

The columns of other temples are in a similar manner found submerged. Roman roads have been discovered many feet under water. Ancient sea-coasts have been observed far inland. On this continent the shore-line of the Atlantic is experiencing a series of slow, undulatory movements. At St. Augustine in Florida, the stumps of cedar trees stand beneath the hard beach shell-rock, immersed in the water at the lowest tides. Some of the sounds upon the coast of North Carolina, which have been navigable within the memory of living sea-captains, are now impassable bars or emerging sand-flats. Along the coast of New Jersey the sea has encroached, within sixty years, upon the sites of former habitations, and entire forests have been prostrated by the inundation. In the harbor of Nantucket the upright stumps of trees are found eight feet below the lowest tide, with their roots still buried in their native soil. Similar ruins of ancient submarine forests occur on Martha's Vineyard, and on the north side of Cape Cod, and again at Portland. In the region of the St. Croix River, separating Maine from New Brunswick, the coast has been raised, carrying deposits of recent shells and sea-weeds in one instance to the height of twenty-eight feet above the present surface of the sea. The island of Grand Manan, off the mouth of the St. Croix River, is slowly rotating on an axis, so that, while the south side is gradually dipping beneath the waves, the north is lifted into high bluffs. Near the River St. John is an area of twenty square miles containing marine shells and plants recently elevated from the sea. One hundred and fifty miles east of here, the shore is experiencing another subsidence. The north side of Nova Scotia is sinking, while the south is rising, inso-much that breakers now appear off the southern coast in places safely navigable years ago. The ancient city of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, is another testi-