

1768. Charlottetown, Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.), founded. Apr. 11, Great fire at Montreal. Apr. 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) Governor-in-Chief.
1769. Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.) separated from Nova Scotia.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act came into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery took Montreal. Dec. 31, Montgomery defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. Americans defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand appointed Governor-in-Chief.
- 1778-81. Capt. James Cook explored Nootka Sound. The northwest coast of America claimed for Great Britain. Settlement of Vancouver Island.
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston (Ont.) and Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.) founded by the United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Nova Scotia divided into two provinces by the creation of New Brunswick with Col. Thomas Carleton as Governor. Cape Breton also separated.
1785. May 18, Incorporation as city of Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.)
1786. Apr. 22, Lord Dorchester again Governor-in-Chief.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrendered her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast.
1791. Dec. 26, The Constitutional Act divided the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. Colonel J. G. Simcoe, appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. British population of Newfoundland, 16,097.
1792. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Capt. Vancouver.
1793. May, Rocky Mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie, who reached the Pacific Ocean. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden.
1795. Pacific coast of Canada ceded to the British by the Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. Ile St. Jean renamed Prince Edward Island: population 4,372.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of *Le Canadien*—first wholly French newspaper. Population—Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; Nova Scotia, 65,000; Prince Edward Island, 9,676.
1807. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser River.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec. Labrador 'Coast' which was restored to Canada by the Quebec Act, 1774, re-annexed to Newfoundland.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company. Private ownership of land legalized in Newfoundland.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull crossed the Detroit River. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of General Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. Apr. 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, captured an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroyed the British flotilla on Lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeated the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Châteauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British stormed Fort Niagara and burned Buffalo.
1814. Mar. 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invaded and occupied northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ended the war. Population—Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulated trade with the United States. The Red River Settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River Settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First Treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restored the Red River Settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issue Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351. Rush-Bagot Convention with the United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes, signed. First resident governor of Newfoundland appointed.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Mar. 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Opening of the Lachine Canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288; Newfoundland, 55,719.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Population of Nova Scotia (not including Cape Breton), 123,630.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland Canal opened.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. May 30, Opening of the Rideau Canal.
1833. Jan. 1, A Representative Assembly established for Newfoundland. Aug. 18, The steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou, N.S., to England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada.