are, in different places, from forty-eight to seventy feet apart; the mean distance being about sixty feet. One of these walls, or abutments, is nearly perpendicular; the other falls back, so that the top of the arc is from eighty to ninety feet wide; the covering of the arc is from forty to fifty feet thick. It is of limestone, forming one entire mass, with two abutments. This is thought by some to contradict the idea that this fissure was produced by some great convulsion. Its surface, over which is a considerable road, is a gentle slope and stony; but generally covered with earth, which supports many large trees. The under side is lower at one end than at the other. Both ends rise like an arc; but in the middle extend horizontally nearly in a straight line. The walls which support the arc, and those which form the sides of the Bridge, are very irregular. In some parts they are smooth and perpendicular; in others there are cavities; while other parts exhibit a protuberant and craggy surface. The Bridge crosses the vale obliquely. In the middle, it is sixty-five feet in breadth; but much wider at the ends. The banks which support the Bridge extend with the same height several hundred yards on each side