

supply the uncensured and stupendous waste. If, therefore, our theory of the sun continues to be substantiated, (and, as will be shortly shewn, the planet lately discovered offers a strong confirmation of it), and as nothing short of a direct act of creation could produce a supply of gaseous matter for all the suns of the universe, we must refer to such an act of creation for that supply, and we trust we shall indeed thereby lead our readers "through Nature's works up to Nature's God." We believe we shall have found a more clear and positive proof of the reality of an existing and actually present creation of matter, than has yet been offered to mankind.

Another reason why I am led to believe that there are various elaboratories established by the Creator for the formation of the gases is, that it is indispensable to suppose, that as there may be various gases required, both for replenishing the waste of the atmospheres of the planets and also oxygen and hydrogen for the waste of the suns of the various systems, these gases must therefore be formed and collected in separate repositories, to be afterwards taken up by various comets, and carried by them to their intended destination, by laws established by the Creator for their direction in their courses, consistent with the safety of the planetary bodies, as we shall shew shortly. Having now stated our conception how alone an inexhaustible source of supply of the combustible gases can be obtained, we shall extract from Arago and Lardner's *Astronomy*, and from Higgins on the Earth, some account of the Comets, as far as they relate to their physical constitution and laws of their motion.

Mullinger Higgins says, in page 54 of his *Physical Condition of the Earth*, that "Newton discovered that comets are bodies moving in fixed orbits round the sun. As soon as this philosopher had discovered the laws of universal gravitation, he applied them to the determination of the motion of comets; for having proved that, according to the conditions of that force, a body might describe any conic section about the sun, he conceived that comets, in their apparently irregular motions, might be governed by that principle. The

comet
of its
tate;
so great
a parab
the case
were p
illustrat
that the
netary l
those of
paths."
have be
that the
greatest
million l
of 1680
In Ar
bodies u
and une
verse.
course b
directed
the same
sun all in
against t
in anothe
of Newto
"the alim
conclude
decline u
and that
opinion a
latest hou
the great
vapour, to
prevalent