

Newton. Thus even in physics, the greatest efforts of human knowledge leave experiments in the rear ; so much are they in error who assert, that the whole of philosophy consists in the experiment.

These things establish, that man is enabled by some rule, after observations made, to speculate truly concerning their causes ; and this end is achieved, by bringing his speculations to some test, besides their agreement with metaphysical truth, and with the established rules of propositions and demonstrations—a test which assures him whether the cause assigned is remote or proximate ; whether it enters into the nature of the thing sought, or is merely instrumental in its display or change—a test, in fine, which enables him to a certain extent to separate those occasional causes which the nature inquired after may exist without, from those causes which, entering into that nature, proclaim, that wherever it is, they must be. Such a rule is the following :—that Nature is true to herself in all her laws ; that the same natural actions are regulated by the same intrinsic causes, through all time and in every place ; that the truths of science remain the same, whenever and wherever the facts on which they rest are found ; the same in one country as in another, in one being as in another, in the heavens as in the earth—the same yesterday and for ever. With this rule, we apply to Nature, not only for observa-