

equally though not so immediately necessary, as air, to the wants of man. We have seen again, that the mineral kingdom, though it does not directly contribute to the support of life, yet in the form of natural soils sustains the growth of every kind of vegetable; and that on the nutriment derived from this source all animal life essentially depends: we have seen that the same source also supplies those various metallic and earthy bodies, the uses of which are most extensive and important in promoting many of the arts of civilised society. And, lastly, that the advantages derivable from the vegetable and animal kingdoms are, eventually, neither of less extent and importance, nor their adaptation to the physical condition of man less obvious, than those of the mineral and atmospheric.

It would have been easy to demonstrate that an equally obvious but infinitely more important harmony exists between the external world, and the moral condition of man, as between that world and his physical condition: but this province had been assigned to others; and all systematic reference to that harmony has therefore been studiously avoided—though the constantly recurring difficulty has been to abstain from such a demonstration.

But, it may possibly be observed, both the physical and moral relations of man are in-