the molecule itself; but that the differences are rather of a specific, than of a generic character.\* Thus chemists have shown that different volumes of the same gaseous body, termed carburetted hydrogen, combine together, and form various compounds: we have, for example, a gas, one volume of which contains two volumes of carburetted hydrogen; another, one volume of which contains three, and another four, of the same gaseous body. Now the sensible properties of all these compounds, though resembling each other in some respects, are yet specifically different: and as they are all composed of the same gaseous body in different proportions; these differences must be considered rather as the result of cohesive, than of chemical, union. Thus the supposition, that both the sub-molecules, and the super-molecules, of bodies may possess properties different from one another, and from the standard molecule, is rendered exceedingly probable, by the above facts; and if our space admitted, it would not perhaps be difficult to bring forward other facts of the same kind. This however would be foreign to our purpose; and

\* What we term the *sensible* properties of bodies are, of course in all instances, the result of a great number of molecules acting together at the same time; hence below a certain point, mere difference of numbers may be supposed to produce a change in sensible properties, not only in degree, but in kind: of the sensible properties of a single molecule we can form no conception.