There are several substances, such as glass and sealing-wax, which, by friction or other methods, seem to acquire an increased quantity of the electric matter from the atmosphere. We will mention some of these in the order in which they naturally occur, placing the more powerful bodies at the head of the list, and decreasing gradually to the close.

- 1 SHELL LAC.
- 2. AMBER.
- **3. RESINS.**
- 4. SULPHUR.
- 5. WAX.
- 6. ASPHALTUM

7. GLASS, and all vitrified bodies containing diamonds, and crystallized transparent minerals.

8. RAW SILK.

9. PAPER.

10. BAKED WOODS, &c.

On the other hand, there are certain substances which do not partake in the least of the power to which we have just alluded, but which favour the distribution of electricities when they are acquired. Among these we may rank first the metals. The following is a list of a few of the best conductors of electricities, as these are termed, in opposition to the former class, which are termed *electrics*, and *non*conductors.

1. Copper.	3. Gold.	5. Tin.
2. Silver.	4. Iron.	6. Lead, &c.
7. Charcoal.	10. Ice&snow, above 0°	13. Vapour.
8. Dilute Acids.	11. Living Animals.	14. Dry
9. Water.	12. Smoke.	Earths, &c.

But not to enter at present more at large upon this part of our subject, which would well merit a particular lecture, we will pass on to galvanism, a branch of electricity more especially connected with chemistry. Galvani, a professor of natural philosophy of Bologna, discovered, that when a piece of any kind of metal was laid on the nerve of the leg of a recently killed frog, provided the nerve rested on some other metal, the leg suddenly moved on a communication being made between the two pieces of