

the last, is found in hypochlorous acid." p. 174. This view of the derivation of polybasic acids is illustrated by the bibasic sulphacetic, and the tribasic sulphosuccinic acid.

On page 177 we further remark, that "the binary molecule of the metals, hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, etc. will be seen to be the type of an immense number of combinations, embracing the various alloys and amalgams, the hydracids like hydrochloric acid, with their corresponding salts, and such compounds as ClBr and ClI , while ICl_3 is referable to a triple molecule of these elements, represented by H_6 ; to this type belong the perchlorids of antimony, arsenic and phosphorus, while the corresponding trichlorids form a double molecule."

In a subsequent Essay on Chemical Classification read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Philadelphia, in September, 1848, and published in this Journal for May and July, 1849, (vols. vii and viii,) we observed that the relation between alcohol and acetene is that which subsists between the two types H_2O_2 , and H_2 , acetene being hydrogen in which ethyle replaces H, thus C_4H_6 , $\text{H}=\text{C}_4\text{H}_6$, while hydrochloric ether is a chlorinized hydrocarbon corresponding to hydrochloric acid, so that having repeated what has been already cited as to the type H_2 , we add, "moreover it follows from the relations of HCl to the chlorinized hydrocarbons, that it (H_2) is the type of all the hydrocarbons, as well as of the alkaloids, which may be described as amidized species of them, and are equally susceptible of substitutions by chlorine." It was also remarked that "as many neutral oxygenized compounds, which do not possess the saline character, are still derivatives of acids which are referable to the type H_2O_2 , we may regard all oxygenized bodies as belonging to this type." "While nitric acid is NHO_3 , or $(\text{NO}_2, \text{H})_2\text{O}$, the result of the complete replacement of H by NO_2 will be $(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{O}$, or the unknown dry nitric acid, homologue of the so-called anhy-