

Noah sent out a raven, which came not back—a dove, which returned—the same dove, a second time, which returned with an olive leaf in her mouth—the same dove, a third time, which was not again seen. On the two hundred and twenty-fourth day, the tops of the mountains were visible. The whole period included between the day of Noah's entrance into the ark, and that of his leaving it, was a year and eighteen days.

The marine remains of animals and vegetables, with which many of the fossiliferous strata abound, were long referred to this deluge as the cause of their transportation, and were appealed to as evidence, that the diluvial waters had overflowed the whole earth. The friends of revelation were naturally disappointed when this position was disputed, and the fossils were alleged to have belonged in general to periods much more ancient, and to have been entombed where they are now found under other circumstances. The question arises, How far does the scriptural account of the Flood appear now to accord with geological phenomena? To discuss all the points of controversy connected with this subject, would require a large separate