

1826. Franklin and Richardson explore the Mackenzie river and the coast east and west. Canada Land Company formed.
1827. Guelph founded by John Galt. Coal mining begun in Pictou Co., Nova Scotia. Treaty of London. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of the Rocky Mountains.
1828. Saguenay District explored. Pictou and Sydney made free ports.
1829. Upper Canada College founded. First Welland Canal opened. John Ross discovered the Peninsula of Boothia and in 1830 James Clarke Ross discovered the North Magnetic Pole in 70°, 5', 17" north latitude and 96°, 46', 45" west longitude.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131. Ship "Lady Sherbrooke" lost near Cape Ray, nearly 300 lives lost.
1832. Cholera in Canada checked immigration. Quarantine station established at Grosse Isle.
1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on the 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. Capt. George Back made overland journey to the Arctic Ocean.
1834. Toronto incorporated. Cholera again in Canada.
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. Gas used in Montreal. Dease and Simpson explore the arctic shores of Canada.
1838. Secularization of clergy reserves advocated by Francis Hincks. Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S., established.
1839. Lord Durham's report on the state of Canada communicated to Parliament, 11th February. Five rebels hanged in Montreal. "Aroostook war" took place. Railway at Albion Coal Mines, N.S., opened. Meteorological service established by the Imperial Government in Toronto.
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. The *Britannia*, the pioneer steamship of the Cunard Line, arrived in Halifax.
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. Halifax incorporated as a city.
1841. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688. May 17. Landslide 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. Imperial Parliament, for the last time, framed a tariff for British North America.
1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas. Geological Survey established by government. First iron steamer in Canada launched at Montreal.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084. General Elections in the Province of Canada.
1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless. Enlarged Welland Canal opened. Franklin went in search of the North West Passage, found it, but he died in 1847 and all his officers and men (105) perished later on.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty. Quebec theatre destroyed; 46 lives lost. Montreal *Witness* founded. Kingston and Hamilton incorporated as cities.
1847. Navigation laws repealed. Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. Quebec *Chronicle* established. Ship fever ravages. Lord Elgin became Governor General.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation. Responsible Government granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and to New Brunswick. Fredericton incorporated as a city.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of 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.) The Robinson Treaties with the