

into islands, or at least into rocks and inequalities, whether elevated at one end, or that the sinking of the other end had thrown off the waters; a second result not less clear, nor less apparent than the former to any one who will give himself the trouble to study the monuments which authenticate this fact.

PROOFS THAT THESE REVOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN  
NUMEROUS.

But the revolutions and changes which have left the earth as we now find it, are not confined to the overthrow of the ancient layers, to this retreat of the sea after the formation of new layers.

When we compare in detail the various layers one with another, and the productions of nature which they comprise, we soon discover that this ancient sea has not always deposited stones exactly similar, nor the remains of animals of the same species, and that each of its deposits has not extended over the whole surface that it has covered. There have been successive variations there established, the first of which has been in a great measure general, and the others appear to be less so. The more ancient the layers are, the greater their uniformity and extent; the more recent, the more limited and more subject are they to vary at short distances. Thus the displacing of the layers was accompanied and followed by alterations in the nature of the liquid and the materials which it held in solution: and when certain layers, raising themselves above the waters, had divided the surface of the sea into islands by projecting chains, there must have been various changes in many particular basins.