must have required numerous ages to accumulate, and even the granite mass gives proofs of formation or of alteration in a fluid, by the chrystals and heterogeneous substances it consists of; and this stupendous mass, which is supposed to form the whole interior of the globe, must have required a correspondent time for that formation.

To shew that it is not without good cause, we, in this work, attempt to vindicate the Mosaic account of creation, and, by our explanation of the first verse of Genesis, to account for the immense period of time required by the modern geologists, we extract the following note from a late work on geology:—"Although the world is not eternal, it is nevertheless very ancient, and, in calculating all the time that was required for the formation of the numerous beds which the globe presents to us, for the life and reproduction of all the animals and vegetables whose remains it contains, according to the time employed for the actual formations whose duration we know, we are forced to admit that the world is at least 300,000 years old."—*Boubée's Geol. Populaire, page 7, Paris,* 1833.

The only waters, therefore, with which history furnishes us to account for these phenomena, are certainly the waters of Genesis, *Genesis, chapter* 1*st, verse 9th:* "And God said, Let the waters under the firmament be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so." I then proceeded to inquire if the Scriptural account of these waters would warrant the conclusion, that the earth was formed in them by the deposition of the strata and other rocks which the latest discoveries in the science of geology have pronounced it to consist of.