

on Sanscrit poetry, in the Quarterly Review, show what was the creed in India on this subject:—

“ In the whole world of creation——

None were seen but these seven sages, Menu and the fish;
Years on years, and still unwearied, drew that fish the bark along,
Till at length it came where reared Himavan—its loftiest peak ;
There at length they came, and, smiling, thus the fish addressed the
sage :—

Bind thou now thy stately vessel to the peak of Himavan—
At the fishes' mandate, quickly to the peak of Himavan :
Bound the sage his bark, and even to this day that loftiest peak
Bears the name of Naubandhana.”

Both these opinions have their difficulties, which I shall not further discuss, but leave the decision of the question to persons better qualified than myself to direct the public judgment: I shall only observe, that perhaps the Indian station was more central and convenient for the ready dispersion of men and animals than the Armenian one. Every naturalist is aware that there are many animals that, in a wild state, are to be found only in particular countries and climates. Thus the Monkey and Parrot tribes usually inhabit a warm climate, the Bears and Gulls with many other Sea-birds, for the most part a cold one. The Kangaroo and Emu are only found in New Holland; the Llama in Peru; the Hippopotamus and Ostrich in Africa. Now we may ask, how were all these local animals conveyed from the place of disembarkation to the countries and climates that they severally inhabit? In considering this question, we must never lose sight of HIM, according to whose will, and by whose almighty guidance, they were all led to the stations he had appointed for them, and with reference to which he had organized and formed them. Whatever second causes he might commission to effect this purpose, they were fully instructed and empowered by him to accomplish the