

1812. November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.  
 June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.  
 September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.  
 Battle of Chateauguay—Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.  
 September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.  
 December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.  
 Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent Union of the Provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people, and 20 appointed by the Crown.  
 Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.  
 June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec, 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.
1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin at Newmarket.
1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz, three pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.  
 Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.