

hilly and in some parts stony, but includes much fertile soil.

The only valuable mineral found in this County—is iron ore, of good quality, which occurs, in a large bed, near the Moose and Nictaux Rivers. and extends between these places. A company was formed in 1825 for working this ore, but the enterprise was afterwards abandoned.

The people of Annapolis County—are employed chiefly in agriculture; and the most important exports are farm and dairy produce, fish and lumber.

The principal Towns and Settlements—are Annapolis, the county Town, which was at one time the capital of the Province, and is the oldest settlement in Nova Scotia, but has never been a very thriving place; Bridgetown, at the head of the tide on Annapolis River and the principal seat of trade; Laurencetown and Clements.

The principal educational Institution—is the Annapolis Academy, founded in 1827 and conducted by two teachers.

The townships of Annapolis—are Annapolis, Granville, Clements, and Wilmot. The two first send representatives to the Assembly.

This county was first settled—by the French, who in 1605 founded the town of Port Royal. Port Royal was destroyed by an expedition from the British colony of Virginia in 1613. In 1629 an unsuccessful attempt at settlement was made by the English, and the Province being shortly afterwards ceded to France, Port Royal again became a French colony. It was retaken by the English in 1656, and again ceded to France by the peace of Breda. In the war which commenced in 1689, several contests between the French and English occurred at Port Royal; but