

axial, the other equatorial, if we may be allowed the expressions. The next question is, do forces actually exist in nature on the large scale, which are thus related to each other, and what are these forces? Now late observations have proved, beyond a doubt, that the *Electric* and *Magnetic* forces are so related to each other. We proceed, therefore, to take a short view of Electricity and Magnetism.*

Electricity.—It would be foreign to our present purpose, to enter into details respecting this, and other departments of science, to which we may have occasion to allude: we shall therefore content ourselves with a short summary of their general principles. It seems to be generally admitted, that the phenomena of electricity depend upon two energies, usually existing throughout nature in a state of equilibrium, in which state their peculiar powers are not perceptible; that this equilibrium is capable of being destroyed by a variety of causes, as friction, &c.;

* It may be remarked, that as all parts of the superficies of our molecules, except the *chemical* poles, are supposed to be more or less capable of cohesion, their aggregation in the form of common crystallized solids may be readily conceived. With respect to the cohesion (if we may be allowed the expression) of the different chemical poles *E* and *e*, of similar molecules with each other, such cohesion seems to be proved by several circumstances, which it would be foreign to our purpose at present to inquire into; but of which, perhaps, the optical properties of crystals will hereafter form one of the most striking illustrations.