

CANADA.

it became difficult to distinguish those of the Notre Dame from such as appertained to other ranges. Turning southward, a sea of parallel undulating ridges occupied the picture, the more distant of which we conceived might present a table land, with a few marked points rising in cones and domes; and through one gap, which probably was the valley of some south-flowing river, we distinguished a faint blue horizontal line, which we fancied might be in New Brunswick. Prominent points became still fewer, veering westward, until the horizon was again interrupted in that direction by a well-defined outline of a not very distant part of the range from which we looked.

No. 31. EXTRACT from the REPORT of ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist, addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist, 1845.

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ON the west side of the Great Cascapedia the unconformable conglomerate again makes its appearance. It is seen in a conspicuous hill, in which the strata gradually rise from Indian Point, attaining an elevation of 378 feet on Mr. M'Kay's land. It composes not only the hill, but the flat valley beyond, which holds a very thriving settlement upon it, much incommoded by the want of road, and comes out on the river higher up. From Indian Point its stretch up the river may be four miles, and reaching the base of the mountains which present a flank running for the peak of Tracadigash, it skirts the bay up to the dividing line between the townships of Maria and Carleton, with the breadth of a mile and upwards, though it is not seen on the coast, being there covered over from Indian Point with the tertiary deposit.

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No. 32. Judging from the journeys made across the Gaspé and Bonaventure peninsula by the Chat and Cascapedia, and back again by the Matapedia, the mountain flank alluded to, which continues up the bay as far as my examination extended, is the southern boundary of what may be considered a table-land extending across to the St. Lawrence, on which the mountains of Notre Dame are a conspicuous range of highlands, while the river courses are deep and narrow excavations cut out of the block. That part of the flank which reaches from the Cascapedia to the Peak of Tracadigash, appears to be composed of a coarse silicious conglomerate standing in a vertical attitude, and to run south-west in the strike of the measures which present several remarkable precipices. But between it and the upper or flat calcareous conglomerate in front, there stand a few successive isolated trap hills with conical summits, occasionally half resting on the flank, and the breadth these occupy indicates that the trap range, with which they are connected, is of some importance.

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No. 33. From Tracadigash Peak the border of the table-land changes its direction, running parallel with the coast a little to the north of west, and makes a partial section obliquely across the measures, exhibiting in succession dark-coloured slates, several masses of trap, and finally a great calcareous deposit, which seems to run inland to the north of the silicious conglomerate. It is probable, however, that the strike and the mountain flank again coincide further on, for there is trap at the root of it associated with limestone beds at Nouvelle Bridge, five miles up from its mouth; and, finally, trap comes upon the Restigouche on the land of Mr. John Adams, at the junction of the Little River with the main stream, from which stream it is separated between the Scaumenac and the Little River, by a margin of silicious conglomerate very like that of Tracadigash, seen in vertical or highly-tilted south-dipping strata below Mungo's Brook, at Point La Garde and at Point Bordeau.

No. 34. EXTRACT from the REPORT of ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist, addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist, 1846.

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THE Matan River falls into the St. Lawrence in lat. 48° 51' N., long. 67° 33' W., according to Capt. Bayfield's chart, about 60 miles below Bic Island, and 35 miles above Cape Chat.

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Taking its rise in the country to the north of the Notre Dame Mountains, where the uppermost of the three lakes is situated, the main branch of the Matan flows south, cutting a deep gorge through the range, which is occupied by part of the middle and the whole of the lower lakes, with their connecting stream. It then runs westerly, between the southern base of the mountains and an escarpment of limestone, to the Trout River branch, which discharges into it a large body of water. Thence sweeping around the western extremity of the range, nearly opposite to the Tawagadee branch, it afterwards pursues a northerly course to the junction with the St. Lawrence. With its tributaries, the river probably drains an area of country extending over about 800 square miles.

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No. 35. One of the most remarkable features of the Gaspé peninsula is the chain of the Notre Dame Mountains. Its western extremity comes to within two miles of the eastern bank of the Matan, bearing from the mouth of that river S. 25° E., at a distance in a straight line of about 21½ miles. Its breadth does not here exceed two miles, while the summit heights are on an average about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountain range runs nearly due E. and W. magnetic, and it increases between the Matan and Ste. Anne in width and elevation, advancing eastward. At the Lakes of Matan it occupies a width of four miles, and the highest summits are about 2,700 feet, while at the Chat, where this river intersects the range at the Old Man and South Mountains, as ascertained the previous season, there is a breadth of six miles, the most elevated peaks rising to upwards of 3,500 feet. From this until striking the Ste. Anne the highest summits on the northern crest maintain a pretty uniform elevation, and still bear directly east; but beyond that point the range appears to split, and after the valley of the river takes its upward turn S. of E., the highest summits on its south side recede from it three or four miles, while a range commencing on the north makes