

able of being transmitted with any considerable intensity to even moderate distances. This strikes me as obviously analogous to the ready transmissibility of a ray polarized in one certain direction, through a tourmaline or other absorbing doubly-refracting crystal, while the oppositely-polarized ray (whose vibrations are rectangular to those of the first) is rapidly absorbed and stifled, *i.e.*, dispersed, by the agency of the colouring matter which acts the part of the air in Mr Wheatstone's experiment, and self-neutralized by the opposition of its subdivided portions as above explained.

SLOUGH, *October 19, 1833.*