

ment Mont Tonnerre, in a formation of quartz sandstone, with a clay base or cement. This sandstone is nearly 4592 feet in thickness, and contains bituminous wood and mineral pitch.

In Peru, cinnabar is found near Valdivui, in the province of Pataz, between the eastern bank of the Marañon and the missions of Guailillas; at the foot of the great Nevado de Pelagato, in the province of Conchucos, to the east of Santa; near Huancavelica, in the intendancy of that name; near Guaraz, in the province of Guailas; and at the Baths of Jesus, in the province of Guamalies, to the south-east of Guacarachuco. The famous mine of Huancavelica, as to the state of which so many false ideas have been disseminated, is in the mountain of Santa Barbara, to the south of the town of Huancavelica, at a horizontal distance of 7606 feet. The height of the town above the level of the sea is 12,308 feet. If we add to this the height of the mountain Santa Barbara above the level of Huancavelica, we shall find the absolute height of this mountain 14,506 feet. The cinnabar is found in the vicinity of this town, in two very different repositories, in beds, and in veins. In the great mine of Santa Barbara, the cinnabar is contained in a bed of sandstone, of upwards of 1200 feet in thickness. This sandstone is analogous to that of the environs of Paris; and the mountains of Aroma and Cascas, in Peru, resemble pure quartz. The quartz rock which contains the cinnabar, forms a bed in a limestone conglomerate, from which it is only separated by thin layers of slate-clay. This conglomerate is covered with a floetz limestone, and the fragments of compact limestone in the conglomerate seem to indicate, that the whole mass of the mountain of Santa Barbara itself reposes on what is called alpine limestone.

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