

of water, when the wind blows from N. to S.W. North of the Bend there are several bars and shoals. A little below the middle of the beach, on the west side, is Wreck Cove, which is navigable for boats only. The hut stands two hundred yards from the ocean, S.E. from the entrance of Wreck Cove, half a mile. Between the mouth of the cove and hut is Stewart's Knoll, an elevated part of the beach. The distance of the hut from the commencement of the beach is six miles, and, from its termination, four. Great Bay, in Chatham, bears N. by W. distant six miles; and the south end of Morris' Island, which is on the west side of the beach, thirty E. distant four miles. Richard Sears, Esq., of Chatham, has engaged to visit the two last mentioned huts.

Two miles below the sixth hut is a fishing-house, built of timber, in the form of a triangle. It stands on the west side of the beach, a quarter of a mile from the ocean. Annually, in September, it is renewed; and generally remains in tolerable preservation during the winter.

Another spot, a few rods from the sea, four miles south from the commencement of the beach, and half a mile north of the head of Wreck Cove, would be a proper location for a hut. A mile south of this spot, in storms and very high tides, the sea breaks over from the ocean into Wreck Cove.

Cape Malabar Beach may be distinguished from the two beaches before described, not only by its greater breadth, but also by its being of a less regular form. It is not so well covered with grass as Chatham Beach. From Stewart's Knoll, south, to the extremity, it is lowest in the middle. In this valley, and in other low places, fresh water may be obtained by digging two feet into the sand. The same thing is true of Nauset and Chatham beaches.

The six huts, the situation of which has thus been pointed out, are all of one size and shape. Each hut stands on piles, is eight feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high; a sliding door is on the south, a sliding shutter on the west; and a pole, rising fifteen feet above the top of the building, on the east. Within, it is supplied either with straw or hay, and is further accommodated with a bench.

The whole of the coast, from Cape Cod to Cape Malabar, is sandy, and free from rocks. Along the shore, at the distance of half a mile, is a bar, which is called the outer bar, because there are smaller bars within it, perpetually varying. This outer bar is separated into many parts by gulleys, or small channels. It extends to Chatham; and, as it proceeds southward, gradually approaches the shore, and grows more shallow. Its general depth at high water is two fathoms, and three fathoms over the gulleys; and its least distance from the shore is about a furlong. Off the mouth of Chatham Harbour there are bars which reach three-quarters of a mile; and off the entrance of Nauset Harbour the bars extend half a mile. Large heavy ships strike on the outer bar, even at high water, and their fragments only reach the shore. But smaller vessels pass over it at full sea; and when they touch at low water, they beat over it, as the tide rises, and soon come to the land. If a vessel is cast away at low water, it ought to be lost with as much expedition as possible; because the fury of the waves is then checked, in some measure, by the bar; and because the vessel is generally broken to pieces with the rising flood. But seamen, shipwrecked at full sea, ought to remain on board till near low water; for the vessel does not then break to pieces; and, by attempting to reach the land before the tide ebbs away, they are in great danger of being drowned. On this subject there is one opinion only among judicious mariners. It may be necessary, however, to remind them of a truth, of which they have full conviction, but which, amidst the agitation and terror of a storm, they too frequently forget.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE COASTS DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING WORK,

With the Pages on which the respective Description may be found.

AND SOLD, ALSO, BY THE RESPECTABLE AGENTS, IN THE DEPARTMENT

NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA-SCOTIA, &c.

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