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measured; that the mountains and prominent points, &c., have all been kept in place by a connected system of triangulation; and that our starting points at both ends have been established accurately in Latitude and Longitude. The geological features were taken in section as the topographical survey went on; fossils and specimens were collected, and submitted afterwards to palaeontological examination, and all the work protracted in the field on a large scale. Such work embraces a little more experience, surely, than simply walking over the ground, and I think it only due to me that what Mr. GILPIN has publicly stated, should be so far as publicly qualified, as to exonerate me at all events from blame, if, as I am willing to admit I may, have in some particulars been mistaken in my expressed views.

What I take exception to in this pamphlet is, 1st: the age given to the Long Range Mountains, which terminate at Cape Ray, and of the rocks which constitute by far the greater part of the Southern Shore of Newfoundland. These Mr. GILPIN appears to consider of Lower Silurian age, notwithstanding that I have in various reports and publications given tolerably good reasons for supposing them to be Laurentian. Had he, Mr. GILPIN, examined the coast, he would have seen some patches of rock which probably are of *Primordial Silurian age*, and I believe that some of the intrusive granites may be contemporaneous or of later date; but the gneissoid masses which constitute the Long Range Mountains, and extend in an unbroken chain, nearly to the most northerly extreme of the Island, have been found to be flanked unconformably, both on the East and the West Coasts of Newfoundland, by the *Potsdam formation*; the latter being succeeded by the Calciferous rocks, crowded with fossils.

The next paragraph I object to, is the statement that Cape Anguille and its range of hills, is "an enormous