

about a hundred miles, to Pomeroy, where I entered a coal mine which had been worked horizontally in the face of a cliff on the right bank of the Ohio. The coal was bituminous, and I have already mentioned (p. 248, Vol. I.) that Dr. Percy has found the portion of volatile ingredients (hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen) to constitute nineteen per cent. of the whole mass, which, except a slight quantity of ash, is all carbon.* In appearance, the coal greatly resembles charcoal, and, although very pure, its structure displays, in a remarkable manner, the vegetable origin of the mass. In the roof or ceiling of the gallery were seen flattened stems of *Calamites Suckowii* and *C. dubius*, matted together, in the same manner as I have seen these species occurring in the shales of our English coal mines, especially in Northumberland and Durham. The leaves, also, of ferns, *Pecopteris arborescens*, *P. plumosa*, *Neuropteris cordata*, *Cyclopteris dilatata*, besides *Asterophyllites foliosa*, *Flabellaria*, and other plants, were spread out on the flat surface of the shale. The Sigillariæ are particularly abundant in the Ohio coal-field, and about half of those which I obtained are decidedly identical with European species.

We were fortunate, when at Pomeroy, to fall in with some New England settlers, who were nearly related to several of our most valued friends at Boston. Their description of what they had gone through since they first founded this flourishing colony in the wilderness, reminded us of that entertaining volume recently published in the United States, called

* See Journ. of Geol. Soc. London, vol. i., p. 207.