

1846. Three-fourths of St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. First telegraph, operated by Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, 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. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Responsible government established in 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.
1860. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by Edward, 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-Sicotte 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. 19, 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. First negotiations for union of Newfoundland with Canada end in failure. 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.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the Province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Aug. 24, End of Red River Rebellion.
1871. Apr. 2, First Dominion Census: population 3,689,257. Apr. 14, Act establishing uniform currency in Canada. May 8, Treaty of Washington signed. July 20, British Columbia entered Confederation. The Dominion undertook to begin construction of a transcontinental railway within two years and to complete it within ten years.
1872. June 14, Canadian Pacific Railway general charter passed by the Dominion Parliament authorizing construction of a transcontinental line by a private company.
1873. May 23, Act establishing the North West Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.). July 1, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation.
1874. May 26, The Dominion Elections Act. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 161,374.
1875. Apr. 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishing a Lieutenant-Governor and a Northwest Territories Council. April-May, Work on the Canadian Pacific railway as a Government line begun at Fort William.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. October, First wheat exported from Manitoba to the United Kingdom.
1878. July 1, Canada joined the International Postal Union.
1879. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").