

keeping the little rock before
 course is west 4 miles : Between
 re, and sunken rocks, some
Port aux Basque, which is a small
 ward of *Cape Ray*. To steer
 bear N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. or the west
 in for the land, with either
 with the harbour, the S.W.
 te, called *Poin. Blanche*, but
 is a black rock above water :
 fathoms,) and which lies east
 said point on board, and bring
 west side of the head of the
 , and keep in that direction
 ween the east and west rocks,
 which you leave on your star-
 to *Road Island*, and keep the
 g-Pan Rock, which stretches
 e island ; and as soon as you
 elior between it and *Harbour*
 thoms good ground, and shel-
 load, or *Outer Harbour*, and is
 hing ships always lie up in the
 in between the west shore and
 hind the said island, in 3 or 4
 can lie their broadside so near
 bour hath been frequented by
 or that purpose, and has excel-
 is *Little bay*, a narrow creek
 n and depth of water sufficient
 e is *Grand bay*, in and before
 outermost of which are not
 which the sea generally breaks.
 not water sufficient for large
 course is west 1 league to *Point*
Point Enragee (which is a low
 en rocks 1 mile from the shore,
 nd, situated in the latitude 47°
 le near the shore, it is low, and
 hich rises almost perpendicular
 at top, except a small hillock
 en in clear weather 16 or 18
 in, between it and the point of
 ar loaf, (called the *Sugar Loaf*
 than the top of the *Table Moun-*
 r the *Table Mountain*, are two
 not so high as the former; one or
 is of view seen detached from the
 between it and *Point Enragee*,
 with N.W. northerly, and N.E.
 rized there with the S.W. winds

which blow right in and cause a great sea, and the ground is not the best for
 holding, being all a fine sand. Towards the east side of this bay is a small
 ledge of rocks, 1 mile from the shore, on which the sea does not break in fine
 weather. The best place for great ships to anchor is to bring the point of the
 cape to bear W. by N. and the high white sand hill in the bottom of the bay
 N.N.E. in 10 fathoms water, but small vessels may lie much farther in. You
 must take care not to run so far to the eastward as to bring the end of the
Table Mountain on with the sand hill in the bottom of the bay, for fear of the
 ledge of rocks before mentioned. W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. near 1 mile from the point of
 the cape, is a small ledge of rocks, whereon the sea always breaks ; and 1 mile
 to the northward of the cape, close under the land, is a low rocky island, in
 the channel between the ledge and the cape ; also between it and the island is
 14 and 15 fathoms, but is not safe for shipping, on account of the tides, which
 run here with great rapidity. The soundings under 100 fathoms do not ex-
 tend above 1 league from the land to the westward and northward of the cape,
 nor to the southward and eastward of it, except on a bank which lies off *Port*
aux Basque, between 2 or 3 leagues from the land, whereon is from 70 to 100
 fathoms good fishing ground. S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 8 leagues from *Port aux Basque*,
 in the latitude of $47^{\circ} 14'$ N. is a bank whereon is 70 fathoms. Note.—The
 true form and extent of these banks are not yet sufficiently known to be de-
 scribed in the AMERICAN COAST PILOT.

From *Cape Ray* to *Cape Anguille*, the course is N. 16° W. distant 6 leagues ;
Cape Anguille is the northernmost point of land you can see, after passing to
 the northward of *Cape Ray*. In the country, over the cape is high *Table Land*,
 covered with wood ; between the high land of the two capes, the land is low,
 and the shore forms a bay, wherein are the *Great and Little Rivers of Cod*
Roy ; the *Great River*, which is the northernmost, is a bar harbour, and will
 admit vessels of 8 and 10 feet draft at high water, and in fine weather. It is a
 good place for a salmon fishery, and for building of small vessels and boats, &c.
 there being plenty of timber. You may approach the shore between the two
 capes to half a league, there being no danger that distance off.

The island of *Cod Roy*, lies 2 miles to the southward of *Cape Anguille*, close
 under the high land, it is a low, flat, green island, of near 2 miles in compass,
 it forms (between it and the main) a small snug harbour for fishing shallops,
 and is frequented by vessels of 10 and 12 feet draft, but they lie a ground the
 greatest part of the time, there being not much above that depth of water in the
 safest part of the harbour at high water ; the channel in is from the south-
 ward, wherein is 2 fathoms at low water. In that from the northward is not
 above 3 feet ; this harbour is very convenient for the fishery, with good beaches
 for drying of fish.

In the road of *Cod Roy* is very good anchorage for shipping in 8, 7, and 6
 fathoms, a clay bottom, sheltered from the N.W. northerly, and S.E. winds ;
 the best place is to bring the south point of the island to bear west, and the
 point of the beach on the inside of the island, at the south entrance into the
 harbour on with a point on the main to the northward of the island, you will
 then be in 7 fathoms, and nearly half a mile from the shore. One league to
 the southward of *Cod Roy* is a high bluff point, called *Stormy Point*, off which
 stretches out a shoal half a mile ; this point covers the road from the S.E.
 winds, and it is good anchoring any where along the shore, between it and the
 island.

The island of *St. Paul* lies S. 53° W. $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from *Cape Ray* in *New-*
foundland, and N. 42° E. 3 leagues from the north cape, in the island of *Cape*
Breton, in the latitude $47^{\circ} 12' 30''$ N. it is about 5 miles in compass, (includ-
 ing the small island at the N.E. end of it) with three high hills upon it, and
 deep water close to the shore all round,