

list all philosophers save the astronomical ones ; and now the moon's surface bears, in the maps at least, marks of all the three combatants. It has its Alps, and its Apennines, and its Caucasus,—its Sea of Serenity and its Sea of Storms,—its Aristarchus and its Plato,—its Tycho and its Copernicus. There is, as we may perceive, no danger of a too unbroken peace on earth regarding the condition of the moon, or of any of the other heavenly bodies, even though neither Napoleon nor Nicholas should interfere in the quarrel.

In fine, every department of science has its controversies ; and it is well that it should be so. It saves the world from all danger of connivance to deceive it, on the part of scientific men,—a thing which the world is somewhat prone to suspect ; and proves, on the whole, the best mode of eliciting truth. There are certain stages, too, in the course of discovery, when controversy becomes inevitable. “ Tempests in the State are commonly greatest,” says Bacon, “ when things grow to equality, as natural tempests are greatest about the equinoctia.” And we find that it is so in science also. When comparatively new sciences rise, in certain departments specially their own, to assert an equality with old ones, that, when they stood alone, had been extended beyond their just limits, controversies almost always result from the new-born equality in the disputed province. In the middle ages, for instance, there existed but one great science—*theology* ; and, pressed far beyond its just limits, it impinged on almost every province of physical research and every department of mind. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—peculiarly the ages of maritime discovery—*geography* rose into importance ; and, after a prolonged controversy, which at one time had well-nigh crushed Columbus, it was finally established, in opposition to the findings of St Augustine and Lactantius, that the world is round, not flat, and that it has antipodes. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries astro-