

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 19. 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.
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., 3 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.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each Province.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
- Abolition of Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
- June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. 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 the St. Lawrence River and 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.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion 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