

THE LEADING EVENTS OF THE CENTURY IN THE DOMINION

- 1791.—Old Province of Quebec divided into two provinces—Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec).
- 1792.—Sept. 17—First meeting of Upper Canada Parliament at Newark (Niagara) under Lieut. Gov. Simcoe. Dec. 17—Opening of Legislature of Lower Canada.
- 1793.—Slavery prohibited in Upper Canada; first paper published in Upper Canada—the Gazette.
- 1799.—Upper Canada seat of Government moved from Newark to York (Toronto).
- 1800.—David Thompson crosses the Rockies; revenues of Jesuits' estates, which had been confiscated, applied to education.
- 1803.—Chief Justice Osage declares slavery inconsistent with the laws of Canada; no act against slavery had been passed in Lower Canada at that time.
- 1809.—First steamer in Canada.
- 1811.—Lord Selkirk receives a grant of 74,000,000 acres from Hudson Bay Co., including all Manitoba.
- 1812.—Manitoba settled by 100 Scotch, brought over by Lord Selkirk; war declared by the United States against Great Britain. July 12—United States forces invaded Canada. July 17—Mackinaw surrendered to the British. July 18, 20—Americans repulsed at River Canada. August 5—Tecumseh defeated Americans at Brownstown. August 16—Surrender of Detroit by the Americans, under General Hull, to General Brock. September 16—Americans repulsed at Presque Isle. September 21—Champlain raised by Americans. October 13—Americans defeated at Queenston. November 10—Kingston bombarded by Americans. November 20—Americans repulsed at Odelltown. November 28—Americans repulsed near Fort Erie.
- 1813.—January 22—Americans defeated at Frenchtown. February 6—Brookville raided by Americans. February 22—Ogdensburg taken by the British. April 25—Gen. Dearborn sailed from Sackett's Harbour with 14 vessels and 2,000 men, and attacked York (Toronto), which was guarded by 600 regulars and militia; he captured the fort, took 253 prisoners, and burnt much of the town. May 5—Americans defeated before Fort Meigs. June 1—Naval action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake. June 5—Americans defeated at Stony Creek. June 19—Americans stores captured at Great Sodus. June 24—Americans surrendered at Beaver Dam. July 4—Americans made prisoners at Fort Schlosser. September—Naval battle on Lake Erie: Commodore Perry, with nine American vessels, captured six British vessels under Capt. Barclay. October 1—Americans repulsed at Four Corners. October 23—Americans defeated at Chateaugay; defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Col. de Salaberry and four hundred French-Canadian militia. November 11—Americans defeated at Chrysler's Farm; defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morison. December 10—Americans burn the village of Niagara at night; villagers turned out in the bitter cold. December 19—Fort Niagara captured by the British. December 19—Lewiston destroyed by the British in reprisal for the burning of Niagara. December 21—British burn town of Buffalo and much of the shipping.
- 1814.—March 30—Americans repulsed at La Crosse Mill. May 6—Oswego captured by British. July 19—Prairie du Chien surrendered to British. July 25—Americans defeated at Landy's Lane; bloodiest battle of the war; American loss, 1,200; British loss, 900. August 12—Americans defeated near Fort Erie; British annex most of the State of Maine. December 24—War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
- 1816.—Famine in Canada owing to failure of the wheat crop.
- 1817.—First banks opened in Canada.
- 1821.—Lachine canal commenced.
- 1823.—Great fire in Miramichi district, New Brunswick; five hundred lives lost.
- 1826.—Bytown (Ottawa) founded.
- 1829.—First Welland canal opened.
- 1832.—Cholera epidemic in Canada, attacking one-fourth the population; the infection was brought over by immigrants.
- 1833.—Canadian steamship Royal William crossed the Atlantic—the first steamship to perform that feat.
- 1834.—York becomes Toronto, and is incorporated as a city; Wm. Lyon Mackenzie elected first Mayor.
- 1837.—Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada, headed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Papineau respectively.
- 1839.—One hundred and eighty rebels condemned to be hanged, but the sentences in all but a few cases commuted.
- 1841.—Union of Upper and Lower Canada under the name Province of Canada; the new Parliament met at Kingston, the capital, on June 10th.
- 1842.—Ashburton Treaty made, defining the boundary lines between Canada and the United States.
- 1847.—Lord Elgin appointed Governor-General.
- 1848.—St. Lawrence canals opened.
- 1849.—Riots in Toronto and Montreal over Rebellion Losses Bill; Parliament building in Montreal set on fire, and library destroyed.
- 1850.—Lady Elgin traces the first sod of Northern railway.
- 1851.—Postal system transferred from British to Provincial Governments.
- 1852.—Commencement of Grand Trunk railway.
- 1854.—Reciprocity treaty with the United States effected; clergy reserves question finally settled; seigniorial tenure abolished in Lower Canada; first screw steamer from Europe arrives at Quebec; main line of Great Western railway opened.
- 1856.—Queen chooses Ottawa as the seat of Government; dollars and cents substituted for pounds, shillings, and pence; Atlantic cable laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.
- 1860.—Prince of Wales visits Canada; Winnipeg founded.
- 1864.—Quebec Conference; resolutions passed favouring the union of all the provinces.
- 1866.—The Fenian raids—invasion checked at Ridgeway, June 1st; Fenians withdrawn from the frontier June 2nd. First meeting of Parliament at Ottawa.
- 1867.—British North America Act passed; union of the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; Upper given the name of Ontario, and Lower Canada, Quebec; Lord Monck the first Governor-General, and Sir John A. Macdonald the first Premier.
- 1868.—Sir W. P. Howland appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
- 1869.—Red River Rebellion.
- 1870.—North-West Territories added to the Dominion; Manitoba enters Confederation Fenians repulsed at Trout river, Que.
- 1871.—C.P.R. surveys begun; British Columbia enters Confederation.
- 1872.—Lord Dufferin becomes Governor-General; death of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, late Premier of Ontario; Hon. Oliver Mowat becomes Premier of Ontario.
- 1873.—Prince Edward Island enters Confederation; Sir John A. Macdonald resigns; death of Sir George Carter.
- 1874.—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie successful in general election; voting by ballot made law; Louis Riel expelled from the House of Commons.
- 1876.—Intercolonial Railway opened, Halifax to Quebec; first session of Supreme Court of Canada.
- 1878.—Conservatives win general election; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes Premier again; Marquis of Lorne made Governor-General.
- 1879.—Adoption of the National Policy.
- 1880.—Death of Hon. George Brown; all British possessions in North America, excepting Newfoundland, annexed to Canada; Hon. John Beverley Robinson appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
- 1881.—C.P.R. begun.
- 1882.—Death of Rev. Dr. Ryerson.
- 1883.—Lord Lansdowne appointed Governor-General.
- 1885.—North-West rebellion. April 2—Massacre at Frog Lake. April 14—Fort Pitt abandoned. April 21—Engagement at Fish Creek. May 12—Battle of Batoche and defeat of the rebels. May 26—Surrender of Poundmaker. July 2—Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion; total loss of militia and volunteers under fire killed 38, wounded 115. November 7—Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific railway.
- 1887.—November 16—Hanging of Riel.
- 1887.—Inter-provincial conference at Quebec, presided over by Sir Oliver Mowat.
- 1888.—Lord Stanley becomes Governor-General.
- 1890.—Manitoba School Act passed; responsible Government granted to North-West Territories.
- 1891.—June 6—Death of Sir John A. Macdonald.
- 1892.—April 17—Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Dec. 5—Sir John Abbott resigns the Premiership; Sir John Thompson succeeds him.
- 1893.—Behring sea arbitration began; Earl of Aberdeen made Governor-General; death of Sir John Abbott.
- 1894.—Opening of Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12—Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle.
- 1895.—Sault Ste. Marie canal opened.
- 1896.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier becomes Premier.
- 1897.—The Queen's Diamond Jubilee; Sir Oliver Mowat appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; the rush to the Yukon.
- 1898.—Earl of Minto appointed Governor-General. August 25—Sittings of Joint High Commission begin at Quebec. September 29—Prohibition of opium taken.
- 1899.—July 25—Pacific cable resolution passed in House of Commons. October 30—Departure of the first Canadian contingent for South Africa. Dec. 7—Hugh John Macdonald sweeps Manitoba.
- 1900.—January 21—First quota of second Canadian contingent sails for South Africa. January 27—Second quota sails. February 21—Third quota sails. March 16—Departure of Strathcona Horse from Halifax. April 22—Attempt to blow up the Welland canal. May 25—Welland canal dynamiters sentenced to life imprisonment. November 1—Arrival at Halifax of returning troops of the first Canadian contingent. November 7—General elections, the Government returned. November 8—Sir Charles Tupper retires from public life.

The
INCO
HI
C. D. W.
H. S. 51
GL
NOTES
DRAFTS
add. t
COLLEC
Sa
EPOST
EIGHES
ACCURIE
the su
counts
Special
Office ho
to 1 p.
THE
Star Lo
Money
Rates of
received
wards.
MON. D
Be
GEO
C.
60-62
I
can be m
of \$5.00
upward)
The gr
speculati
If you
tions are
you info
charge.
Usual
orders.
Gover
bonds q
purchase
H.
I have
cent. Be
Call or
P.
59 Dund.
STUJ
N.
Bar
Alex. St.
N. B.—
suit born
H.
BARRI
at FIVE
Mr.
coe, ever.
BARRI
Office, M
Mr.
MEB
BARRI
don and
E. Mc
J. O. J.
Office L
at lowest
DENT
coe. Niu
of teeth.
the best
COMMI
&c., Glen
Money to
estate sec
FIRE, J
AGENT
don Expre
Office a
James St
CLERK
Just
sec. C
Office, M
VIL
Dr. Dr
at low
paying
Office—S
office
BOBGE
Appn
Agent
and. M
were 1
a befo
don Mu
ing far
building
g free of
usual Fire
and doing a