Large islands and bergs of floating ice came from the north, which, as they grounded on the coast and on shoals, pushed along all loose materials of sand and pebbles, broke off all angular and projecting points of rock, and when fragments of hard stone were frozen into their lower surfaces, scooped out grooves in the subjacent solid strata. The sloping beach, as well as the level bottom of the sea, and even occasionally the face of a steep cliff, might all be polished and grooved by this machinery; but no flood of water, however violent, or however great the quantity of detritus, or size of the rocky fragments swept along by it, could produce straight, parallel furrows, such as are everywhere visible in the district under consideration.

Mr. John L. Hayes, in an able paper recently published, on the influence of icebergs upon drift, has shown, from a great variety of testimony, that they have a remarkable steadiness of motion, in consequence of the larger portion of their bulk being deep under water, so that they are not perceptibly moved by the winds and waves, even in the strongest gales. Many had supposed that the magnitude attributed to ice-islands by unscientific navigators had been exaggerated, but it appears that their estimate of their dimensions has rather fallen within than beyond the truth. Many of the icebergs, carefully measured by the officers of the French exploring expedition of the Astrolabe, were between 100 and 225 feet high, and from two to five miles in length. Captain D'Urville ascertained one of these bergs, floating in the Southern Ocean, to be thirteen miles long, and a hundred feet high, with walls per-