happen if it were annihilated. What substitute could be found for it, in all the numerous instances in which it contributes to the wants, or to the comforts, of mankind; particularly through the medium of tools, of almost every one of which, it constitutes the essential material. In short, when we contemplate all the circumstances connected with this metal; its abundance, the manner in which it is mineralized, and the occasion which it thus gives to human ingenuity to extract it from its ores; its wholesomeness, (for many of the metals are poisonous); its properties, particularly its extraordinary tenacity, its strength, its property of welding, of being converted into steel, and in this form of being tempered to any degree of hardness we choose; its magnetic properties, &c.,—when we contemplate all these circumstances, it is impossible not to be struck with such varied usefulness; and to consider iron, not only as an article evidently designed for the benefit of man; but as the instrument, by which he should conquer, and govern, the world; and thus be enabled to place himself, where it was evidently intended he should be, at the head of the creation.

(38) *Manganese*, somewhat resembles iron in a few of its properties. It may be obtained from its ores by an elaborate process; but in this form it is little known or used. Manganese exists in minute quantities in certain mineral waters; and