

than another; and consequently we have no right to assume that either of them is elementary; much less to found any argument upon the assumption.

Before we quit the subject of polarities and polarizing forces, it may not be amiss, in the last place, to make a few general remarks on the properties, in which these forces resemble, or differ from, the forces of gravitation.

The forces of gravitation, *inertia* and attraction, appear to be associated, and to reside in every individual *atom* of matter in the universe; hence every atom mutually attracts, and is attracted, by every other atom. The polarizing forces, on the other hand, are evidently dissociated, and reside in different parts of the same *mass*: hence this mass can in no instance be a mathematical point, (or atom?), but must consist of at least two parts: hence, also, as all matter appears to possess polarity, matter must exist in the state of mass or *molecule*; each of which molecules must occupy actual space. Thus the forces of gravitation, and polarizing forces are quite distinct. The forces of gravitation are primordial, and probably co-existent with matter; while polarizing forces have more of a derivative or resultant character; and are evidently subordinate to those of gravitation. The question here naturally arises,—Are these different forces related to one another? Do po-