

not had such training, and will be correspondingly appreciated. The earlier years of most young men in business offices are generally so much time spent in acquiring what other young men of high mental training can grapple with almost at once, and the latter have the additional satisfaction of knowing that they have

been preparing themselves for higher tastes in their leisure hours, and for being better members of society and more useful citizens.

Collegians have no reason to be ashamed of their record. Already from among the college alumni have come some of the ablest men Canada has in finance and trade.

KINGSTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BY C. E. E.

THE men who laid the foundations of Kingston round the old French fort of Frontenac were United Empire Loyalists of the staunchest kind. What their quality was may be attested by the following fact :

"During the American war seventy-five undisciplined loyalists, in a paltry block-house, near Pawles' Hook, on the New Jersey shore, beat off after a conflict of several hours' duration, General Wayne with upwards of two thousand American regular troops and six pieces of artillery. The Americans had a considerable number of men killed and wounded on this occasion. This incident gave rise to a ludicrous poem, by the unfortunate Major André, called the 'Cow Charge.' Some of these brave fellows belong to the Frontenac militia."

That they were not only brave but intelligent, is shown by their anxiety to provide education for their children. Scarcely had they provided the first rudiments of shelter and support for their families, than the necessity of providing mental training became an object of desire.

Some sort of education seems to have been provided at an early date ; since in a letter from the magistrates of Cataraqui, of the date 22nd December, 1787, addressed to Sir John Johnson, they speak of the Government having already been pleased to

provide for the establishment of a clergyman and school at this place. This school was, however, merely a teacher of the "three R's," and did not aspire to the dignity of a High School, for in 1789 we find a leading citizen of Kingston writing to a Mr. Collins, who was apparently attached to Lord Dorchester's staff, and suggesting "the appropriation of a tract of land for the *future* establishment of a decent seminary of education for this district, on some of the islands contiguous, such as Grand Isle, l'île aux Forrets, or the island next below Mr. Hector McLean's."

On the 31st of May, 1790, Lord Dorchester, through Mr. Henry Motz, in a circular letter to the magistrates suggests that a competent establishment of respectable clergymen and schoolmasters in their settlements might be effected by gradually improving the glebes allotted by the Crown in every township, by the voluntary labour of the people. In their reply to this, the Kingston magistrates mention "that the great majority of the settlers were of persuasions different from the Established Church, and it is not to be expected that different religious sects should unite in a labour by which provision is to be made for the minister of one only." Still, so great was the anxiety for education prevalent among the