

Lake Temiscamingua; and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada.—The 26th of December was celebrated in Quebec by a public dinner, an illumination in the evening, and other demonstrations of joy.—John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, arrived at Quebec on Friday, November 11th, in His Majesty's Ship *Triton*.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt in Quebec on 6th December.

1792. January 15th.—Fifteen vessels sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Sierra Leone, conveying thither upwards of twelve hundred coloured persons. The expense of transport, amounting to nearly £4,000, was borne by the British Government.—John Wentworth, Esquire, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax in His Majesty's Ship *Hussar*, on the 12th of May. Mr. Wentworth had, previous to the revolution, been Governor of New Hampshire, of which province he was a native. Governor Wentworth was sworn into office on Monday, 14th May, with the ceremonies usual on such occasions.—The seventh session of the Sixth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by Governor Wentworth on the 6th of June, and prorogued on the 11th July.—The *Halifax Gazette* of September 11th contained the following notice respecting the impeachment of the Judges (Deschamps and Brenton): “The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, before whom the charges exhibited by the House of Assembly against the

assistant Judges of the Supreme Court have been heard, have reported to His Majesty that, after a mature consideration of the subject, they cannot find any cause of censure against those gentlemen, and consequently have fully acquitted them, which report His Majesty has been pleased to confirm.”—Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Edward was installed Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, at Quebec, on the 22nd of June.—On the 9th July Letters Patent were issued by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe dividing the Province of Upper Canada into Counties, and apportioning the representation thereof. The Counties in Upper Canada were: Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Prince Edward, Lennox, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent.—On the 7th of February proclamations were issued by the Lieutenant-Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, giving at length the terms upon which the Crown Lands in their respective Provinces would be granted to intending settlers. On the 7th May the division of Lower Canada into Electoral Districts was announced by a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, who at the same time fixed the number of representatives to be elected for each district; this proclamation was followed by a second, dated 14th May, ordering the issue of writs for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, such writs to be dated 24th of May, and to be returnable on 10th July. The Counties into which Lower Canada was at this time divided were as follows:—Bedford, Buckinghamshire, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspé, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richelieu, St.