

east, runs through Victoria; Nashwan, on the east, is in York; the Washadenook in Queens; Bellisle and Kennebeckasis river are in Kings county.

The Peticodiac river takes its rise in Kings County, and runs through Westmorland, and thence forms the boundary of the latter county and Albert, to Chedabucto bay.

The Tantamar river, a small river in Westmorland county, runs through the great Tantamar marsh to Cumberland bay.

The Gaspereaux, Shamague, Ahahshagan, and Seadone, are small rivers emptying into the straits of Northumberland,—all in Westmorland county.

Cocagne, Buetauque, and Richibucto rivers, run through the county of Kent to the straits of Northumberland; they vary in length from thirty to fifty miles.

The Miramichi river is 220 miles in length, and takes its rise in the county of York, interlocking with the tributaries to the Saint John. It is navigable for ships for 30 miles, and runs through

Northumberland county to the straits of Northumberland.

It is divided into two branches, south-west and north-west, besides numerous other tributaries.

There are no rivers of any note until we arrive at the Nipisiguit, which takes its rise in Northumberland county, and runs through Gloucester county to the bay Chaleur, at Bathurst harbour.

The Restigouche river is 200 miles in length, and interlocks with the streams of the Saint John, in Victoria county, and runs through Restigouche county to the bay Chaleur. It forms a part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada, and has numerous extensive tributaries.

QUESTIONS.

How are the counties bounded? Describe each separately? Describe the leading peculiarities of the provinces.

What are the names of the lakes, and where are they situated?

Where are the rivers situated? Name them, along with their leading peculiarities.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LESSON FIRST.

GEOGRAPHY.

THIS Island, a dependency of the British crown, is situated between $45^{\circ} 56'$ and $47^{\circ} 4'$ north latitude, and between 62° and $64^{\circ} 23'$ west longitude. It lies in the gulf of Saint Lawrence, and is in the form of a crescent. Its length is about 134 miles; in the narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles, while its greatest breadth is 34 miles.—Area, 1,360,000 acres.

BAYS AND RIVERS.

Hillsborough bay, on the south side of the island, is spacious and safe for large class vessels. It receives numerous small streams, of which Elliott, York, and Hillsborough rivers are the principal. The latter is the most extensive river on the island.

Bedeque and Egmont are spacious bays, facing, along with Hillsborough bay, the straits of Northumberland.

Holland Bay, or Casumpquo harbour, is the western harbour on the

north side of the island, and faces the gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Richmond bay, or Malpeque, is a spacious harbour.

Both of the latter harbours are accessible to large class vessels.

The remaining bays on the north side of the island, are Granville, Harris, Hannington, Bedeque, and Saint Peters, and Savage harbour. They are all small bays.

Cardigan bay, on the south-east side of the island, facing Saint George's bay, in Nova Scotia, on the straits of Northumberland, is the deepest and best harbour on the island.

Murray, is a small harbour, lying between Cardigan and Hillsborough bays.

There are small rivers emptying into each of these bays, which are only navigable for boats.

CAPES AND ISLANDS.

Cape Traverse, on the south side of the island, is only ten miles from Cape Tormentine. The mails are carried