including body with reference to the included; and hence, of course, where there is no body that can be seen, it is not seen. This common-sense observation is the principle against the atomists) that there can be no body where the void is incompatible with motion. The void must be to finding a thing (whether it is in the case of the atomists, but still it was used to indicate that there was empty space (which the atomists had to admit in order to explain the void). In order to bring a body into the void, one must bring it to the place where the void is present.

Valerian. Stated in a more exact manner, the principle of the atomists is that there can be no empty space in the universe. The theory of the void was developed by the atomists, who believed that the universe was composed of indivisible particles called atoms. These particles were thought to be in constant motion, and the void was the space between them.

In the passage, the author refers to the principle of the void and its implications. The void was considered to be the space that exists between the atoms, and it was thought to be necessary for the movement of the atoms. The author suggests that the void is not just a place where things can be, but it is a real entity that is part of the universe. The author also notes that the atomists had to admit the existence of the void in order to explain the phenomena of motion and change. The author compares the concept of the void to the concept of the infinite, which was a popular idea among the atomists. The infinite was believed to be the limit of the universe, and the void was thought to be a part of the infinite.

The author also mentions the works of various philosophers who discussed the concept of the void. He refers to the work of Aristotle, who wrote about the void and its implications for the motion of the universe. The author also mentions the work of Epicurus, who believed that the universe was composed of atoms, and the void was the space between them.

The passage also includes a discussion of the concept of the infinite, which was a popular idea among the atomists and other ancient philosophers. The infinite was believed to be the limit of the universe, and the void was thought to be a part of the infinite.

In summary, the passage is a reflection on the concept of the void and its implications for the understanding of the universe and the nature of reality. The author refers to the works of various philosophers who discussed the concept of the void, and he notes the importance of the concept in understanding the motion of the universe and the nature of reality.