education,

Consisting of the Professors of the College.

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Deputy-Chairman—REV. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.

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The Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A.
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F. P. Lacaita, Esq.
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Professors.

Arithmetic and Algebra ..... Mr. Cock.
Drawing—{Figure ..... Mr Armitage. Landscape ..... Mr. Warren—Mr. Weigall.
English Language & Literature Mr. Plumptre.
French ..... Mr. Brasseur.
Geography ..... Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Johns.
German ..... Dr. Bernays—Dr. Fischel.
Harmony and Musical Composition ..... Mr. Bennett—Mr. Baly.
History—Ancient, English, and Modern ..... Mr. Nicolay—Mr Brewer.
Italian ..... Mr. Lacaita—St. Biaggi.
Latin ..... Mr Plumptre—Mr. Biggs,
Method in Learning & Teaching Mr. Johns.
Natural Philos'y & Astronomy Mr. Cock.
Philosophy—Moral and Mental Reading ..... Mr. Nicolay.
Divinity and Church History ... Mr. Trench—Mr. Biggs.
Vocal Music ..... {Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—Mr Bannister.

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17.

Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday.

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s. for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term.

The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as Introductory to the College Course.

Arithmetic ..... Mr. Cock.
Biblical Instruction..... Mr. Plumtre.
Drawing ..... Mr. Weigall.
English Grammar ..... Mr. Plumptre.
French..... Mr. Brasseur—M. Enot.
Geography ..... Mr. Nicolay.
German (Etymology, ... Dr. Bernays.
History, Ancient ..... Mr. Nicolay.
Ditto, English ..... Mr. Brewer.
Italian (Etymology)..... Mr. Bozzi.
Latin ..... Mr. Plumptre.
Reading ..... Mr. Nicolay.
Vocal Music ..... Mr. Bannister.
Calisthenic Master..... M. Rolla.
Lady Superintendent ..... Miss Parry.
Assistant ..... Miss Worth.

The year of study extends from the last week in September to the last week in July, with Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

The payment is £15 15s. per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above 13.

Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte is given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Term.

Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL.

The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during term. Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every other, 10s.

Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock.

February 16th, 1854. 29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LADY qualified to give instruction in Music and French, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address M. B., Post Office, Brockville.

Brockville, 1st Feb. 1854. 28tf

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Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853. 18-tf

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Dec. 19, 1853. 21-tf

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Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 26

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March 1, 1854. 31

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