ments of science appeared to justify this claim. The observation and accumulation of facts, which was the particular business of the senses, classification and deduction, which was the particular business of the intellect, led to the enunciation of certain broad general principles which were called "laws;" and there seemed to be no reason to suppose that if the process, were only carried on far enough, we should not in time discover all the laws of the universe and lay out openly the whole mystery of things.

3. Now all this seemed to be fatal to one large—indeed, the very largest—department of human interest, namely religion. With a few occasional protests, the body of mankind had always taken for granted the existence of a world which lay beyond the reach of the senses; but if this new view could be sustained, it became clearly impossible to know anything about this suprasensible world. It cannot be observed, and