were in most cases fully matched by specimens of the same kind sent by some other state or kingdom thousands of miles apart. Russia, for instance, furnished plates of mica a full foot across; but then the United States did the same; and a mass of virgin copper from Massachusetts, which weighed two thousand five hundred and forty-four pounds weight, was more than matched by a block of similar copper from Trenanze in Cornwall, which weighed only two thousand five hundred pounds, but was merely a portion of a mass fifty superficial feet in extent, of so much greater weight that it could not be raised entire out of the mine. The frequent occurrence of copper in a *virgin*, *i. e.*, pure and malleable state, among the ores of the world, as presented to view in the Exhibition, threw light on the place which the bronze age holds in the chronology of the antiquary. Its place is always second to the age of stone. All the iron ores exhibited existed as mere stones. If a bit of virgin iron be here and there occasionally found, the chemist ascertains that, unlike any of the iron of earth, it is mixed with nickel and chrome; and concludes that it came as a meteorolite from heaven; for it is still doubtful whether there be properly any virgin iron on earth which the earth itself has produced; at least, if it at all exists, it is a greatly rarer substance than gold! And iron in the stony state is a much less eligible substance for tool or weapon making than ordinary stone. But virgin copper is greatly superior to either flint or jasper, in at least ductility; and such is its purity, that the savage who found the first mass of it in the rock could beat it out into a sword or spear-head, with simply one stone for his anvil and another for his hammer. In every country of the world in which copper is to be found at all, the copper or bronze age is found to have come immediately after that of stone, and in advance of that of iron. That resemblance borne among themselves by the mineral productions of the earth in all countries,