

able height; but its character was clearly indicated by the long causeway, known as the "Bar," that runs out into the sea for more than a mile, and over which the billows were heard to roll in with great violence. From the information we obtained, we are led to believe that the substrata of sandstone are there seen to crop out from beneath the trap, thus making the western terminus of the North mountains similar to the Eastern.

At the northeast point of Long Island, the amygdaloid, on which the irregular columnar rock rests, is accessible, and its cavities are found filled with nodules of chlorite, to the exclusion of the zeolites, which, as we shall have occasion to show, more generally occur in other places. These nodules, when broken, present laminae, of a beautiful leek-green color, radiating from the centre, and rarely crystallized in low tabular crystals, often intersecting each other. The chlorite has often been removed by external causes, thus imparting to the rock a vesicular appearance; but in some few cases, the cavities were naturally left void, constituting real vesicular amygdaloid.

The veins of jasper, as they traverse the amygdaloid, become singularly altered in their character, being converted into a substance, resembling in appearance imperfectly burned bricks of potters' clay. The specimens from the interior of the vein, where it had not been acted upon by exposure, presented the same appearance; some parts were in fact perfect clay-stone. As the veins entered the superincumbent trap, they became altered in appearance, and in the course of a few yards, were converted into a very perfect red jasper. Three or four veins were observed, presenting similar appearances.

In crossing Petit Passage, a deep and precipitous channel, through which the flood tides rush with great violence into the