

antagonism, they are, in reality, accordant and co-operative, affording a remarkable exemplification of Dr. Chalmers' general statement, that 'forces of a right intensity and direction have been made to meet together, so as to be productive of a desirable result.*' They invite our attention to their individual and reciprocal action.

WATER.

To begin with the first-named: One of the mightiest agents in nature is WATER. It was required in great abundance, and most amply has it been provided. Never is human littleness more evinced, than when we contrast the goodliest canals and reservoirs of enterprising man, with the waters of the great deep—simultaneously lashing so many shores, and encompassing so many kingdoms, and, we may say, the globe itself, in its awful universality. More than two-thirds of the surface of the earth are covered by the ocean, and the extent of dry land is farther limited by rivers, lakes, ponds, and marshes.

The objection may be started, that there is

* Nat. Theol., b. i., ch. 3.