

upwards of 7,000 refugees had arrived in Nova Scotia from the United States, and that 3,000 more were expected;* and he also asks aid from the Home Government to furnish shelter, implements of husbandry, &c.—On the 23rd September, Edmond Fanning, Esquire, was sworn in at Halifax as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.—The sixteenth session of the Fifth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by Governor Parr at Halifax on the 6th October. This session closed on the 2nd December. Mr. William Nesbitt,† the Speaker, tendered his resignation of the chair on account of his age and infirmity. The Assembly passed a vote of thanks to him for his long and faithful services, and granted him an annuity of £100 a year for the remainder of his life.

1784. Among the persons who had suffered from the arbitrary measures of the Government of Canada during the administration of General Haldimand, was a M. du Calvet, a Huguenot, who had taken a very active part in urging the adoption of changes calculated to render the constitution more acceptable to the people, and had thus rendered himself obnoxious to the Governor. M. du Calvet went to France in 1783, and the next year published, in London, a work illustrative of his views on the constitution of Canada. It is some-

* This estimate fell far short of the actual number, as, from subsequent statements, it would seem that at least 25,000 persons left the United States and settled in Nova Scotia.

† William Nesbitt accompanied Governor Cornwallis to Nova Scotia in 1749, and was employed in the Secretary's office for some years. He afterwards practised as an attorney and solicitor in Halifax, and became Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. On the establishment of Representative Government he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was made speaker in 1759. Mr. Nesbitt continued in the chair, with the exception of one year (1774) when he was sick, until his retirement in 1783. He died in 1784.

what singular to find that at so early a period of our history the question of representation in the Imperial Parliament should have been discussed, but it will be found among the changes pressed upon the attention of the British Government by M. du Calvet.—The Iroquois, under Brant, were settled on the banks of the Grand River.—M. de St. Luc moved an address in the Council thanking His Majesty for his protection of Canada during the American revolution, and praying that he would maintain intact the Government of 1774. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Grant, De Léry, and Levesque, but was finally carried. Indeed from this date until 1790 a perfect flood of petitions poured in upon the House of Commons and engaged the attention of the Home Government, all having reference to the future government of Canada.—July 19th. The frame of the first Roman Catholic Church in Halifax was raised on the present site of St. Mary's Cathedral.—Nova Scotia was divided into two Provinces, the line of separation to be drawn from the mouth of the Missiguash River, in the Bay of Fundy, to its source, and from thence across the Isthmus into the nearest part of the Baie Verte. The New Province was called New Brunswick.—Colonel Carleton, who had been appointed Governor of the new Province of New Brunswick, reached Halifax in October, and, shortly afterwards, proceeded to the seat of his government, reaching St. John* on Sunday, the 31st of November, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. Jonathan Odell, Secretary of the new Province, accompanied the Governor to St. John. A proclamation was issued by Colonel Carleton, on 22nd Novem-

* St. John was then called Parr-town, after Governor Parr, of Nova Scotia.