

from each section of the Province. The object sought to be attained was to prevent either section of the province from imposing unpalatable legislation upon the other. There were repeated attempts to apply this principle, but contrary to what is asserted in most histories of Canada, it did not obtain general recognition until more than ten years subsequent to the date at which this narrative has arrived [1845.]—Dent's "Canada Since the Union," II., 20.

May 4, Louis Henry Davis, statesman, was in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

May 28, Two thousand houses were destroyed by fire in Quebec.

June 11, Rev. Dr. Medley, the first Bishop of the English Church in New Brunswick, arrived at Fredericton.

June 28, There was a greater conflagration in Quebec, 15,000 people being made homeless.

Nov. 24, Lord Metcalfe appointed six commissioners to enquire into the losses sustained by the loyal people of Lower Canada during the rebellion.

Nov. 26, Lord Metcalfe left Montreal for England, having deputed his functions to Earl Cathcart.

1846.

Jan. 5, The first number of the *Weekly Witness*, Montreal, was issued.

Feb. 9, The United States Congress passed resolutions giving advice to Great Britain that joint occupation of Oregon would cease in twelve years from notice.

March 16, Lord Cathcart was commissioned Governor of Canada.

March 20, Parliament met in Montreal.

April 18, The commissioners, appointed to enquire into the losses sustained by the loyal people of Lower Canada, gave their report: "They had recognized two thousand one hundred and seventy-six claims, amounting in the aggregate to £241,965. . . . The commissioners were of opinion that the sum of £100,000 would be sufficient to pay all real losses."

April 27, John A. Macdonald made his maiden speech in Parliament, advocating a repeal of the usury laws.

May 18, Kingston, U.C., received a City Charter.

Sir J. Harvey was made Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.