

1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1747. Militia rolls drawn up for Canada. Courts of Justice constituted in Nova Scotia.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax; 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis.
1751. Rocky Mountains discovered by Niverville's Expedition.
1752. March 23. Issue of The Halifax Gazette, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. About 3,000 were deported at the request of the New England colonists.
1758. First meeting of Nova Scotian Legislature, representative institutions having been granted.
- July 26. Final Capture of Louisbourg by the English under General Amherst.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- July 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Levis. Capitulation of Montreal and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right, "Canada with all its dependencies." Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.
1764. June 21. Issue of The Quebec Gazette. In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, and all the inhabitants put to death, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1765. Sunbury County set apart by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia - first organized county in New Brunswick.
1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor-General.
1769. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor. The first meeting of an elected House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This act gave the French-Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1777. Order of Jesuits abolished by Papal decree and consequent escheat of their estates in Canada to the Crown.
1778. June 3. First issue of The Montreal Gazette. This paper is still published. Captain Cook arrived in Nootka Sound and claimed the present North-west coast (British Columbia) for the Crown of Great Britain.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles between Great Britain and France, respecting fisheries on Newfoundland coast, from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Signing of Treaty of Paris recognition of independence of the 13 states and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz.: the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those em-