

to which it was subjected. Men and women alike were elevated above the conditions of a mere colonial life and the struggle for purely material necessities and became animated by that spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic endeavour, which tends to make a people truly great.

- "Lundy's Lane was the most hotly contested of all the engagements which took place in the war of 1812-15. The invaders of Canada forming the centre division of the American Army under the command of General Brown fought with a courage which was truly heroic. This battle was not a long-range engagement, but a hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, muzzle to muzzle conflict. "Of all the battles fought in America, the action at Lundy's Lane was unquestionably the best sustained and by far the most sanguinary. The rapid charges and real contests with the bayonet were of themselves sufficient to render this engagement conspicuous. Traits of real bravery and heroic devotion were that night displayed by those engaged, which would not suffer in comparison with those exhibited at the storming of St. Sebastian or the conflict of Quatre Bras. "General Drummond was himself wounded in the neck by a bullet. He places the killed, wounded and missing, 836. The United States General reported killed, wounded and missing, 858."

Population of Upper Canada 95,000 and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1815. Treaty of London. Convention to regulate trade and navigation between the United States and Great Britain.
1816. Common Schools established in Upper Canada. Steamer "Frontenac" launched on Lake Ontario.
1817. First Treaty with the North-west Indians; the Earl of Selkirk signing on behalf of King George III. First bank opened in Montreal—the Bank of Montreal. Agreement with United States respecting gun boats on the Great Lakes. Ottawa founded by Nicholas Sparks.
1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries. Halifax and St. John, N.B., made free ports. Bank of Quebec established.
- 1819-22. John Franklin's overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean.
1820. Cape Breton reannexed to Nova Scotia. Brantford founded. Bank of New Brunswick incorporated.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. (First vessel passed through in 1825.) McGill College received its charter. Quebec Savings Bank opened. Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co., and the North-west Trading Co.
1822. General Hospital Montreal founded. Law Society of Upper Canada incorporated.
1824. Literary and Historical Society of Quebec founded. "Fabrique Act" passed in Lower Canada.
1825. Great fire in the Miramichi District of New Brunswick. Five hundred lives estimated lost. Three million acres of forest destroyed. Halifax Banking Company established.
- Treaty of St. Petersburg defining boundaries of Alaska.
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 explored the arctic shores of Canada.