

will prove similarly metalliferous. But the absence of such strong surface indications in all but the one, (though there are occasional specks of copper ore in some of them,) suggests the possibility that this one may be an exception to instead of an example of the rest; and induces a hesitation in recommending the course of these veins for the longitudinal direction of the locations in this part of the country in any general plan of future division, until farther and deeper trial shall have been made upon them by the operations of the miner. The facts ascertained up to this time concerning them, are not quite sufficient to authorise either the assertion or denial of their general metalliferous quality, or to conclude whether the less conspicuous veins, running with the dykes, may not be proved by farther experience to be in the true metalliferous course; in which case the proper longitudinal direction of the locations would be with the coast, and nearly at right angles to those surveyed in this part.

Proceeding along the coast, the next set of locations are those of

- 8, Joseph Woods.
- 9, Stewart Derbishire.
- 10, Abner Bagg & Stanley Bagg.
- 11, John Ewart.
- 12, W. H. Merritt.
- 13, S. J. Lyman.

The longitudinal direction of the whole of these, with the exception of Nos. 8, and 9, which last is confined to a small group of Islands, is at about right angles to that of the previously mentioned set.

The Pigeon River slates and overlying trap are suddenly cut off, about five miles eastward of Thunder Cape, by a transverse dislocation; and a later formation, consisting of sandstones, limestones, and indurated marls, interstratified with, or overlaid by trap, let down by it, constitutes the coast and islands to the north-eastward. As in the case of the lower formation, these rocks are cut through by a multitude of trap dykes, a continuation of those to the south-west, running about parallel with the general trend of the coast. In this instance,