

Ragusa, whence he passed to the Collegio Nazareno at Rome. His fondness for geological studies led to his appointment by Napoleon "Inspecteur des poudres et salpêtres" in the kingdom of Italy, which gave him the opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the geology of a large part of his native country. Powerful as an advocate for the Vulcanist doctrines in opposition to the prevailing Neptunism of his time, he wrote some excellent monographs on the geology of different parts of Italy, particularly of the Campania; also an Introduction to Geology, of which a French version was published in 1812, and a more important treatise which, translated into French from his Italian manuscript, was published at Milan in three volumes in 1818. The attitude which Breislak took towards the Freiberg School may be inferred from his remark—"I respect the standard raised by Werner, but the flag of the marvellous and mysterious will never be that which I shall choose to follow."¹

Reference has been made in an earlier chapter (p. 159) to F. D. de Reynaud, Comte de Montlosier (1755-1838) who is chiefly known as a distinguished French publicist. He went into exile at the time of the French Revolution, but ultimately returned to France, and in the end became a member of the Chamber of Peers where, even when he had passed his eightieth year, he continued to be one of the most assiduous orators. He was the author of many political writings, but deserves mention here for the small treatise which he published in 1789 and which, as we

¹ *Introduzione alla Geologia*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1811.