

city when bent, and discharged when unbent ; its quantity of elasticity is always the same.

13. Glas, in like manner, has, within its substance, always the same quantity of electrical fire, and that a very great quantity in proportion to the mass of glas, as shall be shewn hereafter.

14. This quantity, proportioned to the glas, it strongly and obstinately retains, and will have neither more nor less though it will suffer a change to be made in its parts and situation ; *i. e.* we may take away part of it from one of the sides, provided we throw an equal quantity into the other.

15. Yet when the situation of the electrical fire is thus altered in the glas ; when some has been taken from one side, and some added to the other, it will not be at rest or in its natural state, till it is restored to its original equality.— And this restitution cannot be made through the substance of the glas, but must be done by a non-electric communication formed without, from surface to surface.

16. Thus, the whole force of the bottle, and power of giving a shock, is in the GLASS ITSELF ; the non-electrics in contact with the two surfaces, serving only to *give* and *receive* to and from the several parts of the glas ; that is, to give on one side, and take away from the other.

17. This was discovered here in the following manner : Purposing to analyse the electrified bottle, in order to find wherein its strength lay, we placed it on glas, and drew out the cork and wire which for that purpose had been  
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