

FIRST REPORT  
ON THE  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.  
By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist, &c.  
[Continued.]

Advancing up the Scodiac, the conglomerate with thin strata of sandstone were observed to occupy the shore, to the distance of five miles. Both of these rocks are perforated at many points by the dikes of trap or hornblende rock, which by the heat evolved during their ascent, have rendered the former remarkably compact and flinty, and changed the latter into an imperfect kind of jasper. The trap then predominates, and finally passes into syenite.

At Johnston's Cove, four miles from St. Andrews, there is a valuable deposit of marl, similar to that previously discovered at Simpson's Cove, and afterwards at a number of places in the County, and on the American side of the line. At the former situation, it appears on the north side of the creek, and occupies a considerable tract. The bank where it may be most readily procured and transported, is about thirty feet above high water mark, and presents the following sections:

No.	Feet.
1. Vegetable soil,.....	1
2. Sand and gravel,.....	8
3. Fine blue argillaceous marl, containing decomposed shells and marine plants,.....	9
4. Lead coloured ditto, containing ditto,.....	9

The upper stratum of this marl may be considered of the best quality, as it contains a greater quantity of the carbonate of lime than the stratum beneath.

At Sand Point a thick bed of diluvial debris covers the rocks, and forms a sloping bank on the side of the river, fifty feet high. A large quantity of the yellow oxide of iron is mixed with the sand, and at one spot is sufficient in quantity to be worked for ochre. Several pieces of pitchy iron ore were dug out from among the oxide from which they had been formed;—the sand and pebbles are often cemented together by this mineral, and a perfect conglomerate is the result.

Between this place and the mouth of the Warwig river, the trap becomes syenitic. In some instances the hornblende predominates, in others the felspar is most abundant, and often these two minerals are so united as to form a beautiful material for building purposes. Similar rocks appear on the American side of the river, and from being coated with the red oxide of iron, have been mistaken for red sandstone. Their decomposition is extremely slow, but from the potash contained in them some of the valleys are rendered very fertile.

Notwithstanding these two varieties of what might be considered the same rock, insensibly pass into each other, and partake of characters common to both, their line of junction seems to be distinctly marked by a narrow valley placed between them, and which may be seen extending into the hills eight miles above the mouth of the river.

The whole face of the country here is covered with cone shaped hills, many of which are entirely bald and barren; some are partially covered with a scanty growth of birch, and pines killed by the fires that destroyed the forest many years ago. The scenery is peculiar, and wherever the soil is deep enough for the plough, or on beds of sand, clay, or gravel, there are good farms.

The river to this distance will average a mile and a quarter in width, and although the tide rises thirty feet, the current is not so rapid as in many parts of the Bay of Fundy. It was at the mouth of the Warwig River that I first discovered the marl deposited at the head of a small indentation called Simpson's Cove, which has been formed in consequence of the marl being more readily washed away than the syenitic rock on each of its sides. This deposit of marl reaches across a small point, and extends twelve feet above high water mark, where it is covered by a thin bed of diluvium. It contains the remains of shells and plants like those already noticed.

It will be unnecessary in this Report to give a particular description of every situation where the marl is found, but I shall endeavour to supply such details of its characters and properties as may be sufficient to guide those who are desirous to obtain the benefits of its fertilizing qualities. At the before-mentioned situations it is seen under its most common circumstances, and therefore a particular account of it, as it appears at either of those places, will be sufficient for any practical object. The tertiary deposit containing the marl was also observed at the head of Oak Bay, and at St. Stephens, where it is often perforated in digging wells, and in general may be known by the shells it contains. These shells are, however, often mixed in the clay stratum, and therefore the tests of acids is required to distinguish one from the other.—On the peninsula of Saint Andrews the marly stratum also appears on the farm of Mr. WATSON; the upper layer is exposed, and although it is rather above its ordinary level, by opening the deposit to the depth of ten feet, the best kind may be procured. It was observed in the interior of the country, and at some future day will be found very useful when cultivation is extended farther into the wilderness.

I also had the pleasure of discovering this valuable substance in the State of Maine. At the Lubec Plaster Mills it has been intersected by a deep canal, and from this single circumstance a knowledge has been gained, which has resulted in the discovery of other deposits in that neighbourhood, and along the American side of the Scodiac. Subsequently, the formation has been followed eastwardly to Saint John, but a perfect account of its whole range cannot be given until further examinations are made.

The great difficulty some have found to account for what they supposed to be a change of level in the country is now removed, for as two of the species of shells found in the marl are extinct in these latitudes, it is evident the formation belongs to an era remote, and very different from the present. Indeed the occurrence of the beds of diluvial detritus covering the clay, marl, shells, &c. and evidently thrown upon them by a current of water which has overspread the whole country, is ample testi-

mony that those shells do not belong to any recent period.

The appearance of clam, muscle, and scollop shells, like those now found upon our shores, in situations remote from the sea, and elevated far above the reach of the highest tides, must produce astonishment in the mind of the tyro in geology. But such phenomena are connected with a series of events that have effected the crust of the earth, and can in some measure be explained by changes still going forward on its surface.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that marl is useful as a manure, in proportion to the quantity of lime and potash it contains; and therefore the farmer, by applying acids as test, can discover the richest kinds without the aid of experience. But it should be observed, that although the lime and potash may be present, the mixture may contain other ingredients deleterious to vegetation, or such as will neutralize the good effects of the alkali upon the soil.

The most common chemical compounds found in marl, destructive to the growth of plants, are sulphate of iron (copperas) and the sulphates of alumine and potash (alum). These from their astringent properties often render soil, otherwise fertile, perfectly barren; therefore in employing this kind of manure, that variety must always be avoided which contains these salts, unless their effects can be prevented by other agents.

The earth is not rendered fruitful by any single substance; it is by the admixture of different chemical agents the growth of plants is best promoted. Even on a small farm several varieties of soil will be found; one of these may require a greater, and another a lesser quantity of lime, while a third would be improved by a dressing of sand. It is only by pursuing the science of Agriculture, and by careful observation that the agriculturist can arrive at such a knowledge as will enable him to turn the torpid barren plain into a fertile field, and the sullen bog into a luxuriant meadow.

At several places in the County of Charlotte, the marl is much injured by the copperas and alum it contains. For an instance, at Johnston's Cove the stratum is covered by a thin bed of sand containing the oxides of iron. These oxides have descended by filtration into the upper portion of the marl beneath, where they may be seen filling narrow seams and often occupying the places and impressions of the fossil shells, now decomposed and removed. This part of the stratum would be injurious to the soil, unless its astringent properties were overcome. When the sulphate of iron, and alum are present, they will be known by a white, or yellowish white efflorescence coating the marl, and by a sweetish and highly astringent taste.

Again, the upper marl stratum contains a considerable quantity of fine green sand, which renders it more applicable to stiff clay, than the lower stratum, which is better adapted to sandy tracts. These remarks will apply to that substance, wherever it may be found; and it is to be hoped that farmers will direct their enquiries to this subject, and rather than use the astringent variety, and consequently injure the character of the whole formation, they will apply the best kinds, and reap the advantage it is capable of giving to their lands. The quantity to be applied to each acre, must ever be regulated by its strength, and the nature of the soil, for it is impossible to give definite rules where circumstances are so various.

Many experiments have been made to correct the noxious effects of spurious marl, and some of them have been extremely successful. By exposing a quantity spread in flat heaps to the air, rains, and winter of one year, the copperas and alum will be dissolved and carried off, while the calcareous and silicious particles will remain, and thus the mass will become purified. In England, composts are made, by which the astringent principle is neutralized. Professor ROGERS, of Pennsylvania, has recommended the application of a small quantity of freshly burned lime, which is capable of decomposing the sulphate of iron and alumine, and producing the sulphate of lime (gypsum), a very useful manure. This method is well worthy a fair trial, but may not be necessary in the County of Charlotte, where pure marl can be obtained.

The following are the results of an analysis of marl taken from the upper sandy stratum at Johnston's Cove:

Silicia.....	47. 40
Protoxide of Iron.....	20. 10
Lime.....	6. 45
Alumine (clay).....	12. 40
Potash.....	8. 20
Water.....	4. .

98. 15 in 100 parts.

The lower stratum yielding a greater quantity of alumina, and lime, and a lesser amount of sand. The fertilizing effects of these deposits depended upon the proportions of lime and potash contained in them; for it must be observed that the latter is a most useful substance in the soil, when it is uncombined with sulphur. It is necessary to distinguish these deposits from beds of clay associated with them. The remains of shells and decayed plants frequently appear in the argillaceous stratum which yields the odour of marsh mud, in consequence of the decomposition of the vegetable matter it contains.

(To be continued next week.)

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February 11 1838.

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MARK NEEDHAM.  
Fredericton, Nov. 13, 1838.—tf.

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Fredericton, 1st December, 1838.

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And Possession given immediately, if required.  
THAT pleasantly situated Residence, belonging to the Subscriber, in George Street.  
JOHN BAIRD.  
Fredericton, August 29, 1839.

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—ALSO—  
500 Quintals Scale Fish; 100 do. Codfish, 100 Brs best Canso Herring, 100 do. " Grand Manan, 20 do. Pickled Cod & Haddock, 25 do. Mackerel. 20 do. Cod Oil, Lamp and Sperm Oil; 150 Boxes smoked Herring; 150 Tons Stone Plaster; 200 Casks ground Plaster; 50 Bushels Calcedoed do.; 60 Hds Lime.  
JAMES DRAKE.  
Fredericton, January 2, 1839.—3m.

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For further particulars and for terms, apply to Wm. STEVENS, Esquire, Bathurst, New Brunswick; or Frederick Bankart, Esq., 34 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, Solicitor to the Association, where specimens of the Ore discovered may be seen and examined.

N. B. All Communications by Letter to be post paid.

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Peter Gurnam,.....	0 8 4
George Harper,.....	0 9 1
William Nicholl,.....	0 3 24
John Steeves,.....	0 3 2
Absalom Steeves,.....	0 5 4
Reuben Taylor,.....	0 2 1
John Wood,.....	0 3 24
William Wood,.....	0 3 24
James Wood,.....	0 3 1
Daniel Lockhart,.....	0 2 14
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Jackson's Hotel, Jan. 11, 1839.

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List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

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David Armstrong, John B. Andrew.

B  
John Brymner, John Pubar, F. A. Babcock, E. L. Burpe, Harry Babbitt, Mrs. Anne Bradley, Richard Best, Thos. Beecroft, James Brown, Esq., Lawrence Bent, John L. Brown, James Burbage, David Bari, Lawrence Bent, Margaret Bridges, E. Brothwick, John Bridge, Christopher Brown, William Boyd, Revd. S. Bushby.

C  
John Carson, John Christy, George Christy, John Crawford, A. Crookshank, Wm. Campy bell, Wm. Carrick, Edward Cooper, Mart, Ann Car, Archd. Charters, G. B. Covert, Martin Carrin, Revd. Mr. Cumming, N. Cory, William Chandler, Michael Carran, William Campbell, Everett Christie, Maria Crosier, Wm. Craigne, Owen Conaway, Fras. Campbell, Andrew Crookshank, John Carrane-dias Arrey, George Clements, Martin H. Cox, Thomas Croker, Margt. Clerry, S. C. Cochran, Charles Croyne, Larry Crook, James Conter, Thos. Crocker, Denison Cox, Donald Cameron, John Cromer, Peggy Carraughan.

D  
E. Daverson, Hec or Drolet, H. P. Deveber, George Davidson, A. Dunkin, James Darkis, John E. Dow, (3.) James Donovan, Sisty Dougherty, David Daris, James Dutcher, Mrs. Dailly, A. Donald, Susan Dougherty, Asa Dow, Rev. — Dunphy, David Donnelly.

E  
David G. Elkins, Stephen Estebrooks, William Edgar, Joseph F. Estabrooks, L. J. Evans, G. Estey.

F  
E. Farrel, (2.) Thos. Fraser, M. Fisher, Horace Foster, Thoma Francis, J. W. Forrests John Frame, Mr. Forss, Mary Farrelly.

G  
Mary Groves, Geo. N. Gordon, Jun. Greanh, Thos. Gill Thos. Gleason.

H  
Benjn. Hanson, (3.) G. L. Holmes, Sarah Hamilton, Saml. Hughson, John Harvey, John Hasey, Lawrence Huges, Miss Hazen, John Harrison, Eben. Horton, Rubin Hoborn, Catherine Harvey, Jno. Hall, Mary Ann Haydan, (3.) Benjn. Hanson, Mary Howard, G. P. Harvey, George Hoburn, James Heath.

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O. C. Joyce, Thomas John, Z. Jouett.

K  
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N  
Joseph Nash, John Nicholson, Ann Nisbet, W. D. Nash.

O  
J. W. O'Dougherty, Margt. O'Donnel.

P  
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Q  
James Quig.

R  
William Rosborough, John Rowne, Aron Robertson, James Reed, Betsy Ross, O. Ration, Edwd. Riely, J. W. M. Rucl, Daniel Reed, John Ritchie, John Russel.

S  
Harriet Sarage, Jas. Sorlie, Joshua Stone Mary Sewel, Jas. Shorky, W. Sweeney, Jas. W. Smith, Robt. Stanford, John Stewart, George Seymour, S. C. Springer, T. R. Smith, Thos. Smith, Wm. Smith, Dennis Sullivan, L. Stickney.

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Mr. Turner, (4.) Margt. Tearney, Shonnan Tapley, Rufus Tapley, (2.) Robt. Thorburn Wm. Turner, Robert Telford, Jas. Temple, John Tracy, John Turner.

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John Vance.

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George Wightman, (7.) Bryan Whyte, James Woodman, D. A. Withrow, John Walsh, Joseph Whitaker, O. Warren, N. Wheeler, Jos. Westall, John Wilson.

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