

*Chaleur Bay, height, but an irregular range of hills, of considerable elevation, is everywhere visible a few miles back from the coast, the predominating features of which are red cliffs of sandstone and shale, with intervening shingle and sand beaches. Trap rocks and limestone are occasionally met with also, but more sparingly. The southern or New Brunswick shore is, generally speaking, much lower, and for the most part composed of similar rocks; but between Bathurst and Caraquette the cliffs of red sandstone rise to the height of 200 feet above the sea. The sandstone either belongs to, or is very nearly connected with, the coal formation, fossil vegetable remains of which, as well as thin veins of bituminous coal, being not unfrequently met with.*

*Increasing settlements.* There are increasing settlements all round the bay, and several harbours, roadsteads, and rivers, which will be presently more particularly mentioned, and which are frequented by numerous vessels engaged in the lumber trade and the fisheries.

*Climate.* The climate is warmer, and the weather in general much finer, within this bay, than it is outside in the adjacent parts of the gulf. The fogs, which prevail so much with southerly winds on the Miscou banks, seldom enter the bay, although rain and mist accompany easterly gales here as elsewhere.

*Easy Navigation.* The navigation is by no means difficult; for although there are some dangerous shoals, yet there is everywhere good warning by the lead.

*Tides.* The tides are regular within the bay, and seldom amount to the rate of one mile per hour; but outside, off its mouth, and especially on the Miscou banks, the currents and tidal streams are so irregular, both in strength and direction, that nothing definite can be said of them; and their dangerous effects upon the course of vessels can only be guarded against by the constant use of the deep-sea lead, and attention to the soundings.

*Best line of entrance.* Vessels bound for the Bay of Chaleur, and approaching its entrance in a dark night or foggy weather, should not attempt to make Point Maquereau, which is so bold that there is little or no warning by the lead; but should strike soundings on the Miscou banks, which extend nearly 22 miles to the eastward of Miscou Island. A cautious look-out should be kept for the numerous fishing schooners, which are generally riding on the banks; and the northern edge of the latter, being followed in 30 fathoms, will safely conduct vessels past the north point of Miscou, at the