

is entered from the N.E. between the shingle spit at Gros Cape, *Chetican Harbour*, the N.E. extreme of the island, and Caveau Point. Within this entrance, but outside the bar, which is half a mile further in, small fishing vessels sometimes anchor, but the northerly winds send in so heavy a sea, that this is considered even less secure than the unsafe anchorage at the S.W. end of the island. There is a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms within the harbour, but only 2 feet at low water over its bar of sand, which is then in great part dry.

It is high water here on the full and change days, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ Tides hours; the rise in ordinary spring tides is $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and in neap tides 2 feet. N.E. winds cause high tides, and S.W. winds the contrary.

The CAVEAU SHOALS are two rocky patches, with 11 feet least *Caveau Shoals*, water, lying at the distance of half a mile off Caveau Point, and from one-third to three-quarters of a mile from Gros Cape, on a N.E. by E. line of bearing. They are much in the way of vessels wishing to anchor off the entrance of the harbour.

The JEROME LEDGE, with 5 feet least water, lies in the same *Jerome Ledge*, direction from Gros Cape, and at the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is of considerable extent, being two-thirds of a mile long, and its N.E. point reaches to the distance of a mile out from the shore. The line of 10 fathoms water is only 300 fathoms outside this ledge and the Caveau Shoals: there is therefore little warning from the lead; but vessels beating alongshore, and standing towards them, will avoid them by tacking when the points on the outside of Chetican Island, namely Enragée Point and the Capes, come in one, bearing S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

At PRESQU'ILE, 3 miles E.N.E. from Gros Cape, the mountains *Presqu'île*, come close down upon the shore, after which there are no inhabitants, nor any good landing-place, till we arrive at GRANDANCE, *Grandance*, 15 miles from Chetican, where there is a settlement of seven families, and a small river silted up by a shingle beach, on which boats can land, and be hauled up in case of need. From Grandance to Cape St. Lawrence, a distance of 13 miles, the coast is mountainous, with precipitous shores, affording an indifferent landing for boats at one or two places, and there only with a smooth sea.

163. CAPE ST. LAWRENCE, which forms the termination of *Cape St. Lawrence*, the west coast of Breton Island, is of slate rock, affording no