

towns of Dalhousie and Campbell-town, where many vessels load annually with lumber. The Ristigouche offers a tempting field for the researches of the geologist and mineralogist. There are magnificent cliffs, 200 feet high, of variegated sandstones and conglomerates. The sandstones and shales often contain vegetable remains and traces of coal. Limestones, sometimes curiously altered by trap rocks, at others abounding with organic remains, are occasionally met with ; and there are amygdaloidal trap rocks, abounding with zoolites, jaspers, cornelians, and agates. These last named minerals, together with fragments of petrified wood, are found among the pebbles of the beaches more or less all over Chaleur bay and especially at Paspebiac. They are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles at Quebec, where they are worked up into ornamental articles of jewellery.

**BONAMI ROCKS.**—The entrance of the Ristigouche river, between Maguacha point and the Bonami rocks, is nearly 2 miles wide. The rocks bear W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. from the point ; they are steep and high, and so rough and broken, that a stranger would be led to expect danger on their side instead of on the opposite, where the steep red cliffs of Maguacha point give the usual, although in this case deceptive, indications of a clear channel.

The extreme point of the Bonami rocks may be safely passed within the distance of 2 cables ; but shallow water extends from the rocks to Bonami point, from which a reef runs a quarter of a mile, and the shoal continues from it to Dalhousie island.

**MAGUACHA SPIT**, of sand and stones with only 6 feet at low water, runs out nearly a mile to the west from Maguacha point, or towards the Bonami rocks, thus occupying fully half the channel. To clear the south-west extreme of this steep and dangerous spit, keep the highest summit of the Scaumenac mountains open to the south-west of Dalhousie island ; for the summit of the mountain, and the south side of the island in one, bearing N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., lead over the extreme end of the spit in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. The eastern side of the spit will be avoided by not entirely shutting in the south extreme of the Carleton mountains behind the east side of Maguacha point.

**DALHOUSIE HARBOUR.**—Dalhousie island, 2 cables long, is high and rocky, round-backed, and wooded, and joined by a shoal which dries to the low point of Dalhousie. On that point there are large storehouses belonging to the town of Dalhousie, which with its church, will be seen beautifully situated on the side of a hill to the south-west of the island. Three cables to the westward of Dalhousie island there is a small rocky islet, at the extremity of a narrow sandy spit, forming the western side of