

bluff, which is wooded with a small growth of fir, the surface has been cleared and the stumps of trees left standing.

These stumps serve to mark the head with certainty, as they have become so whitened by exposure as to present the appearance of grave-stones.

On the southern and eastern faces of Little River Head large white spots have been painted on the rock just below the tops of the cliffs to enable vessels to recognize the entrance.

The northern banks of the river are all high and rocky, while the southern shores are lower, covered with bushes, and here and there groups of houses close to the shore line.

Just to the westward of Eastern Knubble is Eastern Head, high, precipitous, and crowned with trees. About 100 yards to the southward of Eastern Head, on the eastern shore of the river, is Eastern Head Ledge, to avoid which great care must be taken when entering by the eastern or main channel. It lies about NW. and SE., is 50 yards long, and uncovers at low spring tides.

If entering by the western channel, look out for Long Ledge, making out a considerable distance from the southern shore, opposite Little River Island, and is for the most part dry at low water.

Ice in Little River.—The harbor is unobstructed by ice even in the severest winters, and is accessible at all times by both sailing and steam vessels.

Between Little River and West Quoddy Head the coast has a general NE. and SW. direction, covering about 14 miles. It is generally high, rocky, and barren, and quite bold. The few coves and harbors to be found in this stretch are of no importance whatever as harbors of refuge, being generally badly obstructed by ledges, and affording protection only from northerly winds.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, at West Quoddy Head at 11h. 12 m.; springs rise 21 feet, neaps 17 feet.

Sail Rocks, so called in consequence of their bearing some resemblance to a ship, lie about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. 41° E. from the light-house on West Quoddy Head.

Outside them to the eastward is a heavy race, so that when passing this locality it would be advisable to keep an offing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the rocks.

Passamaquoddy Bay is an extensive inlet, about 10 miles deep, common to the State of Maine and New Brunswick. On the western side of the bay is the river St. Croix, being the natural boundary between United States territory and British America.

The bay, which is never closed by ice, affords excellent shelter, with a sufficient depth of water for vessels of heavy draft, whilst its waters swarm with fish, comprising herring, cod, and mackerel.

Across the entrance of the bay, about 10 miles wide, are numerous islands, rocks, and shoals, between which are three channels, viz: the