and that owing to the different capacities possessed by different bodies, for conducting and retaining the electric energies, these energies can be partially separated and kept asunder; in which state, they are capable of exhibiting their peculiar powers. The powers thus exhibited are such, that if two bodies, charged in excess with the same energy, be brought into the vicinity of each other, they mutually repel each other; while two bodies, charged with the two different energies, mutually attract each other. In this disturbance of the equilibrium of the two energies, it is to be remarked, that in no instance do we suppose, that the two energies are, or can be, entirely separated, so as to reside each, per se, in different bodies; but that a portion of the energy of the one body goes to the other body, which at the same time returns a corresponding portion of its antagonist energy; hence, other things being equal, each body contains the same total quantity of the two electricities, as before the equilibrium was destroyed.

Such are, we believe, the general opinions respecting the fundamental laws of action and equilibrium of the two electric energies. There are certain phenomena immediately arising out of them, which, as they are the most frequent and important of all those connected with the disturbance of the equilibrium of the two energies in different bodies, we shall briefly ex-