

in progress. I might however add that I was informed by an old resident, that on some of the flats between Rivière du Loup and Rivière Ouelle large drifted logs lie rotting in places now rarely reached by the highest tides, and even then they are covered by only a few inches of water—quite insufficient to float such large timber. On the north coast of Gaspé I observed the remains of a very old wreck lying among spruce bushes above high-water mark, and at the time supposed it to be an evidence of elevation. I am inclined to regard it as doubtful, however, since reading the accounts in the newspapers of the effects of the great gale and unprecedentedly high tide which recently visited these shores, sweeping away storehouses and boats supposed to be altogether beyond the influence of the sea.

The gradual subsidence of the Atlantic coast of the United States, appears to be proved beyond a doubt. In the Geological Journal for 1861, Dr. Gesner states that between New England and Newfoundland, the coast of the British provinces is rising in some places, while it is being submerged in others. Perhaps the most remarkable proof of subsidence is the sunken forests in Minas Bay, fully described by Dr. Dawson in his *Acadian Geology*. The elevation of Gaspé, now going on, is probably a continuation of the same movement which caused the whole peninsula to rise above the sea, and which appears to be connected with the other undulatory movements extending along the coast of the whole continent. It is worthy of remark, in connection with this subject that in Ohio and Upper Canada, a very gentle inclination appears to have been detected in some of the ancient water margins. On the Labrador coast, besides the evidence of recent upheaval afforded by the raised sand and limestone-gravel plains, and the worn pillars of Mingan, Sir Charles Lyell states that some of the rocks above the sea level at this locality are perforated by the burrows of the *Saxicava* in such a good state of preservation as to show that they have not been exposed to the weather for a very great length of time. In addition to these facts, the occurrence of whales' bones, covered by moss and lying among the bushes above the influence of the tide, in both Labrador and Newfoundland, affords geological evidence of elevation, while a gradual rise of that island above the sea appears to have been observed by the inhabitants, as is shewn by the following extract from the *Newfoundland Times* of October, 1847:—

“It is a fact worthy of notice that the whole of the land in