

Island and neighboring provinces. While never a financial success it filled a pressing need at the time ; it was closed in 1845. Two bishops, eighteen clergymen and many prominent men as Senator Perry, Alick Beaton and Bishop Sweeny claimed it as their *Alma Mater*. Previous to this his efforts to secure assistance had not been very successful, two young men of his people, whom he had sent to Laval, having died ; one the Rev. Eugene on his way down from Quebec to begin his labors here.

Among the teachers of the old college were Rev. Messrs. Brady and LeFrance, Mr. Slattery and the great linguist Thomas Irwin, who there put together the alphabet of the Micmacs and wrote primary school books in that language.

Bishop McEachern's tender care of the people never ceased, and it is recorded that his house at St. Andrew's stood ready, day and night, to receive travellers on the East River ice—a light being placed as a beacon—and his kitchen left open and tables set, where the travellers called and departed at will. He died in 1836 and is buried by the altar of the pretty Gothic Church at St. Andrew's.

About 1790, also, another interesting settlement was made at the west side of Savage Harbor, where about half a dozen families of Coffins located. These were Loyalists who left Nantucket after the Revolution, and as the writer was informed were transferred here, with their effects, even to their Connecticut wagons. These old men had all the virtues of the Puritans and no faults, and as a matter of course were successful. It would be pleasing to be able to record that the British Government granted these Loyalists land, but it did not. They bought their land of Chas. Fox Bennet, the big land owner of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The laws passed in the early days seem to have been tinged with Draconian severity. One act reads : " Whereas, many people had been drowned by taking boats and running away from the Island," it was declared a punishable offence.