## Messrs. Jackson and Alger on the

large and very perfect crystals, in the form of the primary octahedron, exhibiting the passage of this form into rhombic dodecahedrons, which they sometimes complete, and thus become isomorphous with the Franklinite, which generally presents this decrement. They are also sometimes imbedded in earthy oxide of marganese, which occurs very sparingly.

Crossing from Sandy Cove to the Bay of Fundy, about the distance of one mile, we came to an indentation called Outer Sandy Cove, between which and the inner cove, is a small but extremely beautiful lake of fresh water, with a sandy bottom, and having a very diminutive outlet into the Bay of Fundy. These two coves are nearly connected by this little lake. The rocks at this cove present no remarkable peculiarities of structure. The shore is composed of immense sheets of trap of the amorphous variety, which shelve or dip towards the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees and finally disappear beneath its waters. The most interesting features of this place are the large veins of red jasper which appear in parallel ridges, resembling, in a striking manner, the brick battlements upon the inclined roofs of houses, and extending from the highest part of the shore to These ridges stand as monuments to show the low-water mark. continual effect of a turbulent sea, which has worn away the rock they traverse with comparative facility, and left them entire, or slightly polished, as obstacles to its further encroachments. They contain, in some places, geodes of quartz, amethyst, and rich specimens of agate, formed by narrow threads of red jasper traversing white transparent chalcedony, in a zigzag manner, and when polished, constitute beautiful specimens.

Following the shore of St. Mary's Bay, castwardly as we leave Sandy Cove, and examining at low water the fragments

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