

with rejoicing throughout the country, at Ottawa Lord Monck took the oath as first Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He then, in the name of the Queen, bestowed various imperial honors upon the public men who had been foremost in bringing about Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald was directed to form a Ministry, and thus became the first Premier of the Dominion. Sir N. F. Belleau was appointed Lieutenant-Governor for Quebec, and General Doyle for Nova Scotia. The government of the other two provinces was administered by military officers until the following year, when the Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., became Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the Hon. Judge Wilmot, of New Brunswick.

10. The elections were held during the summer, and within a few months after they had taken place the several legislatures met. The working of the new constitution gave much satisfaction in all the provinces except Nova Scotia. Before one year had passed, it was found that the share of the Dominion revenue received by that province did not suffice to meet the expenses of its government. The people at once expressed their displeasure, and sent petitions to England to have their part in Confederation cancelled. But the Home Government refused the petition, and advised a friendly settlement of the causes of complaint. "Better terms" were come to, and the province became contented. In British Columbia, an agitation commenced in favor of joining the Dominion.

11. In 1868, Lord Lisgar became Governor-General. This year saw efforts made to obtain the cession of the North-West Territory to Canada. The two hundred years of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter were expiring, and two delegates, Sir G. E. Cartier and the Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B., were sent to England to take the