

hair and vast massy hide, requiring a large number of men to carry it, afforded proof irrefragable, of the existence of the animal in those rigorous climates, and of his sudden extinction, inhumation and congelation, with so little interval of time, that putrefaction had not commenced, and has not since taken place, during a long succession of ages.

Indeed, there is but one view which appears to carry with it the least probability, as to the cause of the wide dispersion and sepulture of the gigantic races; especially of extinct animals in the various quarters of the world. It seems evidently to have been the work of a deluge, which at once drowned, and in many instances extinguished, whole races of animals, and buried their bodies in the wreck of the planet with which those waters were evidently filled. Such a scene of awful devastation, was as well fitted to produce these effects, as it was ill adapted, to the comparatively tranquil life and death of the successive generations of marine and aqueous animals, that peopled the earlier oceans.

As organized remains are found at very high levels, not only mineralized, but loose or in diluvium, the prevalence of the ocean, at different periods and under very different circumstances, is thus proved.

It is said that the skeleton of a whale lies on the top of the mountain Sandhorn, on the coast of the northern sea. The mountain is three thousand feet high, and there is no cause that could have conveyed the whale to that elevation, except a deluge rising to that height.

So late as June, 1824, the remains of a whale were found on the westernmost Stappen, a mountain in Finmarck, at an elevation of eight hundred feet above the ocean. The specimens, which were reported to be vertebræ, were lost by shipwreck on their passage to England. Similar remains are said to exist also in North Fugeloe, another mountain in those regions.—*Penn.*

It is common to find trees and their members, not only in the diluvium, but also in the known alluvium of rivers, &c. In general, they are not much altered; sometimes they are partially bituminized or verge towards lignite, or perhaps are really lignite; at other times, they are penetrated by acids and saline substances, and metallic minerals, as pyrites, are occasionally formed upon or in them.

As there is no difference in the nature of the operations by which diluvium and alluvium are produced, we must resort to an induction of particulars, in order to enable us to distinguish between them; but in most situations, especially those that are remote from rivers and moving waters, there is very little occasion for hesitation, in forming an opinion.