the analogies and degrees of probability, by which it may be supported. The first is, that common direction of their motion of impulsion, by which six of the planets are made to move from west to east; and therefore, according to calculation, it is sixty-four to one that such would not have been the case, if they had not been indebted to the same cause for their impulsive forces.

This, probably, will be considerably augmented by the second analogy, viz. that the inclinations of the planes of the orbits do not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; for, by comparing the spaces, we shall find there are twenty-four to one, that two planets are found in their most distant places at the same time, and consequently $\frac{5}{24}$ or 7,692,624 to one, that all six would by chance be thus placed; or, what amounts to the same, there is a great degree of probability that the planets have been impressed with one common moving force, and which has given them this position. But what can have besto.ed this common impulsive motion, but the force and direction of the bodies by which it was originally communicated? It may therefore be concluded, with great probability, that the planets received their impulsive motion by one single stroke. This likelihood,