

- 1792, September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara). The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
December 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Lower Canada. The House consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1800. Prince Edward Island first called by that name.
1812. War between Great Britain and the United States.
August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights ; defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
- 1813, September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—defeat and rout of the Americans by the Canadian Militia under Col. Morrison.
Battle of Chateauguay—defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian Militia.
- 1814, July 5. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
December 24. War terminated by the treaty of Ghent. Population of Lower Canada, 335,000, and of Upper Canada, 95,000.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces—defeat of the insurgents.
- 1841, February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government.
June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament by Lord Sydenham, at Kingston.
1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec—over 20,000 people rendered homeless.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation.
1849. Riots in Montreal and Toronto over the Rebellion Losses Bill.
1851. Transfer of the Post Office Department from the British to the Canadian Government. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004 ; of Lower Canada, 890,261 ; of New Brunswick, 193,800 ; and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1854. Reciprocity treaty with the United States. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine ; it allowed Americans the use of Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa, as the capital and permanent seat of Government.
- 1860, August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is sixty feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.