another in the same way on Geology, and a third on the physical features of the country would have greatly enriched the book and been an invaluable complement to the narrative of personal adventure.

We gather chiefly from the Appendix, that the Geological character of New Grenada is peculiar and striking. It lies in the tropical regions of America, between 3° 35′ south and 13° 30′ north latitude, and 65° 50′ and 83° 5′ west longitude, and has a sea board to the Pacific and to the Gulf of Mexico. Three branches, or Cordilleras, of the Andes run in a north easterly direction through the land, affording an abundant water-shed for rivers, and, by their elevations, a wide diversity of climate. In the east, towards the Atlantic, its rocks belongs to the transition period, and are chiefly schisttale and gray-wacke. The mountain range upon which the elevated plain of Bogata rests belongs to the Old Red Stone, the lower member of the Secondary formation, and is chiefly a variegated sandstone rising to the height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the western side of the Magdalena, the formation is Primary and plutonic. Here we have a great mass of granite traversed by a wall of trachyte in which we find the greatest altitude of the Cordilleras. Further to the west there is a large bed of porphyry with an overlying alluvial deposit at an elevation of 7000 feet; then we have an entire range of mountains, composed of argillaceous and quartzose schist. On the east bank of the Magdalena there is a cretaceous deposit overlying the sandstone and rising to an altitude of 3000 feet. Again on the plain of Bogata, at the height of 8000 feet, besides a considerable bed of coal, there is a Tertiary deposit of salt and gypsum over which there is a bed of alluvium, supposed at one time to have been the bottom of a mountain lake, the waters of which are now drained by the river Bogata, and find an outlet by the celebrated falls of Tequendama, which have a depth of 479 feet, or three times that of Niagara.

As might be expected in such elevations, there will be found a considerable range of temperature. We are furnished in the Appendix with an interesting table of "altitudes, climates and productions," from which it appears that under the region of perpetual snow and between the altitudes of 10,000 and 20,000 feet, with a mean temperature of from 52° to 33°, there is the Paramo or *highlands*, on which grow Lichens grasses potatoes, &c. Next to this is the Tierra Fria or *uplands*, between the altitudes of 4,000 and 10,000 feet, having a mean temperature of from 71° to 52°, in which are found the Cinchona or Peruvian bark tree and all the productions of temperate and subtropical regions, including coffee, cotton and sugar cane. Next again is the Tierra Templada or *middle lands*, within the altitudes of 2,000 and 4,000 feet, with a mean temperature of from 78° to 71°, in which are found almost all the productions of the tropics. The lowest belt of vegetation is the Tierra Calienta or the *lowlands*, with an altitude of not more than 1900 feet, and a mean temperature of from 84° to 79°, in which every thing tropical grows; but while this latter is the least in elevation it comprises about three fifths of the whole area of the country; the middle lands are about one fifth, and the others divide a fifth between them. In this country there are thus to be found the climates of all zones and a natural history representing that of the entire American continent. It may be reckoned the Palestine of the west. It only requires enterprise and virtue to develope its immense agricultural and mineral resources.

Of the people we shall allow our traveller himself to speak:

"What more could nature do for this people, or what has she withholden from them? What production of any zone would be unattainable to patient industry if they knew of such a virtue? But their valley (Cauca) seems to be enriched with the greatest fertility and the finest climate in the world, only to show the miraculous power of idleness and