

Cape North is a lofty promontory at the N. E. extremity of the island *Cape Breton*, in the latitude of $47^{\circ} 5'$ N. the entrance into the gulf of *St. Laurence* is formed by this cape and *Cape Ray*; they lie from each other N. 52° E. and S. 52° W. distant 17 leagues; in the channel between them is no ground under 200 fathoms.

A south east moon makes high water by the shore in most places, and flows up and down, or upon a perpendicular 7 or 8 feet; but it must be observed, that they are every where greatly governed by the winds and weather. On the sea coast between *Cape Chapeaurouge* and *St. Peter's*, the current sets generally to the S.W. On the south side of *Fortune bay* it sets to the eastward, and on the north side to the westward. Between *Cape La Hune* and *Cape Ray*, the flood sets to the westward in the offing, sometimes 2 or 3 hours after it is high water by the shore; but this tide or current (which is no where strong but at *Cape Ray*) is very variable, both with respect to its course and velocity, sometimes it sets quite the contrary to what might be expected from the common course of the tides, and much stronger at one time than another, which irregularities cannot be accounted for with certainty, but seem to depend mostly on the winds.

N. B. The *Burgeo Isles*, by an observation of the eclipse of the sun, on the 5th of August, 1766, are $34^{\circ} 50' 4''$, or $57^{\circ} 31'$ W. from the meridian of London.

From this observation the longitude of the following places are deduced, and their latitudes are from astronomical observations made on shore, except that of *Cape Race*, which was observed at sea; some one of those places being generally the first that ships make bound to southern parts of *Newfoundland*, or into the gulf or river of *St. Laurence*, or from which they take their departure, at leaving those parts; it is hoped the determining their true position will prove useful to navigators.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
<i>Burgeo Isles</i>	$47^{\circ} 36' N.$	$57^{\circ} 31' W.$
<i>Cape Ray</i>	$47^{\circ} 37'$	$59^{\circ} 8'$
<i>Island of St. Paul</i>	$47^{\circ} 12'$	$59^{\circ} 57'$
<i>Cape North</i> , the N.E. extremity of <i>Cape Breton</i>	$47^{\circ} 5'$	$60^{\circ} 8'$
<i>Island of Sauterie</i> , which lies off the S.E. point of } <i>Cape Breton</i>	$46^{\circ} 1'$	$61^{\circ} 57'$
<i>Island of St. Peter's</i>	$46^{\circ} 46'$	$56^{\circ} 5'$
<i>Cape Chapeaurouge</i> , or the Mountain of the Red Hat	$46^{\circ} 53'$	$55^{\circ} 17'$
<i>Cape Race</i>	$46^{\circ} 40'$	$52^{\circ} 38'$
<i>St. John's</i>	$47^{\circ} 34'$	$52^{\circ} 18'$

Directions for navigating the West Coast of Newfoundland.

N. B. All Bearings and Courses hereafter mentioned, are the true Bearings and Courses, and not by Compass.

CAPE ANGUILLE lies 6 leagues to the northward of *Cape Ray*, N.E. by N. 17 leagues, from the island of *St. Paul*, and is in the latitude of $47^{\circ} 53'$ N. it is high land, covered with wood; 2 miles to the southward of this cape lies the small island and harbour of *Cod Roy* before described. From *Cape Anguille* to *Cape St. George*, the course is N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 11 leagues; these two capes form the bay of *St. George*, which lies in N. E. 18 leagues from the former, and east 15 leagues from the latter; at the head of this bay, on the south side round a low point of land, is a very good harbour, wherein is good anchorage in 8, 10, or 12 fathoms water. In several parts about this harbour are convenient places for fishing works, with large beaches, and good fishing