struck with the close analogy that prevails throughout the whole. The phenomena of heat have hitherto been very imperfectly studied, and in consequence we are much less able to trace the analogy; but the phenomena of light, from their obvious and striking characters, have attracted more attention, and are much better understood. To enter further upon the enquiry here would be quite foreign to the object of this treatise; we cannot, however, in concluding these remarks, refrain from repeating an opinion already expressed, that the molecules, both of heat and of light, possess polarities precisely similar to those of ponderable bodies; and that not only the chemical agencies of these principles, but those phenomena of light also, at present so beautifully illustrated by the hypothesis of undulæ, will be hereafter found to admit of explanation, on the more probable supposition of molecular polarity.*

* In the Newtonian hypothesis of fits of easy transmission and of easy reflection, the molecules of light may be regarded as little magnets revolving rapidly round their centres while they advance in their course, and thus presenting alternately, their attractive and repulsive poles. (See Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, by Sir J. Herschel, p. 253.) In our hypothesis, the chemical axes of all self-repulsive molecules are supposed to be reversed, by which reverse arrangement the poles of contiguous molecules are rendered dissimilar and attractive; while by the same arrangement, the cohesive equatorial energies of contiguous molecules are necessarily similar and repulsive. (See