gases; it follows, that if any part of these waters are composed of them, every part must; and, therefore, that the Deity, having first called these gases into existence, *did*, either by the power of electricity, the blaze of comets, or some other means, ignite the hydrogen gas, which, by its combustion in the oxygen gas, of which the empyreal atmosphere may have been partly composed, produced the *Universal waters of Genesis*. That the Oceanic waters must have been formed by combustion is proved by the fact that these elementary gases, Oxygen and Hydrogen, may be kept together for any length of time, and form no water without combustion.

These waters of Genesis must have been thus first produced in a state of vapour, which, condensing into a liquid form would, by laws of attraction, form the Universal Ocean, (the matrix of our earth, and planets of our system.) The vast body of heat and light disengaged from this immense combustion, may have formed the Sun of our system, which, by the laws of its gravity and attraction, assumed its place in the centre of it, as we shall attempt to show in the Theory of the Sun's formation.

In the Montreal *Herald*, of 13th Sept., 1838, the following notice appeared:—"Encke's comet begins to be talked of. This comet, which completes its revolution in 1200 days, will be visible in the ensuing autumn. It will be in its perihelion, or part of its orbit nearest the sun, on the 15th December; about the same period it will be nearest the earth. It is (says Mr. Arago) a vast nebulosity, 64,000 times larger in volume than the