

land, where he was ordained in 1770, and appointed missionary to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter. During the revolutionary war he remained true to the British throne. He had to flee from his mission field, however, and found refuge in Albany. There he decided to emigrate to Canada, and was exchanged (on forfeiting property and £400) for American prisoners held in Canada. He remained for a time in St. John's and Montreal, was offered the chaplaincy to the garrison at Cataraqui and accepted it. With his wife and three sons he reached Kingston in 1785. He was granted 200 acres of land lying on the west side of the town and later more valuable limits. Immediately on his settlement here, which was not definitely arranged until 1789, he prosecuted his work interrupted by attacks of illness which the weight of years and the fatigue incident to missionary labour in the country involved. In 1811 he died here, aged 71 years, and was buried in St. George's burial ground. Canniff, in his history says: 'Stuart was about six feet four inches in height, quiet and conciliating in manner, and of a kind and benevolent character.' It is related he was the first school teacher in Upper Canada; that in May, 1786, he opened an academy for boys which was very successful. Dr. Strachan afterwards conducted this school and at it many men of prominence later got their instruction.

"Archdeacon Stuart's eldest son, George O'Kill Stuart, graduated at Cambridge in 1801, took holy orders, and was appointed missionary at York, now Toronto, and on the death of his father, succeeded him as rector of St. George's cathedral. He was, at a later date, appointed archdeacon of the Toronto diocese, to which the church was attached prior to St. George's becoming the cathedral church of the diocese of Ontario. He was the first dean of the new diocese and died in 1862 aged eighty-six years. His remains were the last interred in the cemetery surrounding St. Paul's church. He was an energetic pastor, and, under his superintendence, St. George's was begun in 1825 and completed in 1826. A great deal of the money required to build the edifice was provided by the imperial government, the cathedral being required for the troops then stationed here. It is related that a man was killed while the tower was undergoing erection, but the facts of the case cannot be ascertained. Archdeacon Stuart was one of the prominent men in the city, and in his honour several streets in Victoria ward were named after him. He was the builder of a large house on Division street, which, after remaining a long time unoccupied, has lately been changed to a double residence. The archdeacon's brother, Hon. Sir James Stuart, was chief justice of lower Canada.

"St. George's church has been greatly improved since its erection, though the improvements have taken place principally during the

past twelve years. The hall adjacent to it was built about fifteen years ago.

The Archdeacon was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Lauder. There was considerable trouble in consequence, and so opposed were the people to the appointment that, as a final outcome, Mr. Lauder went to Ireland and exchanged positions with Very Rev. Dean Lyster, who remained rector until 1884, when he was superannuated, but is nominally the rector still. Rev. B. B. Smith holds the position of assistant rector. The ministers located here as curates have been Revs. Thomas Handcock, R. D. Cartwright, Richard H. D'Olier, W. M. Herchmer, W. David, A. Stuart, W. F. S. Harper (travelling missionary), Phillips Wood Loosemore, H. C. E. Costello, Henry Wilson, A. W. Cooke and M. M. Harding. Rev. Messrs. Cartwright, Herchmer and Wilson were associate clergymen for periods extending from eighteen to twenty-five years. About the interior of the church are marble slabs, memorials of Rev. W. M. Herchmer, Hon. John Kirby, Mr. William Wilson, Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Lord Sydenham, Col. F. S. Tidy, Rev. John Stuart, D.D., Lieut. Johnson, Sir Henry Smith and others. The names of Cartwright, Gildersleeve, Sellers, Rudston, Ross, Macauley, Ferguson, Carson, Smith, Henderson, Strachan, Kirkpatrick, Watkins and Kirby are as familiar as household words in the history of the church.

"Two beautiful polished marble slabs, to be retained in the vestibule of the King street front, contain these inscriptions:—

"'This church was commenced in 1825; opened for divine service 1826, and consecrated in 1828. The total cost of erection was £10,000 currency, which sum was derived from the following sources:

"'1. Rent of church lands.

"'2. Contributions by the parishioners.

"'3. Donations by the rector and assistant ministers.

"'4. A royal donation of £1,500 sterling, granted at the instance of that zealous churchman, Sir Peregrine Maitland, while lieutenant governor of Upper Canada. To commemorate all which this table was set up by the vestry, A.D. 1846. Laus Deo.'

"'This stone, erected A.D. 1846, records the thanks of the vestry of St. George's church to the Ven. George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D., archdeacon and rector of Kingston, and to his assistant minister, the Rev. William Macauley Herchmer, A.M., for their pious liberality in contributing each the munificent sum of £1,000 towards the enlargement of the church and the reconstruction of the steeple. 'Lord I have loved the habitation of Thy house and the place where Thy honour dwelleth.'

NOTE.—The completion of the article on "Trinity Church, Kingston, New Brunswick," will be given next month.