Schiehallion had been covered with glaciers there ought to be some [indications]. If the height be great the result should be proportionate. There ought to be a co-ordinate relation in the phenomena. But in the Highland mountains, not one-third the elevation of the Alps, we have moraines two or three times the magnitude of any known in Switzerland. Formerly, when we found traces of fragmented rocks disposed around a mountain, we attributed them to the successive periods of elevation in that mountain. The parallel roads of Glen Roy were compared to seabeaches; now all are attributed to the action of ice. And not only these, but Edinburgh and Stirling, and other places equally out of the reach of such actions, did glaciers ever exist in the higher chains, are to be covered with a mass of ice ! These grooved and striated surfaces and heaps of boulders are also to be found in Scandinavia, on the east of the Gulf of Bothnia, all proceeding from the north and north-west. Have these crossed the gulf on ice? In Russia, too, we shall find them where there are no mountains. And if we look to the remains of marine shells found in beds elevated, differing in no respect from those in our present seas, except that they are called 'Pleistocene' (by James Smith and Lyell), we have proof of a lower elevation at the very time (the period following upon the more tropical epochs), when these glaciers should be introduced. On these accounts I am still contented to retain our old ideas, that when a mountain was elevated, or a body of water passed over a series of elevations, the diluvium would descend with the [streams] and be disposed in mounds and terraces according to the direction of currents, &c.

Professor AGASSIZ .- Mr. Murchison has objected to the glacial theory in the only way in which it could be objected to. He allows that the whole is granted as soon as you grant a little bit. For here, as in other cases, we argue from what is proved, to what is to be proved. In Switzerland the action of glaciers is yearly seen by thousands of foreigners, and of these facts there can be no doubt, [nor as to the former] extent of glaciers. In the Glacier de l'Aar, grooves, &c. are to be found in the valley seven leagues (twenty-two miles) from the end of the present glaciers. Did we find these surfaces only on the hard rocks, we might suppose they were merely uncovered by the action of the glaciers; but on the soft limestone rocks these grooves are only to be seen on the surfaces from which the glacier has just retreated. Many glaciers traverse such rocks only (equivalents of our Lias), and there the grooves are annually renewed in winter, and removed by the atmospheric action in summer. I have been many hundred feet under the glacier of Monte Rosa, and found the quartzose sand forming a bed beneath, and acting like emery upon the rocks. A moraine may be distinguished by certain characters from any other accumulation of fragmented rocks. From the sides of the glaciers moving faster than the middle, there is a continual tendency to throw the fragments into lines at the sides (lateral moraines), and when two glaciers descending from different gorges unite, a medial moraine is formed. The lateral [moraines] are exposed to constant friction with the rocks with which they are brought in contact, and their terminations are passed over by the whole mass of the glacier, so that they become rounded and striated, whilst the medial moraines