

At the western end the channel is only 2 cables wide, with 3 fathoms water in it. It becomes wider to the eastward, and the depths are 4 and 5 fathoms ; but there the dangerous Heron rock lies nearly in mid-channel, and consequently right in the way of vessels. When on this small rock, which has 6 feet least water, and 4 or 5 fathoms all around it, the south-east extreme of Heron island bears E.N.E. one mile ; the nearest sandy south point of Heron island, North, 6 cables ; Beaver point S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., half a mile ; and a rock lying 3 cables north of Beaver point, and almost always above water, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables. This latter rock, which lies on the edge of the shoal off the mainland, is quite bold ; and a vessel, by sailing within the distance of one or two cables of it, will pass to the southward of the Heron rock ; as she will also to the northward, by running along the southern edge of the shoal off the island, in 3 fathoms at low water. But this is an intricate and dangerous channel for a vessel of any size, and requires the aid of a good pilot.

ANCHORAGE.—Vessels occasionally anchor, for the purpose of loading with timber, in the bay of Nash river, in 4 fathoms, mud bottom, where they are much exposed to easterly winds, but the ground is so good that they ride safely during the summer months. At this anchorage the east point of Heron island bears N. by W., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; and Black point N.W., a mile.

Two miles to the eastward of this anchorage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Heron island, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles North of Fowler point, there is a ledge of rocks which had better be avoided ; for although no less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms was found on it, yet it is possible that there may be less water. The shoal water extends off Fowler point a mile out to the 3-fathoms line of soundings. There is also good anchorage in 4 fathoms, mud bottom, to the westward of Heron island, and nearly midway between it and the river Charlo. This river will only admit boats, and its entrance bears West $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the north-west point of the island.

RISTIGOUCHE RIVER, from its entrance at Maguacha point, to where islands, shallows, and rapids terminate the navigation for all but canoes or bateaux, is an estuary or inlet of the sea, varying in breadth, for the first 17 miles, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. At that distance Campbell-town is situated on the southern or New Brunswick shore, and at the foot of a remarkable conical mountain, called the Sugar Loaf. Between Campbell-town and Indian point, on the northern shore, where the Micmac Indians have a settlement, the breadth of the estuary is only half a mile ; but it expands again to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its head, just below the islands. At Indian point, a mile above Campbell-town, the navigation for shipping ends, there being only 12 feet in a narrow channel at low water ; but small craft may ascend through very narrow passages, on