and that heat is evolved; but this is not the case with tin stone or oxide of tin.

In the preceding article, I have pointed out a probable cause of the increase of temperature in the waters of the salt mines at Bex, in Switzerland, which had not before been noticed.

On the whole, however, making every allowance for errors from various causes, the evidence for a considerable increase of heat with the increase of depth in mines appears to be established, though the amount of that increase remains to be ascertained.

Humboldt states that, from observations made in mines and caves in every zone, it is proved that the heat of the earth is much greater than the mean temperature of the atmosphere at the same places.

ON THE SURFACE OF THE MOON.

GEOLOGISTS have not hitherto regarded with due attention the physical structure of the moon : it is the only planetary body placed sufficiently near us, to have the inequalities of its surface rendered distinctly visible with the telescope. Attendant on the earth, and having the same quantity of solar light, and nearly the same density, we may reasonably infer that the mineral substances of which it is composed do not differ essentially from those on the surface of our own planet. Astronomers now generally admit that the moon is surrounded with a very clear atmosphere; but which is so low, that it scarcely occasions a sensible refraction of the rays of light when it passes over the fixed stars. Many of the dark parts of the moon, particularly the part called Mare Crisium, appear to be covered with a fluid, which may probably be more transparent and less dense than water, as the form of the rocks and craters beneath it are seen, but not so distinctly as in the lighter parts of the moon's surface. To examine the moon with a reference to its external structure, the defining power of the telescope should be of the first quality, sufficient to show the projections of the outer illuminated limb as distinctly as they appear when the moon is passing over the disk of the sun, during a solar eclipse. With such a telescope, and a sufficient degree of light and of magnifying power, almost every part of the moon's surface appears volcanic, containing craters of enormous magnitude and vast depth : the shelving rocks, and the different internal ridges within them, mark the stations at which the lava has stood and formed a floor during different eruptions ; while the volcanic cones in some of the craters resemble those formed within the craters of modern volcanoes.

The largest volcanic mountain on the southern limb of the moon, (called by some astronomers Tycho, and by others Mount Sinai,) like the largest volcanic mountain on the earth, Chimborazo, and like Mont d'Or and the Puy de Dome in Auvergne, has no deep crater on its summit. There are, indeed, the outlines of the crater, but it is nearly filled up; while, from the foot of this lunar mountain, diverging streams of lava flow in different directions, to the distance of six hundred miles. The largest currents of lava, from lofty volcanoes on