

1828. Saguenay District explored. Pictou and Sydney made free ports.
1829. Upper Canada College founded. First Welland Canal opened.
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 August for Gravesend, England, 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.
1835. Steamer "Beaver" (Hudson's Bay Co.) arrived at Fort Vancouver, being the first steamer on the North Pacific Ocean.
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.
1838. Secularization of the Clergy reserves.
1839. Lord Durham's report on the state of Canada communicated to Parliament, 11th February.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec 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 consisted of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province being 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. Enlarged Welland Canal, opened.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
1847. Navigation laws repealed. Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation. Responsible Government granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and to New Brunswick.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of Parliament Library at Montreal. Representative Institutions granted to Vancouver Island.
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.) The Robinson Treaties with the Indians of the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior concluded. (The main features of these treaties, viz. :—Annuities, reserves of land and liberty to fish on the domains of the crown not alienated—have been followed in the subsequent treaties.)
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. First submarine cable laid in Canada between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 10 miles long. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854. Responsible Government granted by Imperial Parliament to Prince Edward Island. Young Mens' Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, opened.
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 in 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. The Treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 16th March, 1855, at which date