

layer, I found, on taking up the slab, the casts of the old fissures standing out in relief, as we occasionally see them on the under surfaces of flags of sandstone, which rest on layers of clay or shale.

Before quitting the subject, I may state that hard nodules of a red clay-ironstone are occasionally met with in the red mud, some of which I was shown as having been found near Minudie at low water. The nucleus of the concretion often consisted of recent littoral shells, *Mya arenaria* and *Tellina grænlandica*. I was also informed that there was a submerged forest buried in this red mud, and exposed to view in the Cumberland Basin at low tide, not far from Fort Cumberland. I regret that I had no time to examine this forest of upright trees, as the accounts I received of it appeared to imply that there must have been some subsidence of land in modern times. In estimating the changes in progress in nature's laboratory beneath the sea, we must not forget that by far the greater part of the red sediment of the Bay of Fundy is carried out by a strong current into the depths of the Atlantic.

*July 24.*—Continuing my course along the western borders of the Basin of Mines, I at length reached Cape Blomidon, where cliffs of soft red sandstone, in nearly horizontal beds, are capped by a mass of basalt, greenstone, and amygdaloid. This mass of igneous rock, after presenting fine ranges of rude columns in the bold precipices facing northwards, is continuous, in a narrow strip of high land, for no less than 130 miles east and west, extending as far as Annapolis, and beyond it to Briar Island. Its structure and characteristic minerals have been well described