

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)  
 British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000, (about 11,000 Acadians not included).  
 Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new province of New Brunswick, population, 11,457.  
 About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists as they were called, that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.  
 Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieut. Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.  
 December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.  
 Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared 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, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.