

of being hewn into the pedestal of some colossal statue ; but instead of being thus appropriated to form *part* of a monument, it has lately been converted of itself into a *whole* monument. When I last passed the way, I found it dedicated, in an inscription of nine-inch letters, ‘*to the memory of the immortal Scott.*’ Nature had dedicated it to the memory of one of her great revolutions ages before ; but since the dedicator had determined on adding, in Highland fashion, a stone to the cairn of Sir Walter, it would certainly have been no easy matter to have added to it a nobler one.

GRANITIC GNEISS AND SANDSTONE, WITH THE CONDITIONS OF
THEIR UPHEAVAL.

ON entering on the granitic rock, we find the strata, strangely disturbed and contorted, lying, in the course of a few yards, in almost every angle, and dipping in almost every direction. And not only must there have been a complexity of character in the disturbing forces, but the rock on which they acted must have been singularly susceptible of being disturbed. The strata of the sandstone were, at the period of their upheaval, the same brittle, rigid plates of solid stone that they are now. The strata of the granitic gneiss were characterized, on the contrary, during their earlier periods of disturbance, by a yielding flexibility : they were capable of being bent into sharp angles without breaking. We see them running in zig-zag lines along the precipices, now striking downwards, now ascending upwards, now curved like a relaxed Indian bow in one direction, now curved in a contrary one, like the same bow when fully bent. The strata of the sandstone, like a pile of glass-panes laid parallel, existed in a state in which they could be either raised in any given angle, or, if the acting forces were vio-