

1759. September 25. Ship Tilbury wrecked off St. Esprit, Cape Breton, 200 lives lost.
1760. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis. Capitulation of Montreal (Sept. 8th) and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000. Military rule began, lasting till the peace of 1763.
1761. Ship L'Auguste wrecked off the coast of Cape Breton, 114 lives lost.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia. Labrador, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands annexed to Newfoundland. In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places and all the inhabitants put to death, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1764. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*. Montreal nearly destroyed by fire.
1765. Sunbury County set apart by Executive Council of Nova Scotia—being the first organized county in New Brunswick. The first printed book published in Quebec, *Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens*.
1766. Peace with Pontiac.
1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, founded. March 20. North British Society founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
1769. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor; the first meeting of an elected House of Assembly took place in July, 1773. Hearne began his explorations of the Coppermine River region.
1773. Escheat of Jesuits' Estate in Canada consequent on the order being abolished. Celtic settlers arrived in Nova Scotia.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England. Labrador transferred to Canada.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada by General Carleton. October 11. Sir Guy Carleton defeated General Arnold in a naval engagement in Lake Champlain.
1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*; (this paper is still published). Captain Cooke arrived in Nootka Sound and claimed the present north-west coast (British Columbia) for the Crown of Great Britain.
1780. General Assembly of Nova Scotia passed an Act establishing Public Schools in Halifax and appropriating £1,500 for the purpose.
1782. North-west Fur and Trading Co. organized in Montreal. June 29. Govr. Hammond of Nova Scotia assented to a Bill repealing the law prohibiting public worship by the Roman Catholic church.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles between Great Britain and France, respecting fisheries on Newfoundland Coast from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Signing of Treaty of Paris; recognition of independence of the 13 States and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the Ste. Croix Rivers. Kingston founded by U. E. loyalists. Nearly 500 families of U. E. Loyalists from New York landed at Shelburne, N.S.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Fredericton, N.B., founded by U. E. loyalists. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically. August 16. New Brunswick made a separate province; population, 11,457. Reintroduction of the right of *habeas corpus*. British population in Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).
1784. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figure, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 25,000. The