

tary orbs. This theory was at first violently opposed by the Roman Church. Copernicus laid the foundation of all the discoveries which have been made since in this science. It was afterwards ably supported by the discoveries of Galileo, Kepler, Cassendi, Hevelius, Huygens, Cassini; and with the powerful telescopes which they invented, they were able to see the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the spots on the Sun. This system of Copernicus was still more confirmed by the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, in the year 1686, in the 24th year of his age. Contemporary with Newton were Hooke, Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Roemer, Richer, Picard, and others, and then followed Sir Wm. Herschel and his son James Herschel and J. South. Sir Wm. Herschel with his powerful telescope made many discoveries and extended our views of God's wonderful work. In the heavens, in March 1781, he discovered a new planet beyond the orbit of Saturn, which is now called Uranus. And from the days of Herschel down to the present time, this science has been progressive. The Earl of Rosse, by means of the large and powerful telescope he has lately erected, has made many discoveries in the heavens. What is man not able to do? Man by his mind is able to walk amongst the stars of heaven, and exclaim, "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work." "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge"—"The heavens declare his righteousness and all people see his glory"—"The heavens, even the heavens are the Lord's, but the earth hath he given to the children of man"—"Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty." What is man not able to do? With his mind he is able to look into the bowels of the earth. By the science of geology we have seen wonderful discoveries made, and strange secrets brought to light. By investigating the strata of the earth, we have gold, silver, copper, iron, and we may say, every material for our use. "THE earth hath he given to the children of men." Thus while the astronomer is beholding the works of God in the heavens, the geologist beholds his handiworks in the earth. Then we have the skilful physician who can analyze the body, and in so doing he is ready to say with the Psalmist, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made, and in thy book all my members were written"—"I am as a wonder unto many, but thou art my strong refuge." Then take the science of mathematics; a science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured, this to the astronomer is his rule and guide, and the mainspring of all his movements.

But before we proceed any further, we will turn our attention to the diagram which is illustrative of the last named science. The diagram is one which I have had in contemplation for some time, and I am thankful I am spared to see it finished. The diagram is *One Million Units*. What? *One Million Units*! A word easily spoken, but not so easily comprehended. Yea, time would fail us to enlarge fully upon the word *million*. It is a proverbial name for any great number; it is the touchstone for all the higher numbers in arithmetic. When we say units, tens, hundreds, thousands, we seem as though we could see or comprehend their meaning; but when we say One Hundred Thousand, the mind