these rocks, but I could not detect any gold in them. We had to walk round a considerable way to reach the summit of Aspotagon, which I found by Alteroid was 450 feet, (mean of ascent and descent), and wherever the rock was visible it shewed hard ironstone slate, bearing S. 80° W. Granite boulders were frequently passed, and on the very summit was a large triangular mass upwards of 18 feet on every side. We descended by a more precipitous route to the shore, but the slate rock prevailed wherever I travelled.

I then sailed to Indian Point, at the mouth of East River in Mahone Bay. The place where we landed was composed of red granite, overlaid by quartzite and gneiss, with vertical partings about N. and S. One vein about half an inch thick was formed of Hornblende. About 200 yards to the east of Indian Point, limestone is found in loose masses a little below the surface; I could not make out the correct dip, but it appears to be S. E.; nor could I detect any fossils. This quarry is also worked, and the rock shipped to Halifax.

Leaving Chester by the Western road, I observed a ridge of hard ironstone slate standing up some feet above the ground, bearing S. 10 E. and dipping 57° W., while the slate crossing the road bore east and west, and was nearly vertical, dipping north, and the ground was again covered with granite boulders, until we came to the Middle River of Chester Basin. Quartzite succeeded with carboniferous limestone just across the bridge. At a short distance back in the woods, I understood umber had formerly been worked, and ground up for paint, but that the works were now abandoned. I turned off at Middle River by the old road, and went up to John Croft's farm. We crossed over the hill 200 feet high, and walked down to the shore of the Gold River, and I saw many places where men had been prospecting, but I could not learn that much gold had been obtained. A great many white quartz boulders were scattered over the ground. One quartz vein was 15 inches wide, and had thick beds of quartzite rock above it, and several feet of thin laminated slates below; the vein bore N. 60 W., and dipped 38° N. Some gold had been got out of this quartz, and I recommended an exploring cut to be made across the slates for other quartz veins; as at Tangier the slate is found to overlie the gold-bearing quartz.

I walked up the river side as far as the mills (2¼ miles from the bridge) which we crossed over, and on the south side a little below the falls, I found chlorite slate dipping 40° N., and strike N. 60 W. A band of micaceous gneiss with pyrites was also visible, forming a conical hill, which was 72 feet above the river. I travelled down the west bank of the river, and saw several places where trial pits had been sunk in thick quartz veins, but I was informed that little gold had been obtained. Below Col. Biscoe's camp, some trenches had been cut in the rocks bearing S. 50 W. in vertical narrow bands of slate and quartz, and some gold obtained by washing.

The ancient bed of the river appears to have been changed at the "Bend," and it would be worth while to try for gold washings at that point. Some quartz veins had been found for a couple of miles above the mills, and also below Gold river bridge, but I could not learn that gold had been found in them.

Passing Gold river bridge, and travelling west at a distance of about half a mile, I observed a strong band of quartzite rock crossing the river, and running through the hill inland, and bearing S. 54 W. This rock was soon after succeeded by slates also bearing S. 54 W., but dipping irregularly from 73° S. to 65 N., or in the nature of a synclinal axis. The several hills on the road which I then passed over averaged 90 feet high, and were composed of gravel and boulders.

I crossed the ferry to Oak Island, and observed slate all the way along the main shore; but I could not see any rock in situ on the Island. I went to the spot where people have been engaged for so many years searching for the supposed hidden treasure of Captain Kidd. I found the original shaft had caved in, and two others had been sunk alongside. One was open and said to be 120 feet deep, and in all that depth no rock had been struck; the excavated matter alongside was composed of sand and boulder rocks, and though the pit was some 200 yards from the shore, the water in the shaft (which I measured to be within thirty-eight feet of the top) rose and fell with the tide, showing a free communication