

connects particular formations with definite fossils ; nor with the manner, as to position, in which the principal classes of specimens are found, (the conchiferous and molluscous shells,) proving the quietness and slowness of the processes to which they had been subjected ; nor of the numerical amount of the remains, as to species and individuals, (the number of known fossil species of these two classes only, being little if at all less than five thousand ;) nor of the nature of the argument as it arises from the gradation of changes, specific and generic, in the subjects of organic life ; nor of laws which the CREATOR has disclosed to industrious research, with regard to the duration of species. All these topics needed to have been known and well scrutinized, before any surmise had been hazarded. Our objectors universally appear not to be aware that it is from a long-continued search into the almost immensely numerous particulars, and a contemplation of their parallel relations, that the conclusion appears irresistible, as to the myriads of ages during which the all-glorious God has held on the wondrous course of his works.

Another of his objections is directed against the theory of the internal heat of the earth, and its gradual cooling through a vast period of time. He appeals to the evidence which we possess, that the general temperature, and that of particular climates, has undergone no change from the earliest times of history. Had he taken the precaution of understanding what he was writing about, he would have refrained from combating his own shadow. He would have learned that the heat, however intense at no very great depth, has long ago arrived at the point at which the weak conducting power of the earth's rocky crust prevents any further sensible progress, in affecting the temperature at any point of the surface. The process of cooling therefore, though at first and for a long period