

of Genesis, and that later creation, of which an account is given in the third and following verses, and which has especial relation to the preparation of the Earth for the abode of man. At p. 24, it is shown in a Note by Prof. Pusey, that the notion of such a *prior act of creation* was entertained by many of the Fathers of the Church, and also by Luther.

P. 41. Professor Kersten has found distinctly formed crystals of prismatic Felspar on the walls of a furnace in which Copper slate and Copper Ores had been melted. Among these *pyrochemically* -formed crystals, some were simple, others twin. They are composed of Silica, Alumina, and Potash. This discovery is very important, in a geological point of view, from its bearing on the theory of the igneous origin of crystalline rocks, in which Felspar is usually so large an ingredient. Hitherto every attempt to make felspar crystals by artificial means has failed. See Poggendorf's *Annalen*, No. 22, 1834, and Jameson's *Edin. New Phil. Journal*.

Professor Mitscherlich has also succeeded in producing synthetically, by the action of Heat, artificial crystals of Mica; these are difficult to make, unless the ingredients pass very slowly from a fluid to a solid state; as they are supposed to have done, in an infinitely greater degree, in the formation of Granite, and other Primary Rocks, of which Mica forms a large ingredient. In more recent igneous rocks of the Trap formation, in which Mica is rare, and crystals of Pyroxene abound, it is probable that the cooling process was much more rapid, than in rocks of the Granitic series; and crystals of Pyroxene have been formed synthetically by Mitscherlich, from their melted elements, under much more rapid cooling than is required to produce artificial Mica.

The experiments of Sir James Hall, on whinstone and lava, made in 1798, first shewed the effects of slow and gradual cooling in reproducing bodies of this kind in a crystalline state. Similar experiments were repeated on a larger scale, by Mr. Gregory Watt, in 1804. Sir James Hall's experiments on reproducing artificial limestone and crystalline marble, were made in 1805.

Mr. Whewell, in his Report on Mineralogy to the British Asso-