

found abundantly in the diluvium of all countries, where curiosity and intelligence exist.

Whales, sharks, and other fishes; crocodiles, and other amphibia; the mammoth or the extinct elephant; species of elephants, nearly or quite like those of modern times; the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus; hyenas, tigers, deer, horses; various species of the bovine family, and a multitude more, are found buried in the diluvium, at a greater or less depth; and in most instances, under circumstances indicating that they were buried by the same catastrophe which destroyed them; namely, a sudden and violent deluge.

It appears, from Dr. H. H. Hayden's Geological Essays, that under the diluvium of the Atlantic portion of the middle and southern states, there lie buried a great quantity of the bones of whales, sharks, porpoises, mammoths, Asiatic elephants, and other large animals, along with numerous trees, sometimes with their fruit. Layers of marine mud are also found, deep beneath the diluvium, below the present low water mark.

There are also vast quantities of shells, and especially of a gigantic oyster, in many parts of the southern states. They are found, not only in digging for wells, but they form vast beds in various places.

Near Tours, in France, is a bed of oyster shells twenty seven miles long and twenty feet thick.

But the beds of the southern states far exceed this. A stratum, on the whole continuous, although mixed, more or less, with the general diluvium, and other materials of the country, has been traced from the Eutaw springs, in South Carolina, to the Chickasaw country; six hundred miles in length, by ten, or from that to one hundred, in breadth.*

There can be little doubt that many of the beds of oyster shells, which have been attributed to the aboriginal Indians of this country are diluvial deposits.

The bones and skeletons of large animals, especially of the mammoth, are found in wide dispersion, and in very remote countries; in both Americas, in Europe and in Asia. In northern Asia, the tusks of the extinct elephant, are discovered in the diluvial banks of almost every river, and the ivory is found in such abundance, as to be a regular article of commerce. An enormous carcase of the northern or Asiatic elephant, a few years since, by the gradual thawing of the frozen bank, in which it was imbedded, high above the water, fell down and exhibited the flesh in full preservation; the long bristly

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