

1841. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
 May 17. Landslide from the Citadel rock, Quebec; 32 persons killed.
 June 13. Opening of the first United Parliament, at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless. Enlarged Welland Canal opened.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
1847. Navigation laws repealed. Electric telegraph line established between Quebec Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation. Responsible Government granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and to New Brunswick.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of Parliament Library at Montreal. Representative Institutions granted to Vancouver Island.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. (The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.) The Robinson Treaties with the Indians of the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior concluded. (The main features of these treaties, viz.:—Annuities, reserves of land and liberty to fish on the domains of the Crown not alienated—have been followed in the subsequent treaties.)
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the provincial governments and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.: 3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced. First submarine cable laid in Canada between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 10 miles long. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854. Responsible Government granted by Imperial Parliament to Prince Edward Island. Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, opened.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province. May 9. First ocean steamer arrived in Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic. Abolition of Seigneurial Tenure in Lower Canada and settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States signed at Washington. (It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. The Treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 16th March, 1855, at which date it came into operation. It was to last 10 years. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence River.
1855. Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge.
1856. The Legislative Council of the province of Canada was made an elective chamber. Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain.
 Submarine Cable laid between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland.
 First meeting of Legislature of Vancouver Island.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident, 70 lives lost.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of government.
 Atlantic cable laid between England and Nova Scotia.
 Representative Institutions granted to mainland of British Columbia.
 April. Gold found in British Columbia.
 September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.
1859. New Westminster founded by Colonel Moody.
1860. Winnipeg founded. First Provincial Synod of the Church of England—held in Montreal.
 August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
 September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Dominion Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental buildings, have been erected at a total cost of \$4,887,538, not including the cost of repairs rendered necessary by the fire that occurred on the 11th February, 1897.