

the shore at about half a mile distance. On the north side there is good anchorage between the spits; on the south side it is boldest, and these is anchorage, in good weather, in ten or twelve fathoms, within a mile. The surf beats continually on the coast, and, in calm weather, is heard at a considerable distance at sea. The north-west and north-east bars give the island somewhat the form of a crescent, the centre of which rises to a considerable height, and, on a clear day, may be discerned several leagues off. The soil and substance, appear to be fine white sand, intermixed with small transparent stones. The surface is broken into little hills, knobs, and cliffs, heaped wildly together; and in the hollows between them are ponds of fresh water. Between the cliffs on the south shore, the land is so low in many places, that the sea breaks quite over the island, when the wind blows hard from the south. The naked sand-hills, however, are about 150 feet in perpendicular height, above the level of high water. Landing in boats is alone practicable on the north side, and that only in good weather. There are also springs of fresh water in several places. One of the ponds which communicates with the sea, though the entrance is often choked up with sand, which usually opens again with the first strong south wind, may be called a lake, as it is fifteen miles in length, and navigable by vessels drawing nine feet water. This pond contains a great number of lobsters and other shellfish, with a great many seals: also eels, flounders, perch, and other fish, both sea and freshwater. On the south west side there is a bed of remarkably large muscles and clams. The ponds are all much frequented, in the season, by blue-winged ducks, snipes, and other wild