

Aug. 25, The Attorney-General of Upper Canada, at the instance of the Legislative Assembly, filed a Bill in the Court of Chancery, to test the validity of "certain letters-patent granted by Sir John Colborne, bearing date 15th January, 1836, and purporting to constitute a rectory within the township of York, to be known as the rectory of St. James, and to set apart 800 acres of the Clergy Reserve Lands as an endowment for said rectory, to be held and enjoyed forever as appurtenant thereto."

Mr. Hincks obtained for Upper Canada the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

"It enabled municipalities to obtain money for local improvements, roads, bridges, and railway construction, which proved of great and permanent value to the country."—Withrow's "Hist. of Canada."

Oct. 18, Thos. Cooke, D.D., was made the first Catholic Bishop of Three Rivers, L.C.

Nov. 10, Parliament adjourned, cholera being in Quebec. From this date down to March 20, 1862, the Presidents of the Executive Council were *ex officio* Ministers of Agriculture.

Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, received a royal charter.
1853.

Feb. 14, Parliament reassembled in Quebec.

April 16, The Toronto Locomotive Works completed the "Toronto," the first locomotive built in Canada.

June 6, Father Gavazzi, an ex-monk, lectured in the Free Church, Quebec, but a mob drove him from the building.

June 9, Father Gavazzi gave a lecture in Zion Church, Montreal, which excited a riot; Mr. Wilson, Mayor, ordered the military to fire into the rioters; five men were killed.

The Upper Canadians, before now and down to Confederation, demanded representation by population, "Rep. by Pop.," Mr. Brown being particularly insistent.

June 13, The Northern Railway was opened from Toronto to Bradford.

June 14, Parliament, Quebec, adjourned.