

GEOGRAPHY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

For the sake of distinction and order, we will separate the Geography of the Bays, Islands, Rivers, Capes and Lakes of this Province, into two divisions, which we may designate as the *South* and *East* Divisions. The South Division comprises that part of the Province bounded by the Bay of Fundy, and watered by its tributaries; and the East Division includes the parts bordering on the Straits of Northumberland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the rivers emptying therein.

SOUTH DIVISION.

BAYS.—The Bay of Fundy, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, almost deserving the name of a sea, forms the south east boundary of the counties of Charlotte, Saint John, and Albert, and extends north easterly to the isthmus that connects Nova Scotia with this province; it is about two hundred miles in length, and varies in breadth from thirty to seventy miles, separating the two provinces through its entire length. *Chignecto* and *Cumberland Bays* form a continuation of the larger bay, and are bounded on the northwest by the counties of Albert and Westmoreland; it has also a large branch running into Nova Scotia, under the several names of Minas, Channel and Basin, and Cobequid Bay. *Passamaquoddy Bay* lies on the south of Charlotte county, and separates New Brunswick from the State of Maine. *Maces Bay* is about half-way between Passamaquoddy Bay and St. John River. These bays are merely offsets from the spacious Bay of Fundy, and all, except Passamaquoddy Bay, are easy of access and afford safe anchorage for the largest class of vessels. There are some inland bays in the province which will be described in connection with its river navigation.

ISLANDS.—There are a cluster of islands situate in the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, the principal of which are *Grand Manan*, *Deer Island*, *Campo Bello* and the *Wolf Islands*. While these islands render the approach to this bay somewhat difficult to a stranger, they afford so fine a shelter for shipping when once within it, as amply to compensate for the difficulty of navigating between them. Partridge Island lies in the harbor of Saint John, and affords to the shipping a desirable shelter from storms.

RIVERS.—The River *St. Croix* forms a part of the south west boundary of the province, dividing it from Maine, and also bounding Charlotte county. It flows into Passamaquoddy Bay. On this river are situate the towns of St. James', St. Stephen's, St. David's, and St. Andrew's. At the latter town is the Atlantic terminus of the railway now in progress to Woodstock. The *Digdeguash* and *Magnadavie* rivers are small, taking their rise in York county, traversing Charlotte and falling into Passamaquoddy Bay. *L'Etang*, *Poclogon*, *New River*, *Leprea*, and *Missquash*, are also small streams, emptying themselves into the Bay of Fundy between Passamaquoddy Bay and St. John River. Villages are springing up near each of their mouths, which afford shelter for small craft.

The *Saint John River* is the largest river in New Brunswick, and only second to the St. Lawrence in all British North America. It takes its rise partly in Canada and partly in Maine and New Brunswick, and is navigable for ships for sixty miles, and for vessels under hundred tons for more than one hundred miles; indeed, light steamers ply to Wood-

stock, a distant city of Saint John at the mouth of the river, sufficient depth of water for ships of a hundred tons of the year 1850. Government-steamers ply to the best iron-ore mines of the Grand Falls, and steamers ascend the river for navigation around the Grand Falls, and northern tributaries of this river originate in only eighteen miles in width, and the interval of construction of the canal between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Saint John. There is a channel between the Gulf of Saint John and the Gulf of the west, flowing from the latter on the east, and affording great navigation for settlement. Descending the river, navigable only for logs are driven down, and the Oromocto tance. The mouth of the Saint John River is the outlet of Grand Manan, large beds of granite at Saint John and the River, and the stream from the sheets of water, bearing, as well as they give him, joins the Saint John, thus the count through the c King's, and St. Canada and Maine tributaries, are described of which they have. *Black, Salmon* of any magnitude.