in reference to individual actions performed by them, are termed the causes, and the actions themselves are termed the effects. These laws constitute the theory of science, and the determination of them, by the ways of experience, constitutes its practical part.

2. The relation between cause and effect, is a necessary relation.

It is of the last importance, for an adequate comprehension of the relation of cause and effect, to distinguish between (1), its metaphysical or general requirements; and (2), its physical and well-defined examples. The necessity of some causes known or unknown, for each event, the mind determines by the former; the real causes can only be discovered by observing the examples; and these two can never coincide. The one can never have the same kind of evidence with the other; the example will always be a matter of fact, resting for its evidence on some observed sensible quality. The other (that is, the principle or law of causation) is the statement of a universal and necessary truth, the intuitive knowledge of which forces the mind to admit the existence of the relation as the only sufficient reason for each phenomenon. The experiment, on the other hand, assists the mind to the actual or apparent cause merely; and if we ask ourselves what engages us to seek after this, the true answer can only be found in the universality of the principle, the necessity of a cause; and, although we

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