

Rhind's chief intention appears to be the moderate and pious one of promoting the due reverence to divine authority, a modest sense of our ignorance, and a cautious abstinence from lofty positiveness. His candid admission does him honour. "*It is true, even the Mosaical record does not definitely settle this question.*—May we not be permitted to think—that the period for forming a true theory of the earth, has not arrived, and may never come; that we must content ourselves in this, as in most other cases of human inquiry, with an investigation of facts and phenomena, without diving into causes which are to us inscrutable?" (Pp. 114, 111.) Thus he concedes what nullifies the purpose and the title of the whole book.

Three years ago, Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, Principal of the English (of course Roman Catholic) College in Rome, published a work eminently valuable, "Twelve Lectures on the Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion." The course advantageously comprehends Philology, Civil History, Antiquities, and some branches of Natural Science. The view which he gives of Geology, he professes to be historical rather than scientific,\* but it is very able, candid, and judicious; and in a mild but effective manner, he vindicates Geology and many modern geologists from the opprobrium which some have endeavoured to throw upon them; he convicts those accusers

*heavens and a new earth, according to the promise of God.* That promise is in Isa. lxxv. 17; lxxvi. 22; in which passages the prophet draws as it were a picture of the coming of the Messiah.—The state of the Church, after the conflagration of the second world, was called *the age or world to come*: Heb. ii. 5; vi. 5. Thus, the first or ancient world, was that which perished by the deluge; the second, was the actually present, which the apostle declares was about to perish by fire; and the third, the *world to come*, is declared to be that which shall endure to the end of time."

\* "I am not guided by a personal predeliction for any system. I have no claim to be called a geologist. I have studied the science more in its history than in its practical principles." Vol. I. p. 299.