

ica; as, in the Vale of Mexico, several curious specimens of sculpture have been discovered, strongly resembling the workmanship of the ancient Egyptians. Leather has been found wrapped around mummies, in the Kentucky Caverns which shews a knowledge of a branch of the arts, in the possession of the people of America, at an era coeval with the Egyptians.

10. In a cavern on the north shore of the Ohio river, about twenty miles below the junction of the Wabash, the walls of which are smooth, and covered with paintings and sculptures grouped in sections and clusters, are to be found many striking similitudes to the general forms of sculpture, and painted emblems found in Egypt; the idea of identity of origin becomes almost irresistible; and these facts seem to lead to the conclusion that this cave was once used as a sacred sanctuary, and that at this point a colony of Egyptians at some era here took up their abode.

11. About fifteen miles from Palanque stand vestiges of the City of Otolum, in North America. The ruins of this ancient stone City are seventy five miles in circuit, length thirty-two miles, breadth twelve miles, full of palaces, monuments, statues and inscriptions; the ancient gods of the Egyptians, Osiris, Apis, and Isis, are sculptured on the stones of this city, the temple of Copan was five hundred and twenty feet by six hundred and fifty, and is supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travellers have supposed it must have contained a population of 3,000,000.

12. Medals representing the sun, with all its rays of light, have been found in some of the mounds, made of a very fine clay, and copper medals have been discovered round like the moon in its full, hence it is supposed the primitive inhabitants of America worshipped the Sun and the Moon, like many nations in the earliest ages, soon after the flood.

13. The horse it is said was not known in America till the Spaniards introduced it from Europe, yet the track of a horse is found on a mountain in Tennessee, in the rock of the enchanted mountain, and shows that horses were known in America in the earliest ages after the flood.

14. Captain Dupaix visited Central America in 1805. He supposes the ruins he then found were left before the flood, and Mr. Stephens when in Central America, found masonic obelisks, having on their sides sculp-

tured images and medallion tablets, large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics, splendid temples, adorned with human figures executed in stucco and bas relief, built of hewn stone, the specimens of sculpture equalled any thing he saw in Egypt. The Pyramid of Cholula near Puebla is the largest in the world. It covers forty four acres; on its summit there was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols. Its dimensions are immense.

15. Ancient roads or highways are found in many parts of the West, walled in on both sides for many miles, where the forest trees are growing as abundant, and as large and aged, as in any part of the surrounding woods, and on the before mentioned enchanted mountain, situated a few miles south of Brayston, are found impressed in the surface of the solid rock, a great number of tracks of human beings, bears, turkeys, and horses, as above stated, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

16. A gentleman near Cincinnati, in 1826, persevered in digging a well to the depth of eighty feet without finding water, but still persisting, the workmen found themselves obstructed by the stump of a tree three feet in diameter, and two feet high, which had 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 consumed 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