

live and move and have our being." The machine is of such a nature, that no improvement could be made when it first came from the hands of its Maker. What is man? Man is the masterpiece of God's creation—possessing 246 bones, 446 muscles, nerves, flesh, veins, heart, arteries, and about 20 millions of pores. A heart which performs its work under all circumstances of pain, trouble, and distress; and never stops to rest night nor day. The question could only have been answered by Him that made us, who is divine. The sweet singer of Israel, when contemplating himself, concludes—"I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well." *What is man?* Man is "a living soul."

What is man not able to do? This is a field of study for all minds. A subject which never will be exhausted as long as time shall last. Though the discoverer may possess a mind like Newton, Luther or Melancthon, still the field is large and the work is great. Suffice it to consider what he has done and is now doing at the present time. The Almighty has been pleased, to endow man with a noble mind, and placed him over every living thing, and blessed him and furnished him with all materials for his use; and with that mind, man has been able to give to all animals and things their proper names—to discover all arts and sciences—to invent all machines—to construct all instruments, buildings, &c. If we take the science of astronomy; the astronomer, with his powerful telescope, is able to discover worlds which have never yet been seen by the naked eye of man. This science, since the 16th century, has made great headway. In the days of Ptolemy, and up to the fifteenth century, it was believed that our earth was a fixture. Ptolemy's hypothesis was that this globe of ours was a fixture, and the sun, planets and stars were revolving round it; but in the fifteenth century, Copernicus, who was a bold and original genius, perceived that the clumsy and unnatural system of Ptolemy could not account for the motions and appearances of the celestial orbs. If Ptolemy's system be correct, then we behold the sun, that mighty luminary, flying through boundless space at the rate of 24 millions of miles every hour, or 597 millions of miles every day. Again, the planet Uranus would move round this globe at the rate of 445 millions of miles every hour, or more than seven millions of miles every minute, or one hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven miles in a moment. Again, if Ptolemy's hypothesis be true, we have other bodies moving round this globe at the rate of 14 hundred millions of miles in a single second, or the interval of time which the pendulum of a common clock takes in moving from one side to the other. Again, if Ptolemy's system be true, then we behold the sun, which is 18 hundred thousand times larger than this globe, revolving round this globe every day. Therefore, Copernicus adopted the Pythagorean system, which system had been believed five hundred years before Christ. With a bold and daring hand he dashed the crystalline orbs of Ptolemy into pieces; swept away his cycles and epicycles; placed the sun, that mighty luminary, in the centre of the system; removed the earth from its quiescent state, set it in motion through the regions of the firmament, in company with the other plane-