

k, which lies about a
ce to anchor is on the
athoms; the bottom is
except S. and S. by W.
head of this place is a
and conveniences for a

the same name, not far
ch lie W. southerly 10
le to the southward of
ad weather: There are
ways dangerous, being

to the westward of *Laun*
ear a quarter of a mile

atches out a low point
above water, half a mile
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 5 leagues from
side of it, but between it

Lamelin, is W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 1
is very shallow water,
under water, and in the

off the west point of the
from the mountain of the
by S. course good, will
chor in the road between
tered from the weather:
een the two islands, is a
one side than the other;
island communicates with
which boats can go at high
they lay in safety. Here
of any sort. Near to the
high above water, called
the islands, you leave this

Lamelin Islands and *Point May*,
f them being 3 miles from
you must not bring the
Point May, or the western ex-
ay then steer to the north-
Island. In the night, or
approach these ledges with-
them. Between them and
ms.

, is high and hilly close to
erate height; from *Lamelin*
with sandy beaches, but a

46' north, W. by S. near
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 5 leagues from the
it, and pretty high, with a

wraggy, broken, uneven surface. Coming from the westward, as soon as you
raise *Gallantry-Head*, which is the south point of the island, it will make in a
round hornmock, like a small island, and appears as if separated from *St. Pe-
ter's*. On the east side of the island, a little to the N. E. of *Gallantry-Head*
lay three small islands, the innermost of which is the largest, called *Dog-
Island*; within this island is the road and harbour of *St. Peter's*; the harbour
is but small, and hath in it from 12 to 20 feet water; but there is a bar across
the entrance, whereon there is but 6 feet at low water, and 12 or 14 feet at
high water. The road which lies on the N. W. side of *Dog-Island* will admit
ships of any burthen, but it is only fit for the summer season, being open to
the N. E. winds; you may lay in 8, 10, and 12 fathoms, and for the most part
is a hard rocky bottom; there is very little clear ground; ships of war com-
monly buoy their cables; the best ground is near the north shore. Going in or
out, you must not range too near the east side of *Boar-Island*, which is the
eastermost of the three islands above mentioned, for fear of some sunken rocks
which lie east about 1 mile from it, and which is the only danger about *St.
Peter's*, but what lay very near the shore.

The island of *Columbo* is a small circuit, but pretty high, and lies very near
the N. E. point of *St. Peter's*; between them is a very good passage, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile
wide, wherein is 12 fathoms water. On the north side of the island is a rock
pretty high above water called *Little Columbo*; and about a quarter of a mile
N. E. from this rock is a sunken rock, whereon is 2 fathoms water.

The island of *Langley*, which lies on the N. W. side of *St. Peter's*, is about 8
leagues in circuit, of a moderate and pretty equal height, except the north
end, which is a low point, with sand hills along it; it is flat a little way off the
low land on both sides of it; but all the high part of the island is very bold top,
and the passage between it and *St. Peter's* (which is 1 league broad) is clear of
danger. You may anchor on the N. E. side of the island, a little to the south-
ward of the *Sand Hills*, in 5 and 6 fathoms, a fine sandy bottom, sheltered from
the southerly, S. W. and N. W. winds.

From the north point of *Langley*, to the south point of the island of *Mi-
quelon* is about 1 mile; it is said that a few years since they joined together at
this place by a neck of sand, which the sea has washed away and made a
channel, wherein is 2 fathoms water. The island of *Miquelon* is 4 leagues in
length from north to south, but of an unequal breadth; the middle of the
island is high land, called the high land of *Dunn*; but down by the shore it is
low, except *Cape Miquelon*, which is a lofty promontory at the northern ex-
tremity of the island.

On the S. E. side of the island, to the southward of the high land, is a
pretty large bar harbour, called *Dunn Harbour*, which will admit fishing shal-
lops at half flood, but can never be of any utility for a fishery.

Miquelon Rock stretches off from the east point of the island, under the high
land 1 mile and a quarter to the eastward, some are above and some under wa-
ter; the outermost of these rocks are above water, and you have 12 fathoms
close to them, and 18 and 20 fathoms 1 mile off. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 4 or 5 miles from
these rocks lies *Miquelon Bank*, whereon is 6 fathoms water.

The road of *Miquelon* (which is large and spacious) lies at the north end,
and on the east side of the island, between *Cape Miquelon* and a very remark-
able round mountain near the shore, called *Chapeaux*: Off the south point of
the road are some sunken rocks, about a quarter of a mile from the shore,
but every where else it is clear of danger. The best anchorage is near the
bottom of the road in 6 and 7 fathoms, fine sandy bottom; you lie open to the
easterly winds, which winds seldom blow in the summer.