

mains, deposits, and formations discovered in this earth, argue an antiquity many thousand years beyond the period which Moses assigns to its origin, not yet full six thousand years. But to say that the time from darkness to darkness, or from light to light, called "evening and morning," is necessarily of one length is as unwarranted from the Bible as it is from analogy, or from the changes which must have happened to the vaporous mass, formless and void, of which this globe was formed. Is there any ball in motion—any wheel in the universe, that performs its first rotatory motion in the same time in which it performs even its second, to say nothing of its motion when under the full influence of all the agencies and impulses which are then in co-operation upon it?—This would be a supernatural fact indeed! The earth now revolves upon its axis in twenty-four hours; but that it must have occupied no more time when it was an immense volume of vapour spread over a thousand million of times its present occupancy of space, and uninfluenced by the same laws that now govern it, would be a preposterous conclusion, a supernatural fact of marvellous import. While, then, the last days of the creation week may have been no more than 24 hours, the first two or three may have been 24,000 years, for any thing which science or the Bible avers on the subject."

Let the young and ardent, the teacher and taught make themselves acquainted not only with the outlines of the sciences, but go into them thoroughly, before they presume to question any of the facts recorded in that volume which has done more for the civilization and moralizing of our race than all the other books and sciences in the universe. Discard that and we could not know certainly whether there were one God or a million! Reject that and our origin and destiny are enveloped in clouds and thick darkness. Receive and act upon it, all is peace and happiness here and eternal life in heaven. ED.

From the Evangelist.

A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.

SUCH is the heading of an article copied from the Brockville, Indiana, American, of a late date, and published in the Western Citizen of the 18th instant, in which it is stated that in digging a well in Uniontown, of that county, when about 35 feet below the surface of the earth, the diggers came upon several pieces of wood, limbs of trees, leaves, &c. The wood was of the swamp cedar kind, none of which is supposed to grow in the west. That paper says the town of Union is in a flat back country, fir removed from any stream or water course. And near the well is a stump of a large oak which has just been cut down, and which has stood the storms of many hundred winters.—When were these leaves and limbs deposited 35 feet below the roots of this sturdy oak? In the foregoing article Geologists are called upon to answer, if they can, the two following questions to wit: How came the swamp cedar to occupy its present position in a country, in which in all probability it did not grow? and secondly, When were these leaves the limbs, the wood, deposited beneath the roots of the sturdy oak that