

the importation of wampum from the United States, and providing for the imposition of duties; to establish a fund for payment of salaries of officers of the Legislature, and contingent expenses of the same.—A proclamation, dated 22nd April, by General Washington, President of the United States, enjoining the inhabitants of the United States to observe a strict neutrality during the war between France and the other European Powers, was published in the *Quebec Gazette*.—May 14. The French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, were captured by the British forces, and the French troops in garrison were sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Dr. Jacob Mountain was appointed the first protestant Bishop of Quebec.—September 14th. His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor-General, and his family, arrived at Quebec in H. M. S. *Severn*, from London.—November 11th. The second session of the Legislature of Lower Canada was opened by His Excellency Lord Dorchester, who, in his opening speech, especially commended to the careful attention of the Members the establishment of a Financial System, and of Courts of Justice, and the enactment of a Militia Law.—November 14th. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada presented His Royal Highness Prince Edward with an address, thanking him for the zeal and activity he had displayed for the protection of the property of the citizens, and for the defence of the country.—The Hon. William Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada, died at Quebec, on Friday 6th December.—The Second Session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was opened at Newark, on 31st May, and was prorogued on 9th July. The principal Acts passed during this Session were for the regulation of the

Militia; the appointment of parish and town officers; to provide for the solemnization of marriage; to prevent the further introduction of slaves, and to establish a Court of Probate.—The General Assembly of Nova Scotia was dissolved by Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth on the 22nd January, and writs, returnable on the 5th March, were issued for a new election.—The Assembly meet on 20th March, and Thomas Barclay was chosen Speaker. On 13th April the Council of Nova Scotia directed the Sheriffs of each county to make proclamation of the war with France.—20th June. Major-General Ogilvie arrived at Halifax in H. M. S. *Alligator*, having on board the French Governor, M. Dauseville, and the troops captured at St. Pierre.—23rd July. Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth reports that, in case of invasion, 1,500 Militia could be assembled for the defence of Halifax in a few hours; and that Militia force available for defence of the whole Province, would exceed 4,000 men.

1794. Two companies of Provincial Militia were raised in the Island of St. John, (P. E. Island,) for purposes of defence.—The Third Session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, at Newark, on 2nd June; this session terminated on the 7th July. The Acts passed related principally to the constitution of the law courts, forms of procedure, and to the imposition of duties upon spirits.—The building of the town of York, (now the City of Toronto,) was commenced early in the spring of 1794, under the personal supervision of Governor Simcoe, who selected, as the site of his own residence, a spot on the high ground overlooking the valley of the Don.—An address was presented at Quebec,