

- 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. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N. B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C. B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor Desbarres.
August 16. New Brunswick made a separate province; population, 11,457.
Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire, in connection with the Church of England in Nova Scotia.
1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into five districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N. S.) founded.
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 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.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia and founded into a separate See. Toronto founded as York. Rocky Mountains crossed by McKenzie.
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.
1800. Jesuits' Estates taken possession of by the Government. King's College, N. B., granted a royal charter.
1805. Founding of the *Quebec Mercury*.
1806. 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.
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.
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 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.
1814. 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.
1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Trading Company.
1827. Guelph founded by John Galt. Treaty of London. McGill College received its charter. It was founded in 1811.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on 18th Aug. for Gravesend, Eng., at which port she arrived after a stormy passage during which she disabled one of her engines. 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.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. Johns—the first railway in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by the British troops.