

1789. Quebec Agricultural Society formed by Lord Dorchester. Halifax Agricultural Society was also formed this year; they played important part in the early history of agriculture in Canada. Order in Council establishing the United Empire Loyalists.
1790. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Capt. Vancouver. Belleville founded.
1791. Division of the province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the council to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Act went into force by Royal proclamation Dec. 26th. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. May 7. Lieut.-Govr. Clarke divided Lower Canada into 21 electoral districts. July 8. First Executive Council for Upper Canada appointed by Lieut.-Govr. Simcoe. July 15. Upper Canada divided into 19 counties. September 17. First meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members. Capt. Vancouver on the Pacific Coast exploring. December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members. Fortnightly mail service established between Canada and the United States.
1793. Importation of slaves forbidden in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia, and made a separate See. Toronto given the name of York. Rocky Mountains crossed by Mackenzie. Public Accounts first published. Upper Canada *Gazette* (first paper in Upper Canada) published.
1794. Jay's Treaty signed, being treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Vancouver Island by arbitration between Great Britain and Spain acknowledged to be British territory.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto). X. Y. Fur Trading Co. formed. Maroons brought from Jamaica to Nova Scotia.
1797. Weekly mail established between Canada and the United States. George III. directed waste lands of the Crown in Upper Canada to be set aside (1st) for establishment of free grammar schools, and (2nd) for establishing other seminaries of learning of a large and more comprehensive nature.
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change taking effect in 1799. Population, 4,500.
1800. The first Baptist Association in Lower Canada organized at Grenville. David Thompson, explorer, crossed the Rocky Mountain range. Jesuits' estates taken possession of by the Government. New Brunswick college established.
1802. King's College (N.S.) granted a royal charter.
1803. Lord Selkirk sent 800 Scotchmen to Prince Edward Island.
1804. Sedition Act passed in Upper Canada. N. W. Compy & X. Y. Co., amalgamated.
1805. January. Founding of the Quebec *Mercury* by Thomas Cary, barrister; first copy issued January 5th.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French. Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1807. Public grammar schools founded in Upper Canada.
1808. Jonathan Sewell, a Loyalist expelled from the United States, became Chief Justice of Lower Canada.
1809. First steamer on St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Judges excluded from Parliament. McGill University founded. Montreal *Herald* (newspaper) founded. Earl of Selkirk received a grant of 74,000,000 acres from Hudson Bay Co., including all the present Province of Manitoba and 27 millions of acres more.
1812. 100 Scotch settlers went to Red River by way of Hudson Bay. War of 1812-15 between Great Britain and the United States. British Orders in Council were passed declaring a strict blockade of the European Coast from Brest to the Elbe; other Orders in Council connected with the blockade were subsequently passed. These affected seriously the trade of the United States, and with other causes produced a war which was declared by the United States on June 18, 1812, one day after the obnoxious Orders in Council had been repealed. If there had been cable communication in all probability there would have been no war of 1812-14.
- July 12. General Hull's force of 2,500 men crossed the Detroit River near Sandwich into Canadian territory.
- July 17. Fort Michillimackinac surrendered to Capt. Roberts commanding a British force of 193 men.