

of land and sea, endured for countless ages, until strata in perpendicular depth of 30,000 feet, or deeper than the highest mountain on the earth, had accumulated. This system was followed by the old Red Sand Stone deposits, of more than 10,000 feet in thickness, in one of its divisions only, containing its own peculiar forms of life. It was succeeded by the Carboniferous system, of greater thickness, and requiring endless years to accumulate its forests of vegetation, forming our coal measures. All these passed away, but who shall tell how long they endured? At the end of the Carboniferous age, there came a new earth, for the former had passed altogether away; and the earth which succeeded contained no form of life similar to, or rather identical with, that of the former period. A new creation arose of animals, birds and fishes, altogether distinct from those of the Palæozoic period. The Liassic, the Oolitic and Cretaceous ages followed, and again a sediment equal to the old red in thickness was deposited, and myriads of creatures lived and died; until at last, this system, like the former, wholly disappeared. Every living thing perished. The external surface of the world was again changed, and once again a new creation appeared on a renewed earth. This, the third creation, also disappeared wholly, or partially, before the present came into being; and six thousand years since (granting the correctness of our chronology) man was formed. According to the views of the Millenienists