examine with advantage the glacial moraines of the neighbourhood of Cromarty. One of these we find in the parish of Logie, not a hundred yards distant from the great coach road; the other, in the parish of Nigg, on one of the slopes in which the lofty ridge whose south-western termination forms the Northern Sutor sinks at its north-eastern boundary into the plain of Easter Ross. The Logie moraine extends, for full three quarters of a mile, in a line parallel to the mountain range from which its glacier must have descended. There is a furzy level in front, mottled over with groups of cottages; the moraine,—thickly planted with fir, and amid whose sheltering hollows the gipsies' tent may be seen in the warmer months, and the houseless Free Church congregation at this inclement season,-forms a long undulating ridge, in what a painter would term the middle ground of the landscape; while on the swelling acclivities behind, over which the icy plane must have once extended, we see woods, and fields, and stately manor-houses, and, high above all, the heathy mountain ridge, where the sky seems resting on the land. I have not seen the rock laid bare in any part of the cultivated tract which intervenes between the moraine and the upland ridge; but I entertain little doubt that its surface will be found to bear the characteristic groovings and polishings of the glacial period. The moraines of the hill of Nigg, as might be premised from the lower elevation and narrower slopes of the eminence from which their glacier descended, are of small extent compared with the moraine of Logie. There is, however, one of the number, a beautiful grassy Tomhan, fringed at the base with its thickets of dwarf-birch and hazel, that was deemed commanding enough, in some early age, to be selected as the site of a hill-fort, still known to tradition as the Danish camp, and whose double mound of turf we may still see encircling the summit. It must have been a dreary period when the great glacier of Logie, sloping towards the south,