

cannot, if duly considered, be supposed to have any weight: for the molecule may be conceived to be composed of two parts analogous to the copper and zinc in contact; and the electricity and accompanying magnetism evolved, may be supposed to be as permanent in their character, as the parts of the molecule evolving them. To the argument, that electricity and magnetism, as we are acquainted with these energies, are *inadequate* to produce the effects, and explain the phenomena, of chemical affinity and cohesion; it may be replied, that they may be so; but that these energies, as we are acquainted with them, are probably merely accidental and peculiar modifications of the real energies; which in their elementary form, may be something altogether different, and quite unknown to us. In proof of this notion, it may be observed, that the electricities of the common machine, and of the galvanic machine, apparently differ materially; while the electricity existing in certain animals appears to differ from both. The magnetism evolved by electricity differs also slightly from common magnetism; yet no one now doubts that these differences arise from varieties in the quantity and intensity of the same energies; which in their elementary form, therefore, may, and probably do, differ from all these varieties. At any rate, we are unable to say that one of these varieties is more elementary