

dip at a high but varying angle to the south-east. On this rock, where forming the river banks, with numerous fragments of its own substance interposed, rests a conglomerate of very small white grains of quartz, cemented by a calcareous matter, powdery, and white, red, and green in parts. It is from one to four feet thick, and about 350 yards above the bridge disappears by a thin edge, resting upon the gneiss:—a fact only to be witnessed at seasons of drought, but it is of use, by shewing the existence of partial formations, in fields or districts. It is stratified horizontally. This proves it to have been deposited at a time of tranquillity, to be of a posterior date to the rock on which it reposes, and to have remained at rest. In its turn, the fine grained conglomerate, (so nearly resembling grey wacke, as to require a chemical test in its distinction,) supports a brown, often crystalline fetid limestone, crowded with organic remains, principally corallines, retepores and encrinites:—and above this, for thirty or forty feet rises a dull compact, black limestone in horizontal strata from six to eighteen inches thick, parts of each being occasionally brown and crystalline. The most remarkable organic remains are very fine casts of conulariæ, the best in Canada. None have yet been found in the United States, but several at Montreal, the Bay of Quinte, and in lake Simcoe. A particular kind of trilobite may next be mentioned, of which Brongniart has only seen two fragments from Llandilo in Wales. These also are finest at Montmorenci, but occur at Lorette, Beauport, Montreal, Lake Champlain, and the Bay of Quinte. All the shells found at Montreal, with the addition of ammonites and scaphites, are plentiful here. The accidental mineral substances are the same:—petroleum is occasionally met with occupying small cavities lined with calcspar.

“It will be remarked with surprise, that on the sides of the semi-oval chasm in front of the fall of Montmorenci, the limestone gradually declines from the horizontal position, and finally dips into the earth at an high angle. This is best seen on the right side. Much of it must be considered as displacement from natural causes, which are of great power in Canada;—but not the whole;—for the inclination continues below the bed of the St. Lawrence and affects very extensive districts in the south east. The chemical composition of the rock undergoes a slow change by the admission of clay and quartz, and by the disappearance of the organic remains. Here and there however we find a solitary trilobite.

“The opposite Island of Orleans is partly based on the new rock, which often becomes a brown, green, or red, claystone; and overspreads the south shore of the St. Lawrence, frequently alternating with conformable, (a geological term expressive of parallelism,) strata of quartz rock, grey wacke, brown crystalline limestone, and a pale calcareous conglomerate wholly composed of re-cemented fragments of limestone, both rounded and angular:—and some containing the organic remains which as far as we are aware belong exclusively to Beauport, and the Falls of the St. Charles and Indian Lorette. It is necessary to remark that each of their numerous alternations have been effected successively in some extended period of quiescence, but at intervals sufficient to allow of the hardening of the last layer.—The conglomerate with shells assists in proving the whole to be of more recent formation than the conchiferous limestone of Montmorenci, &c.*—*Canadian Review*, No. 2.

* In this article we have taken the liberty of making a few alterations, but only we believe, with one or two slight exceptions, where an error in the former press rendered it necessary.—Ed.

“ Le Gaspé, montant chaux. Côte d'acier, pierre rouge, qui, par A Percé en partie New-Carlac, il y a pépère, n'y ait de Douglass Saint Jean inflamm de l'eau, charbon bitume. sant un p informé des morc dans la B cailloux m'a dit rieures à blables à

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