state; in which state, some common volume in all instances, should be considered as the molecular unity. Now, as in most instances, this molecular unity seems capable of subdivision; of course the number made to represent it, can hardly ever be supposed to be a prime number. Hence, as combining molecules of bodies exist both below and above the molecular unity, they may often, (perhaps always), be represented by a series. Thus suppose 9, to represent the molecular unity, or volume, of water; and that this be subdivided into three (which it is at least, and probably into a much greater number), the molecular combinations of water may be represented by the series, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, &c. We mean to say, the molecules of water, as they actually enter into combination in different bodies, may be supposed to be represented by these numbers; while, by way of distinguishing the different molecules, those below 9, may be designated generally sub-molecules; and those above 9, super-molecules; and the molecular unity itself may be simply called the molecule; or in the gaseous state, the selfrepulsive molecule; distinctions, which for the sake of convenience, we have adhered to throughout these remarks, and which we have thought it thus necessary to explain.*

* The above terms are to be considered as a temporary expedient only. If these views be established, it will not perhaps be