

- June 13—First united Parliament opened at Kingston by Lord Sydenham.
- 1842—Ashburton Treaty, which settled the boundary line between Canada and the United States.
- 1845—Large fires in Quebec City; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
- 1847—Telegraph lines established between Montreal, Quebec and Toronto.
- 1848—The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
- 1849—Montreal riots over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Act, and burning of the Parliament library.
- 1850—The Northern Railway opened—the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
- 1851—The use of postage stamps introduced, and uniform rate of postage 3 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.
- 1852—Grand Trunk Railway commenced.
- 1853—May 9—First ocean steamer arrives at Quebec.
- May 10—Canada Clergy Reserves abolished by British Parliament.
- 1854—Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the mine, the forest, the soil and the sea; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
- 1858—The decimal system of currency adopted. Ottawa selected as the permanent seat of the Government, and capital of the Dominion. Gold found in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.
- 1860—Opening of the Victoria Tubular Bridge by the Prince of Wales, at Montreal.
- This is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, being 60 feet high in the centre and about two miles in length.
- Sept. 1—Corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa laid. Total cost of these buildings, with departmental buildings, about \$5,000,000.
- 1861—Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,000; of Prince Edward Island, 80,850; of Vancouver Island, 3,000.
- 1866—Reciprocity treaty terminated by notice being given by the United States.
- March 9—Threatened Fenian invasion; 10,000 volunteers called out.
- June 1—Invasion of Canada by Fenians; Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of volunteers.
- June 3—Fenians withdraw into the United States.
- 1867—The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.
- July 1—Act for the union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The Government consists of a Governor-General, a Senate of 72 members, and a House of Commons of 181 members. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively. Lord Monck was the first Governor-General, and the first Parliament met on the 6th of November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
- 1868—T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., assassinated at Ottawa.
- July 31—The Rupert's Land Act passed by Imperial Government provided for the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
- The Red River rebellion.
- May 25—Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by militia.
- 1869—Hudson's Bay territories purchased for £300,000.
- 1870—July 15—Addition of Northwest Territories to the Dominion, and admission of Manitoba into the Confederation.
- 1871—Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
- Population of the four Provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,955; of British Columbia, 36,224; and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.
- 1872—July 1—Prince Edward Island admitted into the Confederation.
- 1876—Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
- 1877—June 27—Great fire in St. John, N.B., Nov. 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission to be paid to the Imperial Government by the United States of \$5,550,000.
- 1879—Adoption of a high protective tariff called the National Policy.
- 1880—Death of the Hon. George Brown, from a pistol shot fired by George Bennett, who was hanged for the crime.
- Oct. 21—Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, subsequently ratified in 1881.
- 1881—Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
- 1882—Aug. 23—Regina, the new seat of Government for the Northwest Territories.
- 1885—Outbreak of Northwest Rebellion under Louis Riel, and commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
- April 2—Massacre at Frog Lake.
- April 14—Abandonment of Fort Pitt.
- April 24—Engagement at Fish Creek.
- May 12—Battle of Batoche; rebels defeated.
- May 26—Surrender of Poundmaker.
- July 1—Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
- July 2—Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the volunteers and militia: killed, 38; wounded, 115. Rebel loss not ascertained.
- Nov. 7—Driving last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 1886—May 14—Colonial and Indian Exhibition opened in London.
- June 13—Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
- June 28—First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
- 1887—April 4—Important conference in London between representatives from the principal colonies and the Imperial Government; Canada represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
- June 14—First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, Japan.
- 1893—The Fisheries Treaty signed by the commissioners at Washington.
- August—The Fisheries Treaty rejected by the United States Government.