prism, with power equal to the first, restored them again to their original state of white light, cannot at all be correct.

It is true that we see colours by the help of the prism, that we cannot see by the naked eye, but that is no reason that those colours are separated and again united by the power of the prism. Colours will not separate by being looked at. Their existence in the atmosphere is constant unity, and if we can see them by one means, and cannot see them by another, it is not because the colours separate and again unite, but because of other circumstances that affect the vision.

In the time of Sir Isaac Newton it was not known that the eye viewed all things in their respective localities, but he, like all other persons of his day, and also of the present day, considered that colours, like all other objects, sent images of themselves to our eyes to be seen. The power and qualifications of the eye were not understood at that time, and eye sight was not known to be genuine light, possessing all the powers of diverging and converging, of reflecting and retracting, and, in all instances, finding its path through the atmosphere and all other media, as all other genuine light does; and, without such information first obtained, he was ill prepared for the exploration of light with all its intricacies and qualities.

The atmosphere contains a variety of fluids, and there can be no doubt but all those fluids are exhalations from the earth, consequently they must be earthy substances.

It is understood that all nature is changeable, and that no substance is entirely at rest, not even the hardest and largest stones that lie deep in the earth; all are given to change in their properties, but perhaps those substances