

SUGGESTIONS.

A fuller and more satisfactory explanation of the cause of the upheavals in the earth's crust might be reached by a consideration of the following assumed facts.

First. That the hard portion of the earth's crust is comparatively thin, say twelve miles in thickness, and that there is a considerable thickness from the hard crust to the material in a fluid state.

Second. That the slightly arched shape of the under side of the earth's crust is not sufficient to give it any of the support of an arch.

Third. That commencing with the surface of the ocean, and from thence towards the center of the earth, the density and weight of the material increases to the earth's center, viz: The water of the ocean is lighter than the hard portion of the earth's crust. The hard portion is lighter than the next strata, and the next strata is lighter than the fluid material under it and so on to the center; that before the center is reached, the material is of such weight and density, that it is as unyielding to the pressure of the materials upon it as the surface of the earth is to the atmosphere upon it — or of a peach stone to the meat of the peach.

Fourth. That the waters of the ocean upon the earth's crust constitute a distinct and segregated element from the earth, and of a weight in proportion to its size nearly equal to that of the earth's crust and of incalculable magnitude, restless and surging.

Fifth. That a sufficient quantity of this kind of weight upon two sides of the earth, both pressing towards the center, would, necessarily, have such the same effect upon the earth's

Crushing

crust as the pressure upon two sides of a ripe juicy peach with a large unyielding stone in it would have upon its skin. The center portion of the earth being thus unyielding, by reason of the extreme weight and density of the material there, though in a melted state. The squeeze pressure which is thus produced upon the pasty and fluid elements immediately underlying the earth's crust, is what produces the apparent double action of this force as seen in the formation of our mountain ranges, viz: the apparent side push from the ocean side and the apparent uplift force which elevates the crust of the earth into the form of mountains. A view of the north and south American continents with their mountain ranges, and the oceans on each side constitute a diagram of this idea.

The earth was probably in some former period a sun, and by some process an atmosphere was forced around it with moisture and rain, and thereby cooling and contraction commenced and proceeded till a crust was formed, enclosing the intense heat and material composing the earth's internal arrangement. Suppose the earth, with its oceans of water should fall into our sun, the steam which would be thereby produced from this water would make a moist atmosphere for the sun, probably of sufficient proportions to produce great rains, and cooling, contraction, and a crust and a body of continents and oceans with all the materials we see here.

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Quincy

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