

- 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 Canadians 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 Institution granted to mainland of British Columbia. April. Gold found in British Columbia. September. Gold found in Tangle River, Nova Scotia.
1859. New Westminster founded by Col. 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, up to 30th June, 1896, of \$4,887,538.
- Art Association founded in Montreal.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,074; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,420. Land Commission for Prince Edward Island appointed. Hon. J. H. Gray for the Crown, Hon. Joseph Howe for the tenants, and Matthew Richey for the proprietors. Award made August, 1861. Trent Affair.—Capt. Wilkes boarded (8th November) British Mail Packet Trent and carried off Messrs. Mason and Sidel, Confederate Commissioners. 18th December. British Government demand surrender of Mason and Sidel. Demand acceded to by United States Government and war averted.
1862. Conference at Charlottetown re Confederation. Manitoulin Island Treaty with Indians arranged by Hon. William Macdougall.
1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favor of Confederation of British North American Provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada.
1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation with Canada. Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburb. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States. It lasted 11 years. June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers. June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States. June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary on the part of the Province of Canada to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed. November 17. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.
1867. February 10. The British North American Act passed by the Imperial Legislature. July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of Dominion of Canada. The