School, being the only Seminary at that time in the Province, where the Classics and Mathematics were regularly taught. This School attaining some celebrity, young men came to it from all parts of both Provinces, and nothing was wanting to complete such a system of Education, as the exigencies of the country then required, except a small Philosophical Apparatus to illustrate Lectures on Physical Science. This appendage was very soon obtained, for the Legislature in 1805 voted £400 to purchase the more necessary instruments; and the Lieutenant Governor on their arrival, placed them in the hands of Mr. Strachan, by whom Lectures on Natural Philosophy, have since that period been delivered to his Scholars, whenever a class could be assembled sufficiently advanced to render it beneficial.

On Mr. Strachan's removal to Cornwall, the Hon. Robert Hamilton, anxious to keep his children near him, sent to Scotland for a Tutor, that they might finish their education at home. His friends were fortunate in procuring Mr. James Mitchell to undertake this office, a gentleman of ability and learning, who continued with Mr. Hamilton, till he had completed the young gentlemen's education, when he succeeded to the District School of London, where he still resides.

About the same period, or perhaps a little sooner, an excellent Mathematical School was opened at Niagara, by Richard Cockrell, Esqr. who is said to be well versed in Mathematical Science. This gentleman still remains in the Province, but has withdrawn himself from the education of youth.

In 1807, a law was enacted, establishing a School in every District, in which the Classics and Practical Mathematics were expected to be taught. The Lieut. Governor is empowered to appoint Trustees for each School, who have authority to nominate a fit and discreet person Teacher therof, with a salary of £100 Cy. per annum. The nomination of the Trustees requires the sanction of the Governor, to render it valid; but they have full power to remove the Teacher for any misdemeanor or impropriety of conduct. They have likewise full power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the good government and management of the Schools, with respect to both Teacher and Scholars, as in their discretion shall seem meet. The law was at first limited to four years; but in the Session of 1808, it was rendered perpetual.