ciples, though different from that of the four constituent elements, is nevertheless most remarkable. These four elements, along with the additional principles, are, in the present state of our knowledge, alike denominated, *The Ultimate Elements* of organized bodies; but hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, and azote, may be termed, for sake of distinction, the *essential* elements; and sulfur, phosphorus, &c. the *incidental* elements of such bodies. The combinations of these ultimate elements with one another, according to certain laws, produce what are denominated the *Immediate*, or *Proximate Elements* of organized bodies. Of such proximate elements, *Sugar*, *Oil*, *Albumen*, &c. are familiar examples.

Perhaps it may be stated as a general law, that no substance, entering into the composition of a *living* plant or animal, is so pure as to be capable of assuming a regularly crystallized form. Instead, therefore, of being defined by straight lines and angles, almost all solid organized substances are more or less rounded, and their intimate structure is any thing but crystallized. The composition of organized fluids is equally heterogeneous; and though the basis of nearly every one of such fluids be water, many of them contain a variety of other matters.

Organized bodies may be ranged under two general classes; those which though they do not crystallize, while in the living plant or animal, can yet, by various processes, be so far separated