The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. D. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, Editors and Managers.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos.	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.16

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Interesting Reading Matter. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports, River News. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets, Petroleum Affairs. Seventh page: Brief News Items, Letter from Blairsville, Pa., Real Estate Transfers.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 140¼.

IT IS reported that Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS is trying to revive impeachment, and will shortly introduce new articles. "No more, I thank you, Mr. FILKINS, without it's sweetened."

IT IS already ascertained that about twenty-seven persons, including seven of the nine females on board, lost their lives by the sinking of the Morning Star on Lake Erie. Nor is the full extent of this tragedy yet known.

THE Sultan of Turkey, having placed both Christians and Israelites as members in his Council of State, announced to the Rabbis and Patriarchs, to whom he gave an audience on the 23d ult., his intention to make no distinction among his subjects on account of religious faith.

A MEETING of Commissioners, from the loyal States having soldiers interred at Antietam Cemetery, was held at Sharpsburg on the 17th, to consider the question of the burial of the rebel dead in some portion of the area of the cemetery. After a very earnest discussion, the whole matter was postponed to another meeting, to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of November.

THE forthcoming Amesty Proclamation will, it is believed, amount to but very little more than extending certain privileges, immunities and rights of property, and will, owing to the large use of the pardoning power in individual cases hitherto, reach but a few hundred additional persons. Of course, everybody agrees that it is a mere electioneering trick on the part of the President.

THE contradiction involved in the two paragraphs annexed is explained by the fact that, in 1867, the Democracy wanted GRANT for their candidate, but couldn't get him, while in 1868 he has accepted the Republican nomination. Hence the incongruity of the following:

"Nobody is hardy enough to claim civil capacity for Grant."—*New York World, May, 1865.*

"The War Department is, for the present, in the discreet and able hands of General Grant."—*New York World, August, 1867.*

THE friends of short-span bridges over the Western navigable streams have caught a Tartar. They summoned Gen. WARREN, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, from the West, to give evidence, as they supposed, in their favor, before the Senate Committee, but discovered after his arrival, that he opposes the erection of any bridge with less than five hundred feet span. Altho' he has not yet been examined, his testimony will be given in due time, and must have great weight with the public, if not with the Senate.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS have achieved an extreme illustration in the Paraguayan war. LOPEZ has organized and armed a corps of four thousand women, under the command of Brigadier General ELIZA LYNCH, an Irish woman, who is said to be the real, ruling spirit in the bitter conflict against the allied invaders. To this brigade of Amazons has been entrusted the guarding of very important passes and fords, strategic positions of too much consequence to be confided to the less reliable sex. They will also take part in offensive operations, and are said to be remarkably fearless of exposure to bullets and steel.

THE Senators from Arkansas were yesterday admitted to their seats. That State has been unrepresented for about seven and a half years, and she resumes her Senatorial privileges under a government for the first time, as far as it concerns her, thoroughly Republican. Her Senators withdrew from a body which Southern slavery had ruled with an iron hand, not always under a velvet glove, for over seventy years; they return to a Senate which acknowledges its highest responsibility to the whole Union, to Liberty, and to all the Rights of Man. As Arkansas has learned the lesson, so her sister States in rebellion will soon in the same way realize that revolutions never go backward, and that the progress which they would have retarded in the interest of Aristocracy and Special Privilege, has only been accelerated, lifting even themselves to a higher and purer conception of Republican Institutions.

SCIENCE---ITS PROGRESS AND HINDRANCES.

Baccalaureate Address, Delivered by Geo. Woods, LL. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania, Before the Graduating Class, June 23, 1868.

A mere outline of the history of Science would require volumes. Our purpose at the present time is barely to touch on a few points to show its progress and the obstacles it has to encounter.

Cleveland, Silliman and Hitchcock founders, in this country, of Mineralogy, Chemistry and Geology, have just died. We have often listened to the learned Lardner who had asserted that a steamer could never cross the ocean, and that a locomotive could never be driven over forty miles per hour. He was brought to this country in a steamer and was carried by one of our own locomotives at the rate of sixty miles per hour. Now they are driven seventy miles per hour, though less than fifty years ago Geo. Stephenson, whose name will ever be connected with the history of locomotive engines, travelled at the rate of only six miles per hour.

The present rapid travelling in connection with the recent discoveries in Astronomy, giving us a knowledge of larger planets than ours, and at enormous distances, renders men discontented with our own earth, once revered for its mysterious vastness. We have often heard a distinguished Professor of Chemistry affirm, in lecturing on Magnetism, that an iron steamer could never cross the Atlantic, in consequence of the influence of the iron on the magnetic needle. The rapid multiplication of text books and the introduction of new terms in Science, are evidence of progress.

He who has omitted this study for one or two years will hardly recognize the terms Cycloscope, Stomatoscope, Shymograph, Pangenesis, Dermichthys, Toxodograph, Bolide, Phonantograph, Photomicrography, words not to be found in our dictionaries.

The text book we used in Botany gave sixty thousand as the known species of plants; now, an able foreign writer places them at three hundred and twenty thousand. The known species of birds have been increased from one thousand to twenty thousand; the various forms of animal life with which the Zoologist deals are two million; a single visit of our illustrious Agassiz to Brazil, added two thousand to the known species of fishes.

Within a century, at least two if not three planets and 97 asteroids have been added to our solar system; the paths and laws of many comets have been discovered; the stars have been classified; improved telescopes have extended our knowledge of the universe hundreds of millions of miles; Geology, in dignity and grandeur, second only to Astronomy, has started into life, and has read the history of our earth through hundreds of thousands of years, disclosing the gradual development of vegetable and animal life, and revealing to us the strange and wonderful beings which swam our waters, walked our earth, and floated through our air, as well as making known the present treasures beneath our earth's surface; a Davy, Volta, Faraday, Ampere, and Ruhmkoff, have raised Electricity from a few facts to a science of the greatest interest and importance, decomposing the most refractory substances, giving us new metals, plating them without the aid of heat, furnishing us the coil in power rivaling gunpowder, and enabling us to transact business, and converse with others in distant parts of our own land, or in distant lands, as if present; Chemistry has been born; the valuable terminology and the balance have been introduced into this science by Lavoisier; heat has been applied as a moving force, lifting our ores from the mines, driving our mills, and propelling our cars; Daguerre has compelled the sun to gives us instantaneous images, of marvellous nicety and accuracy, of the human form, the enchanting landscape, the lofty precipice, or the distant planet; and a Kirchoff and Bunsen, using the same rapid messenger with their alkaline tests, have told us the substances composing distant heavenly bodies.

"To-day," says Dumas, "man has acquired the right to say matter and the force which it obeys contains no secrets which I do not know, or shall not be able at some future period to discover; the history of the earth has no longer any mystery for me; I am present at its earliest ages; I reconstruct the beings whom it has nourished; I know the precise date of the transformations upon its surface; my eye penetrates the profundity of space; I assign to each star its place in the orbit in which it must move; I weigh the sun; I analyze the substances of which it is composed, as if it could be placed in my crucible, and I can say of what elements the stars consist which decorate the vaults of Heaven, even those, the lights from which require ages to travel to the focus where the observer performs their dissection upon our earth; I play with the forces of nature; I transform the light into heat, the heat into light, electricity into magnetism, magnetism into electricity, and all of these forms of activity into mechanical power; I convert one compound into another; I imitate all the processes of nature dead, and the majority of those of nature living; I render at will the earth fruitful or sterile; I give to it or take from it the power to nourish the plant. Life is an open book where from the embryo egg to the death of the animal I read without obscurity the role of the blood which circulates, that of the heart which beats, and of the lungs which respire; that of the muscles which obey; of the nerves which convey the order; of the brain which commands; of the stomach which digests; of the chyle which regenerates. In fine, I apply to my use all of the forces and all of gifts of nature."

Such are the discoveries of modern science that they constitute a poem more sublime than has ever yet been addressed to the intellect and imagination of man. The natural philosopher of to-day may dwell amid conceptions which beggar those of Milton.

The rapid succession of valuable inventions and discoveries during the past century forms a striking contrast with the vast periods intervening between great discoveries in former times. From the time of Archimedes until the epoch of Galileo, 2,000 years, the science of mechanics made absolutely no progress. After the first discovery of the fact of attraction and repulsion of bodies under the influence of electricity, some 600 years before Christ, for about 2,000 years hardly any advance was made in this important science. So it was with astronomy. The compass was invented 2,000 years before Columbus thought of employing it in order to discover the New World.

Seven hundred years were required to convert the fixed clock actuated by weights into a portable clock. Cannon were not cast till 700 years after gunpowder was brought to Europe.

More recently Newton and Leibnitz simultaneously invent the calculus; Cavendish, Watt and Lavoisier contest the discovery of the composition of water; Davy and George Stephenson, the invention of the safety lamp. Now, Adams and Leverrier simultaneously determine the existence of a remote planet, and calculate its place in the heavens, and Morse and Jackson contend for the invention of the magnetic telegraph; Tyndal and Professors Wm. Thompson and Tait carry on a most acrimonious discussion as to the comparative merits of Joule, Seguin and Mayer, founders of the mechanical theory of heat.

As we follow a stream from its home on some mountain top, down its side, widening, and deepening, till it becomes the mighty river, sweeping on to the ocean, so can we trace the different sciences from their humble origin, a single fact or discovery, through many centuries of the self-denying toil of its friends, to the matured and useful science. How have years and ages passed away with only here and there a ray of light to mark the pathway!

How have anxious hearts yearned and labored, sometimes standing on the very verge of the grandest results without being permitted to enter on the rewards! How much fruitless effort till the true path was found! How did the ardent and enthusiastic Kepler struggle on day and night for long weary years to verify his theories, and then find them, as he says, go "off in smoke." Nothing daunted, never abating in his enthusiasm one jot—as vigorous on the moment after failure as on the eve of expected discovery, he re-commences and presses on till his three laws are discovered, when in the gush of his delight, he exclaims, "nothing holds me; I will indulge in my sacred fury; I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians to build up a tabernacle for my God far away from the confines of Egypt."

The beginning of every science is formless, chaotic. Slowly and gradually, prejudices, discrepancies and contradictions disappear, and a system harmonizing in all its points, and with other sciences, and beautiful in its proportions is evolved. At first the existence and character of every fact is denied by one class, and its importance and effects greatly exaggerated by another. The latter would from a single fact, or a few facts imperfectly understood, deduce a conclusion, wholly unwarranted, and entirely opposed to well established truths; the former would deny facts certain and positive. So with wild enthusiasm unrestrained by reason on the one hand, and doubting unbelief, and stubborn adherence to opinions supposed to conflict with newly discovered facts on the other, contending and struggling science has advanced to its manhood. And, it is a singular fact that scientific men demanding the fullest credence to their facts and theories have most violently opposed advances made in other departments.

The numerous and great inventions and discoveries of the present century have not been without their direct and practical results. There are other and higher ends to be attained by study than immediate pecuniary gains. Yet these are not to be entirely overlooked. Astronomy has enabled the merchant to send his richly laden ship across the trackless ocean safely to the destined port. Geology has opened the great store-house of earth's treasures, and Chemistry has analyzed these substances, giving to us the pure metals, has contributed largely to the arts, and has shown how to preserve and prolong life. Had Science been more carefully interrogated, much valuable time and large sums of money would have been saved to those who have sought to discover perpetual motion, to collect alcohol from baking bread; tourmaline would not have been mistaken for coal, or sulphuret of iron for gold.

Art and Science are mutual helpers. Many of the arts require for their successful prosecution an acquaintance with the higher branches of science either in the workman or the person who directs his operations, and it is equally true that there are important branches of science which could make no progress if the arts had not been sufficiently advanced to supply the philosopher who studies them with the apparatus of which he stands in need. It is especially to those arts which are susceptible of great perfection and exactness in their execution that the sciences are most indebted. The brilliant discoveries in modern times in electricity, magnetism, optics and astronomy, and in chemistry, phisiology and natural history would not have been made if the arts had not provided the necessary astronomical and mathematical instruments, and the thousand ingenious inventions which furnish the philosophical apparatus of the scientific investigator.

The improved agriculture, complicated and nice machinery, the inventions and discoveries in the minute and the grand are owing to the influence of science on art and art on science. A high state of one will beget a corresponding state in the other.

Botany, entomology and physiology are greatly indebted to the microscope; astronomy to the telescope and clock; engineering to the steam hammer and theodolite; chemistry and philosophy to the numerous instruments requiring the greatest ingenuity and skill for their construction.

Even such study as a professional man may be able to give to the sciences will tend to liberalize the mind and to free it from the groundless fears and bitter prejudices often indulged in by good men, and men, in other departments of knowledge, intelligent.

There are many men self-styled conservatives, fossils of another period, exhibitors of the effects of a retarding force on society, who consider the opinions their fathers held as the only ones ever to be cherished, and who most obstinately oppose all that is new, as false, heretical and pregnant with the greatest evils. If only such men lived all progress would cease. They have the spirit of the persecutors of Galileo, two centuries ago, and would, if the times permitted it, most willingly join in stopping all advance at whatever cost. Their spirit is shown by the "authoritative elder" who, when the great and good Buckland, early in the present century, was sent to the Alps and Italy, remarked, "Well, Buckland has gone to Italy; thank God, we shall hear no more of his Geology;" or better, by the young German, Martin Horkey, who said, when he refused to look through the telescope of the venerable Galileo, whose head was white with his delightful watchings of the heavens, "I will never concede his four planets, though I die for it."

"Repose-loving man cares not to be disturbed by discoveries; he prefers old opinions, as Selden liked his old slippers because they were easier for his feet."

There have ever been men not especially skilled in science who have claimed to direct what men may, or may not believe. We have often been pained to find some of these in the most useful and noble of all professions. History will not by any means acquit them of all intolerance and want of fairness, learned and liberal as most of them are. Everything differing from their views, however false, and however shallow their knowledge, is violently denounced. To claim that the earth is more than 6,000 years old, that death took place on it before this comparatively recent period, that the heretofore commonly received interpretation of the Mosaic record is not strictly true, is heretical and wicked.

They impute solemn folly to the Almighty in contending that he made attempts through long periods to create living beings, and that we have throughout the different strata of the earth an infinite number of examples of his failures to do so. Recently one who holds one of the highest ecclesiastical positions said, "Here, too, are Darwin and Huxley with insidious pedantry of pretended science training up man from the oyster and the clam. Then comes that broader generalization of the atheistic formula, the correlation of forces, driving the creator out of creation, and making the heavens and the earth thought and being, man and God, the results of force!" Here is an example of the choice epithets of scorn which small men, or men of no elevation at all, cast most gladly as those whom they do not understand. The author would be classed by Babbage among those whose contracted information renders them eminent examples of the fact that the extent of human knowledge is very limited.

The opinions of such a man as Darwin, ranking high among the most scientific of English scientists, and universally beloved for the geniality of his nature, the honesty of his purposes, and the modesty of his utterances, who has most industriously devoted his life to a particular subject, are not refuted by the aspersions of ignorant men, whatever their position in Church or State. Declamation is no argument. No one who is at all familiar with his writings, however opposed he may be to his theory, will question his thorough knowledge of his subject. Standing as his theory does unproved, there exists no necessity for harmonizing it with revelation.

The views of such men as we have referred to do not now control public opinion. The works and opinions of men who are the best informed on the subjects on which they write will be read and considered. The mind is free. Dictation is not submitted to. Facts well established will be believed. Evidence sufficient, and more than sufficient, to convince impartial men will be received. Some may doubt, deny, and oppose. The greatest discoveries have met with opposition—and reproach and suffering have been the rewards of their authors. Harvey, Jenner and Fulton suffered and were derided—scorn and obloquy were heaped on them.

"Some day the King's mails will go by railway, and railways will be the great highways of this country," said George Stephenson, and for thinking and saying so he was hounded as a "mischievous fool." "To meddle with the corn laws would be madness," said Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister of England. To denounce human slavery as a crime and sin, a few years ago, exposed the author to the anathemas of priest and people—to disgrace and imprisonment.

Men will not now refuse to believe that two bodies of the same matter, of unequal size, fall in equal times if they see it, through fear of the consequences. Truth is not harmful. Opposition may serve to sift out the truth, and to reject ill-founded theories. The tendency has been to build theories on insufficient data, and to assign like to give reasons for phenomena. The early theories of heat and electricity were wholly false, but these theories led to experiments, full of good fruits. A long time elapsed before sufficient facts were known to establish correct theories, yet when these were announced they were stoutly opposed. The fruit has not always been what was expected. Good has been found where evil was apprehended. From Astrology came Astronomy; from Alchemy came Chemistry. As the most beautiful colors are extracted from the most unattractive substances, and sugar from rags, so we may not despair of gleaning some good even from the crudities and arrogant assumptions of Mesmerism and Spiritualism. They may open the way to the noblest and best of Sciences, affording the greatest comfort and joy to the heart. The lull in Science now is but the marshalling of her forces for fresh and great victories. We see no reason why her discoveries and triumphs are not to increase, and her harvests become more abundant and richer. Long ago a distinguished Christian scientist affirmed that "a time may arrive, when by the progress of knowledge internal evidence of the truth of revelation may start into existence with all the force that can be derived from the testimony of the senses." Count Rumford little thought, when he was producing heat by friction, of the grand results to science in the dynamical theory of heat, as developed by Tyndal and others. Neither did Galvani dream that his simple experiments with the frog would result in flashing correspondence from continent to continent, and in a science rich in practical fruits. In relation to divine truth, people too often feel that we have no right to think differently, or to express the same thoughts differently from established custom. The mantle of charity which our holy religion provides, is often so contracted in length and breadth, as to become invisible. We at once ascribe horns and hoofs to those who differ from us in sacred things. If the torch cannot be applied, fierce execrations can be given, social excommunication practiced, and the terms infidelity, atheism, works of the devil freely used. The bible as well as science must be read by their eyes alone, either without spectacles or with but one pair, and interpreted by their minds alone. In this enlightened age they manifest the spirit of those who, two hundred years ago, at Hamilton, Scotland, burned for a witch Jean Nasmyth, of the family of the distinguished inventor of that name, because she read the bible with *two* pairs of spectacles. The past history of science and the lasting shame of its opposers are wholly forgotten. The weapons are ever bright for new crusades against any who may dare to advance anything new. No fact will be admitted in Spiritualism, Mesmerism, Correlation of forces and no new theory in natural history, even if they "die for it."

With the greatest solemnity we are told that in the last days, "evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived," that there will be perilous times---that there will be attempts to turn men from the faith, and then they affirm that *these* are the times, and these the men referred to in Holy Writ. They do not give unto faith the things that belong unto faith. They reject the principle laid down by Lyell, that "we should not explain facts by supposed causes of which we know nothing," and attribute all they cannot otherwise account for to the agency of the devil.

The error has been and still is in supposing that we have the correct interpretation of every text of Scripture. The exegetist with the greatest assurance affirms that this is exactly the meaning of Scripture, and that this is not the fact, and this is not the truth in science. He forgets that there is progress in religious as well as in physical truth. One of the most distinguished exegetists our land has ever produced was proverbial for changing his views of different texts. Discoveries in science have compelled different interpretations of Scripture.

Said Galileo, more than two centuries ago, "I am inclined to believe that the intention of the sacred Scriptures is to give mankind the information necessary for their salvation, and which surpassing all human knowledge, can by no other means be accredited than by the mouth of the Holy Spirit. But I do not hold it necessary to believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, with speech, and with intellect, intended that we should neglect the use of them, nor seek by their means for knowledge, which they are sufficient to procure us; especially in a science like astronomy, of which so little notice is taken in the Scriptures, that none of the planets except the Sun and Moon, and once or twice only Venus, under the name of Lucifer, are so much as named there. This therefore being granted, I think, that in the discussion of natural problems we ought not to begin at the authority or texts of Scripture, but at sensible experiments and necessary demonstrations; for, from the Divine Word, Sacred Scriptures and nature did both alike proceed; and I conceive that concerning natural effects, that which either sensible experience sets before our eyes, or necessary demonstrations prove unto us, ought not upon any account to be called in question, much less condemned upon the testimony of Scripture texts, which may under these words crouch senses, seemingly contrary thereto."

The two books of Revelation and nature are to be interpreted so as to harmonize. They have the same author, an infinitely wise Being, who cannot be inconsistent with himself. We have no right to determine his will and character from his works alone, when he has given us a clearer revelation; neither are we at liberty, nor is it just to Him, to reject the teachings of his works. Neither the scientist nor the exegete alone, is to interpret both these volumes. Should Darwin's theory of selection, be proved to be true, we have no fear for the Bible. We have stronger faith in it than those seem to have who tremble and are filled with the direst apprehensions at every advance in science, lest the rocks or the stars shall tell us there is no God, or that the Bible is not his word. Remembering the past, and cherishing the fullest confidence in the author of all things, we have no doubt that whatever scienfic investigations may be developed, science will be found to be the ally and friend of the Bible. Those so apprehensive do discredit to the Bible and to God, as if He might contradict, or be inconsistent with himself. It is said that there have been erroneous and false theories deduced from science. We admit it. So it has been with the Bible; the numerous denominations all deriving their creeds from the same book prove it; and all have at different times more or less changed their views of Scripture.

There are still many passages which no one can explain to the satisfaction of all. The Archbishop of Dublin has well said, "As we must not dare to withhold or disguise revealed religious truth, so, we must dread the progress of no other truth. We must not imitate the bigoted Romanists who imprisoned Galileo, and step forward, Bible in hand, (like the profane Israelites carrying the ark of God into the field of battle) to check the inquiries of the Geologist, the Astronomer, or the Political Economist, from an apprehension that the cause of religion can be endangered by them. Any theory on whatever subject that is really sound can never be inimical to a religion founded on truth; and any that is unsound may be refuted by arguments drawn from observation and experiment without calling in the aid of revelation."

Resting then securely in God's revealed word, and acknowledging with gratitude the discoveries made in science, revealing to us new sources of wisdom, joy and wealth, we wait patiently for future discoveries to correct false theories, and to harmonize all discrepancies and apparent contradictions.

As the age of dogmatism has nearly passed, so an age of scepticism has succeeded. Side by side with those who blindly and wilfully insist on interpreting science by their own narrow vocabularies are to be placed those who can stand in God's temple, behold the evidence of his being and power, and still deny his existence and refuse to believe in his written word. Spending their whole lives in developing the powers of nature, they practically worship dead matter, rather than the living God. They reject the Bible and a great First Cause. Hastily seizing on the discoveries of the great and on the few facts they have learned, they exhibit particular delight in interpreting these facts to suit their hostility to religion. The same objection they bring against the opposers of science—that they interpret the Bible independently of the teachings of nature—may be urged with equal force against them. They interpret the works of God without any regard to his clearly written will. They would refuse assent to the Bible till all science is fully understood, and all discrepancies between the two volumes are completely reconciled. Because, it may be, they cannot fully comprehend revelation, they reject it, and admit all the teachings of science which they still less understand. They forget the remark of the eloquent Robert Hall that "a religion without its mysteries would be a temple without its God." Their God is blind law—matter. If driven from one position they eagerly seek and delightedly find another. If the nebular theory of Laplace, greatly to their disappointment, is found to support instead of contradicting revelation, then they betake themselves to Geology. If convinced that it requires the same infinite intelligence to create a universe by a process of development as by a single fiat, and that therefore there is nothing in the Geologic, opposed to the Mosaic record, then they seize the unproved theories of "antiquity of man," and "natural selection." If driven by Ehrenberg with his powerful microscope from the position that certain forms of animal life are spontaneously produced, they retreat to lower forms and to the simple cell from which the various forms of animal life are produced. Having reached the present limit of investigation they joyfully exclaim, *nec intersit deus.* They find in Darwin's theory what he himself does not assume. A few may hope to strengthen their scepticism by the doctrine of correlation of forces. They forget that the monad, the primary germ, is to be accounted for; that there are mysteries connected with life toward which science offers no clue whatsoever; that our ignorance of the silent power which bids the oak spring from the acorn, or builds up from the simple cell the widely differing forms of life, is complete. Nature's infinitude and man's littleness they do not see. They have opened the great volume of nature, and have failed to learn its greatest and most valuable lessons.

One whose knowledge and position entitle his opinion to great weight, in a letter to me says: "I cannot conceive that the glorious truth of the unity of force can contain anything of Atheism. Rather does it to my mind establish more firmly a one great first cause, himself the source of all which we call force. For no physicist has ever asserted the unification of force to be final; no one has ever claimed that we can dispense any the more with an intelligent Director because of it. No! Science can only be Theistic. Upon every portion of this fair creation is written in letters which glow and glitter with holy fire, "There is a God."

Very few profoundly learned in science are worshippers of the finite—undevout and mad. Silliman, Hitchcock, Dana, Kepler, Newton, Pascal, Boyle, Black, Dalton, Whewell and numerous others did not fail to see the Creator in his works as well as in his written word, but were His humble and devout worshippers. No pantheistic philosophy, no dream of the materialist sustained the grand and gifted old philosopher, Sir David Brewster, the high priest of science, as with unclouded intellect he passed fearlessly through the valley of death; the all-simple and all-sufficient faith of a very child sustained and gladdened him. These scientists considered the evidence from both sources. They found in the Bible itself evidence of its truth, and in nature corroboration of its truth. They were not ever seeking for proof that the Bible is a fable and God, a lie. True science and true religion are inseparable, and the scientist who attempts a separation injures his own cause. It has been well said that "science prospers exactly in proportion as it is religious." The great deeds of philosophers have been less the fruit of their intellect than of the direction of that intellect by an eminently religious tone of mind. Truth has yielded herself rather to their patience, their love, their single heartedness and their self denial than to their logical acumen.

We are not prepared to assent to the general assertion that the tendency of scientific studies is to scepticism and infidelity. If instances can be cited of those who have made great attainments in science, who were sceptical, we answer the same may be said of even more who were not so distinguished. Deductive science *may* have this effect. Mathematical studies are said to make men insensible to moral evidence. The opposite is affirmed of Inductive Philosophy. The ascending from facts to great general principles is favorable to a belief in a great First Cause. But few, however, have distinguished themselves in this department of philosophy. There have been but few great discoverers in the whole history of our species, while every age has furnished several good mathematicians. In looking back over the path by which Science has advanced to its present position, we see the names of great discoverers shine out like luminaries, few and scattered along the line; by far the largest portion of the space is filled by those whose comparatively humble office it was to verify, to develope, to apply the general truths which discoverers brought to light. Galileo is the father of modern Mechanics, Copernicus, Kepler and Newton are the great names that mark the progress of Astronomy.

Bonaparte observed of Laplace, when he was placed in a public office of considerable importance, that he did not discharge it in so judicious and clear-sighted a manner as his high intellectual fame might lead some to expect. "He sought," said that great judge of character, "subtleties in every subject, and carried into his official employments the spirit of the method of infinitely small quantities by which the mathematician solves his more abstruse problems."

If this view of this department of philosophy be true, then the opinions of its students on religious matters should have less weight than otherwise. Even if it be not true their opinions are not oracular. Because they may have seen a smaller body with the microscope, or a larger one with the telescope, or older bones of an extinct species of animals, than others, they are not consequently better fitted than other men to decide whether there be a God, or whether the Bible be true. There is too strong a disposition in a certain class to receive as true whatever is affirmed by scientific men, great or small. Hugh Miller said, "There is a species of superstition which inclines men to take in trust whatever assumes the name of science, and which seems to be a re-action on the old superstition that had faith in witches, but none in Sir Isaac Newton, and believed in ghosts, but feared to credit the Gregorian Calendar." More readily than formerly the masses credit science and reject the Bible, and therefore the more careful should scientific men be, not to assume from insufficient data, theories really or apparently opposed to the Bible. They should see how many discoveries and theories once supposed to conflict with the Bible, have been found not only to harmonize with, but to shed new light upon, its teachings. The Bible should be studied as well as nature; a Butler and a Paley, as well as a Lyell and a Darwin; and if the Bible tested by all the rules of evidence is found to be true, then we should not allow anything to to diminish our faith in it. No interpretations of a few fragments of God's works should cause us to reject it. We do not set aside human wills, plainly written and shown to be authentic, because we cannot reconcile them with all the works of their authors, performed many years before the wills were made.

Both the classes of which we have spoken are equally unwise and are arraying opposition against what they themselves hold to be truth.

The evidence in each case is independent, but being by the same author will not be found to be contradictory. *Our* faith in the Bible as God's word can never be shaken: his works can never contradict it. When fully understood they will bring their well earned gifts and pour them on the altar of religion.

Having faith then in the continued progress of science, believing in its necessity to improvement in art, in the benefits of the study to mind and heart, and having firm confidence in that more full and clear revelation, evidence of the truth of which is independent of science, let us willingly and eagerly listen to its teachings.

We delight in the works of those whom we love; much more should we find pleasure and profit in the works of a Being infinite in all his perfections. They are eminently fitted, if studied in a proper manner, with a desire to learn the truth, to afford us pure pleasure, to enlarge the mind and heart and bring us near to Him whose "goodness is unsearchable," and "his ways past finding out!"

Let us learn to look from the finite to the Infinite, rejoicing that we are not limited to truths revealed in God's works, grand and glorious as they are, but above and beyond even these, we may learn, to know Him whom to know aright is life eternal.

—The following was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Board of Trade yesterday:

"Whereas, the General Government during the present session of Congress, through the Committee on Appropriations, has reported in favor of granting certain sums for River and Harbor improvements, including specified sums for overcoming the rapids of the Mississippi, and towards completing the work of the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, therefore, be it *Resolved*, by the Louisville Board of Trade, that we urgently request our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to carry out the object of the Committee on Appropriations for the contemplated River and Harbor improvements, and especially the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal."

MARRIED:

BARR—McFARLAND,—On the 14th of May, at the bride's mother's, by Rev. John Wagner, Dr. A. M. BARR, of Pittsburgh, and SADIE D. McFARLAND, of Shadyside.

DIED:

POWERS.—On Saturday, June 20th, (of injuries received on the Western Penna. Railroad, on the 18th of April, ult.) Mr. THOMAS POWERS, of Fairview, Indiana township, Allegheny county, Pa., in the 69th year of his age.

TOWER.—Monday, June 22d, 1868, BIRDIE, infant daughter of G. H. and Rebecca Tower, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 164 Fourth street, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADFORD—On Tuesday evening, June 23d, at 6½ o'clock P. M., Mr WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 17 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY MORNING, June 25th, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CURRAN.—On Monday morning, after a brief illness, JAMES CURRAN, in the 37th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, (and sister, Mrs. Lonergan,) Neville street, Birmingham, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Mr. Curran had only recently returned from California, after an absence of several years. In the prime of manhood, full of hope for a rich harvest of enjoyment amongst his numerous friends and acquaintances, he gladly visited once more his native city. "Death, alas! in the midst of life" has been made manifest. While welcome awaited him on all sides, an angel from another world bade him hasten thither, and amidst our general rejoicing we are forever to realize that our guest has left us again and forever.]