had clustered around the British governors. It exploded into armed rebellion the next year.

The rebellions stimulated the formation of bodies of armed American volunteers intent on "liberating" the lands north of their border from British domination. In November 1838 a small force crossed the St. Lawrence River near Prescott and fought a brief losing battle. Macdonald defied public sentiment by assisting in the defence of one of the American invaders.

At heart he was anything but sympathetic to the aims of the invasion. Some historians have suggested that, on the contrary, the incident provided him with his mission in life — to ensure that the people of the northern portion of the continent were sufficiently united under the British Crown to resist the expansionist impulses of the US.

## Political union

The chief upshot of the rebellions was the Political union of the two colonies, which Were re-designated Canada East and Canada West. In 1844 a group of Kingston Citizens petitioned Macdonald to run for the local seat in the Legislative Assembly of the new united Province of Canada. He Was then 29, a successful lawyer, and a loving husband, having married his Scottish half-cousin Isabella Clark the year before.

An amiable, cheerful and amusing <sup>Campaigner</sup> who could disarm a hostile



Isabella Clark who became Sir John A. Macdonald's first wife in 1843.

crowd, he carried the election handily. Once in the Assembly he gained respect as an incisive debater who refused to adopt the then-fashionable flowery style of oratory. He was promoted to the cabinet in 1847. Typically, the first bill he introduced was to reconcile the competing interests of the various Protestant and Catholic churches by establishing a three-campus ecumenical university in Canada West.

(To be continued)



<sup>Nellevue</sup>, the house in Kingston, Ontario, where Sir John A. Macdonald lived during years of his early married life.

## Ottawa and The Hague become twin cities

Ottawa mayor Marion Dewar is flying to the Netherlands this month to sign an official agreement twinning Ottawa with The Hague.

"I think the whole idea is terrific," said Mrs. Dewar. "Twinning not only encourages cultural and community links but there's potential for economic benefits as well."

When cities twin, they agree to establish closer ties through cultural and information exchanges. The cost of such a relationship varies with the amount of contact between the two centres.

"But the benefits far outweigh the costs," said Mrs. Dewar. "There's great potential for learning new ways of approaching problems.

"For example, co-operative housing is a major element in The Hague's housing system and we'll be very interested to learn from them."

Another benefit is that business people who meet as part of the exchange will seek each other out when economic opportunities arise, she said.

The Hague is the seat of government of the Netherlands and the country's third largest city with a population just under 600 000. Located close to the North Sea, it is an important financial centre, with little heavy industry.

Ottawa Council approved The Hague as Ottawa's twin on May 19, 1982, on the recommendation of the Ottawa Twin Cities Association. But arrangements to finalize the relationship slowed down when a new council was elected in The Hague.

Although officials from both cities have been in contact since then — including a visit to Ottawa in the fall of 1982 by the mayor of The Hague — negotiations stepped up this month when Hague officials offered to send speed skaters to Ottawa to participate in this year's Winterlude festival which takes place in early February.

The Ottawa Twin Cities Association suggested The Hague because of its similarity to Ottawa in size and character. A contest on Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's radio program CBO Morning also found that more people wanted to twin with The Hague than any other city.

The Hague is Ottawa's second twin.
The city linked with Georgetown,
Guyana in 1966.

(Article from The Citizen.)