

for building wharfs; the beach free from stones, and with a perfect good bottom, on which vessels may ground with safety. The tide rises in this river, in common, about 20 feet; the channel is narrow; and opposite the town plat, and for some distance beyond, is from 14 to 18 feet deep at low water. The harbour secure against all winds but hole of the South-east, and even against them is well sheltered by the adjoining hills and woods. Vessels thus circumstanced will always find a secure retreat on the opposite shore, at Sandy Cove. The breadth of the river at low-water mark is by computation 35 rods. This river has within it, and in the bay before its mouth, cod, pollock, lobsters, bass, trout, salmon, flounders, smelt, tom cod, and a fish called connor, rather superior to the sea-bass; with plenty of wild fowls in the season; and at its mouth a ledge of stones, which forms a basin sufficient to admit a great number of fishing-craft and small vessels, in which they may lie with perfect security during the winter season. This ledge is used by the fishermen to dry their cod on, and is said to be very excellent for that purpose. From the mouth of the river to the grand passage is 18 miles, esteemed excellent ground for cod-fish, and resorted to as such by the eastern colonists, as well as the fishermen of this bay and the bay of Fundy. The petit passage, distant nine miles, is also esteemed a good fishery, and, on account of its vicinity, is more frequented by the settlers of this bay. It must also be mentioned, that fogs, so troublesome in the bay of Fundy, seldom infest this river, and are never known to continue a whole day. — Wednesday 17th, went up the river Sissiboo to Indian Creek, about two miles and an half from its mouth, stretched across the country to the Acadian settlements on the Bay of St. Mary, to examine the lands back of the town plat. In this journey of about four miles, we found the lands generally good; the timber chiefly beech, birch, and maple. — Thursday 18th, walked six miles along the bay to the extent of the Acadian settlements; then struck into the woods, back of the settlements, between three and four miles; then walked parallel to the bay the same distance, and returned to the head of the settlements. This tract, for the greater part, consists of two sunken lands, several small lakes, the timber generally spruce and hemlock: on the high grounds, the lands tolerable; and the timber birch, beech, and maple. From the
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