

twenty-five thousand feet high, which is nearly equal to the height of the Himalayan, which divides India from Thibet, (the highest on our globe.) He also states that he had discovered Twilight in the Moon, her having an atmosphere being denied by a great majority of the best Astronomers of all ages. He also states his discovery of Mountains, five and six-fold higher than any on our earth, in the Planets Venus and Mereury. Now we know that Venus has a disc as resplendent as a fixed star; and Dr. the father of Sir John Herschel, tells us, that having examined the disc of Venus and of Mercury also, for a series of years, with the best Telescopes, even with his great forty-feet reflector, he has never been able to see or observe any inequalities on the disc of Venus or of Mercury. He says that the height of the Lunar mountains has been greatly over-rated. His discovery of Volcanoes in the Moon, as far back as the year 1789, soon after the completion of his great Telescope, I have no doubt of. Two were in action, ejecting ashes, quite visible, and a third extinct. I am now studying the latest treatise on Astronomy, by the present Sir John Herschell—his valuable work is worthy the talented son of a celebrated father, who indulged in no visionary speculations, but truly told the result of his discoveries. Those amongst the Fixed Stars, by the power of his Telescopes, are truly wonderful.

In Chap. 6, Section 362, last Edition of Herschell's Astronomy, the author says,—“The physical constitution of the Moon is better known to us than that of any other Planet. By the aid of Telescopes we perceive inequalities in its surface, which must be mountains and vallies; from experiments by the micrometer, of the length of the shadows of many of the most conspicuous, their heights have been calculated—the highest being rather under two miles. The existence of such Mountains is corroborated by their appearance as small points or islands of light, beyond the extreme edge of the enlightened parts, which are their tops catching the sun-beams, and which as the light advances, at length connect themselves with it, and advance from the outer edge.