

# FRONTISPIECE.



*Barlow sculp.*

*Publiſh'd as the Act directs by W. Locke Sept. 1.<sup>st</sup> 1791.*

# Conjuror's Magazine,

OR,

## Magical and Physiognomical Mirror.

For AUGUST, 1791.

Embellished with Three Capital Copper-Plates: the First, a FRONTISPIECE; the Second and Third, Portraits of a MISER and a BRUTE. From LAVATER. Accurately copied.

*Edited by Henry Lemonnier*

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## CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

There is no Edition of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, sold for less than Five Guineas; none on so elegant and large a scale as that which accompanies this Work, under upwards of Twenty! And yet, in the course of Two Years, our Subscribers may expect the Whole, in a manner, nearly Gratis.

The Sixth House in Astrology, from which we have exemplified in the present Number, was not chosen in preference to the others, only we found it necessary, in order to illustrate the horary regency of the Plants: but as we intend to give a regular treatise of ASTROLOGY, we shall begin in the next Number, and go on, in a scientific manner, upon the Doctrine of Nativities, according to the practice of the most approved Masters of the Art. Also, we shall successively give the Art of Palmistry and Chiromancy, with which it is connected, illustrated with the necessary figures. Agreeable to the request of several Ladies, the Editor will open, next month, a new and curious Paper, entitled, *The English Fortune-Teller*.

It is hoped no Gentleman will be so uncandid as to advance any old question which has been answered before—should any such, by chance, come in, we will thank the discoverers; for we do not, like the Roman pontiff, affect infallibility. All questions sent to us, are required to have their solutions; but trivial Arithmetical Questions cannot find a place in our *Querist*.

That this Collection should be as original as possible, every care will be taken to exclude whatever is trite and common; but as the Sciences are not the work of an age, but the improvement of all, some articles must necessarily appear to the learned in a newly revived view; but such must be sensible, that useful and instructive discoveries may yet be made.

Mr. D.'s Tale of the Lady and Astrologer, in our next.

The Paper signed *Titus* is too prolix; the methods he recommends are too difficult to be put in practice.

The Translator of *Guyot's Recreations Mathematique*, shall be attended to in our next Number.—And so shall Pyrotechnics.

We think it necessary to observe, that, though we have not been able to give, in our *first* Number, a Specimen of all the Heads enumerated in our Proposals, they will, nevertheless, be comprehended in the course of the *first* Volume. Our principal aim is to comply with the wishes of the Public, generally expressed, to have a *pleasing variety*.

For a list of some of the appropriate Rewards, given as a stimulative to the learned and ingenious, see our Head *QUERIES*. We need scarcely say, with what glee, innocence, and satisfaction, families, purchasers of this Magazine, will be enabled to pass the ensuing Winter evenings.

The Article "*Ominous Impulses*," is unavoidably delayed till our next.—As is the account of Great Walkers, from ancient to the present time.

# THE CONJUROR'S MAGAZINE.

FOR AUGUST 1791.

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## ASTROLOGY.

### CHAP. I.

#### HORARY REGENCY OF THE PLANTS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ASCERTAINING THE PLANETARY INFLUENCE WHICH GOVERNS THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH, ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS IN THE CELESTIAL SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY.

IN order to discover what planet rules any particular plant, herb, fruit, or flower, we must learn, from some Herbal, the exact description of its nature and properties; what soil it delights in, and what variation it is subject to from cultivation; and then, in some treatise of astrology, or according to the rules of the art, find which of the planets best agrees with the complexion of its nature.

As for example; if you wish to know what planet rules the cherry — you find that this fruit is, by nature, of a moist, cooling, and juicy complexion, neither too hot nor too cold, and a very thriving fruit for this country; and, although they differ somewhat in their taste from one another, as they do in appearance, yet their general nature is the same; and whatever variation there may be in their qualities, their general properties are alike.

Now Venus, upon examination, most of all the seven planets, answers the properties incident to this enquiry, and we shall find, according to the former

observation, that, without deviating from probability and truth, and agreeable to the rules of art, we may assert Venus to be the regent of such a fruit; and hence, whenever it is directed as a medicine, the best time of gathering it, for application, with full efficacy, is, when she is lady of the hour, and more particularly when she is well located in either of her houses or exaltations, and not in any bad aspect with either of the malignant planets.

To illustrate this matter farther by example, it will be necessary to exhibit a Decumbiture, wherein the planetary influence and the utility of this knowledge is made obvious even to the most simple capacity.

A gentleman was taken ill, Monday at noon, June 9th, 1777, of which the following figure represents the *Schema coeli ad tempus*, or appearance of the heavens at that time, erected according to the rules of the science of astrology, and agreeable to the practice of the first proficients.

Let Mercury represent the person taken ill; now  $\delta$  in  $\square$  with  $\delta$ , lord of the eighth house, signifies that the patient hath a severe illness: the  $\delta$  in the 4 house corroborates the same, and seems to tell us, that fatal consequences must attend the period of this malady. Yet  $\delta$  applying to a  $\delta$  of the  $\mathcal{Q}$  and  $\mathcal{U}$ , (and he being the lord of the 7th, who represents the physician;) and  $\mathcal{U}$  in  $\ast$ , with the cusp ascending, all signify, most certainly, that the patient per-

B 2

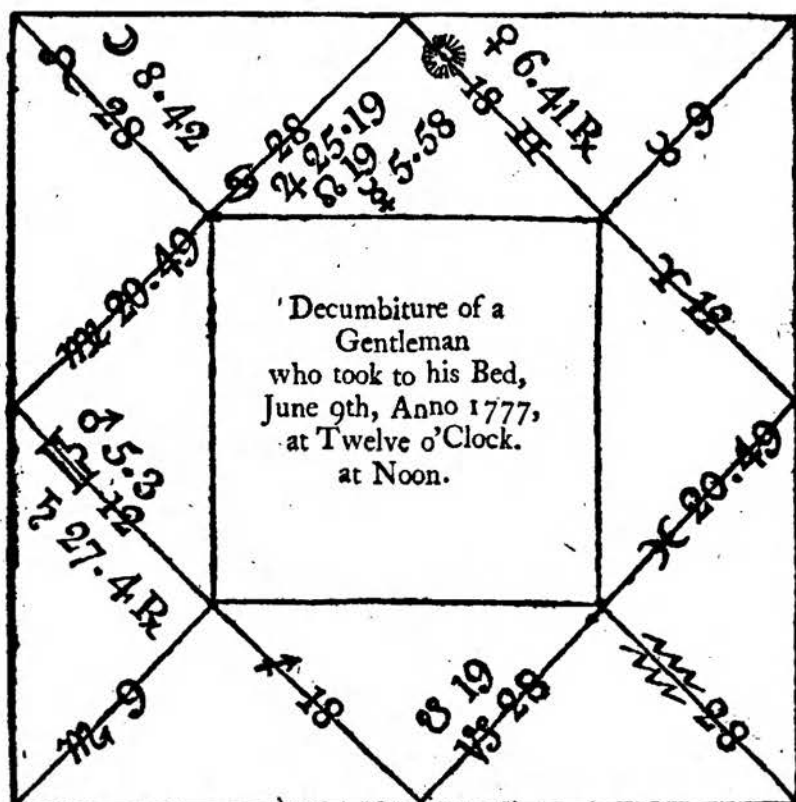
for



son shall recover; but if a malignant planet R in the 2 house, signifies that a material expence shall attend this illness; and although the party gets the better of his disease, his property will suffer materially.

Now the D being in sextile with ♀, bids fair for a recovery; and, considering all these circumstances together, according to the situations of the heavens in this decumbiture, we may reasonably expect that the patient will soon recover; and as 24 in this figure is the

doctor, and gives friendly aspects, we may conclude, that those medical herbs, under the dominion of 24, which are prescribable for the disease, if properly administered, will, under God's blessing, greatly and principally effect towards restoring the sick person to health; but must, to have their full extent of medical efficacy, be gathered in the planetary hour which 24 rules, and which may be found at fight, by the following tables, calculated for that purpose.



#### EXPLANATION OF A DECUMBITURE.

When any person is taken ill, immediately erect a figure of the heavens at that instant of time; and exactly observe the particular situations of the moon, and the lord of the ascendant, as representatives of the diseased person; the lord of the VIth house to signify the disease, and the nature thereof; the lord of the VIIth house for the physician, and such herbs as are governed by this planet, are the herbs that must be administered in the planetary hour, for in these circumstances they have a two-fold efficacy.

Always let the planet that governs the herb be angular, and the stronger the better, if they can; in herbs of Saturn, let Saturn be in the ascendant, and in the herbs of Mars, let Mars be in the mid-heaven, for in those houses they delight; let the moon apply to them by good aspect, and let her not be in the houses of her enemies; if you cannot well stay till she apply to them, let her apply to a planet of the same triplicity; and if you cannot wait that time neither, let her be with a fixed star of their nature.

TABLE

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TABLE I. Planetary Hours by Day.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	17	8	09	010	11	12	1	02	03	04	05	06
5	06	15	7	38	109	9	10	18	12	1	1	0
4	05	21	6	40	8	09	4	10	10	12	01	15
3	30	5	06	30	7	45	9	15	10	30	12	01
6	30	7	15	8	15	9	10	4	11	11	12	01
7	07	45	8	30	9	30	10	15	11	12	0	45
7	15	8	8	45	9	30	10	30	11	15	12	0
7	30	8	15	9	9	45	10	30	11	18	12	0
8	08	30	9	15	10	10	30	11	15	12	0	40
8	15	8	08	15	9	15	10	30	11	49	30	1

TABLE II. Planetary Hours by Night.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	30	7	15	8	15	9	15	10	10	11	12	45
7	7	45	8	45	9	30	10	15	11	15	12	45
8	8	30	9	15	9	45	10	30	11	15	12	30
8	30	8	45	9	30	9	45	10	30	11	12	30
5	30	6	30	7	45	8	45	9	45	10	45	12
5	6	15	7	30	8	30	9	30	10	15	12	1
4	30	5	45	7	8	15	9	30	10	45	12	1
4	5	15	6	30	8	9	30	10	15	12	1	30
3	45	5	30	6	45	8	15	9	45	10	15	12

TABLE III. Planetary hour, with exaltations of the planets

☉	19	♈
☽	3	♈
♂	21	♈
♂	15	♈
♂	28	♈
♂	27	♈
♂	17	♈

TABLE IV. Planets Day and Night Houses.

Day House	Night House
☉	☽
☽	♂
♂	♂
♂	♂
♂	♂
♂	♂
♂	♂

TABLE V.

Bad Aspects	□ 8
Good Aspects	* Δ
Variable	δ

TABLE VI.

	By Day.												By Night.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sunday	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Monday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Tuesday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Wednesday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Thursday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Friday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Saturday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING  
TABLES.

IT is a received opinion among the admirers of Astrology, and with the adepts in that science, that herbs or plants of any kind possess a double portion of virtue when gathered in the planetary hour, two thirds of which they observe is lost to those who are unacquainted with the mystery of discovering their horary regency.

However it may be in the opinion of such as do not place any confidence in this art, and rather consider it as a frivolous superstition, we will not venture to say; but thus much may be observed, that whatever virtue any plant is endowed with, if it has not more in the planetary hour, it cannot at any rate have less; and as their physical uses are always directed with the greatest caution and precision possible, all that can be expected from their application, under the blessing of God, may be reasonably hoped by even the most incredulous of Astrological experience.

Now, to facilitate this knowledge, the foregoing tables are calculated, and placed here, that such as chuse to make the experiment may do it conveniently

without being obliged to recur to any farther assistance.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE  
TABLES.

THE space on the left hand signifies the rising of the sun, and the times even with it signify the different commencement of the planetary hours, and the figures at top what hour it is at such and such times of inspection, according to Astronomical account; and the better to illustrate this, we shall give an example.

Now the sun rises at five o'clock in the morning—and I wish to know what planet presides at 9 o'clock in the morning?

Equal with 5 the sun rising, I find 9 hours, and over it at top I perceive 4. Now the day of the week, Monday, I find in a little table adapted for the purpose; I find, even with and under 4, the planet  $\text{♂}$  to be lord of the hour till ten o'clock on that day; as this is so exceedingly plain, it needs little or no explanation,

The table for finding the planetary hourly night, is equally as easy, and the same only in this difference—you respect the sun setting, instead of the sun rising.

## PHILOSOPHICAL AND INGENIOUS AMUSEMENTS.

## PAPER I.

SURPRISING AND ENTERTAINING  
DECEPTIONS UPON CARDS.

To change a card which is in the hand of a person, recommending him to cover it well:

CUT out a three of spades very neatly; then, the card being cut through, take an ace of diamonds, which you are to place under your three of spades that was cast out, taking care that your ace of diamonds is perfectly covered by the spades, which is found in the middle of the three

that is cut out: and then you must pour lightly on that card some jet powder, which may be thus prepared:—Pound in a copper mortar your jet, which must have been bruised a little with a hammer; when it is well pounded, it must be sifted through a sieve, and also through a piece of muslin. Keep that powder, which cannot be too fine, in a little box, to use it when occasion may require: take a pinch of it either with your fingers, or with a piece of paper; then scatter it on the card, and it will stick only on those places that have been touched by the roll of pinnatum, and may

may

may be taken off very easily by the rubbing against the carpet, when you will push the hand of the person who covers the card, without the card being soiled in the least by it.

This will easily stick on the places rubbed with pomatum, and by that means will form a three of spades on the card that was before an ace of diamonds. Take in your hand an ace of diamonds, behind which you must put a three of spades turned the contrary way. The person who has in his hand the three of spades that is prepared, will shew the card to all the company; you will shew, in your turn, the ace of diamonds that you have in yours, and then tell that person to lay his card downwards on the carpet that covers the table; make him lay his hand on the card, and ask him whether he is very certain that it is a three of spades he has under his hand? On his affirmative, you may rally him on it, and tell him, at the same time that you push his hand which is over the card, that he is mistaken, and that it is an ace of diamonds he holds. The movement you will cause him to make, while you push his hand, under which the card is, will make the jet powder, that formed the three of spades over the ace of diamonds, remain on the carpet, and he will be extremely astonished to find really an ace of diamonds! whilst you, who make the trick, by turning your hand where the three of spades and the ace of diamonds are, back to back, will shew the three of spades, and make the company believe, that you have conveyed it from the person who held the same, without his perceiving it.

This trick must be done dextrously and quickly, in order that the little deception be not discovered. Practice is the greatest master.

How to guess a card that has been thought of by any body, by writing before hand on a paper or card, a number, which will certainly be that of the card that has been thought of.

ALL the preparation of this trick consists in a mathematical combination;

here follows the method of operating in order to succeed.

Take a pack of picquet cards, present them to one of the company, desiring him to shuffle them well, and to get them shuffled by whoever he pleases: then make several persons cut them. After which, you will propose to one of the company to take the pack, and think of a card, and remember it, as likewise of the number of its order in the pack, by counting one, two, three, four, &c. till he comes, inclusively, to the card thought of by him. Then offer to go in another room while he is doing what you required, or to be blind-folded, assuring the company that you will declare before-hand, if required, the number of the order in which the card is, that has been thought of.

#### EXAMPLE.

In the supposition that the person who thinks of the card will stop at number 13, and that thirteenth card is the queen of hearts

Supposing again, that the number you have marked or designed before-hand, is number twenty-four; you will return in the room in case you had left it, or desire the handkerchief to be taken off, if you have been blindfolded; and, without asking any question of the person who has thought of the card, ask only for the pack, and apply it to your nose, as if to smell it; then passing it behind your back, or under the table, you must take, beginning from the bottom of the pack, twenty-three cards; that is to say, one less than the number you had designed before-hand; then place those twenty-three cards on the top of the remainder; you must take particular care not to put one more or less, for that would prevent your success. This being done, you are to return the pack to the person who has thought of the card, recommending him to reckon the cards from the top of the pack, beginning by the number of the card he thought of. His card being the thirteenth, he will be obliged



to count fourteen, and you are to stop him when he comes to twenty-three, telling him that the number you have designed is twenty-four, and that consequently the twenty-fourth card which he is going to take up will be the queen of hearts, and it will be exactly the case.

A mathematical combination for guessing, in a whole pack composed of fifty two cards, how many points will make the cards under each parcel, which parcels are to be made by one of the company, observing to him that each parcel he makes is to compose the number of thirteen, to begin from the point of the first card which he takes to form each parcel.

#### EXAMPLE.

THE pack having been shuffled by one or more persons, make it be cut by as many persons as you think proper.

Then desire one of the company to form the parcels of cards, all which must contain thirteen each, beginning by the first card he takes up.

Suppose that this first card is a nine, the next will be called ten, and so on till thirteen; consequently this first parcel will be composed of five cards

If the next card should be an ace, the ace counting only one, the next parcel will therefore be composed of thirteen cards

Suppose the next card is a court card, or a ten, they being of the same value, this parcel will contain, in order to make up thirteen, four cards

If the following should be a five, then the fourth parcel will contain nine cards

Should the next parcel be a seven, the fifth parcel will be composed of seven cards

A court card being the first of this parcel, it will be composed of four cards

If the seventh begins by an

eight, it will be composed of six cards

In that case the eighth cannot be made, except it begins by a ten, or a court card, since there remains only four cards to employ the whole number of the cards, which is fifty-two

Sum Total 52

In the supposition then that this eighth parcel begins by a ten, or court card, which is the same, there would remain no cards, and you would have eight parcels.

If it began by any other card, not adapted to make out thirteen, there would remain four cards, which must be spread on the table, without discovering them.

In order to find out the number of points contained under each of the parcels, whether they be to the amount of eight, or only seven, and four cards remaining, you must make use of the following method:

Without touching the cards, separate in your mind four parcels; then multiply silently by 14 the remaining parcels, whether they are four or only three.

In the first case you are to say in your mind, 4 times 14 are 56; then add to this number one point for each of the parcels that you have separated in your mind, which will make 60. Then make the eight parcels be turned up, and count the number of points contained in each of the cards that are under, you will then find 60, observing that the aces count only for one point, and the court cards for ten.

If there should be only 7 parcels, you will have 4 cards remaining; you will however separate 4 in your mind; then you are to multiply the three remaining parcels by 14, and say to yourself 3 times 14 is 42, and 4 for the 4 parcels that you separated, make 46; to which you must add 4 more for the 4 cards that will remain, which

will make 50. On turning up the 7 parcels you will necessarily find 50.

If by chance each parcel should begin by an ace, which is possible, you could then make only four parcels, and as it must be the four aces that would be found under, you would only have 4 points.

If it happened also, that three parcels began each by an ace, it would then take up 39 cards; it is probable that in such a case there would be only four parcels in all, and a few cards remaining: you must then content yourself with counting as many points as parcels; to which you will add one point for each of the remaining cards, and this will amount infallibly to the just number of the points of the cards under the four parcels.

To guess the thoughts of any person, assuring him that you will write before-hand on a piece of paper the amount of the parcel of cards he shall happen to chuse out of the two placed on the table.

**T A K E** some cards, divide them into two parcels, taking care that in one there are only two or three sevens, and in the other seven court cards; call for a pen and ink, and write on a bit of paper the sevens; then turn the bit of paper down, that what you have written may not be seen; then tell the person to make his choice. Let him chuse whatever he pleases, your number will be good, since if he should chuse the greatest parcel, you may shew him your paper on which is written the sevens; then desire him to count the number of cards contained in the parcel he has chosen, and he will find it to be seven, as you had guessed. This will appear astonishing to him and to the company: but they will easily recover from their surprise when, on raising the other parcel, you will shew that it contains only sevens, and consequently whatever parcel he had chosen, your number which you had set down was good, since one parcel

contained seven cards, and the other nothing but sevens.

This trick must not be done twice before the same company, for then it would become tiresome.

But generally whenever you do a trick before a company, you must never begin it again before the same.

#### The art of fortune-telling by cards.

**TAKE** a pack of cards, and making yourself which queen you please, lay them out on a table, nine of a row; and wherever you find yourself placed, count nine cards every way, making yourself one, and then you will see what card you tell to, and whatever that is will happen to you. If the two red tens are by you, it is a sign of marriage; the ace of diamonds is a ring; the ace of hearts is your house; the ace of clubs is a letter; the ace of spades is death, spite, or quarrelling; (for that is reckoned the worst card in the pack) the ten of diamonds is a journey; the three of hearts is a kiss; the three of spades is tears; the ten of the same suit is sickness; the nine of the same is disappointment; the nine of hearts feasting; the ten of clubs going by water; the ten of hearts places of amusement; the five of hearts a present; the five of clubs a bundle; the six of spades a child; the seven of spades a removal; the three of clubs fighting; the eight of clubs confusion; the eight of spades a road-way; the four of clubs a strange bed; the nine of diamonds business; the five of diamonds a settlement; the five of spades a surprise; the two red eights new clothes; the three of diamonds speaking with a friend; the four of spades a sick bed; the seven of clubs a prison; the two of spades a false friend; the four of hearts a marriage-bed: when several diamonds come together, it is a sign of money; several hearts love; several clubs drink; and several spades vexation. If a married woman lays the cards, she must make her husband the

he king of the same suit she is queen; but if a single woman tries it, she may make her sweetheart what king she likes; the knaves of the same suit reverse the men's thoughts: so that you may know what they are thinking, by dealing nine cards from where they are placed, making them one; and if any one chuses to try if she shall have her wish, let her shuffle the cards well (as she must likewise when she tells her fortune) wishing all the time for some one thing; she must then cut them once, and minding what card she cuts, shuffle them again, and then deal them out into three parcels; which done, look over every parcel, and if the card you cut comes next yourself, or next the ace of hearts, you will have your wish; but if the nine of spades is next, you will not, for that is a disappointment; however, you may try it three times.

This method of telling fortunes is innocent, and much better than for a young person to tell their secrets to an old hag of a gypsy fortune-teller, who can inform her no better, if she pays a shilling for the intelligence.—Breslaw.

To make sport, and cause mirth with quicksilver.  
—From Breslaw.

THIS volatile mineral will afford many curious experiments, none of which are more pleasing than the following—Boil an egg, and while it is hot make a small hole at one end, then put in a little quicksilver, seal up the hole with sealing-wax, and then leave it on a table, or any where else, when it will not cease to fly about while there is any warmth in it, or till it is broken in pieces.

Another trick with quicksilver, from the same.

AN old woman on a Sunday was making dumplings, when two of her grandsons came to see her, and being merrily inclined, while her back was

turned, conveyed some quicksilver into the dough, and then took their leave. The old woman left the cooking to the care of her grand-daughter, and went herself to church, charging her to be careful, and skim the pot, in which was to be boiled the dumplings and a leg of mutton; the girl was very careful to watch when the pot boiled, when taking off the cover, out jumped a dumpling, which she instantly put in again, when out flew another, and another after that, which so terrified the girl, that she ran with all speed to the church: the old woman seeing her come in, held up her hand, shook her head, winked at her, as much as to say, Be-gone! at last the girl cried out, before all the congregation, "All your nodding and winking does not signify, for the leg of mutton has beat the dumplings out of the pot." This caused much laughing; and her two grandsons, being then on their knees, saw plainly the pleasing effect of their experiment: but to play tricks with quicksilver should be done with great care, as it is very dangerous.

#### PALMISTRY.

Displayed in a short sketch of the art of telling fortunes by the lines in the hands.

From Dr. SAUNDERS.

IF the lines which are in the middle of the hand, which are called the table-lines, are broad and fair, without being broken, it is a sure sign the party will lead a happy and comfortable life.

If the line from the wrist goes straight up to the little finger, it is a better sign than if broken, for then it denotes the party will live to a great advance of old age; but on the contrary should the line want continuity, they are in danger of sudden death, for that is called the line of death; if the line of life, which is that which runs from the wrist, by the ball of the thumb, and ends under the fore finger, is clear and ends without breaks, it denotes possession, prosperity, and happy old age: round lines, like semi-circles on the inside of the tips of the

the



the fingers, promises houses, land, and inheritance. As many lines or crosses as a woman has in her wrist, so many children she may expect to have.

If the middle or table lines in the hand, are very narrow, and contracted, it is a sign of poverty, and crosses in the world. If a crooked line goes through the table line, it is a sign of death by accident or violence; but if it runs straight, and even through, it is a good sign.

Thus much, we thought necessary, to make good in some measure the promise in our Proposals, as we mean in our future numbers to enter more minutely and explicitly upon this curious science; but, as time did not permit us to get the necessary figures cut we refer them to the third Number of this Work, where we have begun a regular system of Palmistry.

#### PHYSICAL AMUSEMENTS.

From Pinetti.

To make a ring shift from one hand to another, and to make it go on whatever finger is required on the other hand, while somebody holds both your arms, in order to prevent any communication between them.

**DESIRE** some person in the company to lend you a gold ring, recommending him at the same time to make a mark on it, that he may know it again.

Have a gold ring of your own, which you are to fasten by a small cat-gut string to a watch barrel, which must be sewn to the left sleeve of your coat.

Take in your right hand the ring that will be given to you; then taking with dexterity near the entrance of your sleeve the other ring fastened to the watch barrel, draw it to the fingers end of your left hand, taking care nobody perceives it; during this operation hide between the fingers of your right hand the ring that has been lent to you, and hang it dexterously on a little hook sewed on purpose on your waistcoat

near your hip, and hid by your coat: you will after that shew your ring which you hold in your left hand; then ask the company on which finger of the other hand they wish it to pass. During this interval, and as soon as the answer has been given, put the before-mentioned finger on the little hook, in order to slip on it the ring; at the same moment let go the other ring, by opening your fingers; the spring which is in the watch barrel, not being confined any longer, will contract, and make the ring slip under the sleeve, without any body perceiving it, not even those who hold your arms: as their only attention being to prevent your hands from communicating, they will let you make the necessary motions. These motions must be very quick, and always accompanied by stamping with your foot.

After this operation, shew the assembly that the ring is come on the other hand: make them remark well that it is the same that had been lent to you, or that the mark is right.

Much quickness and dexterity must be made use of to succeed in this entertaining trick, that the deception may not be suspected.

To guess by smelling, which has been the number struck out by a person in the company, in the product of a multiplication given him to do.

**PROPOSE** to a person of the company to multiply, by whatever number he pleases, one of the three sums which you will give him on a piece of paper; desire him to strike out whatever figure he pleases of the product of his multiplication, let him change and invert the order of the remaining figures after the defalcation he has chosen.

While the person is making his calculation, and the subsequent operations, go in another room; when you are told you may return, desire the person who has done the multiplication, to give you the remaining product on a piece of paper or card; put it to your nose as though you



could smell it; then you will tell him, to the great astonishment of the whole company, what figure he had struck out.

In order to do this operation, first observe, that the figures composing each of the three sums you propose to be multiplied, do not exceed the number of 18.

## EXAMPLE.

Suppose the three sums proposed to be the following;

$$\begin{array}{r}
 315423 \\
 \hline
 9 \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 18
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 132354 \\
 \hline
 9 \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 18
 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{r}
 252144 \\
 \hline
 9 \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Supposing that the sum chosen to be multiplied be that of - - - 132354  
And that the multiplier be 7

The product will then be 926478

Suppose likewise that the figure which has been struck out is the 6, the remaining ones will form a sum of 92,478.

As you let the person who has done the multiplication set down the figures in the order he pleases, suppose also that he sets them down thus, on the piece of paper he gives you :

79,482.

When you pretend to smell the paper, add together in your mind the figures presented to you, in order to reduce them to nines; and say in your mind 7 and 2 make nine; after that 8 and 4 make 12; in 12 there is 9, and three remains toward nine more; to complete which 6 is wanting, which is and must be the figure struck out. This calculation must be made quickly, and while you pass the paper under your nose under the pretext of smelling it.

There is another manner of proceed-

ing to guess the figure left out, by letting the person chuse the sum he pleases to be multiplied, but then he must ask him to shew you the sum he means to have multiplied, and to let you add one figure at your option.

In that case, by running your eyes over the sum set down, you will easily see what figure you are obliged to add in order to complete the number of 9.

## EXAMPLE.

In the supposition that the sum set down is the following:

789,788.

Add in your mind thus: 7 and 8 are 15, and 9, 24; and 7, 31; and 8, 39; and 8 more 47; in 47 there is 5 times 9, as 9 times 5 make 45; there remains 2, therefore in order to complete 9, 7 are to be added; consequently the sum to be multiplied will be 7,897,887.

Then give this sum, which has been encreased by a 7, to the person who has presented it to you; and tell him to chuse whatever multiplier he pleases; then retire while he does the multiplication, recommending him to strike out the figure he pleases, as usual, and to set down on a piece of paper the remaining sum, the figure being defalcated, and the remaining figures ranged as he pleases; and in order to guess the number that was struck out, you are to proceed as it has been explained for the first manner of operating, and with the same tricks.

## LEGERDEMAIN PERFORMANCES.

Done by the famous Pinetti.

To make a pen-knife out of three jump out of a goblet, agreeable to the option of the company.

TAKE a silver goblet, as, on account of its opacity, it will hide the means you will employ to make the pen-knife jump out at the desire of the assembly.

This operation consists in a small spring, about an inch broad, by two inches and a quarter long.

You

You are to take care to fubjeft or bend this fpring before you begin the trick, with a little bit of fugar, which being compreffed between the two ends of the fpring, will prevent it from unbending.

Then ask the company, fhewing your three pen-knives of different colours, which of them they chufe to fee jump out of the goblet.

Put afterwards your three pen-knives in the goblet, taking care to lay the end of the handle of the chofen pen-knife in a little round hole that is in the upper end of the fpring, confined by the bit of fugar; and before you withdraw your hand from the goblet, which muft contain in the bottom fome drops of water, take a little of it with the tip of your finger, and put it dexteroufly in the fugar, which by melting will give the fpring at liberty to extend and make the pen-knife jump out.

While the fugar is melting, you may ftand far from the goblet, and command the pen-knife to jump out; and this will be done to the great aftonifhment of the fpectators. Yet nothing is fo fimple as the means to make this experiment fucceed, without the leaft affiftance from any confederate.

To pull off any perfon's fhirt, without undreffing him, or having occafion for a confederate.

THIS trick requires only dexterity; and neverthelefs, when I performed it

at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-Market, every body imagined that the perfon whom I had tricked out of his fhirt was in a confederacy with me.

The means of performing this trick are as follow; only obferving that the cloaths of the perfon whole fhirt is to be pulled off be wide and eafy.

Begin by making him pull off his ftock, and unbuttoning his fhirt at the neck and fleeves; afterwards tye a little ftring in the button-hole of the left fleeve: then paffing your hand behind his back, pull the fhirt out of his breeches, and flip it over his head; then pulling it out before in the fame manner, you will leave it on his ftomach; after that, go to the right hand, and pull the fleeve down, fo as to have it all out of the arm; the fhirt being then all of a heap, as well in the right fleeve as before the ftomach, you are to make ufe of the little ftring faftened to the button-hole of the left fleeve, to get back the fleeve, that muft have flipt up, and to pull the whole fhirt out that way.

To hide your way of operating from the perfon whom you unshirt, and from the afsembly, you may cover his head with a lady's cloak, holding a corner of it in your teeth.

In order to be more at your eafe, you may mount on a chair, and do the whole operation under the cloak. Such are the means I ufed when I performed publicly this trick.

## METALLURGY.

METHOD OF ASSAYING OR TRYING GOLD AND SILVER, BY A SHORT PROCESS, IN A FEW MINUTES; DISCOVERED BY F. SPILSBURY, CHYMIST.

ASSAYING of Gold and Silver is no more than the art of refining thofe metals in miniature, by deftroying the

base parts, and leaving thofe precious metals in their pure ftate.

The general mode of affaying Gold and Silver at the public offices, is by trying a number together, under a muffle, in a furnace, which is generally three or four hours in the operation: but as this doth not enter into the prefent defign, I fhall pafs it over,

When

When first I endeavoured to try Gold in a small space of time. I considered that as aqua-fortis destroys all metals, excepting Gold, if I mixed the proper quantity of Silver, by melting it together in one mass, and then dissolved it in aqua-fortis, it would answer the same purpose. I did so several times: but the assay piece, when finished, was neither Gold nor Silver, but a motley of both: from appearances, therefore, I concluded that the Gold and Silver were not thoroughly incorporated: I then tried the following: I took fine Silver, and flatted it: I then took the Gold, and flatted that: after sealing them, I rolled them up together and then laid them on a piece of coal, and with a blow-pipe and lamp melted them into one fluid state. After letting it chill on the coal, I turned it again, making it spin round with the heat of the lamp; then flatted it again, and by dissolving it in aqua-fortis, have obtained a good assay in every respect as true and as fine a colour as by the usual process.—Where the flattening of the Silver and Gold is not performed, I melt them three times on the coal, turning them each time, that they may thoroughly incorporate.

After succeeding so well with Gold, I turned my thoughts on Silver, though I despaired of meeting with the like success: as the trying of Silver is more intricate by short methods, because we are not yet acquainted with any fluid that will dissolve Copper, and not the Silver. After making several unsuccessful experiments, I tried the following: I took a very small crucible, and placed a cottle in the mouth, and then put coals around the crucible, I then placed my silver assay in the cottle, after it was red hot, and with hand-bellows gave the assay so much air as is necessary to precipitate the lead into the cottle, and leave the Silver pure. There is some skill required in these processes, which are learned only by experience, and which a few trials will convince; but on the whole I aver, that the difficulties this way are no greater than what

attend the long process, which is most proper for a great number, the other method for a few. The chief obstacle here to guard against is making the assay too hot with coals on the top, so that the small particles will fly off; and by these means the Silver will be reported worse than it is.

As these operations may be of great service to the public, I am ready to give up every private emolument, and will therefore minutely explain the process.

#### PROCESS OF ASSAYING GOLD.

In order to assay Gold, you must be provided with a pair of fine scales, (in a square glass lanthorn) which should weigh to the hundredth part of a grain, and a set of weights in miniature, divided as follows:

24 carats make one ounce, or 20 grains, troy.

20 grains troy make a carat.

Now one carat must be divided into four grains; so that each carat grain will be five grains troy; half a carat grain will be two grains and a half troy; and a quarter of a carat grain will be one grain and a quarter troy; 22 carats of fine Gold, and two carats of fine Silver or Copper, make standard Gold.

Your ounce troy, or 24 carats, for these short methods, should not weigh more than 6 grains troy; but whatever it weighs, all the other weights must be exactly proportioned and marked.

#### EXAMPLE OF ASSAYING GOLD.

Suppose you have a piece of coin, or an ingot of Gold to try. Cut a little piece off, and reduce it by a file or sheer till it balances in your scale against the ounce weight: for Gold is bought and sold by the ounce: then add three times the quantity of fine Silver flatted thin, to the Gold: which Silver must have been assayed before, to see that no Gold is amongst it: and as the ounce weighs six grains, so the Silver will be 18 grains. The reason why Silver is added



added to the Gold is, because, unless it exceeds the Gold by two and a half or three times as much, the Aqua-fortis will not have the proper effect, so as to destroy all metals but the Gold\*; and therefore this method of mixing Silver with the Gold, and then separating it by Aqua-fortis, is called in Latin *quartatio*.

Your Gold and Silver being thus carefully weighed, wrap the Gold up in the Silver (for which purpose its being flattened was intended) and lay it in a little hole dug in a piece of charcoal, which may be held in the hand, or placed in a small crucible; and with a lamp and blow pipe, (such as the jewellers use) give it a strong heat, so that when it is in effusion it may appear of a clear whitish brightness. Then let it rest till it is solid, and with small nippers turn it, after which repeat the melting on the coal, as before: and this must be done twice, if the Gold and Silver were both flattened, but if not three times, keeping it each time in a fluid state for a quarter of a minute. If the Gold appears to be bad, add a few grains of borax, and it will melt sooner. After the assay is thus melted into one piece, flat it between the rollers, or beat it out thin with a hammer, till it is almost as thin as common writing paper: then Neal it, to burn out any

grease or dirt it may have contracted, and which would hinder the Aqua-fortis from penetrating. Then put the assay piece rolled up (which now looks like all Silver) into a small separatory cucurbit†, and pour thereon weak Aqua-fortis, above one inch high, after letting it stand to heat gradually, make it boil, and then what liquor will dissolve no more (which is known by the little sparkles not rising to the top) pour it off into an earthen pan, and add to the assay, pure strong Aqua-fortis, and repeat the same ebullition: then pour it off, and add boiling water, to wash the assay piece (which now appears a soft thin black substance, of the same shape it went into the glass, if a rich assay and good gold: but if otherwise, it will be small dust) from any acid salts the Aqua-fortis leaves behind: repeat the pouring on boiling water, till the water appears clear in the glass, taking care that no particles of the Gold are poured off with the Aqua-fortis, or the water.

Now pour the assay into a small white clear crucible, and Neal it red hot, carefully keeping the dust from it: and now your assay piece appears of its true majestic yellow colour, and any assayer can tell by its appearance, if what remains be pure Gold.

(To be continued.)

## THE QUERIST.

TO form an interest in the minds of our ingenious young readers, we invite them to try their skill in resolving such curious questions, as may arise from time to time, or be communicated to us from public correspondence,

which we thus candidly invite, hoping that they will abide by the following short rules, drawn up for the particular ascertaining of the proper conduct to be observed in these enquiries, viz.

1. The most natural method in an-

\* All metals, before their true value can be obtained, must be reduced, as Gold by Silver, Silver by Lead, and Silver, Copper, and Tin ores by proper fluxes. It is erroneous, therefore, to use the common method of rubbing Gold on a flint, and pouring on Aqua-fortis; for if the piece be only half Gold, it will defend the other parts from being taken away by the Aqua-fortis.

† The Cucurbit must be of thin transparent glass, about four or five inches long, and about 3/4ths of an inch over at the top, and may be made globular or flat at the bottom. The thinner they are, the better they stand the fire.

‡ Weak Aqua-fortis is made of one third of strong Aqua-fortis, and two thirds of water.

Swearing



swering the questions, should be particularly attended to in their composition.

II. No question shall be admitted that is drawn up in a doubtful form, or that will admit of being answered two ways, which would necessarily lead away from the expected answer.

III. Nothing that is very paradoxical, much less naturally impossible, and void of demonstration, shall be advanced for an arithmetical question; all the answers to which must be sent with the operation that gives the solution.

IV. Ambiguous or doubtful words must be carefully avoided, and only such used as are plain, easy, and clearly to be understood: for the Public are to be informed as well as amused; therefore enigmatical descriptions, only calculated to puzzle, will find no admission with us.

V. The terms of art used in our *QUERIES* are to be plain and explicit, so that none may be mistaken or deceived by them; for we cannot conceive the benefit of puzzling mankind with what is more abstruse than ingenious or useful.

VI. The infinite variety which may be formed of Mathematical Propositions, without leading to a single object of utility, make us decline the insertion of any thing under this head, that does not in some way or other tend to the discovery of useful truths, and the advancement of art and science; we intend to unite instruction with pleasure.

Such were the rules the famous Athenian Society formed for the carrying on their *ORACLE*, a useful paper that lasted several years, and was afterwards digested and bound up in four volumes octavo.

The rewards we mean to disperse for the encouragement of youthful genius, will be selected from the following Articles; one of which, at least, will be awarded every month to the Person who may answer the greatest number of *Queries*. The Proposers, also, of new and ingenious Questions, will be rewarded in a similar manner.

#### PRIZE MACHINES.

Arcanum Arithmeticum, to tell concealed Numbers  
A Machine to Tell hidden Thoughts  
An infallible Sportsman  
The Magician, or Fortune Teller  
The Magic Snuff or Tobacco Box  
Magic Perspective, reads concealed Letters in a Box  
Magnetic Lottery  
Amusement with silent Dice  
A Riddle-Box  
An Instrument to see through a Board  
A Truth Teller, with 6 changes  
An Enchanted Table, with Rings  
The Witty Shepherdes  
Magic Box with six Animals  
A Conundrum Box, six changes  
Card Amusement, in a case  
Satirical Quod Libet  
Two docile Fish, will swim and be caught  
Diverfion with four Fish and Net  
The Syren or Sea woman  
A changeable Picture, or treble painting  
A Magic Painter, with 8 changes  
A Magic Book, with 10 changes  
A neat universal Sun-Dial  
A Ship-House and Tower, with Hieroglyphic Table  
A Magic Lantern compleat

#### QUERY I.

Does not Saint Paul give leave to laymen to marry or have more wives than one, when he says, Let a Bishop be the husband of one wife only?

#### QUERY II.

If a pair of scales can be made to seem perfectly just upon false principles, how are we to know, without trying them with equal weights, how far they are deficient of the exact medium of truth?

#### QUERY III.

The greatest of any two numbers being unknown, query to find the difference?

#### QUERY IV.

The bones of a horse it is said, can never be set, query does this result from the absence of the medullary substance?

## LIVES OF EMINENT CONJURORS.

LIVES OF THOSE TWO EMINENT  
CONJURORS OF QUEEN ELIZA-  
BETH'S TIME, DR. DEE AND ED-  
WARD KELLY.

From Granger's Biographical History of  
England.

JOHN DEE was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic: he was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrucians, whose dreams he listened to with eagerness, and became as great a dreamer himself as any of the fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat; but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that, in possessing him, they should literally possess a treasure. He was offered large pensions by the emperor Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the Czar of Muscovy. He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by most persons of rank and eminence, as a being of superior order. He pretended that a black stone or speculum, which he made great use of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel.

EDWARD KELLY, the associate of his studies and travels, who was esteemed an adept in chemistry, was appointed his seer or speculator. He is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or dæmons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation, as a Rosicrucian, was equal at least, to that of Doctor Dee; but he was so unfortunate as to lose both his ears at Lancaster. It was confidently reported that he raised a dead body in that country. He was imprisoned for a cheat in Germany; a country which hath produced more dupes to alchemy

than all the other nations in Europe. He pretended that he was enjoined by some of his friends, the angels, to have a community of wives; and he so strictly adhered to this injunction, that he seems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miserably, from the effects of a fall, in escaping from his confinement in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October 1595; the latter in 1608, in the 81st year of his age. The black stone, into which Dee used to call his spirits, was in the collection of the Earls of Peterborough, whence it came to Lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late Duke of Argyle, and is now Mr. Walpole's. It appears, upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal. But this is what he means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon  
The Devil's looking glass, a stone.

HUDIBRAS, Part II, Canto 3d.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF AN EX-  
TRAORDINARY MAGIC GENIUS.

Recorded in a Letter from a young Man of  
credibility to the Editor of a Morning  
Paper.

SIR,

WHILE I was at the Grammar School, in a small country village, situated about four miles to the southward of the river Forth near Edinburgh in Scotland, there was a youth, born of noble parents in that neighbourhood, who was as vicious as crafty. He set all the other boys a staring at the odd tricks which he in that early time of his life performed, to their great surprise, while his cruel propensities rendered him the just object of their hatred.

The extraordinary nature of those feats induced his schoolfellows to imagine him to be a young vizard. And

D before

before he arrived at the age of fifteen, the whole country was thrown into confusion by his deceptions and malevolence.

Sometimes he used to fall down and lay motionless; at other times, resembling epileptic fits, only at those times his body appeared to be so stiff that no human force could bend him, till he revived, though it were in the church; if any one did but touch, though ever so gently, either of his great toes, on the outside of his stocking, he would start up, and immediately fall back again.

From the time this youth became subject to this seeming disorder, till his departure from his father's house, (as will be hereafter mentioned) the family was often terrified with dreadful apparitions. Sometimes calves or dogs, without heads, appeared to their deluded fancies, to walk through the house; and thunder-storms were frequent at that time. During one of these unusual tempests, the boy foretold that part of his father's house would suddenly be thrown down, and the event soon justified the prediction.

This nobleman's house was seated on an eminence; and the apartment in which the younger part of the family used to amuse themselves after dinner, was at a great distance from a parlour in which his lordship's company were entertained; yet this young gentleman used often to inform his playmates of the substance of the conversation held in the parlour, where they were conversing; at other times foretold how they should be alarmed in a short space, by his arts, which always happened as he prognosticated.

The perplexity into which the old gentleman was brought by his son's mischievous practices, is not to be described; and in hopes of obtaining some advice, which might alleviate his uneasiness, he resolved to send for a parson, noted for wisdom, who lived on the other side of the Forth, carefully concealing his intentions even from the servant till the very moment he set out for the journey, which was early in the morning. He also observed his servant's

motions from a window, till he was out of sight. In the evening of the same day, his amazing son described the reception of the messenger at the priest's, and boasted that one of his invisible acquaintance had spilt a bottle of fine oil, which the parson's wife had brought out of the cellar. At the same time he affirmed that the vessel in which the parson was to cross the water would be terribly tossed; all which proved true.

Many persons were taken into custody, as supposed accomplices, in these wicked practices; and men of the greatest abilities were consulted on this occasion; yet no detection could be made by what means this lad attained this art, which so alarmed the whole neighbourhood.

At last the unhappy father was advised by some of his relations residing in London, to send his enchanted son to the East Indies. This advice was complied with, and accordingly he was sent in one of the company's ships to Asia, where by the interest of his relations, he soon became captain of one of their guarda-costas.

However, his death was as remarkable as the actions of his life; for the vessel which he commanded, in fine weather, suddenly sunk, and the whole company perished with him. There were four ships in company with our enchanted captain at the time he sunk, whose officers all agree in this account of his exit.

\* \* We must beg our readers to consider this as a feint specimen only of the LIVES of Eminent CONJURORS, ASTROLOGERS, &c. which we mean to give: for, in order to shew that we do not want materials to execute every department of our plan, we have inserted in this number a portion of nearly every article promised in our Proposals. From which the Public will be the better enabled to estimate the immense value of what may be expected to follow every succeeding month.



## APPARITIONS, DREAMS, &amp;c.

## DEATH IN THE POT.

From a modern Work lately published, entitled, *Visits from the World of Spirits*.

ON the first sabbath day, in the year 1749, Mr. Thomas Lilly, the son of a farmer in the parish of Kelso, in Roxburghshire, a promising young man intended for the Church of Scotland, and who then had studied a considerable time at school; happening to be at home keeping the house, with only a shepherd's boy, all the rest of the family, (excepting a maid servant) being at sermon; the young student and the boy being seated by the fire whilst the girl was gone to the well for some water, a venerable old gentleman, clad in an antique garb, presented himself, and after some little ceremony, desired the student to open the bible which lay upon the table before him, and turn over to a certain chapter and verse in the second book of Kings. The student did so, and read,—“THERE IS DEATH IN THE POT!”

On this the old man, with much apparent agitation, pointed to the great family-pot boiling on the fire, declaring, that the maid had cast a great quantity of arsenic into it, with intent to poison the whole family, to the end she might rob the house of the hundred guineas which she knew her master had lately taken for sheep and grain, which he had sold. Just as he was so saying, the maid came to the door, announcing her approach by the noise of the nails in her shoeheels. The old gentleman said to the student, ‘Remember my warning, and save the lives of the family!’—and that instant disappeared.

The maid entered with a smiling countenance, emptied her pail, and returned to the well for a fresh supply. Mean time young Lilly put some oatmeal into a wooden dish, skimmed the pot of the fat, and mixed it for what is

called brose or croudy; and when the maid returned, he, with the boy, appeared busily employed in eating the mixture. Come, Peggy, said the student, here is enough left for you; are not you fond of croudy? She smiled, took up the dish, and reaching a horn-spoon, withdrew to the back room. The shepherd's dog followed her, unseen by the boy; and the poor animal, on the croudy being put down by the maid, fell a victim to his voracious appetite; for before the return of the family from church, it was enormously swelled, and expired in great agony.

The student enjoined the boy to remain quite passive for the present; meantime he attempted to shew his ingenuity in resolving the cause of the canine catastrophe into insanity, in order to keep the girl in countenance, till a fit opportunity of discovering the plot should present itself.

Soon after his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, with the other servants, returned from church, all hungering after the word, and eager to sit round the rustic board.

The table was instantly replenished with wooden bowls and trenchers, and a heap of barley bannocks graced the top. The kail or broth, infused with leeks or winter cabbages, was poured forth in plenty: and Peggy, with a prodigal hand, filled all the dishes with the homely dainties of Tiviotdale. The master began grace, and all hats and bonnets were instantly off. “O Lord,” prayed the farmer, “we have been hearing thy word, from the mouth of thy aged servant, Mr. Ramsay; we have been alarmed by the awful famine in Samaria, and of Death being in the Pot!” Here the young scholar interrupted his father, by exclaiming, Yes, Sir, there is Death in the Pot now here as well as there was once in Israel!—Touch not! taste not! See the dog dead by the poisoned Pot!

D. 2

What!



What! cried the farmer, have you been raising the devil by your conjuration? Is this the effect of your study, Sir? No, father, said the student, I pretend to no such arts of magic or necromancy; but this day, as the boy can testify, I had a solemn warning from one whom I take to be no demon, but a good angel. To him we all owe our lives. As to Peggy, according to his intimation, she has put poison into the pot, for the purpose of destroying the whole family root and branch!—Here the girl fell into a fit, from which being with some trouble recovered, she confessed the whole of her deadly design, and was suffered to withdraw from the family and her native country. She was soon after executed at Newcastle upon Tyne, for the murder of her bastard child, again making ample confession of the above diabolical design.

**LORD MOHUN'S APPEARANCE TO HIS MISTRESS ON THE MORNING HE WAS MURDERED.**

LORD Mohun was a fashionable young gentleman, in the days of king Charles the First. According to the custom of that time, his sense of honour led him to resent, in a serious manner, an affront, which had produced a quarrel between him and a person of the first quality, though a foreigner in this kingdom. By appointment they met in Chelsea fields, near a place called Ebery-Farm, and where Lord Mohun was killed, but not without suspicion of foul play.

At the same time, Lord Mohun kept company with a certain lady, whom he entertained in genteel lodgings in James-street, Covent-Garden. Lord Mohun was murdered about ten o'clock in the morning; and at that very time his mistress being in bed, saw him come to her bedside, draw the curtains, look upon her, and go away: she called after him, but received no answer; she then rung for her maid, and asked for Lord Mohun; but the woman replied, she

did not see him, and had the key of the chamber door in her pocket. This account was attested, by the lady and her maid, to Mr. Aubrey, who relates it in his *Miscellanies*.

About the same time, Mr. Brown, brother-in-law to Lord Coningsby, discovered his being murdered to several of his friends. And Mr. Glanville relates that his apparition was seen by his sister and her master then dwelling in Fleet-street, at the very hour and minute he was killed, in Herefordshire, which happened in 1692. This circumstance was much talked of at that time.

**MISS PRINGLE'S APPEARANCE AT TWO PLACES AT THE SAME TIME.**

MRS. Jane Lowe, house-keeper to Mr. Pringle, in Clifton Park, in the south of Scotland, one morning in the summer of 1745, beheld the apparition of a lady walking in the avenue, on the margin of a rivulet, which runs into Kale water. The form exactly resembled a daughter of her master, who had long been absent from the family, at the distance of above an hundred miles south of Paris. As Mrs. Lowe walked down the avenue and approached the rivulet, she grew more and more certain of the similitude of the phantom to the idea in her mind of the Miss Pringle; and seeing her master in an enclosure adjoining, she communicated to him what she had just seen. Mr. Pringle laughed, and said, "You simple woman, that lady is Miss Chattow of Moorebattle." However, Mrs. Lowe prevailed upon him to accompany her to the place; which they had nearly reached, when the apparition sprung into the water, and instantly disappeared.

Mr. Pringle and Mrs. Lowe, on returning to the hall, apprised the family of the vision, and for their pains were heartily laughed at. The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, minister of Linton, happened to breakfast that morning with Mr. Pringle, his lady, and two young daughters.

daughters, who joined in the ridicule. About three months after, the same reverend gentleman honoured the family with his company; when standing at a window in the lower room, he observed a poor, ragged, lame, lean man, slowly approaching the house; "Here comes another apparition!" cried Mr Turnbull, with a kind of contemptuous smile. This drew the immediate attention of all present, and Mr. Pringle quickly recognized the person to be his second son, whom he had not seen before for above ten years.

On his arrival he soon convinced them he was no apparition, declaring that he had narrowly escaped with his life from Tunis, in the vicinity of which he had been a slave to the Algerines seven years, but had happily been ransomed at the critical moment when he was ordered to be put to death for mutiny. He added, that on his return home through France, he called at the place where he had heard his sister resided, and to his unspeakable grief found that she died on the 25th of May, the same summer, about five o'clock in the morning, which he recollected to have been the precise time that he was saved from the jaws of death, and when he thought he beheld his sister. Mrs. Lowe, who was present in the room, on hearing his declaration, broke forth into an acclamation, affirming that the day alluded to was that on which she had shewn Mr. Pringle the apparition; and this was confirmed by the reverend divine, in whose study this story was found after his death.

THE FOLLOWING FACT RECENTLY APPEARED ON THE EVIDENCE UPON OATH, OF A YOUTH AT THE SESSION OF THE OLD BAILEY.

THE young man being servant to a silk-mercier in New-street, Covent-Garden, was one Sunday entrusted with the sole care of the house. In the evening, having, as he thought, properly secured the place, he ventured out to an evening

lecture in the city; where he had not been long present, when, by a sudden and unaccountable emotion in his mind, he imagined that all was not safe at home. At first he paid but little regard to the intimation; but the idea of a robbery continuing to operate upon his fancy, he was prevailed upon to retire, and immediately returned home. On his arrival at the corner of New-street, he discovered the shop door unbarred, and half open. On rushing into the shop, two men ran past him with the utmost precipitation; he followed fast, crying stop thief! and they were taken and conveyed to the watch-house. All the most valuable goods in the shop, to the amount of several hundred pounds, were packed up, and several implements of housebreaking were found on the thieves and in the shop. They were committed, tried, convicted, and executed; Justice having been first moved by an invisible agent, who, like the vapour in the brain of King Ahasuerus, the Persian, would not suffer her that night to rest, till two old offenders were fast in her hands, the goods of the mercer happily saved, and the integrity of the shopman vindicated.

SPIRIT OF A POOR MAN JUST DECEASED, APPEARING, IS THE MEANS OF A GENTLEMAN'S PRESERVATION.

MR. Weston, of Old Swinford, in Worcestershire, was walking, one evening in the summer of 1759, in the park of Lord Lyttleton at Hagley, and being overtaken by a sudden shower, ran into a grotto, and stood under a spreading oak under whose shade several cattle were standing. He had not been above ten minutes in that situation, before he saw the form of a man passing over the brook almost close to the shade. Supposing it to be a poor peasant who had long worked for him, he called him by name; but received no answer, and the apparition quickly disappearing, he found his mind much agitated. Regardless of

the storm, Mr. Weston withdrew from the place where he had sought an asylum, and ran round a rising hill, in order to discover the form which had presented itself to him. That however had not the effect desired—but one abundantly more salutary it certainly had; for just as he had gained the summit of the hill, on his return to the grotto, a tremendous flash of lightning darted its forked fury on the venerable oak, shivered it to picces, and killed two of the cattle under its boughs.

On Mr. Weston's return to Swinford, he found that the death of the labourer was just announced in the neighbourhood. He told the story to his friends, who, on the credit of his known veracity, could not well refuse it credit. He saw the body, at his own expence, decently interred, and afterwards contributed to the support of the widow, not only by remitting a year's rent for her cottage and piece of ground, but also by settling a small annuity upon her till she should marry.

We have told this tale simply as it was related by Mr. Weston, and leave the reader to make his own reflections on so marvellous an interposition of divine Providence, without deciding in this, or any such other case, whether the form that appeared was the soul of the deceased, exerting its philanthropy in its flight to the unknown country, or the guardian angel of that soul returning to give up his charge, and produce his account at the bar of the Supreme. When Peter was redeemed from death, and freed from prison by a miraculous power, he visited the assembled company of Christians, who at first could hardly believe their eyes that it was the apostle, but said, "It is his angel!" This proves that the notion of ministering spirits prevailed in the earliest age of Christianity, a notion which not only accords with many passages of the Old, but also of the New Testament.

#### THE FARMER'S DREAM.

AT a little village about fifty miles from London lived an honest, but very poor farmer; he with much ado kept his wife and three children from starving; thus content, and even happy, in poverty, they lived; till the cruel avarice of their hard-hearted landlord was going to turn them out of their little cot for a quarter's rent, though he well knew the season had been very unfavourable for the industrious husbandman.

During this perplexity, he dreamed, if he would go to a certain place in London, he would hear of something to his advantage. He told his wife this, but she looked on it as the effect of an uneasy mind, and persuaded him from it; till having dreamed it twice again, he determined to go, notwithstanding all the remonstrances of his wife: having therefore gathered as much money as he could, to support the family in his absence, he one fine morning set out on his long journey.

The length of the way was beguiled by the surprising success he should meet with on his arrival in the great metropolis; and though clothed in rags, and only twelve shillings in his pocket, cheerfully prosecuted his march for two days: at the expiration of which time he found himself on that magnificent building, called Westminster-bridge.

He then enquired for the street that was to make his fortune for ever, and easily found it. Now was he greatly surprised, to think in so narrow a place, and so mean inhabitants, that it would be possible for him to attain his wished-for ends. However, he continued his walk, backwards and forwards, for the space of two days and a half, resolving, if possible, not to go back without his errand, nor quit the spot he had so often visited in his sleep.

About the close of the second day, a young fellow from a little hardware-shop, asked him if he wanted any body

in



in that neighbourhood, for he had observed him walking about a considerable time; he long hesitated, but at last he told him, it was in consequence of a particular dream, that he should, on that foot, hear of something to his advantage: the man listened very attentively, and, at length, smiling, assured him, there was nothing worth minding in dreams; for, continued he, if I had not known better, I might, by this time, have been digging in farmer Dent's ground, at a little village in Bucks, for a considerable sum of money, that lies under a pear-tree in the middle of the garden. This, my friend, says he, I have dreamt three times over; but, as I have no faith in dreams, I shall never trouble myself to go in search of it.

Scarcely able to contain his joy at hearing his own name and place of abode mentioned, he thanked him kindly, and promised to seek no longer the vain pursuits of an idle dream, but would hasten to his anxious family, whom he supposed, by this time, missed his daily labours.

Fully possessed that this was the grand advantage he was to meet with, you may readily imagine he lost no time to gain his little cot; but so great was his prudence, that, when he arrived there, he did not, as many poor people would do, directly divulge the secret, but seemed quite composed and easy, rather tired than otherwise, as may be imagined after so long a walk.

However the children were no sooner in bed, and the neighbourhood quiet, than he told his wife the success of his journey, and his determination to try whether it was so or no.

Accordingly they sallied forth with pick-axe and spade, in search of this inestimable treasure: long time they dug in vain, till the spade seemed to be stopped in its progress by something hard; this presently revived their almost dying hopes, and they with difficulty raised a large pot, with a copper-plate over it, and an inscription in Latin, which, you may depend on, they did not understand; however, they preserved it for

the inspection of some scholars, who frequently came there to taste the farmer's good ale. A second pot of the same kind finished their search; and now, rejoicing in their riches, they both agreed there was something in dreams that should be observed.

The good woman spent the best part of the next day in cleaning the money they found, which consisted of old pieces in gold and silver: they then discharged their inhuman landlord, and purchased a farm well stocked; in which I will defy the greatest nobleman to enjoy more solid happiness.

One of the scholars came soon after, and explained the meaning of the words on the plate, which was this:

When this is found, if you so will,  
Dig on, you'll find one better still.

#### REMARKABLE DREAM OF AN ITALIAN MUSICIAN.

TARTINI, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pireno in Istria, being much inclined to the study of music in his early youth, dreamed one night that he had made a compact with the devil, who promised to be at his service on all occasions; and during this vision every thing succeeded according to his mind; his wishes were prevented, and his desires always surpassed, by the assistance of his new servant. At last, he imagined that he presented the devil with his violin, in order to discover what kind of a musician he was; when, to his great astonishment, he heard him play a solo so singularly beautiful, and which he executed with much superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all the music which he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his surprize, and so exquisite was his delight upon this occasion, that it deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violence of his sensation, and instantly seized his fiddle, in hopes of expressing what he had just heard, but



in vain: he, however, then composed a piece, which is, perhaps, the best of all his works; he called it *THE DEVIL'S SONATA*, but it was so far inferior to what his sleep had produced, that he declared he would have broken his instrument, and abandoned music for ever, if he could have found any other means of subsistence.

**THE DÆMON THAT ATTENDED THE  
LATE MR. JOHN WESLEY.**

THE late reverend Mr. Badcock observes, in an account of the family of the Wesleys, that there were "some strange phænomena" perceived at the parsonage of Epworth, the place of Mr. Wesley's birth, in Lincolnshire. Some uncommon noises, he observes, were heard there, from time to time, which Mr. J. Wesley was very curious and circumstantial in examining into, and very particular in relating. "I have no doubt," continues he, "but that he considered himself as the chief object of this wonderful visitation."—Indeed, Samuel Wesley's credulity was in some degree affected by it; since he collected all the evidences that tend to confirm the story, arranged them with scrupulous exactness, in an MS. consisting of several sheets, and which is still in being. "I know not," said Mr. Badcock, "what became of the ghost of Epworth; unless considered as the prelude to the noise Mr. J. Wesley made on a more ample stage; for it ceased to be heard when he began to act."

**A MURDERER DISCOVERED.**

A Man was once taken up on suspicion of murder, but when brought to the bar, the evidence appeared not strong enough to convict him. He behaved with great apparent boldness, for he knew there were no witnesses to the fact; and he had also taken all necessary caution to prevent a discovery. But the judge observed in the man's coun-

tenance, a terror and confusion, which his pretended boldness could not hide, and therefore kept his eye steadily fixed on him the whole time. As soon as the last witness was dismissed, the man asked if they had any more evidence against him, when the judge, looking sternly at him, asked him if he did not himself know of one more that could appear against him, whose presence would put the matter out of doubt? On which the man started, and cried out—"My lord, he is not a legal witness! no man can speak in his own cause; nor was the wound I gave him half so large as what he shews against me!" The judge presently perceived by the man's starting, and the wildness and terror of his look, that he either saw the ghost of the murdered man, or that his imagination had from his guilty conscience, formed such an appearance; and therefore, making the proper answers from such a supposition, he soon brought the murderer to confess the fact; for which he was condemned and hanged in chains, at the place where he declared the murder was committed. At his death he averred, that the ghost of the murdered person had appeared before his eyes at the trial.

**WITCHCRAFT.**

WHEN Mr. Hale was a student at Oxford, he and some other young gentlemen, his friends, being out on a shooting party, became much fatigued, and wanted some refreshment; and meeting with a public-house, they agreed to go in and get such as it produced: but upon enquiry among one another, it appeared that none of the party had any money! Invention therefore was necessary; and Mr. Hale seeing a miserable old trotting female sitting in the chimney-corner, he enquired the cause of her condition?—She had been sorely afflicted, she said, for more than a whole year, with the ague, which baffled all the skill of the doctors. Mr. Hale immediately declared he would remove her complaint in ten days.

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days time, and accordingly got a pair of scissars, and cutting out a circular piece of paper, wrote a line in Virgil in the margin thereof, and bid her wear it about her neck. The old woman had faith; and the students could not prevail on her to take what they offered, but what they had not to give. When Mr. Hale became Lord Chief Justice, a woman was brought before him for trial, charged with being guilty of witchcraft, &c. His Lordship was very unwilling to try, and much more to condemn, a poor innocent woman (for he was too good a philosopher not to suspect the weakness of the poor creature); he therefore asked in what instance the prisoner seemed particularly criminal? Her accusers said, among other things, that she had a charm whereby she cured agues, which never returned. The judge called upon the old woman to answer to the charge, and she honestly owned that it was true, but absolutely denied that she possessed any supernatural power, but did it merely by means of a bit of parchment, or paper, on which was written something that she did not understand, and which paper had cured her mother of a most obstinate ague, and was given to her by her mother as a rare and valuable legacy, which she had received from a young gentleman of Oxford. The Chief Justice required the woman to produce the charm, and was confirmed in his suspicion; for he found it to be the very charm with which he had subdued his own and his companions hungry appetites!—It is almost needless to add, that the Witch escaped the trying-pool, and the Judge found a pleasing opportunity to discharge the prisoner, and to compensate for his youthful frolic.

JOURNEY OF A COFFIN.

M. DE PAGES, on a voyage up the Mediterranean, on drawing near the coast of Sicily, opposite the burning mountain on that island, observes:

“We perceived something floating along the sea, and moving up and down in its course: we imagined it to be the buoy that had belonged to a ship, but, on its nearer approach, it appeared to be a very handsome coffin. It passed along-side our ship, and, narrowly watching it, we saw that it made to the shore, where it landed; and then (as if conducted by an invisible power) steered directly up to the summit of the burning mountain, and instantly darted down into the volcano.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

A Gentleman in good circumstances, about the year 1640, murdered his friend, a man in business, near Bow Church, in Cheapside, and with such circumstances of malice, revenge, and cruelty, as made it impossible for him to expect any mercy. He therefore made his escape into France, where he lived for some years. But from the horrors of his guilty conscience, which almost every night presented before his eyes, whether sleeping or waking, his murdered friend, he felt ten-fold the punishment which, by flight, he vainly hoped to escape.

After twenty years residence, or rather wandering abroad, through most parts of Europe, he resolved to venture back into England. He changed his name; and when time, and the change of climates, had altered his person, he doubted not but he might, in some retired part of his own country, wear out the remainder of his days, and perhaps recover that peace of mind which he had there left behind him. But public justice, though slow, at last overtook him; for the very evening that he landed in a wherry at Queenhithe-stairs, walking up to Cheapside, in order to get into a coach, just in the dusk, and by the very door of his murdered friend, he heard a voice cry out—“Stop him, stop him! there he is!” On this he ran as fast as he was able, and soon found

himself followed by a large mob. He was quickly overtaken and seized; on which he cried out, "I confess the fact, I am the man that did it." The mob on that said, as he had confessed the crime, they would proceed to execution, and, after making him refund the stolen goods, would give him the discipline of pumping, kennelling, and the like; on which he said he had stolen nothing, for though he had murdered Mr. L . . . , yet he had no intention of robbing his house. By this answer, the mob found themselves mistaken; for they were pursuing a pick-pocket, and seeing this man run hard, believed him to be the culprit; but now were for letting him go as a person distracted, that knew not what he said. One man, however, who lived in that neighbourhood, and had heard of the murder of Mr. L . . . , desired that this gentleman might be examined before a magistrate; and he was accordingly carried before the Lord-Mayor, who took his confession of the fact, for which he was soon after hanged; and he declared at the gallows, that the day of his execution was the happiest he had known since he had committed that horrid, treacherous, inhuman act, the murder of a friend, who loved him, and to whom he lay under the highest obligations.

#### REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE IN LANCASTERSHIRE.

Extracted from Moreton and Dr. H. More.

IN the north of England, the minister of a country parish-church, before he began to read the prayers, saw a paper lying in his book, which he supposed to be the bans of marriage. He opened it, and saw written, in a fair and distinct hand, words to the following purport: "That John P. and James D. had murdered a travelling man, had robbed him of his effects, and buried him in such an orchard." The minister was extremely startled, and asked his clerk, hastily, if he had placed

any paper in the prayer-book. The clerk declared he had not; but the minister prudently concealed the contents of the paper, for the two names therein contained were those of the clerk, and the sexton of the church.

The minister then went directly to a magistrate, told him what had happened, and took the paper out of his pocket to read it; when, to his great surprise, nothing appeared thereon, but it was a plain piece of white paper! The justice on this, accused the minister of whim and fancy, and said, that his head must certainly have been disordered, when he imagined such strange contents upon a blank piece of paper. The good clergyman plainly saw the hand of God in this matter, and, by earnest entreaties, prevailed on the justice to grant his warrant against the clerk and sexton; who were taken up on suspicion, and separately confined and examined; when so many contradictions appeared in their examination—for the sexton, who kept an alehouse, owned the having lodged such a man at his house, and the clerk said he was that evening at the sexton's, but no such man was there—that it was thought proper to search their houses, in which were found several pieces of gold, and goods belonging to men that travel the country; yet they gave so tolerable an account of these, that no positive proof could be made out, till the clergyman, recollecting that the paper mentioned the dead body to be buried in such an orchard, a circumstance which had before slipped his memory, the place was searched, and the body was found: on hearing which, the sexton confessed the fact, accusing the clerk as his accomplice; and they were both accordingly executed.

#### TRANSPORTATION BY INVISIBLE POWER. A TRUE NARRATIVE.

BEFORE we enter upon a description of the most extraordinary transactions that perhaps ever happened, we shall begin with giving an account of the



the parties who were principally concerned, that the impartial world may be enabled to form some judgment what credit is due to the following narrative.

Mrs. Golding, an elderly lady, at Stockwell, in Surry, at whose house the transactions began, was born in the same parish (of Lambeth) and has always been well known, and respected, as a gentlewoman of unblemished honour and character.

Mrs. Pain, a niece of Mrs. Golding, has been married several years to Mr. Pain, a farmer, at Brixton-Causeway, a little above Mr. Angel's, has several children, are well known and respected in the parish.

Mary Martin, Mr. Pain's servant, an elderly woman, has lived two years with them, and four years with Mrs. Golding, where she came from.

Richard Fowler, lives almost opposite to Mr. Pain, at the Brick-Pound, an honest, industrious, and sober man.

Sarah Fowler, wife to the above, an industrious and sober woman.

The above are the subscribing evidences, upon whose veracity we must rest the truth of the narrative: there are, however, numbers of other persons who were eye-witnesses of many of the transactions.

Another person, who bore a principal part in these scenes, was, Ann Robinson, Mrs. Golding's maid, a young woman about twenty years of age, who had lived with her but one week and three days.

On Monday, January the 6th, 1772, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Mrs. Golding was in her parlour, she heard the china and glasses in the back kitchen tumble down and break; her maid came to her, and told her the stone plates were falling from the shelf; Mrs. Golding went into the kitchen, and saw them broke. Presently after, a row of plates from the next shelf fell down likewise, while she was there, and nobody near them: this astonished her much, and while she was thinking about it, other things in different places began to tumble about, some of them breaking,

attended with violent noises all over the house; a clock tumbled down and the case broke; a lanthorn that hung on the stair-case was thrown down, and the glass broke to pieces; an earthen pan of salted beef broke to pieces, and the beef fell about: all this increased her surprise, and brought several persons about her, among whom was Mr. Rowledge, a carpenter, who gave it as his opinion, that the foundation was giving way, and that the house was tumbling down, occasioned by the too great weight of an additional room erected above: so ready are we to discover natural causes for every thing! But no such thing happened; for whatever was the cause, that cause ceased almost as soon as Mrs. Golding and her maid left any place, and followed them wherever they went. Mrs. Golding run, into Mr. Gresham's house, a gentleman living next door to her, where she fainted.

In the interim, Mr. Rowledge, and other persons, were removing Mrs. Golding's effects from her house, for fear of the consequences he had prognosticated. At this time all was quiet; Mrs. Golding's maid remaining in her house, was gone up stairs, and when called upon several times to come down, for fear of the dangerous situation she was thought to be in, she answered very coolly, and after some time came down as deliberately, without any seeming fearful apprehensions.

Mrs. Pain was sent for from Brixton-Causeway, and desired to come directly, as her aunt was supposed to be dead—this was the message to her. When Mrs. Pain came, Mrs. Golding had been recovered, but was very faint.

Among the persons who were present, was Mr. Gardner, a surgeon, of Clapham; whom Mrs. Pain desired to bleed her aunt, which he did; Mrs. Pain asked him if the blood should be thrown away; he desired it might not, as he would examine it when cold. These minute particulars would not be taken notice of, but as a chain to what follows. For the next circumstance is of a more astonishing nature than any thing that



had preceded it; the blood that was just congealed, sprung out of the basin upon the floor, and presently after the basin broke to pieces: this china basin was the only thing broke belonging to Mr. Gresham; a bottle of rum that stood by it, broke at the same time.

Amongst the other things that were moved to Mr. Gresham's, was a tray full of china, &c. a japan bread-basket, some mahogany waiters, with some bottles of liquors, jars of pickles, &c. and a pier glass, which was taken down by Mr. Saville (a neighbour of Mrs. Golding's) he gave it to one Robert Hames, who laid it on the grass-plot, at Mr. Gresham's; but before he could put it out of his hands, some parts of the frame on each side flew off; it raining at that time, Mrs. Golding desired it might be brought into the parlour, where it was put under a side-board, and a dressing-glass along with it; it had not been there long, before the glasses and china which stood on the side-board, began to tumble about and fall down, and broke both the glasses to pieces. Mr. Saville, and others, being asked to drink a glass of wine, or rum, both the bottles broke in pieces before they were uncorked.

Mrs. Golding's surprize and fear increasing, she did not know what to do, or where to go; wherever she and her maid were, these strange destructive circumstances followed her, and how to help or free herself from them, was not in her power, or any other person's present: her mind was one confused chaos; lost to herself, and every thing about her; drove from her own home, and afraid there would be none other to receive her: at last she left Mr. Gresham's, and went to Mr. Mayling's, a gentleman at the next door; here she staid about three quarters of an hour, during which time nothing happened. Her maid staid at Mr. Gresham's, to help put up what few things remained unbroke of her mistress's, in a back apartment, when a jar of pickles that stood upon a table turned upside down, then a jar of raspberry jam broke to pieces, next two mahogany

waiters and a quadrille-box likewise broke in pieces.

Mrs. Pain, not chusing her aunt should stay too long at Mr. Mayling's, for fear of being troublesome, persuaded her to go to her house, at Rush-Common, near Brixton-Causeway, where she would endeavour to make her as happy as she could; hoping by this time all was over, as nothing had happened at that gentleman's house while she was there. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. and Miss Gresham were at Mr. Pain's house, when Mrs. Pain, Mrs. Golding, and her maid went there. It being past noon, they all dined together; in the interim, Mrs. Golding's servant was sent to her house, to see how things remained. When she returned, she told them that nothing had happened since they left it. Some time after, Mr. Gresham and Miss went home, every thing remaining quiet at Mr. Pain's; but, about eight o'clock in the evening, a new scene commenced; the first thing that happened, was, a whole row of pewter dishes, except one, fell from off a shelf to the middle of the floor, rolled about a little while, and then settled, and, what is almost beyond belief, as soon as they were quiet, turned upside down: they were then put on the dresser, and went through the same process a second time: next fell a whole row of pewter plates, from the second shelf over the dresser to the ground, and being taken up, and put on the same place, one in another, they were again thrown down.

Two eggs that were upon one of the pewter shelves, next flew off, crossed the kitchen, struck a cat on the head, and then broke to pieces.

Mary Martin, Mrs. Pain's servant, now went to stir the kitchen fire; she got to the right hand side of it, being a large chimney, as is usual in farm-houses; when a pestle and mortar, that stood nearer the left hand end of the chimney shelf, jumped about six feet on the floor. Then went candlesticks and other

other brasses; scarce any thing remaining in its place. After this, the glasses and china were put down on the floor, for fear of undergoing the same fate; but they presently began to dance and tumble about, and then broke to pieces. A tea-pot, that was among them, flew to Mrs. Golding's maid's foot, and struck it.

A glass tumbler that was put on the floor jumped about two feet, and then broke. Another that stood by it jumped about at the same time, but did not break till some hours after, when it jumped again, and then broke. A china bowl that stood in the parlour, jumped from the floor to behind a table that stood there. This was most astonishing, as the distance from where it stood was between seven and eight feet, but was not broke. It was put back, by Richard Fowler, to its place, where it remained some time, and then flew to pieces.

The next thing that followed, was a mustard-pot, that jumped out of a closet and was broken. A single cup that stood upon the table (almost the only thing remaining) jumped up, flew across the kitchen, ringing like a bell, and then was dashed to pieces against the dresser. A candlestick, that stood on the chimney shelf, flew across the kitchen to the parlour door, at about fifteen feet distance. A tea-kettle under the dresser, was thrown out about two feet; another kettle, that stood at one end of the range, was thrown against the iron that is fixed to prevent children falling into the fire. A tumbler with rum and water in it, that stood upon a waiter upon a table in the parlour, jumped about ten feet, and was broke. The table then fell down, and along with it a silver tankard belonging to Mrs. Golding, the waiter in which had stood the tumbler, and a candlestick. A case-bottle then flew to pieces.

A ham that hung in one side of the kitchen chimney, now raised itself from the hook, and fell to the ground. Some time after, another ham that hung on the other side of the chimney, likewise

underwent the same fate. Then fell likewise a flitch of bacon.

The family were all eye-witnesses to these circumstances, as well as other persons, some of whom were so alarmed and shocked, that they were happy in getting away, though the unhappy family were left in the midst of their distresses. Most of the genteel families around, were continually sending to enquire after them, and whether all was over or not. Is it not surprizing, that some among them had not the inclination and resolution to try to unravel this most intricate affair, at a time when it would have been in their power to have done so; there certainly was sufficient time for so doing, as the whole, from first to last, continued upwards of twenty hours.

At all the times of action, Mrs. Golding's servant was walking backwards and forwards, either in the kitchen or parlour, or wherever some of the family happened to be. Nor could they get her to sit down five minutes together, except at one time, for about half an hour towards the morning, when the family were at prayers: then all was quiet; but in the midst of the greatest confusion, she was as much composed as at any other time, and with uncommon coolness of temper advised her mistress not to be alarmed or uneasy, as she said these things could not be helped. Thus she argued, as if they were common occurrences, which must happen in every family.

This advice surprized and startled her mistress, almost as much as the circumstances that occasioned it. For how can we suppose that a girl of about twenty years old (an age when female timidity is too often afflicted by superstition) could remain in the midst of such calamitous circumstances (except they proceeded from causes best known to herself) and not be struck with the same terror as every other person who was present: these reflections led Mr. Pain, and, at the end of the transactions, likewise Mrs. Golding, to think that

that she was not altogether so unconcerned as she appeared to be. But hitherto, the whole remains mysterious and unravelled.

About ten o'clock at night, they sent over the way to Richard Fowler, to desire he would come and stay with them. He came and continued till one in the morning, and was so terrified that he could remain no longer.

As Mrs. Golding could not be persuaded to go to bed, Mrs. Pain at that time (one o'clock) made an excuse to go up stairs to her youngest child, under pretence of getting it to sleep, but she really acknowledges it was through fear, as she declares she could not sit up to see such strange doings going on, as every thing, one after, was broke, till there was not above two or three cups and saucers remaining out of a considerable quantity of china, &c. which was destroyed to the amount of some pounds.

About five o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Golding went up to her niece, and desired her to get up, as the noises and destruction were so great she could continue in the house no longer. At this time all the tables, chairs, drawers, &c. were tumbling about. When Mrs. Pain came down, it was amazing beyond all description! their only security then was to quit the house for fear of the same catastrophe, as had been expected the morning before, at Mrs. Golding's: in consequence of this resolution, Mrs. Golding and her maid went over the way to Richard Fowler's: when Mrs. Golding's maid had seen her safe to Richard Fowler's, she came back to Mrs. Pain, to help her to dress the children in the larn, where she had carried them for fear of the house falling. At this time all was quiet; they then went to Fowler's, and then began the same scene as had happened at the other places. It must be remarked, all was quiet here as well as elsewhere, till the maid returned.

When they got to Mr. Fowler's, he began to light a fire in his back room. When done, he put the candle and candlestick upon a table in the fore room.

This apartment Mrs. Golding and her maid had passed through. Another candlestick with a tin lamp in it that stood by it, were both dashed together, and fell to the ground. A lanthorn with which Mrs. Golding was lighted with cross the road, sprung from a hook to the ground, and a quantity of oil spilled on the floor. The basket of coals lastly, tumbled over, and rolled about the room. The maid then desired Richard Fowler not to let her mistress remain there, as she said, wherever she was, the same things would follow. In consequence of this advice, and fearing greater losses to himself, he desired she would quit his house; but first begged her to consider within herself, for her own and the public's sake, whether or not she had not been guilty of some atrocious crime, for which Providence was determined to pursue her on this side of the grave, for he could not help thinking, she was the object that was to be made an example to posterity, by the all seeing eye of Providence, for crimes which but too often none but that Providence can penetrate, and by such means as these bring to light.

Thus was this poor gentlewoman's measure of affliction complete, not only to have undergone all which has been related, but to have added to it the character of a bad and wicked woman, when till this time, she was esteemed as a most deserving person. In candour to Fowler, he could not be blamed; what could he do? what would any man have done that was so circumstanced? Mrs. Golding soon satisfied him; she told him she would not stay in his house, or in any other person's, as her conscience was quite clear, and she could as well wait the will of Providence in her own house as in any other place whatever; upon which she and her maid went home, Mr. Pain went with them. After they had got to Mrs. Golding's the last time, the same transactions once more began upon the remains that were left.

A nine gallon cask of beer, that was in the cellar, the door being open, and no person near it, turned upside down.



A pail of water that stood on the floor, boiled like a pot.

A box of candles fell from a shelf in the kitchen to the floor, they rolled out, but none were broke.

A round mahogany table overfet in the parlour.

Mr. Pain then desired Mrs. Golding to send her maid for his wife to come to them; when she was gone all was quiet; upon her return she was immediately discharged, and no disturbances have happened since; this was between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

At Mrs. Golding's were broke the quantity of three pails full of glais, china, &c.

At Mrs. Pain's they filled two pails.

Thus ends the narrative; a true, circumstantial, and faithful account of which I have laid before the public; for so doing, I hope to escape its censure; I have neither exaggerated or diminished one circumstance to my knowledge; and have endeavoured as much as possible, throughout the whole, to state only the facts, without presuming to obtrude my opinion on them. If I have in part hinted any thing that may appear unfavourable to the girl, it proceeded not from a determination to charge her with the cause, right or wrong, but only from a strict adherence to truth, most sincerely wishing this extraordinary affair may be unravelled.

The above narrative, is absolutely and strictly true, in witness whereof we have set our hands this eleventh day of January 1772.

MARY GOLDING.

MARY PAIN.

JOHN PAIN.

RICHARD FOWLER.

SARAH FOWLER.

MARY MARTIN.

The original copy of this narrative, signed as above, with the parties own hands, was put in the hands of J. Marks, Bookieller, in St. Martin's Lane, to satisfy any person who chose to apply to him for the inspection of the same.

NATURAL CURIOSITY OF A STONE, WHICH, LIKE THE CAMELION, HAS THE PROPERTY OF CHANGING ITS COLOUR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

MR. Andrew Cnoffelius, one of the physicians at the court of Poland, relates that, having been at Thorn, a famous lapidary there shewed him, among other curiosities, a stone called by some the Mineral Polypcis, about the size of a large pea, and of an ash-colour. What is wonderful in this stone is, that though opaque, and having no transparent part, after being laid in water, it began in less than six minutes to appear shining at the edges, and to communicate to the water a sort of luminous shadow, and of the colour of yellow amber. It afterwards passed from yellow to the colour of an amethyst, and from thence successively to black, white, and cloudy colours, and, as it were, surrounded with smoke; and at last appeared quite brilliant, entirely transparent, and of very beautiful yellow amber colour. Taken out of the water, it returned to its former opaque state, after being coloured successively, and in a retrograde order, with the same dyes it had before assumed in the water. The Doctor adds, that this stone is natural, and not a production of art; and that it also may be regarded as a proof of the existence of a formal light in nature.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

AUGUST 1.

THE following are the measure and particulars of a large oak, fallen the last month in the park of Sir John Roushout,

Bart. At Northwick, near Blockley, Worcestershire, judged to be about 300 years old, which is perfectly sound, and is very fine timber: girt at five feet from the



the ground 21 feet; smallest girth 18; length of the branches 30; solid contents of the body 634; estimated timber in the arms 200; total 834 feet. Supposed to be worth at least 2s. per foot, is 83l. 8s. Fire-wood estimated at 6l. 6s. Bark sold for 5l. 5s. Total value 94l. 19s.

There is now living at Carlisle, a Mr. Joseph Strong, a diaper weaver, who, though stone blind, has not only worked at that business for several years, but made almost every article of his household furniture. Among several other pieces of machinery, he has the model of a loom with a man working in it, and two women "boxing for the webbs."—Mr. Strong having many years ago a passion for music, found means to unlock the doors of the cathedral one night, and was trying the tone and stops of the organ, when the noise it occasioned, so much alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and the circumstance of the organist's dying a short time before, had such a weight upon vulgar apprehensions that it was some time before any person could be found of resolution enough to enter the hallowed pile at the tremendous hour of midnight; but being effected, the event may be conjectured; Mr. Strong was the next day taken before the dean, who censured his ill-timed curiosity, but gave him leave to visit the organ at pleasure: this he so well improved, that he shortly after made an organ which was sold to a gentleman in the Isle of Man. Mr. Strong is also considered as one of the best guides in the country! He was in his youth overtaken upon a common by a person who had lost himself, and not knowing Mr. Strong, asked him the way to a village near at hand. Mr. Strong undertook to conduct him, when it appeared they were going to the same house, and that the traveller was paying his addresses to the same lady, who was then the object of Mr. Strong's journey, and whom he afterwards married.

A melancholy accident lately happened at Dunbar. As five men were

employed in digging the stone quarry, a little eastward of Dunbar, a part of the earth gave way, and carried two of them backward into the quarry, a height of about 60 feet, and the earth and stones falling above them, they were mangled in a shocking manner. One of them, a young man twenty-six years of age, who had his skull severely fractured, died in an hour after; the other still continues in a very bad way.

Upon the estate of W. Ewing Macclae, Esq. of Catkin, about five miles south of Glasgow, in clearing away a heap of stones, the workmen have discovered about fifty urns, filled with human bones. This heap, containing many hundred carts of stones gathered from off the land, must have been the work of a great army, and may be supposed to have lain there since the Romans were in the country, whose custom it was to burn their dead, and deposit their ashes in urns.

3. The wife of a labouring man, at Wendon, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, was brought to bed of three fine children, and all likely to live. The Hon. Percy Windham has sent the family a guinea, and many are daily going to see them, who all leave something. So let the weather come how it will, the poor man is likely to make a good harvest of it.

12. This day a most horrid murder was committed by George Dingler, a porkman, who kept a shop in Strutton-Ground, Westminster, on the body of his wife, who had lived from him for some time past. On a promise of better treatment, he assured her back again; but, before she had been many minutes in the shop, his countenance betrayed signs of rage; and with a knife he stabbed, and otherwise ill-treated her, so that she survived only a few days.

17. This day, in St. James's Park, James Sutherland Esq. Judge Advocate at Minorca during the last war, shot himself, as the King was passing by in his carriage. Deranged circumstances occasioned the fatal deed.