

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec and Montreal incorporated. Montreal daily *Advertiser* founded. First daily journal in Canada.
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.  
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel rock, Quebec; 32 persons killed.  
June 13. Opening of the first United Parliament, at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
1847. Grand Trunk Railway begun. Navigation laws repealed.  
Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.
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.  
Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.
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.  
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
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 Reserve 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 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 of the province of Canada was made an elective chamber. Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.
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.  
April. Gold found in British Columbia.  
September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.
1859. New Westminster founded by Colonel Moody.
1860. Winnipeg founded.  
First Provincial Synod of the Church of England held in Montreal.  
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 Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.  
September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Dominion Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1894, of \$4,979,242.  
Art Association founded in Montreal.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favour of Confederation of British North American provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada.
1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation with Canada.  
Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburb