

instances is there any accounting for the facts but by actual subsidence. No indications of elevation were observed in this quarter.

*New Brunswick.*—Proceeding in a northerly direction, we arrive at the River Schoodiac, or St. Croix, the dividing line between the United States and the British Province of New Brunswick. Instead of submergence, an elevation of the land is here clear and distinct. It extends in a northerly direction upwards of twenty miles, and probably to a still greater distance along the coast in the direction of the Bay of Fundy. The greatest elevation is near the centre of this area, which has been but little raised at its edges. The solid rocks beneath the modern marl-beds are chiefly red sandstone, syenite, and granite, with intrusions of trap-rocks.

At St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, Lubec, Eastport, and numerous sites in the adjacent districts, there are extensive deposits of sand, marl, and marly clay, containing relics of shells and sea-weeds which still inhabit the present shores; and the former are so numerous, that they have contributed sufficient lime to some of the strata to render them valuable for fertilizing-purposes. At first these marl-beds were supposed to be Tertiary deposits; but late observations have determined their more recent origin. The greatest elevation observed was near the town of St. Andrew's, where the marl with recent shells is found 28 feet above the level of the highest tide.

Among the numerous islands of Passamaquoddy Bay the writer observed many of indications of elevation; nor is it difficult to discover along the borders of the creeks and rivers the sites from which the sea has been slowly and gradually withdrawn. Strata of marl and clay with shells like those before mentioned, appear at Beaver Harbour, where the elevation has been less considerable.

Grand Manan is a beautiful island, situated off the mouth of the St. Croix River, and 12 miles from the American line. It is 25 miles long and 5 miles in breadth. The north-west side is a somewhat lofty range of trap-rock, uninhabited and presenting to the sea perpendicular and overhanging cliffs. The opposite side of the island is inhabited; the industry is agriculture and fishing; and a number of small islands and harbours afford shelter for vessels.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with this isolated part of New Brunswick is the fact, that the entire south side of the main and its islets have within a recent period been submerged to the depth of 18 feet and upwards.—There still remains a tradition that there once existed between the main, the three Duck Islands, and Nantucket Island, a kind of marsh of several thousands of acres. This marsh has slowly disappeared beneath the sea; and its surface is only partially uncovered by the water at the lowest spring-tides. The roots, stumps, and trunks of a great number of trees (the pine, hemlock and cedar) still remain firmly attached to the sunken earth, and at the very sites where they flourished. The once living forest with its branches and leaves is now deeply covered by each succeeding tide. The anchors of small craft are often held fast among the wood of the bottom of the harbour. It was by this subsidence that several islands became isolated; for the marshes that formerly attached them one to another have been denuded and washed away by the waves. The subsidences extended to the distance of several miles westward; but it is