

tute to emigrate to America, so that up to the beginning of August 70,000 emigrants had landed at Quebec. After the meeting of Parliament in June, Lord Elgin informed the Legislature that the British Government was ready to hand over to Canada the control of the Post Office department, and that the Canadian Houses were also empowered to repeal the differential duties in favour of British manufactures. Parliament was soon after dissolved, and Reform-Conventions were held all over the country in view of the new elections of January, 1848. The Reformers then proved completely triumphant at the polls, and nearly all their leaders were returned—Hincks, Baldwin, Price, Blake, and Malcolm Cameron. Dr. W. Nelson and Papineau were also sent from Lower Canada as representatives to the new Assembly. On the opening of Parliament, Mr. Draper's Ministry resigned, and the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government assumed the direction of affairs. Towards the close of the year, an important measure was passed in the repeal of the Imperial Navigation-Laws. This and the former repeal of differential duties insured to Canada the privileges of free trade. The colony was allowed to import goods whence and how she pleased; she was entrusted with the entire control of Provincial trade and the regulation of her own Tariff of Customs.

V.—Parliament was again convened in January, 1849, and the Governor remarked upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals which was brought about during the year, and the speedy transference of the Post Office Department to the Colonial Government. Mr. Lafontaine introduced a bill to pay the balance of Lower Canadian Rebellion-Losses, and a stormy debate followed. The Opposition contended that by its provisions actual rebels were to be remunerated, and that