metal named *Cerium*, was discovered in 1803, by Hisinger and Berzelius, in a rare Swedish mineral known by the name of Cerit. Mosander more recently has found combined with Cerium, other new metals, which he has called *Lanthanium*, *Didymium*, *Erbium*, and *Terbium*: M. Klaus has found a new metal, *Ruthenium*, in the ore of Platinum; and Rose has discovered in Tantalite two other new metals, which he has announced under the names of *Pelopium* and *Niobium*. Svanberg is said to have discovered a new earth in Eudialyt, which is supposed to have, like the rest, a new radical. If these last discoveries be confirmed, the number of simple substances will be raised to *sixty-two*.]

2. Attempts have been made to indicate the classification of chemical substances by some peculiarity in the Name; and the Metals, for example, have been designated generally by names in *um*, like the Latin names of the ancient metals, *aurum*, *ferrum*. This artifice is a convenient nomenclature for the purpose of marking a recognized difference; and it would be worth the while of chemists to agree to make it universal, by writing molybden*um* and platin*um*; which is sometimes done, but not always.

3. I am not now to attempt to determine how far this class,—Metals,—extends; but where the analogies of the class cease to hold, there the nomenclature must also change. Thus, some chemists, as Dr. Thomson, have conceived that the base of Silica is more analogous to Carbon and Boron, which form acids with oxygen, than it is to the metals: and he has accordingly associated this base with these substances, and has given it the same termination, *Silicon*. But on the validity of this analogy chemists appear not to be generally agreed.

4. There is another class of bodies which have attracted much notice among modern chemists, and which have also been assimilated to each other in the form of their names; the English writers calling them *Chlorine*, *Fluorine*, *Iodine*, *Bromine*, while the French use the terms *Chlore*, *Phtore*, *Iode*, *Brome*. We have already noticed the establishment of the doctrine—that muriatic acid is formed of a base, chlorine, and of hydrogen,—as a great reform in the oxygen theory; with regard to which rival claims were advanced by Davy, and by MM. Gay-Lussac and Thenard in 1809. Iodine, a remarkable body which, from a dark powder, is converted into a violet-colored gas by the application of heat, was also, in 1813, the subject of a similar rivalry between the same English and French chemists. Bromine