

been cut down with an axe. The blows of the axe were yet visible. The inference is that the tree was undoubtedly Antediluvian, that the river Ohio did not exist anterior to the deluge, inasmuch as the remains of the tree were found firmly rooted in its original position, several feet below the bed of the river;—that America was peopled before the flood as appears from the action of the axe in cutting down the tree; and that the Antediluvian Americans were acquainted with the use and properties of iron, as the rust of the axe was on the top of the stump when discovered. In digging another well at the same place, another stump was found, at ninety-four feet below the surface which had evident marks of the axe, and on its top it seemed as if some iron tool had been consigned by rust. The axe had no doubt been struck into the top of the stump, when the horrors of the deluge first appeared.

Thus in the bosom of the turf-clad mound, in the hidden caverns of the earth, in the remains of the soil, in the customs of nations buried in time, aided by art and science, by the sculptor's chisel and painters pencil, and by other vestiges of the past, we may trace amid the gloom of barbarian rule, the ancient existence of the Hindoo, Saxon, Dane, Hebrew, Roman, Greek, Phœnician, Egyptian, and in fine, the Antediluvian, in this so-called new world.

In conclusion, the antiquities of America extend from the eastern shores of Maine and Massachusetts to the Pacific, and from the great lakes and British dominions to Peru and La Plata; immense forrests grow over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic