

May 22 A Royal Proclamation declared that the Dominion of Canada would come into existence on July 1, 1867. A Senate of 72 life members was appointed, with 24 members each for Ontario (formerly Canada West) and Quebec (formerly Canada East), and 12 each for NB and NS.

June 1 Charles Stanley Monck, 4th Viscount, was appointed the Dominion of Canada's 1st gov-gen. He served from July 1, 1867 to Nov. 13, 1868.

June 10 The Great Association for the Protection of Canadian Workers, founded by Médéric Lanctot (1838–1877), organized a demonstration of 10,000 in support of Montreal bakers involved in a labour dispute.

June 28 Rules of Civil Procedure, those rules that affected the administration of Que.'s Civil Code, were given effect.

July 1 Twelve noon The BNA Act was proclaimed and the Dominion of Canada was born.

- John A. Macdonald was sworn in as Canada's 1st prime minister, serving until Nov. 5, 1873. Quebec City became the capital of the newly created province of Que., and Toronto the capital of the newly created province of Ont. Canada, though independent in most areas, continued to be ruled by Britain in the fields of foreign affairs, immigration and command of armed forces. The British Parliament relinquished its power to disallow Canadian parliamentary measures. There was no provision for a bill of rights. The *Halifax Chronicle* carried the following announcement: "Died! Last night at twelve o'clock, the freed and enlightened province of Nova Scotia."

- Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Tilley, Tupper, McDougall and Howland received knighthoods.

- Adams George Archibald became 1st secretary of state for Canada. He had been a NS Assembly representative between 1851–1867.

July 8 *Le Moniteur Acadien*, the Maritime provinces' 1st French-language newspaper, was published at Shediac, NB.

July 18 Jefferson Davis (1808–1889), former president of the Confederate States during the American Civil War, arrived in Canada shortly after his release from Fortress Monroe, where he had been held as a war criminal for 2 years. His wife, Varina, their 2 children, and Varina's mother, Mrs. William Burr Howell, were living in Montreal.

Also in July

- The US Congress declared the new Canadian constitutional monarchy in possible contravention of the Monroe Doctrine.

Sept. 18 John A. Macdonald's Conservatives won the 1st federal election after Confederation, taking 101 seats against 80 for the Liberals under Edward Blake (1833–1912). Almost all Confederation supporters in NS were defeated in the provincial elections (of 19 seats in the House of Commons, 18 went to anti-confederates, 36 of 38 seats in the House of Assembly went likewise).

Also in Sept.

- The 1st Canadian-built automobile, a steam-powered car, was demonstrated at Stanstead, Que., by Henry Seth Taylor (1833–1887).

- Gov. Seymour travelled to the Aboriginal community of Metlakatla to visit Father William Duncan who had established a successful Church of England mission.

Oct. 9 William Jackman (1837–1877) saved 27 people from the ship *Sea Clipper* after it was wrecked off the coast of Spotted Is., Labrador.

Nov. 6 The 1st session of Canada's 1st Parliament opened. It sat until Dec. 21. Legislation was enacted to establish the departments of gov't. A resolution was adopted for the admission of Rupert's Land and the NWT into the Dominion of Canada. An act authorizing the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad was passed. Joseph Howe addressed Parliament on Nov. 10 regarding NS's desire to be let out of Confederation. Nfld. Gov. Anthony Musgrave travelled to Ottawa to witness the opening of the 1st session of the new Dominion Parliament and to discuss with Gov-Gen. Lord Monck and John A. Macdonald the plausibility of admitting Nfld. into Confederation.