III. AFRICA.

NAME.	MOUTH.	LENGTH IN MILES.
Nile, ...	Mediterranean, ...	3350
Niger, ...	Gulf of Guinea, ...	2300
Zambesi, ...	Mozambique Channel, ...	1200
Orange River, ...	Atlantic, ...	1050
Senegal, ...	Atlantic, ...	950
Gambia, ...	Atlantic, ...	700

IV. AMERICA.

Missouri, ...	Mississippi, ...	4500
Mississippi, ...	Gulf of Mexico, ...	2986
Ohio, ...	Mississippi, ...	2300
Amazons	South Atlantic, ...	2000
St. Lawrence, ...	North Atlantic, ...	1900
Paraguay, ...	La Plata, ...	1800
Mackenzie, ...	North Polar Sea, ...	1600
Orinoco, ...	Caribbean Sea, ...	1352
La Plata (estuary and river),	South Atlantic, ...	1300
Columbia, ...	North Pacific, ...	1090
Colorado, ...	Gulf of California, ...	1090
Uruguay (Tocantins), ...	South Atlantic, ...	800
Red River, ...	Lake Winnipeg, ...	340
Hudson River, ...	North Atlantic, ...	325
Rio Grande, ...	Gulf of Mexico, ...	270
San Francisco, ...	North Atlantic, ...	——

V. AUSTRALIA.

Murray, ...	South Pacific, ...	700
Darling, ...	The Murray, ...	600

We shall now cast a rapid glance at the most important of the world's great Rivers, commencing with those of EUROPE.

The most considerable European rivers are the *Danube* and the *Dnieper*, which empty their waters into the Black Sea; and the *Don*, which falls into the Sea of Azov.

The *Danube*, whose source is in the Black Forest, is speedily augmented by the confluence of the rapid Inn, which is not inferior to it in point of development, and has fully as just a claim as the Danube to give its name to the principal channel. This great and famous river, which so long separated Christendom from the Mohammedan empire, carries eastward the gathering waters of the Alpine basin, and those which descend from the southern slope of the Carpathians. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as high as Ulm. Before entering upon the plains of Wallachia, it traverses the rugged