feision, as being unfounded in Nature.) The mutual attrac-

ing between the particles of a solid, or particles of a liquid, over-
come the cohesion of the body; the result forms a solution, i.e.
i.e. in this way, a solid dissolves a liquid, by overcoming its cohesion.
In the same way a body is dissolved by its solvent, i.e., another soli-
d, by the influence of affinity overcoming cohesion.
In a few cases, affinity between the particles of 2 bodies is so
much greater than their individual cohesion of the same solids, that they
unite in form a new body is produced. When salt has been melted
by heat, as soon as they heat is withdrawn, salt is restored
to its solid form; if it return slowly regularly, it unit
form itself as into crystals. In this is called Christaline.
But should the heat be suddenly removed, e. g. solution be
very quickly restored to a solid, then they figure will be with-
nout any determinate form. or, our angle. Then, should lead
after being made very hot, be suddenly, removed from our
the sun, placed in a very cold place, it will return to
a solid, in the forms of our inorganic maps, without hav-
ing any determinate measure. When cohesion of solide has
been destroyed by a affinity of another substance, it will