

1849.

- Jan, 13, The Crown granted Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company for colonization.
- Jan. 18, Parliament met in Montreal. Rebellion Losses Bill was introduced into the House.
- Feb. 1, The Governor of Canada gave his assent to the Amnesty Bill. William Lyon Mackenzie quickly returned to Canada.
- April 25, Lord Elgin gave his assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill. When he left the House to go to Monklands, frenzied mobs, in Montreal, pelted his carriage with every abominable missile, and strove to do him personal injury ; but, by rapid driving, he escaped them ; then, in their mad rage, they burned the House of Assembly, the public records of the Upper and Lower Canada Parliaments, and the records of the Parliament since the Union.
- April 30, Lord Elgin drove into Montreal, and was soon surrounded by a hostile mob, which pelted him with stones, and drove him back to Monklands.
- May 30, The College of Bytown (Ottawa) was chartered. Parliament was prorogued. England repealed the Navigation Laws, freeing Canada from "preferential duties." A body of radical reformers made the "Clear Grit Departure," agitating for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, biennial parliaments, free trade, direct taxation, etc.; in Lower Canada Mr. Papineau was the recognized leader of a party still more radical, "Le Partie Rouge." The "University of King's College," Toronto, became the University of Toronto.
- Oct. 1, Wm. H. Blake was made Chancellor of Upper Canada. In October it was decided that the two remaining sessions of the existing parliament should be held in Toronto, after which the government would be in Quebec and Toronto, alternately, every four years. In November the government moved from Montreal to Toronto.
- Dec. 14, John Sandfield Macdonald was made Solicitor-General for Upper Canada.