

phesies, and Mr. Locke on various portions of the New-Testament, prove that the physical world with the former, and the intellectual world with the latter, employed only a share of their attention. Such men have shed a religious halo around scientific and intellectual pursuits, and should put to blush those novices in science who are continually sneering at the word of God.

But is it a fact that any of the discoveries in science invalidate the truth of revelation? What prevented such men as Newton, Locke, Bacon, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Dr. Thomas Dick, with a host of others, from discovering such discrepancies? The fact is when men desire to be under the dominion of their appetites and passions they can create many imaginary objections to the truth of revelation.

But what say our Geologists? Why! that many things discovered must have been in that state more than six thousand years: that the transformations could not have taken place in so short a time as the scriptures would lead us to suppose! Let it be admitted that these formations require 20,000 of our years, does this prove that Moses is incorrect? By no means. Consider the account of the formation of this earth as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis in connexion with the latest discoveries of Astronomers

“But the facts of geology are sustained and illustrated by astronomical observations; so far, indeed, as the conglomeration of our planet, and, I might add, so far as the Mosaic account of the creative processes are implicated.

“The two Herschels, Sir William and Sir John, have greatly enriched astronomical science by their many splendid discoveries and speculations on the construction and architecture of the heavens. By the aid of their immense telescopes, of from 10 to 40 feet in length, they have ascertained that stars are still forming, and the remote fields of space are filling up with new systems of suns and their satellites.

“‘A shining fluid,’ rare and cloud-like, or nebulous, in immense masses, sometimes of a pale milky appearance, diffused over millions of miles, and of immense depth, like a curdling liquid, thickens, and from being ‘without form and void,’ gradually assumes a globular appearance, thickens down into less dimensions, and finally shines as a star occupying but a speck, a shining point in a region which it once filled with its cloud-like appearance. Stars are counted up to thousands, in different states of perfection, from shapeless masses of nebulae to sparkling orbs of various magnitudes. They are said to resemble one another in their approaches to perfection, as an infant in its annual progress to manhood resembles a perfect man. ‘In the first and rudest state,’ Nicolls in his *Architecture of the Heavens* has said, ‘the nebulous matter is characterized by great *diffusion*; the milky light is spread over a large space so equally that scarcely any peculiarity of construction or arrangement can be perceived.’ The perfectly chaotic modification of this matter on its first appearance, or original form, resembles vapor thinly spread, some spots thicker and more luminous than others. So Moses describes our planet—‘And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the