

was a little more disengaged. Towards the end of the following summer, the entire side of the animal and one of the tusks became distinctly visible. In the fifth year, the ice being melted earlier than usual, this enormous mass was cast on the coast. The fisherman possessed himself of the tusks, which he sold for fifty rubles. Two years afterward, Mr. Adams, associate of the academy of St. Petersburg, who was travelling with Count Gobovkin on an embassy to China, having heard of this discovery at Yakutsk, repaired immediately to the spot. He found the animal greatly mutilated, but the skeleton was entire with the exception of a fore-leg. The neck was furnished with a long mane. The skin was covered with black hairs, and with a reddish sort of wool. The remains were so heavy, that ten persons had much difficulty in removing them. More than thirty pounds of hair and bristles were carried away, which had been sunk into the humid soil by the white bears when devouring the flesh. The tusks were nine feet long, and the head, without the tusks, weighed four hundred pounds."

The mammoth bears a close resemblance to the Indian elephant, but Cuvier considered it a distinct species. The height of the animal was from fifteen to eighteen feet, and it must at one period have existed in Europe, with the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, and other gigantic animals, whose bones are found in the same deposits.

DILUVIAN ACTION.

It is a common opinion among all those who have not studied the physical constitution of the globe, that the deposition of organic remains in the solid strata is attributable to a universal deluge; but this opinion is exceedingly erroneous, for the various beds which together form the crust of the globe have been produced at different times, and under different circumstances. But, after the formation of all these beds, the earth suffered under a general catastrophe, and was overflowed by water, or, according to some, suffered under a succession of these deluges. It is not necessary for us to stop and inquire whether it was a single action or a succession of causes; we have only to attend to the results. The effects which are now to be observed may be considered under the following heads:—the destruction of pre-existing rocks and deposition of gravel: the transport of large stones