

Deer Island is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length with an extreme breadth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; it is thickly wooded, and in some parts attains an elevation of 300 feet. From Little Harbor on its eastern shore round by south to Doyle Passage at its northern end the shore is steep-to, and may be approached to 300 yards, with the exception of the northern shore of North Harbor, where a small cluster of rocks lie about that distance off the high-water line; but the remainder of the coast, viz, from Little Harbor to the point of Deer Island, is studded with dangers, and its navigation should on no account be attempted by strangers, more especially as the approaches are also difficult.

Northwest Harbor, on the east coast of Deer Island, is a narrow indentation with deep water, but is only adapted for small vessels, and even these should moor, as the distance between the 5-fathom lines is only 100 yards. When off the entrance of this harbor the center of White Horse Island seen between Spectacle Islands bearing 'N. 81° E. leads into the anchorage.

Little Harbor being small and very shallow is only adapted for boats or very small vessels.

Clam Cove, on the west side of Deer Island, affords good anchorage with all winds excepting from south to west, in about 9 fathoms, with Floss Island on with rocks off North Point of the cove, and about equidistant from the points of the cove and the small islands within.

North Harbor, although temporary anchorage may be obtained off its entrance in about 10 fathoms midway between the NE. rocks and the SW. point of the harbor, it is inferior in every respect when compared with Clam Cove, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Port St. Andrews.—The town of St. Andrews is situated near the extremity of a promontory forming the eastern point of the river St. Croix. The whole town is commanded by an elevation at the back of the town, on which stands the fort and barracks.

The port is a tidal harbor, formed between the town and Navy Island, very limited in extent and shallow, the deepest water being from 12 to 14 feet at low water, in a space not exceeding 200 yards in extent; whilst its only channel, with one foot water, is less than 100 yards across at low water.

Off the south point of the promontory on which the town is built, a rocky ledge—which dries—extends to the southward about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, its outer end being marked by a wooden beacon which shows above the high-water level from 4 to 5 feet; this beacon is the type of all the others in the vicinity of the port.

Navy Island, upwards of a mile in length and with an extreme breadth of about 600 yards, lies within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the main shore, the intervening space—with the exception of the narrow channel alluded to—being occupied by flats of stones and boulders, which dry at low water, extending from the island and main shore.

The south end of the island, terminating in an abrupt white cliff,