

abreast of the middle of *Coudre*, P must still be brought more open, viz. about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from A to B; this is the narrowest part of the channel, from hence to the East end of *Coudre*, for anchoring the sloop in 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at low water, on the North Banks; the water to the Southward is gradually deeper, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 fathoms, and shoals suddenly to 4 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, all within the distance of about a mile, or a mile and a quarter. The E. end of *Coudre* will bear N. 25 W. and the West end N. 73 W. The banks to the Southward seem to make a point here, as in the *Chart*, and stretch E. by S. or E. S. E. to the point of *Ovell*. When on the E. end of this bank, you will have the mountain M on the point of *Ovell*, as in Plate III. fig. 4. On the edge of this bank is 13 feet at low water, 3 miles from the shore; to anchor to the Eastward of it; the mountain M should be brought at least a mile to the Eastward of the point *Ovell*. The bank to the Northward is very uneven and rocky, and has from 3 to 15 fathoms, which, in a quarter of a mile will shoal to 5, 4, and 3; however, by keeping the paps P, as above directed, till the East end of *Coudre* is brought N. W. by W. you will be clear of the North bank, and may steer down N. E. by E. or E. N. E. for the *Kamourasca*. This channel from the *Pillar Islands* to the Eastward, ought not to be attempted with ships of above 16 or 17 feet, without being buoyed, as it runs nearly in the middle of the river. Between *Coudre* and the South rock, the marks are too great a distance to be seen distinctly, but in clear weather.

F I N I S.