

785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.  
Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
791. 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.
792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-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.
793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
798. 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.
306. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.  
Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
312. 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.  
November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.
313. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.  
June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.  
September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.  
October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.  
November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
314. July 25. 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.
318. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
321. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
331. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
333. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.
336. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
- 337-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
340. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
341. 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.  
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.