

siderable—the chief *ranges of hills* running in an opposite direction. These are—Tobique Mountains,\* a granite range with gneiss, mica, &c. which, beginning at Mars Hill, and extending to the coasts of Gloucester and Restigouche Counties, skirt the coast under the name of the Bathurst Hills; a lesser range of the same formation entering the country near L. Chiputneticook, and running east to the St. John, of which the Nerepis and Palfrey Hills are parts; and another range of trap rocks beginning near St. Andrews and ending in the Shepody Mountains in Albert County.

6. The *Rivers* running into the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the Restigouche, about 200 miles long, draining with its tributaries the Kedgwick, Metapediac (a large Canadian tributary), Mistouche, and Upsalquitch, about 400 square miles; the Jacquet, Tattagouche, Nepisiguit, 100 miles long and having a cascade 20 miles up its stream, which falls 140 feet, the Pokemouche, Caraque, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Miramichi, 215 miles long and 9 broad at its mouth, formed by the North West (called by the Indians Minagua), and South West Rivers, navigable for 108 miles, and draining—with its tributaries the Renous, Bartholomew, Taxis, Etienne, Cain's, Sevogle, &c.—the whole central district, the Kouchibouguac, Kouchibouguacis, Richibucto, Cocagne, and Shediac—the last noted for its oysters. Those running into the Bay of Fundy are the Petitcodiac, 100 miles long, receiving the North River, Anagance, &c., the Memramcook, Quaco, Musquash, Magaguadavic, 90 miles long, Digdeguash and St. Croix, emptying the Chiputneticook Lakes, as well as the Schoodic Lakes of Maine—besides the *St. John*, which requires more minute notice. This noble river, the boast of New Brunswick is the second in importance in British America. It is above 450 miles long, navigable for ships 84 miles (to Fredericton), and in the season for small steamers to Grand Falls (220 miles up), while boats and canoes can nearly reach its source in the Sugar Loaf Mountains in north-west Maine. Its basin occupies about 17,000,000 acres. Its chief feeders from the east are the St. Francis, Madawaska, navigable for 30 miles, or to Temiscouata Lake, Tobique, about 90 miles long, Keswick, Nashwaak, Becaguinic, Salmon River (with Grand Lake and its outlet the Jemseg), Washademoak, Bellisle, and Kennebecasis—the last 80 miles long. Those on the west are the Aroostook from Maine—the largest tributary, being navigable for boats about 100 miles, Eel River, the Meduxtnakeag, Oromocto, and Nerepis.† There are many islands in the middle and lower course of the river, the largest of which are Long, Mauder's, and Oromocto Islands, and others in the course of the Kennebecasis, the chief of which are Long and Darling's Islands. This last tributary ends in a fine open expanse called with propriety Kennebecasis Bay; being rather a bay than a river. The part of the main river into which this empties is called South Bay, above which

\* Bald Mountain (2170 feet) is the highest known land in the Province.

† Besides these tributaries running in New Brunswick, the Black River, Allagash, draining Hecan and Chamberlain Lakes, and the Fish River, draining the Eagle Lakes, run into it from Maine, besides many smaller ones.