

This form of electricity, instead of being evolved by friction, is usually obtained by the mutual action of various metals, and chemical agents upon each other. Late experiments, however, have shown that the energies thus developed, differ in no respect from those of common electricity; but that they are obtained in this way in much greater *quantity* only, though in a lower state of *intensity*, than by the common machine; and that many of the supposed peculiar effects of galvanism, are the consequences of the *motion*, of such large quantities of these energies, through bodies of various conducting powers. Galvanism has recently attracted much more attention than ordinary electricity, from the facility with which it may be applied to the purposes of the chemist; and from the extraordinary light it has thrown upon many chemical phenomena. Indeed, the chemist has been more indebted to the energies of galvanism than to any other; and he will probably be still further indebted to them than he yet has been. The phenomena of galvanism, in most respects, so closely resemble the phenomena of electricity, that they do not require further illustration here.

*Of Magnetism.*—The general phenomena and laws of magnetism are very analogous to those of electricity. There are evidently two antagonist energies, which, while in a state of