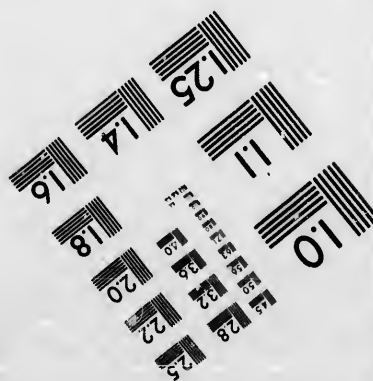
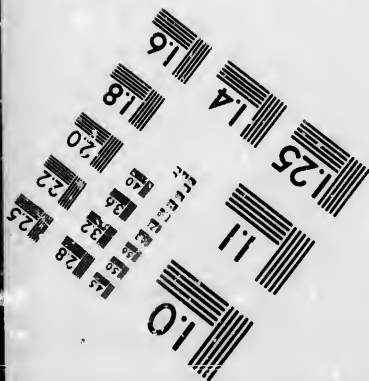
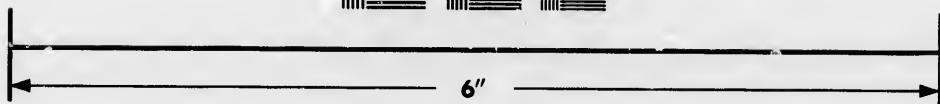
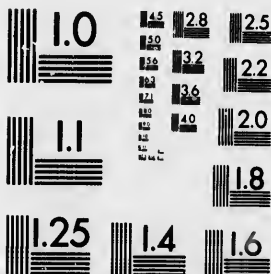


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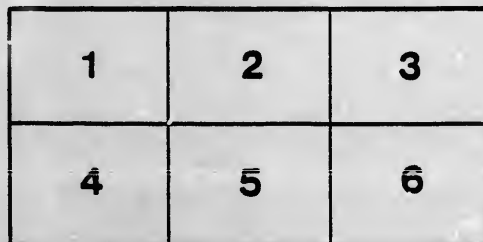
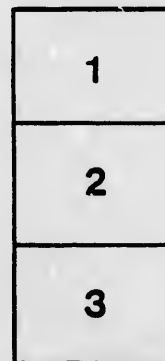
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1841.

COBOURG, U. C.

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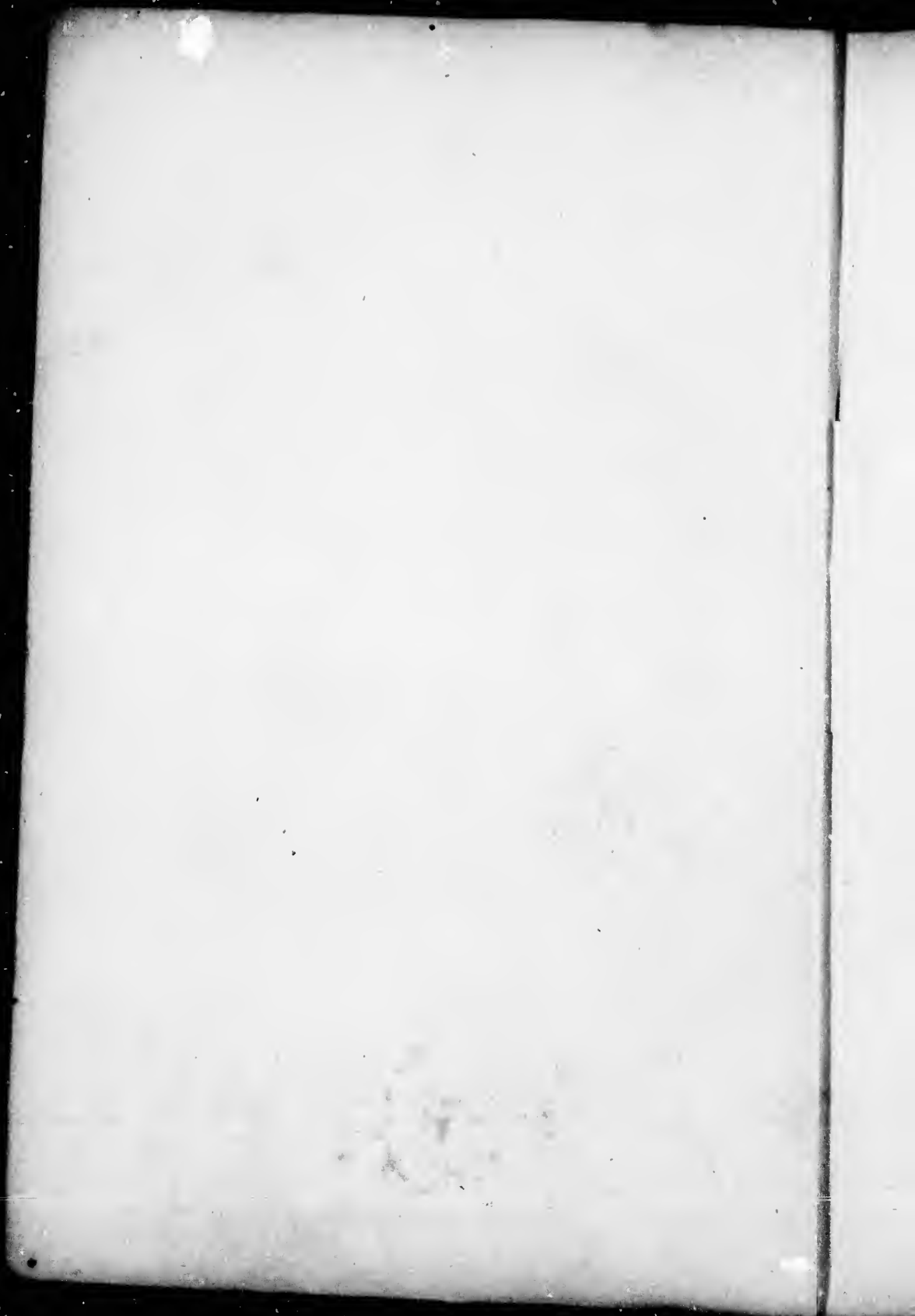
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CIRCULAR
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UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

THE U. C. ACADEMY, chartered by the British Parliament in 1835, is located at Cobourg, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, about 70 miles east of Toronto, and 100 west of Kingston.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this Institution embraces the following Departments, viz:

- I.—Juvenile Department;
- II.—Commercial Department;
- III.—Department of Science and Arts;
- IV.—Department of Letters and Fine Arts;
- V.—Female Department.

A view of the studies in the several Departments will shew that special reference has been made in the arrangement of the studies to the wants of the community. The course embraces all the various branches of a most extensive and thorough education, preparatory to the common avocations of life, and to the study of the learned professions.

The outlines of the studies given below, will shew that the plan of instruction is more comprehensive than that of any similar Institution in America.

The Studies are so arranged that the pupil, in passing through the several departments, from the Juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of

a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and at the same time the mind is stored with information in the various branches of Knowledge.—The Young Gentlemen's Department comprises all the studies usually pursued in Colleges, in addition to the various branches of an English Education.

The following are the outlines of the course of study in the Male Department :

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Introductory Arithmetics, and Geographies, Writing, Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, Irving's Catechisms of the Histories of various Nations, English Grammar and the elements of Natural Philosophy. In this Department are taught the elementary principles of correct reading and declamation, and the construction of Maps. As an exercise in the definition and use of words, and the structure of language, the pupils are daily required to incorporate in sentences to be written by them, words given them by their teachers.

The Junior Students are under the eye of their Teachers, who have the supervision, not only of their education, but also of their habits and morals.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended for boys, who have made some progress in elementary studies, but who are not to take the Greek or Latin course. To such pupils will be given as thorough a preparation, as through the English and Modern Languages can be imparted, for the ac-

ive business of life, either as Merchants, Engineers or Mechanics. The outlines of the course of study in this Department are the following: 1. English Grammar and Composition. 2. Geography and History. 3. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry. 4. Penmanship and Book-Keeping. 5. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy. 6. Rhetoric, French and other Modern Languages.

Department of Science and Arts

This Department includes Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Astronomy.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra (Day's); Geometry (Legendre's);—Logarithms and Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration of Superficies and Solids; Spherical Trigonometry; Conic Sections; Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Navigation; Astronomy; Surveying and Levelling; Differential and Integral Calculus.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Olmsted's Natural Philosophy; Chemistry (Turner's and Comstock's); Gummere's and Herschel's Astronomy; Eaton's Botany; Lyell's and Comstock's Geology; Dana's Mineralogy.

The instruction in this Department is conducted by the double method of Lectures and Recitations.

Department of Letters and Fine Arts.

LATIN.

Andrew's Lessons; Andrew's Grammar, Exercises, and Edition of Jacob's Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Cornelius Nepos; Cicero's Oration; Sallust; Cicero de Oratore, de Officiis, and de Amicitia, et Senectute; Livy; Tacitus; Ovid; Virgil; Horace; Terence; Juvenal; Persius.

In addition to these, some of the less familiar authors, as Quinctilian, Pliny, Seneca, Quintus Curtius, Lucretius, Lucan, Catulus and Propertius, will be introduced in order to render the range of classical reading as wide and various as possible.

Roman Antiquities, Ancient Geography, and Latin Composition through the entire course. As a book of Reference, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

GREEK.

Fisk's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Reader;—Greek Exercises; Greek Testament; Xenophon's Anabasis; Herodotus; Thucydides;—Xenophon's Memorabilia; Longinus; Lysias; Isocrates; Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Tragedies of Sophocles; Euripides; Æschylus; Æschines; Demosthenes; Anacreon; and Pindar. In addition to the above, a selection will be made from the following:—Plato; Theophrastus; and Aristotle; Geography of Ancient Greece; and of the countries closely connected historically or politically with Greece; Antiquities and Mythology of Greece.

HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar ; Hahn's Hebrew Bible ; Rosenmuller and Ewald's Arabic Grammar ; Arabic Bible and Coron ; Loeman's Fables ; Rigg's Chaldee Grammar, Manual and Lexicon ; Jones' Persian Grammar, and Wilkin's Persian Lexicon ; Hoffman's Syriac Grammar ; Syriac Testament.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

Levizac's Grammar (Bolmar's edition) ; Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases ; Le Brun's Telemaque ; Charles XII. ; Histoire de France.

SPANISH.

Cubi's Grammar ; El Traductor Espanol ;— Don Quixote ; Newman's Dictionary.

ITALIAN.

Vergani's or Graglia's Grammar ; Graglia's Dictionary ; Soave's Novelle Morali ; Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata.

GERMAN.

Fosdick's Grammar ; Weber's Dictionary ;— Bokum's Introduction and German Reader.

MORAL SCIENCE AND BELLES-LETTERS.

Elocution ; Jamieson's Rhetoric ; Hedge's Logic ; Abercrombie's and Upham's Intellectual

Philosophy; Abercrombie's and Wayland's Moral Science; Kames' Elements of Criticism;—Paley's Evidences of Christianity; Say's Political Economy; De Lolme on the Constitution of England.

Any student may pursue all or any of the various branches, as his parents or guardians may direct; and on leaving the Institution he shall receive a letter stating his moral character, general deportment, habits of industry, attention to business, the branches he has pursued, and his proficiency.

Female Department.

Some important changes have been made in the Female Department, principally in the division and arrangement of the studies, and the introduction of a greater variety of topics. The course of instruction is designed to embrace all the various branches of a complete system of Female Education, both solid and ornamental. For this purpose the most extensive and judicious selection and arrangement have been made, as will be seen by reference to the following outlines of this department.

The entire system of Female instruction is divided into four departments, as follows:

In the Fourth Department the rudiments of education are commenced. The principal studies are, Reading, Spelling, and Introduction to Town's Analysis; Introductory Arithmetics and Geographies; Writing commenced. In this Department are taught the elementary principles of a correct elocution and the construction of maps.

As an exercise in the definition and use of words and the structure of Language, the pupils are daily required to incorporate in sentences, to be written by them, words given them by their teachers.

In the Third Department, the studies of the fourth are reviewed. Arithmetic commenced; Geography; Universal History & Chart; Analysis of derivative words; Elocution; Composition; English Grammar; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Exercises in Composition in the Journal and Letter form; Drawing and Painting. In this and the fourth Department, the students receive instructions in plain and ornamental needle work.

In the Second Department, the studies of the third are reviewed. Adams' Arithmetic; English Grammar; Universal History and Chart concluded. Universal and Ancient Geography;—Philosophy of Natural History; Goldsmith's History of England; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; Astronomy; Keith on the Globes; Botany; Drawing and Painting; and Composition in written Essays.

In the First or highest Department, the studies of the second are reviewed. Jamieson's Rhetoric; Algebra; Geometry; Lee's Physiology; Geology; Technology; Conchology;—Drawing and Painting; Oil Paintings; Paley's Natural Theology; Evidences of Christianity; Moral Philosophy; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy; Composition in written Essays.

Particular attention is paid to the ornamental branches, and the most competent and experienced Teachers are engaged to give instruction in Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Artificial Flower and Fruit making, French and

other modern Languages. The elocution of the Young Ladies will be improved by reading original Compositions and select pieces, in meetings appointed for that purpose.

When a young lady shall have completed the course of instruction in this Department, with credit to herself, she shall receive a Testimonial signed by the Trustees and bearing the seal of the Academy; these testimonials will be considered the highest marks of distinction, which can be conferred by the Institution upon young ladies, and will ever after be honourable memorials of their literary acquirements, and their accomplishments. The length of time, necessary to take the course, will depend upon the application and ability of the student. The studies are selected with great care, and with special reference to female education, embracing the most valuable treatises on every interesting topic of science and literature. From an acquaintance with the most celebrated female institutions in America, it is believed, that nothing but the simple truth is presented, when it is stated, that this is as complete a system of female education, as any yet given to the public on this side the Atlantic.

This Department is under the special supervision of the Preceptress and her Assistants.— Their apartments are entirely separate from those of the young gentlemen, but they have the benefit of instruction by the professors of the Male Department, in those studies which can be most successfully taught by them.

The Male and Female Departments are kept as distinct as it is possible to have them; and that every precaution may be used, the young gentlemen are prohibited visiting those parts of the building and premises assigned exclusively

to the young ladies, under penalty of *dismission or expulsion from the Institution*. In none of the many Institutions with which we are acquainted, where both males and females are educated, are so strictly precautionary measures resorted to, to keep the two departments separate; and we are happy to know that these have proved satisfactory.

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION, particularly in the languages, is that pursued in the London University. The following outlines of this course are taken from the London University Calendar, for which they were prepared by the Professors. The instruction in Latin and Greek is communicated by daily recitations (in certain portions of the author; by questions on the subject—matter and words of the author; by remarks on the peculiarities of the Language; and by requiring from the students translations both oral and written, from the Greek and Latin into English, and from the English into Greek and Latin. The habit of thoroughly analyzing sentences upon grammatical principles is early formed. English sentences are given to the Students, which they are to translate into Latin and Greek on the *black board*, until they acquire facility in writing the original text. The Professors translate and explain difficult portions of the languages, and lecture on the history, antiquities, and languages of Greece and Rome. As the Student advances, his attention is turned to various points by suitable exercises. *It is of the utmost importance that the languages be commenced in early life.*

The course of instruction in the Mathematics is equally thorough. From the Arithmetic through all the branches of Mathematics, the stu-

dent is required to solve the problems without the assistance of his book, under the eye of the Professor. By this thorough course of instruction in all the departments of the Academy, it is believed that more can be learned in one year, than in four or five by the usual method. The Science itself is taught, and the text book regarded only as the basis of the instruction communicated; and thus by analyzing the various subjects of study, the mind is regularly trained for original and independent investigations.

We wish to direct particular attention to the method of reciting with the use of the *Black board*, as it is generally unknown in this country, and far superior to the usual system. Parts of the lesson are assigned to the several members of the class indiscriminately, who, having completed their operations, take their seats and attend to the explanation given by each in order. The following are some of the advantages resulting from this course.

It precludes the possibility of using that species of deception, which is, generally, so successfully practised in common and private schools, where the student is simply required to present the result of his labours to his teacher, upon a slate or otherwise. Although the operation be correctly performed, the student may, nevertheless, be entirely ignorant of the subject, or at least have but a vague and imperfect knowledge of it. But where the black board is used, he is required without reference to his book, to analyze and explain the entire subject, in the presence of his teacher and classmates. It also assists him in overcoming that timidity, so natural to youth, when required to communicate publicly their ideas, even of those subjects with which

they are well acquainted. The attention of the entire class being constantly directed to the operations on the board, each student obtains as clear a knowledge of the subject, as if he himself had performed the whole.

In every Department, the Professor or Teacher being confined to a prescribed course, and limited number of studies, the system of instruction must be more thorough than in any private school in which the attention of the teacher is necessarily directed to a wider range of subjects.

Terms and Vacations.

The Academic year is divided into *two sessions*; the Summer Session consisting of 18 weeks, commences on the last Thursday in May, and is preceded by a vacation of five weeks; the Winter Session consisting of 26 weeks, commences on the third Thursday in October, and is preceded by a vacation of three weeks. A Public examination is held at the end of the Winter Session about the 20th of April.

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Board, including Room, Furniture, Washing, &c.—per annum | £22 0 0 |
| 2. Tuition.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, and English Grammar, per term of eleven weeks, | 1 0 0 |
| Higher branches of English, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry &c. &c. | 1 5 0 |

Including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Mathematics.* - - - - - 2 0 0

EXTRA CHARGES.

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| French and other Modern Languages, - - - - - | per term, | 1 10 0 |
| Drawing and Painting, - - - - - | " - - - | 1 0 0 |
| Music, - - - - - | " - - - | 1 10 0 |
| Music, Drawing and Painting, - - - - - | " - - - | 2 0 0 |
| Use of Piano, - - - - - | " - - - | 0 10 0 |

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven weeks. But in case a Student is obliged by sickness to leave the institution, his money will be refunded. Students are charged 5s. per term during the winter Session, for sawing wood and carrying it to their rooms. Each Student is required to furnish two sheets, two pillow-cases, and two towels.

BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, LIBRARY, &c.

THE U. C. ACADEMY is located in one of the most retired and healthy towns in Canada. Regular lines of Steamers connect Cobourg with every town on both sides of the Lake. The Buildings are the most splendid and capacious in the Country, affording ample accomodations for 150 students.

The town thus affords all the advantages of large commercial cities, while it is free from their vices and scenes of allurements.

APPARATUS.

The Institution is furnished with an excellent

* The charge will be the same whether one or all of these branches be studied.

Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, containing a superior Plate Electrical Machine,—Telescope, Air pump, &c.

LIBRARY.

The Library is yet small, but the Trustees design to enlarge it, as the funds of the Institution will warrant.

A Flourishing Literary Society is associated with the Academy, with a Reading-Room, which is furnished with the best journals of the day, to which all Students have access at a trifling expense.

Parents and Guardians are earnestly advised not to furnish "*spending money*" to Students, especially when young. Those who send children under sixteen years of age, should place their pocket-money in the hands of one of the Officers of the Academy, to be furnished to the children, when it is deemed necessary.

Parents and Guardians are informed, that daily bills are kept of the merit, and demerit, of each Student—the former denoting the excellencies of each, in his recitations, and other Academic exercises—the latter, the deficiencies and delinquencies of each in his respective duties. The Principal will furnish an exhibit of these records in any particular case, when requested by the student or his friends; and in all cases where the delinquencies exceed a certain number, and whose private and public admonitions have been given without effect, a statement of the bill of demerit will be forwarded to the friends of such delinquent scholar. This will be the last step of discipline, preceding the final one of suspension or dismissal. The Faculty are determi-

ned, that the Academy shall not be infested, and the whole community embarrassed and perhaps corrupted, by idle or dissolute members.

N. B.—All the books and stationery used in the several departments are kept at the Academy, and furnished to the students at cost.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

- I.—The hour of rising is 5; of retiring, half-past 9, P. M.* Prayers shall be regularly attended in the Lecture Room in the morning and evening with becoming reverence.
- II.—About nine hours are devoted each day to study and recitation. During these hours each Student is required to remain in his room, except such as the Faculty may find necessary to have under their immediate supervision.
- III.—No Student will be allowed to go to the village, or take excursions in the neighbourhood, except between Breakfast and 9 A. M., unless in extraordinary cases, when permission must be obtained from one of the Faculty. The Junior Students shall not go beyond the ground assigned for recreation without the consent of one of the Teachers, and then only when accompanied by a Teacher, or some person in whom confidence can be placed. Permission will rarely be granted Students to spend the evening out, and that only when it is well known where and how they will occupy it,—in which case they must always return before the 9 o'clock bell rings, and report themselves to one of the Faculty.
- IV.—Students are expressly prohibited frequenting any Tavern or Grocery, where intoxicating liquors are sold, lounging about any Store or public place, or remaining in them longer than their business requires. Students are strictly prohibited from intruding upon the lands or property of the inhabitants, or meddling with their fruit, &c., without permission.
- V.—All indecencies or improprieties, such as writing on the walls or any part of the premises, loud talking or playing in the Halls or Rooms, entering the doors with dirty shoes, slovenliness of person, rushing to or from meals, unbecoming conduct at table, and the odious practice of spitting on the floor,—are strictly prohibited.
- VI.—Bringing fire-arms or powder, throwing stones or other missiles on the premises, playing ball in the yard, &c., are all absolutely forbidden.
- VII.—It is required that the conduct of the Students be in all respects distinguished by moral propriety. Any Student guilty of profane, obscene, or indecent language, spoken or written; using intoxicating liquors; playing at games of chance; engaging in any riot; striking a fellow Student, or of any other known vice,—shall be admonished, suspended, or expelled, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.
- VIII.—More effectually to preclude all intercommunication between the young Ladies and Gentlemen, their conversing, corresponding, or in any way associating together, save in the case of Brothers and Sisters, and that

* Young Students are allowed to retire at 8.

by a written permission from the Principal and Preceptress, is expressly interdicted. No young Gentleman is permitted to visit those parts of the buildings or premises assigned exclusively to the young Ladies. For the first violation of this law the Student shall be punished according to circumstances; and for the second he shall be expelled from the Institution.

IX.—Habitual indolence and inattention to study will be regarded as an offence against the Laws and spirit of the Institution, and will be made the subject of such discipline as the Faculty may deem expedient.

X.—In addition to ordinary letters, the Students are required to write to their Parents or Guardians at the close of each Term. These letters shall be examined by one of the Teachers, who will insert a report of their scholarship and moral deportment.

XI.—All resident Students are required to attend public worship on the Lord's day, both in the forenoon and afternoon, under the Ministry their Parents or Guardians may prefer. Neither riding nor visiting on the Sabbath, going abroad into the fields, frequenting the village, collecting in each others Rooms, engaging in any of the ordinary week-day diversions, making any disturbance, nor lounging about the premises; in a word, no species of conduct by which that hallowed day would be desecrated, will be allowed.

XII.—No Student entering upon the last Term in a Session will be at liberty to leave before the Public Examination, unless in case of peculiar necessity, the reason for which shall appear satisfactory to the Faculty. On leaving the Institution, each Student shall receive a letter stating his moral character, general deportment, habits of industry and attention to business, the various branches he has pursued and his proficiency.

XIII.—All Students from a distance, who are not accommodated by intimate family connexions in the village, are required to board in the Institution.

XIV.—It is earnestly recommended to all within these walls to read a chapter in the Bible, and offer up prayer, morning and evening to Him who by the mouth of his Apostle hath said, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

APPLICATION for admission into the Academy, to be made to the PRINCIPAL.

CATALOGUE.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| W. Adamson, | Toronto Township. |
| James Aikins, | Toronto Township. |
| James R. Armstrong, | Toronto. |
| Stephen Bates, | Hamilton Township. |
| James Bates, | Hamilton Township. |
| Jasper Bates, | Hamilton Township. |
| Thomas Baxter, | Bertie. |
| David Beach, | Kempville. |
| William S. Beatty, | Cobourg. |
| James L. Biggar, | Carrying Place. |
| William H. Brouse, | Matilda. |
| George F. Burrows, | Bytown. |
| H. Carroll,* | Woodstock. |
| Robert Carter, | Cobourg. |
| Thomas Clarkson, | Toronto. |
| Isaac Conner, | Chatham. |
| William K. Cornish, | London. |
| — Creighton, | Cobourg. |
| George A. Davidson, | Cobourg. |
| John C. Davidson, | Cobourg. |
| O. Dean, | Brock. |
| J. Stoughton Dennis, | Humber. |
| Henry Dennis, | Humber. |
| Burnham G. G. Demorest, | Demorestville. |
| James Echlin, | Beverly. |
| Noble F. English, | London. |
| Charles E. Goddard, | Kingston. |
| James Grafton, | Yonge Street, Toronto. |
| Columbus G. Green, | Toronto. |
| D. Greeneus, | Toronto Township. |
| James K. Griffin, | East Flamborough. |
| W. Gurney, | Cobourg. |
| Arra Hare, | Haldimand. |
| William Hartwell, | Cobourg. |
| George Hawk, | Toronto. |
| C. Columbus Hopkins, | Nelson. |
| James A. M. Howard, | Toronto. |
| Joseph Keeler, † | Colborne. |

* Dismissed.

† Suspended.

S. Kelly,
 James Kerr,
 Charles M. Kinyou,
 Robert Lang,
 James P. Lovekin,
 Israel P. Marr,
 William McCarty,
 Walter McDonald,
 Angus McDonald,
 William McDugald,
 Amasa McIntosh,
 Justus Mallery,
 Elijah Miles,
 Daniel G. Miller,
 Thomas Newton,
 Charles Page,
 John Pashley,
 Darius Perrin,
 G. Benson Piper,
 Walker Powel,
 Newton Powel,
 George Powel,
 George Purvis,
 James H. Richardson,
 Marshal B. Roblin,
 W. Slater,
 John Shaw,
 James Shaw,
 A. Smith,
 Thomas Spaulding,
 Oliver Springer,
 Elim R. Stimson,
 George Storm,
 James Thompson,
 Richard Thompson,
 Owen Van Dusen,
 George Van Norman,
 William Walbridge,
 Russell Ward,
 Charles Weller,
 James Whiting,
 William Whiting,
 Clark Whittier,
 Samuel Wright,
 David Wright,
 Wesley Wright,

Haldimand.
 Monaghan.
 Bondsville.
 Port Hope.
 Clarke.
 Simcoe.
 Cobourg.
 Cobourg.
 Cobourg.
 Vaughan.
 Darlington.
 Haldimand.
 Hamilton.
 Napanee.
 Brighton.
 Consecon.
 Cobourg.
 London.
 Oxford.
 Simcoe.
 Cobourg.
 Cobourg.
 Bondsville.
 Toronto.
 Ameliasburg.
 Young Street, Toronto.
 Smith's Falls.
 Smith's Falls.
 Ancaster.
 Grafton.
 Nelson.
 Duntfries.
 Toronto.
 Indiana.
 Indiana.
 Bath.
 Normandale.
 Clarke.
 Smith's Falls.
 Cobourg.
 New-Market.
 New-Market.
 Consecon.
 Credit.
 Credit.
 Cazenovia, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| F. Eliza Armstrong, | Toronto. |
| Eliza Austin, | Picton. |
| Eliza Bates, | Hamilton Township. |
| Eliza Bilton, | Toronto. |
| Elizabeth Brock, | Cobourg. |
| Pathana Carnahan, | Picton. |
| Mahala Carpenter, | Cobourg. |
| Philana Carpenter, | Cobourg. |
| Elizabeth Carter, | Cobourg. |
| Mary A. Chapman, | Cobourg. |
| Anna M. Choate, | Cobourg. |
| Jane A. Crawford, | Cobourg. |
| Rachael Dean, | Toronto Township. |
| Sophia Dean, | Brock. |
| Tamer Doane, | Brock. |
| Sarah J. Gilchrist, | Niagara. |
| Elizabeth Gorham, | Otonabee. |
| Mary Grant, | Whitby. |
| Mary Hamilton, | Port Hope. |
| Elizabeth Hargraft, | Toronto. |
| Esther Helm, | Cobourg. |
| Sarah Helm, | Cobourg. |
| Isabella Hodgins, | Cobourg. |
| P. Eliza Howard, | Hamilton. |
| Ann Howard, | Toronto. |
| Helen M. Ketohum, | Ancaster. |
| Eliza Lefler, | Picton. |
| Sarah Madden, | Chingancousy Township. |
| Esther Mallery, | Cobourg. |
| Helen McDonald, | Haldimand. |
| Ann J. McIntosh, | Cobourg. |
| Sarah Moore, | Cobourg. |
| Margaret Morrell, | Hamilton. |
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| Eliza Peterson, | Cobourg. |
| Mary A. Rich, | Ameliasburg. |
| Helen Ryerson, | St. Johns', Niagara District. |
| Mary Sheridan, | Cobourg. |
| Emeline Sissan, | Peterborough. |
| Susanna Slatter, | Port Hope. |
| Mary A. Stimson, | Darlington. |
| Eliza Van Dusen, | Dumfries. |
| Jane Van Norman, | Bath. |
| Eliza Waldron, | Nelson. |
| Sarah Webb, | Ferry. |
| Barbara Webster, | Colborne. |
| Eleury Wood, | Cobourg. |
| Jane A. Wright, | Cramahe. |
| | Credit. |

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