And to rominent ir theory f the real astrono-

ly of the rofold obe and the he masses 'Nature," t motion," the same productive lso reason are not to immortal of a vision, that have ow disapl astronopose that inual opeugmenting ceived, as f aqueous the supply mets from se of being its of their d parts of version of ose globes clusion we tant act of enormous I the existence of elaboratories for this purpose in some of the nebulæ of the distant regions of space. Now, as all gaseous matter is indispensably associated with caloric and light, which probably form part of their constitution, so it is highly probable these elaboratories would have the exact appearance in the regions of space which the nebulæ are said to present to the

telescope.

As to the other purpose of the comets, namely, the supplying the waste of the sun's combustion, I have explained that at large in the theory thereof, and, as a confirmation of its necessity, I conclude with an extract from the celebrated Baron Von Humboldt's work, called "Cosmos," confirming Arago's discovery of the constitution of the sun, and to which discovery, as a Canadian born, and zealous for the honour of Canada, I now lay claim. It was published in the first edition of my System of the Creation, in 1836, Toronto, C. W.

In vol. 1, p. 37, above work, it is said—"When Huyghens first applied himself, in 1678, to the enigma of the phenomena of the polarization of light, exhibited in doubly refracting spar, and observed the difference between the two portions into which a beam of light divides itself in passing through such a crystal, it was not foreseen that through the admirable sagacity of a physical philosopher of the present day, the phenomena of chromatic polarization would lead us to discern, by means of a minute fragment of Iceland spar, whether the light of the sun proceeds from a solid neucleus, or from a gaseous covering.

The new planet just discovered affords a strong corroboration also of our theory of the sun. This planet is found to be 30,000 millions of miles from the sun.* Its diameter is nigh six times greater than our earth; and on reflection on the highest degree of heat we receive from the sun, it seems impossible that a planet at such an enormous distance could be warmed and lighted unless the sun were in a state of

combustion through its entire diameter.

^{*} Professor Olmstead says this planet is 3,600 millions of miles from our earth, which would give 3,695,000,000 of miles from the sun.