

states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. This formation extends in a general north-easterly direction. The rock appears to be nearly horizontally stratified, but from the slight inclination which it presents to the north, the strata are presumed to extend in a north-east and south-west direction.

The limestone and red sandstone, with its accompanying red slate, alternately appear on the west side of the Susquehanna. The limestone is generally found in the valleys, and the sandstone upon the acclivities of the hills, which are generally crowned with small patches of trap. This rock occurs, however, only upon the higher hills, where it seems to have protected the sandstone from decomposition.

On approaching Millerstown, the country assumes a more broken appearance; the limestone ceases, and indications of crystallization are visible in the rocks. Millerstown, (sometimes called Fairfield,) is situated on the eastern side, and at no great distance of that ridge which is generally called the *South* mountain, and which may be considered as the easternmost of the parallel ridges, which constitute the great chain of Alleghany mountains, at least in the southern part of Pennsylvania. In the vicinity of this place, there are masses of a calcareous breccia, in every respect similar to that found on the Potomac, and which has acquired of late a well-merited celebrity, on account of its having been used for the beautiful columns which adorn the interior of the Capitol, in the City of Washington. This breccia, which is too well known to require description, consists of fragments of limestone of very many kinds, differing in texture, colour, &c. all imbedded in a calcareous cement. Some of these fragments have a fine saccharoidal or subsaccharoidal grain, while others are compact.