

1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. Jean, Que. First bank opened in Newfoundland—the Bank of British North America. Population of Newfoundland, 73,705.
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellion in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. Mar. 30, The Earl of Durham, Governor-in-Chief. Apr. 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigned. Population—Upper Canada, 399,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. Oct. 19, Charles Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham) arrived in Canada as Governor-in-Chief.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard Line arrived at Halifax.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada as the Province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. June 13, Meeting of the first united Parliament of Canada. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population—Upper Canada, 455,688; Prince Edward Island, 47,042.
1842. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger Administration.
1844. May 10, Seat of government moved from Kingston to Montreal. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin started on his last Arctic expedition. Population of Newfoundland, 96,295.
1846. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. First telegraph, operated by Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., opened.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine Railway opened.
1848. Mar. 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. St. Lawrence canals opened to navigation.
1849. Apr. 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. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. Apr. 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Colonial Government of Canada; uniform rate of postage introduced. Apr. 23, Postage stamps issued. Sept. 22, Quebec became the capital of Canada. 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.
1853. Opening of Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin Administration. Seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Responsible Government established for Newfoundland. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché Administration. Mar. 9, Opening of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. Apr. 17, Quebec made the seat of Government. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier Administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. February, Discovery of gold in Fraser River Valley, B.C. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion Administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver Island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. January, Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.
1860. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,586; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
- 1862-63. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Scotte Administration. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.
1864. Mar. 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America: Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolved on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Fenians from the United States, defeated at Ridgeway (June 2), retreated across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.
1867. Mar. 29, Royal Assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act came into force; Union of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces named Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck, first Governor General; Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizing the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.