best schools in the city of Kingston at the time were private ones, kept by men like Hopkins, Mills, etc.

At this stage we have another element to take into consideration. The two great Churches of England and Scotland, naturally desiring to take charge of the religious development of the young and growing Canada, sent out clergymen of their respective denominations to attend to the spiritual needs of their respective adherents. These two churches had for a very long time stood for an educated clergy. That is to say that the candidate for the ministry was required to take a considerable amount of instruction in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Philosophy, Logic, and some other secular subjects before entering upon the study of theology. And the presence of men thus trained and of other educated emigrants from the motherland, slowly but gradually brought about a change in regard to educational matters. As it was quite impracticable to bring all the clergy, connected with these two churches, from the British Isles, the necessity became evident of establishing institutions of higher education in Canada. In 1826 the Provincial Government of Upper Canada sent Archdeacon Strachan, a strong Anglican and a member of the House, to England, where he succeeded in getting not only a new charter for King's College at York (Toronto), but also a grant from the crown for £1000 annually for its support. This college was to be open to all students without restrictions, but with the peculiar one-sided arrangement that its government should be controlled by the Church of England. As the majority of the people were not members or supporters of the Anglican communion, this arrangement met with powerful opposition, and created such turmoil amongst the different denominations as to imperil the existence of the proposed new college. Various amendments were made to the charter from time to time in attempts to satisfy the demands of the different denominations, and a proposal was once made to grant £100 a year to the Presbyterian Church for a Theological Department in connection with the proposed King's College. All such arrangements, however, fell through, and King's College failed to