

1755	Great fire in Saint John, by which 115 edifices were destroyed,	1837
	The casual and territorial revenues surrendered to the province,	
	on its granting the annual sum of £14,500 as a civil list,	1837
	Several large fires in Saint John, destroying a large amount of property, in	1839 and 1841
1758	Slight shocks of earthquakes felt in some parts of the province in 1663, 1827, and	1839
	City of Saint John incorporated,	1841
1759	The boundary between New Brunswick and the United States settled in	1842
1760	Sackville Academy established,	1843
1763	Geological Survey of the Province completed, by Dr. Gesner,	1844
	City of Fredericton incorporated,	1848
	Halifax and Quebec railway surveyed,	1848
	Electric Telegraph established between St. John and Halifax,	1849
1766	European and North American Railway Company incorporated,	1849
	Report published by Professor Johnston, "on the Agricultural Capabilities of the Province of New Brunswick,"	1850
1774	Great fire in Fredericton,	1850
1776	Industrial Exhibition at Saint John,	1851
	Ditto in Fredericton,	1852
1782	Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick, by M. H. Perley,	
1783	Esq.,	1852
1788	European and North American railway demonstration and commencement,	1853
1784	Potatoes were attacked by a new disease, which extended its ravages over Europe and America, from 1845 to	1853
	Railway commenced at Halifax,	1854
	Female Academy opened at Sackville,	1854
1785	Treaty of reciprocity concluded between the British Crown and the United States, called the Elgin Treaty,	1854
1787	Sir Edmund Head, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, removed to the General Government of Canada,	1854

BOUNDARIES, AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is situated between 45° and $48^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and between 64° and $67^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. Its length from the harbor of St. John to Bay Chaleur, is 190 miles; and its average breadth about 150. It lies nearly in the form of a rectangle, and is bounded on the south east, by the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia; on the west, by Maine, one of the States of the American Union; on the north west, by Canada and the Bay of Chaleur; and on the east, by the Northumberland Straits and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains upwards of 32,000 square miles, being nearly 20,000,000 acres; and a population of upwards of 210,000 inhabitants.

One of the most important features in the topography of the Province is its extent of sea coast, amounting to 400 miles, exclusive of the numerous indentations of the shore. This distance is nearly equally divided between the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including Northumberland Straits, and the Bay of Fundy. Along both coasts there are many excellent harbours, and other advantageous localities for shipbuilding, as well as for the prosecution of the fisheries and the timber trade—three of the great staples of the Province.