

in the composition and character of which one of the most interesting features is undoubtedly the frequent occurrence of native copper, both among the Copper Mountains themselves, and along the Arctic shore.

The alluvial deposits consist, as usual, of sand, gravel, rolled blocks, boulder-stones, and the debris of various rocks. We may conclude by observing in the words of Dr Richardson, to whom we are deeply indebted for the information presented in this volume, that the foregoing details make it manifest "that in the regions we traversed the rocks of the primitive, transition, secondary, and alluvial classes, have the same general composition, structure, position, and distribution, as in other parts of America which have been examined; and as these agree in all respects with the rock formations in Europe and Asia, they may with propriety be considered as universal formations—parts of a grand and harmonious whole—the production of infinite wisdom."

"STAND STILL AND BEHOLD THE WONDROUS WORKS OF GOD,—THE WONDROUS WORKS OF HIM WHICH IS PERFECT IN KNOWLEDGE."

"REMEMBER THAT THOU MAGNIFY HIS WORK WHICH MEN BEHOLD. EVERY MAN MAY SEE IT; MEN MAY BEHOLD IT AFAR OFF."

"O LORD, HOW MANIFOLD ARE THY WORKS! IN WISDOM HAST THOU MADE THEM ALL: THE EARTH IS FULL OF THY RICHES."

"BEFORE THE MOUNTAINS WERE BROUGHT FORTH, OR EVER THOU HADST FORMED THE EARTH AND THE WORLD. EVEN FROM EVERLASTING TO EVERLASTING, THOU ART GOD."