

The CHANNEL between GRAND MANAN and the coast of the State of MAINE is from 9 to 6 miles wide; both shores bold, the depths quickly increasing on each side, from 12 to 70 and 75 fathoms; the greatest depths near Manan, where you haul quickly, from 10 to 75. This is the best passage up the Bay of Fundy, because the safest, and most advantageous with the prevalent winds, which are from the westward.

The WOLF ISLANDS, which lie eight miles to the N.E. by N. from Grand Manan, are from 60 to 100 feet in height, steep and bold. The passages between them are deep, and they afford temporary shelter, in the depth of from 20 to 12 fathoms. Between Manan and these Isles, the depths vary from 70 to 40 fathoms, bottom of oaze and mud.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.—The Bay of Passamaquoddy, with the Chape-noticook River, or River of St. Croix, divide the British American territory from that of the United States.* The south-western side of the bay is distinguished by a lighthouse, on Quoddy Head, which was erected by order of Congress, in the year 1808. This structure exhibits a *fixed* light, which, in clear weather, may be seen seven leagues off. Its lantern is 90 feet above the sea. Near the lighthouse is an alarm-bell, which during foggy weather will strike ten times in a minute; its sound, in calm weather, may be heard five miles off. From the north head of Grand Manan the lighthouse bears W.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 7 miles; and from the Machias Seal Islands N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 17 miles.

Seal Rocks.—At about one-quarter of a mile without Quoddy Head lie two remarkable rocks, called the *Seal Rocks*, which, at a distance, resemble a ship. To the eastward of these there is a whirlpool. In passing here it is therefore requisite to give these objects a berth of half or three-quarters of a mile before you haul in.

There are several passages into Passamaquoddy Bay; but particularly the southern, (commonly called the *Western*), the *Ship Channel* or *Middle Passage*; and the *Northern* (commonly called the *Eastern*) Passage. The first is that between the Isle of Campobello and the main land to the S.W. The Ship Channel is that between Campobello and Deer Island: the Northern Passage is that along the New Brunswick shore.

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the northern extremity of Campobello is the *White Horse*, appearing at a distance like a white rock; but it is really a small islet, barren and destitute of trees, while the isles about are covered with them; it therefore serves as a beacon.

At the N.E. end of Campobello is *Head Harbour*, a place of easy access, small, but perfectly safe, with 6, 7, and 8 fathoms, muddy bottom. A *good fixed light* was first exhibited on the extreme point of this harbour, 1st Nov. 1829, which enables vessels to enter at all times. The light is elevated about 60 feet, and the building is white, with a *red cross* on it. The fine harbour, called *Harbour Delute*, lies on the west side of the island; and at its S.W. end is *Snug Cove*, another good harbour, where there is a British custom-house. *Moose Island*, on the opposite side, belongs to the United States, and British ships are not allowed to ride there above six hours at any one time. In a fine cove at the south end of this island a ship of 500 tons may lie, moored head and stern, safe from all winds, but the anchors are very much exposed with wind from the east.

QUODDY HEAD, on which stands the lighthouse above-mentioned, forms the south side of the Southern Passage, the entrance of which, between Campobello and the Head, is a mile in breadth; but the passage gradually narrows to the W.N.W. and N.N.W., and at two miles up a rocky bar stretches across, which is dry at low water. At rather more than a mile within the entrance, you may come to anchor, in 4 or 5 fathoms, well sheltered, either by day or night. Here a pilot may be obtained, on firing a gun and making the usual signal, who will take the ship to Snug Cove or Moose Island, whence another may be obtained for St. Andrew's, the River Seodic, or St. Croix, &c.

LARGE SHIPS for PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, pass to the eastward of Campobello, steering N.E. by E. and N.E. toward the Wolf Isles, which lie about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward from the northern part of Campobello. So soon as the passage between Campobello and the White Horse bears W.N.W., steer for it, leaving the White Horse at a distance on the north or

* In November, 1817, the commissioners appointed by the respective governments, under the treaty of Ghent, (the last treaty of peace,) decided that Moose, Dudley, and Frederic Islands, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, do belong to the United States; and that all the other islands in the same bay, with Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, do belong to Great Britain, by virtue of the treaty of peace of 1783. The citizens of the United States continue to enjoy the right of navigating through the Ship Channel, between Deer Island and Campobello; and, of course, through the channel between Moose and Deer Islands.