plain: we allude to what are usually called the phenomena of induction. Suppose an electrified body A, (that is to say, a body having the equilibrium of its electric energies destroyed, as above mentioned,) be brought into the neighbourhood of another body, B, in its natural state: what takes place? The electricity E, of the body A, acting upon the corresponding electricity E, in the body B, repels this electricity, E, to the other end of the body B, which is furthest from the body Λ : at the same time, the other and opposite electricity, e, is attracted to the end of the body, B, which is nearest to the body A. The body B, therefore, while under the influence of the body A, will exhibit all the phenomena of electricity, and is said to be electrified by induction; but if the body A, be removed from the neighbourhood of the body B, immediately the natural equilibrium of the energies of the body B, will be restored, and all signs of electricity will vanish. In this experiment neither of the bodies gains or loses any thing. As these phenomena are constantly occurring in nature, and as we shall have occasion to use the term induction, we have endeavoured to give an explanation of the phenomena, intelligible to the general reader.

Of Galvanism.—While we are upon the subject of electricity, we may briefly notice that important modification of it termed Galvanism.