

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.
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. First newspaper in Newfoundland, the *Royal Gazette*. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; Nova Scotia, 65,000; Prince Edward Island, 9,676.
1808. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser River.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec. The 'Coast of Labrador', 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.
1822. W. E. Cormack's journey overland across Newfoundland.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Opening of the Lachine Canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,283; 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. Representative government granted to Newfoundland. 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.
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.