Hyd. Nit. Rub. has produced it by merely falling on the surface. Mr. Pearson believes the disease may be cured by the powers of the constitution; but as the patient may be benefited by medical treatment, he recommends antimonials, saline draughts, purges, opium and camphor combined, sarsaparilla with bark given liberally, and the acids according to the circumstance of the case. The patient's diet should be light and nutritious, and till the desquamation of the cuticle has somewhat advanced, fermented liquors are not generally advisable. Great attention to cleanliness is absolutely necessary, and the warm bath will answer this indication better than any other mean. He covers the part of the surface in which desquamation has taken place, with a soft mild cerate, consisting of litharge plaster, yellow wax and olive oil. This should be spread thickly on linen rollers, and renewed twice in the day. Mr. Pearson admits that cases may occur, in which some deviation from his treatment of the *eczema mercuriale* may be necessary; but twenty years experience, encourage him to believe it will be generally found successful.

DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN MINERALS.

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Continuation of the Silicious.

GENUS.

Zeolite. **W**HITE, radiated on trap, and crystalized in small veins of trap.

Jasper. Dark red, very good quality, Chelsea, Lynn, Stoughton, where it also forms the base of porphyry. An inferior quality, near New-Haven, (Conn.)

Mica. Common, very large, Andover, Bedford, on the Albany and Hartford road, New-Bedford, (Mass.) Banks of the Schuylkill, (Penn.) colour white, purple, olive green, almost black; also crystalized in regular six sided tables, Banks of Schuylkill. Beautiful amethystine saggitate crystals in granite with the Indicolite and Tourmaline. Var. b. and Cyanites, Goshen, (Mass.) Mica-

aceous schistus occurs in great abundance in the District of Maine and on the Connecticut River, containing Garnets, Beryll, the Granatite or Staurotide, Tourmaline, &c.

Plumose Granite, Williamsburg, (Mass.) Here the felspar, mica and quartz are beautifully disposed in the solid granite, like a gracefully waving ostrich feather, of about the colour and brilliancy. Resembles Tremolite.

FELSPAR. *Var. a.* White and light green; crystalized in rhomboidal prisms; and rhomboidal tables, with angles truncated. Their surfaces are frequently glazed. In a vein traversing transition greenstones sometimes imbedded in and projecting from Epidote. Charlestown, (Mass.)

Var. b. White, flesh red and green; and these alternating with each other in stripes, parallel to the sides of the crystals,* as may be seen in those that are fractured. With variety a. but distinct from it.

Var. c. Long tables, composed of two thin white or redish tables, between two greenish or brown thicker ones. They intersect each other at various angles, forming cavities, containing a fine brown clay or umber. Diseminated through transition greenstone with the Phrenite, Charlestown, (Mass.)

Var. d. Rhomboidal prisms, imbedded in granit, Naushon-Island, (Mass.) Large masses, white, greyish, and reddish; specular; very handsome. New-Bedford, (Mass.) Near Philadelphia, much more beautiful. District of Maine. Crystalized, but not easily referable to any form, but with various truncations. In Granite, Chesterfield and Andover, (Mass.) Upper Schuylkill Bridge, (Penn.)

Var. e. Thin transparent rhomboidal tables with the angles truncated, projecting into cavities:—also lamellar, opaque; so much

* In all of them we find a slight difference in colour, forming stripes parallel with the sides and terminations of the crystals; but in some, a white oblong parellelogram edged with green, red or both; or else a green or dark one edged with white; or a red stripe within a white crystal. Frequently we find rhomboidal cavities lined with felspar, sometimes two or three colours, or at least shades, disposed as above; these again lined with minute Phrenite and Quartz crystals. Some would say that this is only by a decomposition of the felspar, but we have doubts, since, in another instance, we believe we can demonstrate that the exterior of the crystals is formed first, in opposition to Haüy's idea, on which account we are so particular here.

resembling lamellar Sulphate of Barytes, that every one pronounces it such, at first sight, and only believes himself wrong after a strict examination. The tables are convergent, and in a few specimens radiated, and very rarely stellated. With Tourmaline vary. c. d. and e. in a *laying mass* of granite in micaceous schistus, Chesterfield, (Mass.)

Var. f. Adularia. Moonstone—white, with slight tinges of yellow, green, or blue; hard scratching quartz: a threefold cleavage. In the oldest granite formation. In the granite which is traversed by the lead vein of the Southampton lead mine.

Var. g. Compact Felspar.* Passing from white, through pale red to brownish red. Structure, tabular, the pale red and the darker alternating so as to resemble delicately striped ribbon. Sometimes it is variegated, as if broken up, and cemented again like a Breccia, strongly resembling mutton, when the muscles are cut transversely; the tabular structure representing the muscular fibres, and the interruptions, the separation into muscles. Sometimes it becomes porphyritic by being interspersed with crystals of felspar, and not unfrequently with Epidote. Large hills in Milton, (Mass.) Strata run, N. E. and S. E. almost vertically; inclination N. being about 80°. In Woburn and West-Cambridge, (Mass.) there is a *felspathic rock* of great extent, red and white, and frequently coloured dark brown, externally by oxide of iron. In Woburn it contains a bed of the Sulphuret of copper and Magnetic iron, not however ascertained to be extensive or valuable. The refinement of either copper or iron ores is rendered difficult by a mixture with each other, as in this instance.

Opal. Opalescent quartz: light, resembling opal precisely and containing Rutile. Trenton, New-Jersey.

* We feel a diffidence in pronouncing this *Vary. compact felspar*, because we know not that any other person has so denominated it. We are, however, well aware that Mr. Godon's argillloid, or what we have seen for it, is really this substance changed by decomposition and exposure to the air, and soaking in water with decomposing vegetables, from which the potash might have been derived. It is compact, hard, perhaps tough, as it may be bruised by the hammer; no brilliancy; melts before the blow pipe; fracture not conchoidal, easily decomposed. These characters distinguish it from Chert or Horn-stone.