

the level of the river. All this distance, it preserves much the same dip and bearing as the Grey Wacke, with which, in some places on the opposite shore, it may be seen alternating. Although no Geological difference, thus far, appears between the Clay Slate at Sillery Cove and the "Black Rock" at Cape Diamond, a very evident chemical one exists. At the latter place the rock has become often of a stooty blackness—exhaling a bituminous odor when struck or scratched, and sometimes soiling the fingers. The cause of this is the presence of Carbon, which has been found in the rock in the proportion of 20 per cent. There appears also to be a difference in the effect of weather, or other destructive agents. On the Clay Slate, between Sillery Cove and Cape Diamond, they exert their influence by covering the base of the rock with a crumbling deposit of small wedge shaped fragments, sometimes highly ferruginous. At Cape Diamond they act by displaying a continuous schistose structure of little tenuity parallel with the plane of stratification.

The general bearing of the "Black Rock," is to the N. E. However, in some places the strata may be seen running North, the dip being reversed to the N. W. In some cases the strata are vertical, or nearly so. All this may be occasioned by the bending or waving of the strata.

The thickness of the strata varies from three feet to three inches. The former are often, to all appearance of a very compact structure, breaking with conchoidal surfaces and sharp edges. In most of these, however, weather effects what the hammer fails of doing, and displays its really schistose structure. It is on account of this, and its absorbent character, that the "Black Rock" is not a good building stone.—The thin strata are generally very schistose, apparent to the eye. They are sometimes compact and break into long prismatic pieces, which yield a ringing, metallic, sound when struck : these separate the thicker strata at certain intervals