acids, and may be divided, in a similar manner, into *oxygen alkalies*, *chlorine alkalies*, &c. Of these, the *oxygen alkalies* are by far the best known, and most important; and they may, like the oxygen acids, be subdivided into two kinds: viz. those with a single base, and those with a compound base. The alkalies with a single base, include all the well known common alkaline bodies, *potash*, *soda*, *lime*, *baryta*, &c.; while the alkalies with a compound base, are chiefly from the vegetable kingdom; and comprehend the newly discovered alkaline matters, so successfully introduced into medicine; such as *quinine*, from bark, *morphine*, from opium, &c., the composition of which at present is not well understood. *Ammonia*, or the *volatile alkali*, may perhaps be referred to this class of alkalies; though its composition as consisting of hydrogen and azote only, without oxygen, may be considered as constituting an exception or anomaly.

The other *alkaline* bodies into which *chlorine*, *iodine*, &c., enter, are very little known; and some, perhaps, may be even inclined to doubt their existence.

Of neutral Compounds. These are arranged by Dr. Thomson under seven heads, the mere naming of which, will probably be all that is required, to convey to the general reader, a sufficient notion of their nature. They are *water*, *spirits* or *alcohol*, *ether*, *ethal*, (a peculiar oily