

1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal. Dec. 22, Major-General Sir G. Arthur Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended, and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British parliament, resigns. Dec. 13, Sir John Colborne, Governor in Chief.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to parliament. Sept. 6, C. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham). Governor in Chief. John Strachan made first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, meeting of first united Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Oct. 7, Sir Charles Bagot Governor in Chief. Population — Upper Canada, 455,688.
1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-La Fontaine Administration.
1843. Feb. 24, Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor in Chief. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper - Viger Administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. March 16, Earl Cathcart Governor in Chief. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration.
- Oct. 1, The Earl of Elgin Governor in Chief.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Electric telegraph opened: Aug. 3, Montreal to Toronto; Oct. 2, Montreal to Quebec. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.
1848. March 11, La Fontaine-Baldwin Administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible Government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act, rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the Capital. Vancouver Island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the Capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin Administration. Responsible Government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population — Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, Macnab-Morin ministry. Sept. 20, Sir Edmund W. Head Governor in Chief. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.
1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, Macnab-Taché Administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto.