

northern shore of this lagoon stands the church and village of Carleton, the latter extending to the westward to the shore of the bay where the sand beach of the lagoon joins the mainland. A small stream, with a bridge across it, there enters the north-west corner of the lagoon ; and one mile farther to the westward, near the commencement of the clay cliffs, another small stream will be seen, which is the watering place. Immediately in rear of the village, the Carleton mountain rises abruptly to the height of 1,830 feet above the level of the sea,—the hills of the range trending from it both to the northward and westward for many miles.

Vessels may choose their berth for anchoring anywhere in from 5 to 6 fathoms, remembering that although the sandy beach of Tracadigash point is quite bold on the west side within the spit, yet shoal water extends off the mainland to the distance of nearly half a mile. The best berth, especially with easterly winds, is in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, mud, with Tracadigash point bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. ; Carleton steeple E. by S. ; and the watering place N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

The tides are weak in Carleton road, seldom exceeding one knot. Maguacha point, of red sandstone cliffs, is the north-east point of entrance of the river Ristigouche, and bears from Tracadigash point W. by N. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the north-west corner of the bay between them is Nouvelle basin and river, nearly dry at low water.

DIRECTIONS.—Tracadigash spit, of sand, and running out half a mile to the south-west from the sandy point of the same name, is the only danger in the way when approaching the anchorage in Carleton road from the eastward. Observe that Maguacha point and the summit of Dalhousie mountain in line, bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., pass the extremity of the spit in 3 fathoms. Therefore, to clear it keep the mountain well open, or at night go no nearer than 10 or 9 fathoms water. As soon as Carleton steeple comes in line with the south-west extreme of Tracadigash point, bearing N.E. by E., the spit will have been passed, and the vessel may haul in to the northward, going no nearer than 7 fathoms till the point bears to the southward of East.

HERON ISLAND and CHANNEL.—Heron island, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the S.W. from Tracadigash point, is of moderate height, wooded, and with red sandstone cliffs at both its north-west and south-east points. Shoal water extends off both those points to the distance of three-quarters of a mile ; as it does also all along the northern side of the island, where the 3-fathoms line of soundings is half a mile out from the shore. The island is 4 miles long, parallel to the coast, and there is good anchorage in the channel between it and the mainland ; but the channel is rendered narrow and difficult by shoals, which extend a great distance out on either side.