

- Dr. Alex. Tache was made Archbishop of St. Boniface, Red River.
- July 18, The Grand Trunk Railway was opened to Portland. In September, the College de Levis, opposite Quebec, was opened.
- Nov. 1, The Great Western Railway was opened from Niagara River to Hamilton.
- Dec. 31, The Great Western Railway was opened from Hamilton to London.

1854.

- Jan. 27, The Great Western Railway was opened from London to Windsor.
- Feb. 1, The Parliament Building, Quebec, was burned.
- June 5, Lord Elgin and Wm. L. Marcy, in Washington, signed the Reciprocity Treaty.

"The treaty provided for a free exchange of the products of the sea, the fields, the forest and the mine. It admitted Americans to the rich Canadian fisheries, and to the advantages of Canadian river and canal navigation. To Canadian farmers, lumbermen, and miners, it was beneficial; but to the Maritime Provinces it refused the only boon worth being considered in exchange for the fisheries, namely, the admission of provincial ships to the American coasting trade. On the whole the treaty was a good thing for Canada, though perhaps more advantageous to the Americans. Its provisions were to remain in force for ten years, after which either party to the agreement was left free to end it by giving one year's notice."—Roberts' "History of Canada," p. 324.

- June 13, Parliament met in Quebec.
At Richmond, near Halifax, the first sod was turned for the railway from Halifax to Truro.
- June 22, Parliament was dissolved.
Right Rev. Colin F. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, founded St. Francis Xavier's College, at Antigonish, N.S.
- Aug. 11, Royal assent was given to an Act which made the Legislative Council of Canada elective.
- Sept. 5, Parliament met in Quebec.
Albert College, Belleville, U.C., was established.
- Sept. 8, The Hincks Morin ministry resigned.
- Sept. 11, The MacNab-Morin Government, a coalition, took office; its members were :—