

No. 6, which forms the low ground extending for about seven miles to Lake Ontario, as shown in the map Pl. III., the river having a fall of only four feet from Queenstown to its entrance into that lake.

The site of the town of St. David's is seen on the right-hand side of the bird's-eye view, and I have stated, at p. 80, Vol. II., that the opening here is represented, for want of more space, as of small width, but it is in fact nearly two miles broad at its mouth, forming a strong contrast to the narrowness of the ravine (about 400 yards wide) from which the Niagara escapes at Queenstown. This remarkable difference is doubtless connected with the entirely distinct mode of origin which I have ascribed to the two openings, that of the Niagara having been formed by the excavating power of the river as it receded, that of St. David's by the antecedent denuding action of the waves of the sea during the upheaval of the land.

The two chapters to which this bird's-eye view principally refers are Ch. 2, Vol. I., and Ch. 19, Vol. II.

PLATE II.

*Geological Map of the United States, Canada, &c.,
compiled from the State Surveys of the U. S., and
other sources*

Frontispiece of Vol. II.

The route which I followed through the United States and Canada will be found indicated by a double line or road, and by a white streak through