

not lessen the value of this, as affording an illustration of that principle which has been borne in mind throughout this treatise. Consider only the respective degree of abundance of each of the three metals just mentioned, and the difference in some of their qualities with respect to external agents, and we shall have ample reason for being assured that, on this as on every other occasion, we may say of the Creator of material things—"In wisdom hast Thou made them all." And not only is it true that

"The world by difference is in order found ;"

but the difference is so adjusted in every instance, that, if it were varied, the value of the substances in which the difference is observable would be destroyed. Thus, of the three metals now under consideration, iron and copper, from the degree of their malleability, are easily formed into those various vessels which are of daily use for culinary and other purposes ; while tin possesses the property of malleability in comparatively a slight degree: and, correspondently with the extent of their use, iron and copper are found in great abundance and in almost every part of the world ; while tin is of very rare occurrence. Again, the two former metals are easily rusted ; and, from the poisonous quality of the rust of copper, fatal effects on human health and life would be frequently occurring, used so extensively as that metal is for the construction of