

P A L E Y'S  
N A T U R A L   T H E O L O G Y  
*Illustrated.*

---

PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE,  
BY  
LORD BROUGHAM.

# CONTENTS.

	Page
DEDICATION . . . . .	1
INTRODUCTION—Arrangement of Subjects and Explanation of Terms . . . . .	5
ANALYSIS of the Work . . . . .	11

## PART I.

### NATURE OF THE SCIENCE AND OF ITS EVIDENCES.

SECTION I.—Introductory View of the Method of Investi- gation pursued in the Physical and Psychological Sciences . . . . .	15
SECTION II.—Comparison of the Physical Branch of Natu- ral Theology with Physics . . . . .	28
SECTION III.—Comparison of the Psychological Branch of Natural Theology with Psychology . . . . .	52
SECTION IV.—Of the Argument <i>à priori</i> . . . . .	81
SECTION V.—Moral or Ethical Branch of Natural Theo- logy . . . . .	98

	Page
SECTION VI.—Lord Bacon's Doctrine of Final Causes . . . . .	138
SECTION VII.—Of Scientific Arrangement, and the Methods of Analysis and Synthesis . . . . .	152

---

PART II.

OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE STUDY OF NATURAL THEOLOGY.

SECTION I.—Of the Pleasures of Science . . . . .	175
SECTION II.—Of the Pleasure and Improvement peculiar to Natural Theology . . . . .	187
SECTION III.—Of the Connexion between Natural and Revealed Religion . . . . .	199

---

NOTES.

NOTE. I.—Of the Classification of the Sciences . . . . .	217
II.—Of the Psychological Argument from Final Causes . . . . .	221
III.—Of the Doctrine of Cause and Effect . . . . .	227
IV.—Of the "Système de la Nature," and the Hypothesis of Materialism . . . . .	232
V.—Of Mr. Hume's Sceptical Writings, and the Argument respecting Providence . . . . .	248

CONTENTS.

vii

	Page
NOTE VI.—Of the Ancient Doctrine respecting Mind .	263
VII.—Of the Ancient Doctrine respecting the Deity and Matter . . . . .	266
VIII.—Of the ancient Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul . . . . .	273
IX.—Of Bishop Warburton's Theory concerning the Ancient Doctrine of a Future State . .	281
X.—Of Lord Bacon's Character . . . .	296

---

# ERRATUM.

Page 76, line 13, *for* "Meclaurin," *read* "Kœnig."