mass as dense and compact, and of as close a texture as the best quality found in the mine. To effect this, the dust obtained from sawing graphite into thin plates and veneers, to be enclosed in the cedar, is carefully washed and ground, and by repeated operations is rendered pure and free from grit, being finally sifted through spaces less than $\frac{1}{50000}$ th part of a square inch.

Thus prepared, the powder is placed under a powerful press on a strong die or bed of steel with air-tight fittings. The air is then pumped from the dust, and while thus free from air a plunger descends upon it, and it becomes solidified. The power employed to perform the operation is estimated at 1000 tons, several blows having been given, each of this power.

Specimens of graphite, prepared by this process from the dust of the best Cumberland black-lead, were exhibited; one of them a block in a condition to be cut into thin plates for pencils; another a broken piece, showing the same smooth surface on both sides of the line of fracture, an appearance often observed in native graphite.

The author considers it a legitimate inference to be drawn from this process, that the fine sediment deposited from the detritus of rocks may be again converted into solid stone by mere pressure.

5. *Remarks on the Level of the PIRÆUS HARBOUR near ATHENS, and of the country adjacent.* By the Rev. ROBERT EVEREST, F.G.S.

THE author in this paper directs attention to certain appearances which he considers afford evidence of a depression of land along certain portions of the Mediterranean coast. These appearances consist of the foundations of some ancient buildings now observed to be below the water-line, and of sarcophagi now also below the sea-level.

6. *Notice of the Discovery of the Tusk of an ELEPHANT in the GRAVEL near ROCHESTER.* By Mr. W. J. CHARLTON.

IN this notice the author mentioned the fact, that many specimens of the bones and tusks of elephants have been found in the gravel near Rochester, about two furlongs from the banks of the Medway. The fragment in question was about three feet in length, and measured ten inches across at the larger and nine inches at the smaller end.

7. *On the Occurrence of a Fossil Petro-tympanic Bone of a WHALE from the CRAG near IPSWICH.* By C. B. ROSE, Esq., F.G.S.

DURING a visit to the Crag district of Suffolk in July 1844, while travelling up the Orwell towards Ipswich, and at a short distance