

At this time the popular cry in the United States was "Fifty-four-forty or fight," meaning that, unless fifty-four degrees and forty minutes be the dividing line between Oregon and British America, there would be war.

In June, Hamilton, Upper Canada, was, by Act of Parliament, incorporated into a city.

June 9, Parliament adjourned in Montreal.

June 15, Lord Pakenham, for Great Britain, and James Buchanan, for the United States, concluded a Treaty which made the 49th parallel of north latitude the boundary line between British America and the United States, from the Rocky Mountains westward "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Strait, to the Pacific Ocean."

July 15, The first number of the *Spectator*, Hamilton, U.C., was issued.

Aug. 17, Mr John Hillyard Cameron, having been appointed Solicitor-General, was elected by Cornwall.

Sept 5, Lord Metcalfe died in England.

1847.

Jan. 29, Lord Elgin arrived in Montreal, as Governor of Canada.

March 1, There was an election riot at Pinette, Prince Edward Island.

May 21, John A. Macdonald was appointed Receiver-General.

May 28, Mr. Sherwood was made Attorney-General for Upper Canada and Prime Minister.

June 2, Parliament was opened in Montreal.

July 28, Parliament adjourned.

In this year, 100,000 immigrants came to Canada; but, being victims of ship-fever, nearly 10,000 had hospital care; hundreds and hundreds died. Grosse Isle, the quarantine station, was the most pestilent spot in the country.

Aug. 3, The electric telegraph was introduced into Canada, connecting Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto
Normal School was opened at Fredericton, N.B.