

“ shaken by the progress of discovery. It is only
“ to theoretical opinions that my remarks have
“ any application” (p. 33).

Mr. Sedgwick then proceeds to argue that different gravel beds having been formed at different periods, it may happen from the nature of diluvial action, that mixtures of the materials of different beds may occur; and consequently that “ in the very same deposit we may find
“ the remains of animals which have lived during different epochs in the history of the earth” (p. 33).

He then shews how, from the double testimony of the widely existing traces of diluvial action, and the record of a general deluge contained in the sacred Scriptures, the opinion was naturally formed that all those traces were referable to one and the same action: though we ought in philosophical caution to have hesitated in adopting that opinion, because “ among the
“ remnants of a former world, entombed in these
“ ancient deposits, we have not yet found a
“ single trace of man, or of the works of his
“ hands” (p. 34). Lastly, he strenuously denies that the facts of geological science are opposed to the sacred records, or to the reality of an historic deluge; and for himself, utterly rejects such an inference: and argues justly, that there is an accordance between the absence of human remains in these diluvial beds of gravel, and the