an almost continued hurricane, at the rate of two hundred and eighty-eight miles in the twenty-four hours,—nearly the rate at which the great American steamers cross the same ocean now; and why, he asked, might not the carcases of elephants have drifted northwards at an equal rate on the tides of the Deluge? And as for the mixed character of the group with which these remains are found associated, that was exactly what Mr Penn would have expected in the circumstances. It was the result of a tumultuary flood, which had brought together in our northern region the floating carcases of the animals of all climates, to sink in unwonted companionship, when putrefaction had done its work, into the same deposits. He had, however, unluckily overlooked the fact, that comparative anatomy is in reality a science; and further, that it is a science of which men such as Cuvier and Owen know a great deal more than the men who never studied it, however It is the recorded decision of these great anarespectable. tomists,—a decision which has been many times tested and confirmed,—that the northern species of elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and hyæna, were entirely different from the intertropical species; that they differed from them very considerably more than the ass differs from the horse, or the dog from the wolf; and that, while there is a preponderating amount of evidence to show that they were natives of the countries in which their remains are now found, there is not a shadow of evidence to show that they had ever lived, or could have lived, in an intertropical country. Of the northern elephant, it is positively known from the Siberian specimen, that it was covered, like many other subarctic animals, with long hair, and a thick crisp undergrowth of wool, about three inches in length,—certainly not an intertropical provision; and so entirely different was it in form from either of the existing species, African or Indian, that a child could be taught in a single lesson to distinguish it by the tusks alone. In fine,