

either side, carrying from 6 to 9 feet water, to within three-quarters of a mile of the head of the estuary ; where the Ristigouche river, properly so called, enters it through narrow channels between the islands, 21 miles from the head of Chaleur bay.

Off Loup river, which enters a bay from the northern shore 2 miles below Campbell-town, there is a shallow part of the channel called the bar, over which there is not more than 13 or 14 feet at low water ; but the tide, which rises from 6 to 9 feet, enables vessels of moderate draught to ascend to Campbell-town, off which they may moor in from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. Vessels of about 18 feet draught may ascend at all times of the tide nearly to Oak point, which is about 14 miles up, and within a mile of the bar ; and ships of the line might proceed 10 miles up, or nearly to Guard point, with the assistance of buoys and a good pilot. The Admiralty charts, and the directions about to be given, will enable the intelligent seaman to take his vessel in as far as Dalhousie harbour, or the anchorage off Fleurant point ; but, to proceed farther up, the services of a pilot should be engaged, for there are no good leading marks beyond the above places, where the shoals become too steep for the lead to give sufficient warning, and the channels too narrow for a large ship.

The most convenient anchorage for men-of-war, or other vessels visiting the Ristigouche for supplies of wood or water, is off Fleurant point on the Canadian shore, and about 2 miles to the northward of the harbour. There a vessel can weigh in all winds, and at all times of tide ; and no other directions are necessary than to anchor anywhere off the point in 6 or 7 fathoms at low water. There is a tolerably good watering place at a brook half a mile to the westward of the point, and a little farther westward the Mussel bank, a dangerous reef, extends out from the high cliffs, nearly half way across the estuary.

Every channel and settlement near the shores, every mountain, cliff, and tributary stream, will be found so correctly represented in the Admiralty chart, as to render any particular written description as unnecessary, as it would probably be inadequate to convey a just conception of the scenery of the valley of the Ristigouche, which for grandeur and picturesque beauty may advantageously compare with any other part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Generally, however, it may be useful to remark, that on the northern or Canadian side the settlements are not numerous, and that the mountains rise to heights varying from 1,000 to 1,745 feet above the sea, at the distance of only 2 or 3 miles from the shore. On the southern or New Brunswick side of the valley the wooded hills or ridges are much lower, although still of considerable elevation, the highest points being the Sugar Loaf, 950 feet, and Dalhousie hill, 715 feet above the sea. The settlements are increasing fast on this side ; as are also the