

structions,  
resent re-  
relating  
nd if the  
ould as-  
ed in the  
cted with

has been  
buildings  
been ob-  
lied for.  
erprising  
e feared,  
d others  
s. But  
ral good  
will ulti-  
nder her  
mpire.

## PART I.

---

On a former occasion a section of country had been explored, from the entrance of the Magaguadavic River to the St. John, to meet a line previously followed over the Great Coal Field of New-Brunswick to the Straits of Northumberland. It was desirable that a similar line should be examined still farther westward, in order to intersect the principal formations or strata in the Counties of Charlotte and York, extending to Fredericton; and also, to examine the rocks along the Cheputnesticook River and lakes, to Woodstock. The latter line has been supposed by some persons to be the boundary between the State of Maine and New-Brunswick, but the Saint Croix or Scoodic of the Indians, mentioned in the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, together with its lakes, is farther to the westward.

By the explorations of these sections, the survey of the County of Charlotte was completed; and the examination of the south-eastern side of the Province was brought to a close.

The granitic and sienitic rocks of Oak Bay, on the St. Croix, are met on their north sides by extensive deposits of greywacke and slate; which, after crossing the St. Croix, extend into the County of Charlotte, and in an easterly direction to the River Saint John, in Queen's County. These extensive stratified deposits repose upon the sides of the granitic and trappean mountains, which run nearly parallel to the coast, and form a chain running in a north-east direction from Chamcook, at Saint Andrews, to Bull Moose Hill, in the Parish of Springfield.