

ore, found in marshes and peat-bogs, is supposed to have been derived from the decomposition of rocks over which water has flowed ; but the observations of Ehrenberg, to which I shall presently advert, seem to indicate a different origin.

35. COPPER ORE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.\*—An illustration of a metallic deposit by the effects of chemical action, without the agency of heat, is afforded by a singular formation of copper ore, which occurs in New Brunswick. In a bed of lignite, which is covered by a few feet of alluvial soil, and rests on a conglomerate, the precise nature of which is not stated, there is a nearly horizontal layer of green carbonate of copper, about eight inches in thickness. The ore is disseminated through the lignite, in the same manner as the metallic ores are usually blended with their accompanying vein-stones. This bed bears a close analogy to the modern cupreous deposits of Anglesea, or of some parts of Hungary and Spain, where, at the present time, water charged with copper in solution, is by the introduction of iron made to precipitate the former metal. From the stratum of lignite occurring with the copper, and the mode in which the latter is interspersed throughout the mass, it would appear that the water in which the vegetable matter floated was, at the same time, saturated with a solution of copper, and that both the organic and mineral substances subsided to the bottom together,

\* Mining Review, vol. iv. No. 4. By Frederick Burr, Esq.