

- ptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the Ste. Croix Rivers.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Frederick, N. B., founded. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically.
- August 16. New Brunswick made a separate Province; population, 11,457. Re-introduction of the right of habeas corpus.
- British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).
1784. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and the shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000 persons, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N. B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C. B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor DesBarres.
1786. First vessel on the Pacific coast launched by Captain John Meares. It was a 40-ton vessel. First school in Upper Canada opened. Halifax Marine Association founded for encouragement of trade.
1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire in connection with the Church of England, in Nova Scotia.
1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into five districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N.S.) founded. "Hungry year."
1789. Quebec Agricultural Society formed by Lord Dorchester. It played an important part in the early history of agriculture in Canada.
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 were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
- December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada at Quebec by General Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Importation of slaves forbidden in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia, and founded into 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).
1797. Weekly mail established between Canada and the United States.
- George III. directs 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 larger and more comprehensive nature.
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honor of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1799. Population, 4,500.
1800. Jesuits' estates taken possession of by the Government.
1802. King's College (N.S.) given a royal charter.
1805. January 1. Founding of The Quebec Mercury by Thomas Cary, barrister.
1805. November 22. Issue of Le Canadien, the first newspaper printed entirely in French. Population of