

DUMFRIES.—Little Pokiok River, anhydrite.

FREDERICTON.—In large bed near Government House, wad.

KINGSCLEAR.—Malcha?

NASHWAAK RIVER.—Coal, pyrites; Jay Creek, coal.

NORTHAMPTON.—Gypsum.

POKIOK RIVER.—Near mouth, in granite, *tin pyrites*, (rare.)

PRINCE WILLIAM.—Felspar, *cubic pyrites*!; three miles from Marshall's Inn, at the mines, *antimony ore, crystallised*, (*stibnite*!), also in veins, bunches and masses; quartz crystals, (in boulders and in the shaft), soapstone, honestone, *sulphantimonids of lead*; quartz boulders, crystallized, and containing *specular iron, sulphantimonids of lead and chlorite*.

QUEENSBURY.—Wad.

SOUTHAMPTON.—At the Meductic, iron pyrites, Lydian stone, (Basanite.)

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Having now given the results of my personal observations, during the past summer, and added thereto, in tabular form, all that is at present known about the distribution of our mineral wealth, it only remains to be seen, what general and useful deductions can be drawn from the materials thus accumulated.

1st.—*The Geological Position of the Metalliferous Rocks.*—To understand this subject clearly, a slight reference is necessary to the geological structure of New Brunswick. By reference to the geological map of Dr. Robb, (published with Johnson's Report,) it will be seen that the Province is essentially divided into two portions, by a wide belt of igneous rocks, passing across from the State of Maine, in the vicinity of the Cheputnecticook Lakes, to the Pabineau Falls, on the Nepisiquit River. This ridge forms a large anticlinal axis, and, including its development in Maine, has, according to the geologists of that State, a length of nearly two hundred and ninety miles. Its width, as laid down in the geological map, is a mere matter of guesswork, this portion of the Province being almost unknown and inaccessible.

To the south of this great granitic chain is another, entering the Province near Calais, and passing, with a single interruption, to the St. John River. Against the flanks of these granitic ranges, on both sides, rest the lowest aqueous rocks, termed *Cambrian*. The precise age of these latter, which consist for the most part of metamorphic slates, is a matter of some dispute, but the question is one which does not need discussion here. Whatever their name and age, they form two parallel bands of considerable width, stretching along the slopes of the central granitic range. The upper extends from the shore of the Bay Chaleur to the Maine boundary, and probably crosses the head-waters of the Serpentine and Miramichi Rivers. The lower is parallel to this, but does not reach Bathurst, while towards the west it bends around the coal measures, occupies the greater part of Charlotte, and thence extends in two parallel bands to the eastward, one of these terminating at Bull Moose Hill, the other at Shepody Mountain. In the triangular space thus left, is included the great New Brunswick coal field, separated