

such facts and it remains only to illustrate our position by a few examples, in general, not novel, but duly connected, to sustain the argument.

*Fossil Fish of Mount Bolca.*

The beautiful fossil fish\* more than 100 species of which are found in marly limestone, in Mount Bolca, near Verona in Italy, inform us that they were once living and active beings; just before those hills were deposited, and when the waters stood over the place where the fish were entombed, in the bottom of the sea, the rock which contains their skeletons was formed around them, doubtless in the state of a calcareous sediment; this calcareous stratum was then overwhelmed by a submarine eruption of molten rock, and the heat was not communicated through the bad conducting substance of the marl to the destruction of the organic forms; then again, and still on the bottom of the sea, the calcareous rock was formed anew with its enclosed fish; again the molten rock flowed over the calcareous marl and so on in several successions. But this is not all; this remarkable formation is now several miles from the Adriatic, the nearest sea, and it rises 1200 feet above it. It is plain then, not only that the whole was successively formed beneath the ocean, but that the hill, with the country to which it belongs, was raised afterwards by subterranean power, and that the surrounding waters have also retired and have, ages since, left only dry land.

*Organic Remains in Early Rocks.*

In very early, and often deeply seated rocks, coming immediately after the primitive and usually called the transition, we find the first traces of organized beings; the perfect impresses of plants, with the earliest coal, and both the impresses and the entire mineralized bodies of millions of animals; the deposition of these rocks was therefore cotemporary with or subsequent to, the creation and propagation of the organized beings whose impresses, or whose forms they contain, and it is selfevident, that these rocks could not have been deposited prior to the date of the animals and vegetables included in them.

Both the plants and animals lived and died at or near the places where they are found entombed in the rocks; for in most instances, they present few or no marks of violence, or of accident; their del-

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\* Of which there are splendid specimens in the cabinet of Yale College.