mountains in the State of New York, Mount Marcy, the highest, attaining an elevation of upwards of 5400 feet. It is still (July 6th) capped with snow, but the season is unusually late. From the survey of this part of New York by Professor Emmons, it appears that hypersthene rock rises up in the central part of this chain, and forms the nucleus, around which masses of gneiss, crystalline limestone, and other formations are disposed. To the eastward were the Green Mountains, chiefly composed of chlorite schist, the Camel's Hump and the still loftier Mount Mansfield, being very conspicuous.

We landed at Burlington, finely situated on the east shore of the lake; its streets adorned with avenues of the locust tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), now covered with white blossoms, and affording an agreeable shade. After examining the rocks in the neighbourhood, and at the Falls of the Winooski, with Professor Benedict, I crossed the Lake to Port Kent, where, after seeing the boulder formation with shells already described, I went to Keeseville, to examine a deep cleft in the sandstone, through which the Ausable river flows for two miles. This chasm is only from forty to fifty feet in width, while its perpendicular walls are 100 feet high. A flight of wooden stairs has been placed so as to enable one to reach the bottom, and the geologist may observe, as he descends, the numerous horizontal strata of siliceous sandstone. In many places, this most ancient of the fossiliferous rocks of New York (the Potsdam sandstone) is divided into laminæ by the remains of innumerable shells of the genus *Lingula*. They are in such profusion as to form black seams like mica, for which