THE

Conjuror's Magazine,

OR,

Magical and Phyliognomical Mirror.

For SEPTEMBER, 1791.

Embellished with Three Capital Copper-Plates; the first, a HEAD of SATAN, drawn by Fuseli; the second, Portrait of a DRUNKEN MAN; and the third BENEVOLENCE relieving MISERY; all accurately copied from LAYATER.

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LONDON:

Printed by and for W. LOCKE, No. 12, Red Lior fireet, Holborn; by whom Letters (Post-paid) will be re: jived.

Original from NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRAR It is the earnest request of the Proprietors of this Magazine that all communications addressed to the Editors be post paid, otherwife they cannot be received; and sent before the twenty-first of the month.

Arcturus, will find his objections removed in the prefent number: a Preface and Introduction will fill up the biatus he mentions in the pageing, and will be given gratis in a Supplement at the end of the year.

Poetry not being originally included in the prospectus of our plan, we have not yet refolved upon the admission of verses; however we thank M. O. for his proposed affistance.

The Queries, figned MASTRAD, being purely historical, cannot be inferted, as every boy knows how to answer such questions.

W. S. must be very shallow to imagine we can want his affistance to copy from such old books as he mentions, and at the moderate rate he requires. Our departments are full; and we trust a generous public will supply such materials as are really curious, and worth inferting. We are forry I. H. B. is so very angry with us, but he feems more willing to destroy the opinion he so feverely reprehends, than able to confute it.

T. W-n will find more than even his wifhes realized in the prefent number.

The Life of Sir George Ripley, Simon Forman the Aftrologer, and Thomas Vaughan the Myflic, will find place in our next.

S. C. mistakes our motives. He ought to confider, that the authenticity of circumstances may be questioned without any impeachment of the relator's opinion thereupon, who is supposed to relate only what he has been informed.

We truft, with confidence, that this work will rife to a degree of eminence, not generally augured by those, who viewed its modest commencement. To bring MIND within the circle of Science—to refcue those, who have been excluded the fountain and refervoir of all fcience, from drinking of his own ftreams, and who have expelled from even a feat among them, him, who ought to have filled their throne from the confequences of their own delirium of the mere physics —will be the object and shall be the attainment of the felect part of this Publication. For the rest—we shall be happy to amuse—and in all to instruct and animate.

In our next Number, we shall prefent the Public with a gene-. ral estay on Magic; from the Correspondent who uses the fignature of B.

The decision of the respective merits of the answers to the Queries, are postponed to the next month, on account of the distance of some of our Correspondents from the capital.

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THE

CONJUROR'S MAGAZINE.

FOR SEPTEMBER 1791.

ASTROLOGY.

REQUISITE RULES TO PREPARE NATIVITIES, FOR WORKING DIREG-TIONS, AND FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES IN ASTROLOGY.

NATIVITIES.

To find the ascentional Difference of the Sun, or a Planet,

RULE.

ADD the tangent of the declination of the fun or planet to the tangent of the latitude of the place; the fum is the fine of the ascensional difference.

Alfo the tangent of the declination, added to the tangent of the pole of pofition of any planet, gives the fign of the afcentional difference under that pole.

To find the oblique Afcention and Defcention of a Planet.

RULE.

When the planet's declination is north, fubtract the afcenfional difference from the right afcenfion of the planet, and the remainder is the oblique afcenfion of that planet. When the declination is fouth, add the afcenfional difference to the right afcenfion, the fum is then the oblique afcenfion.

OBLIQUE DESCENSION.

When the declination is north, add the afcentional difference to the right Digitized by GOOGLE alcention, and you have the oblique defcention. When the declination is fouth, fubtract the alcentional difference from the right alcention, and there remains the oblique defcention.

To find the femidiurnal and feminocturnal Arcs of the Planets.

RULE.

When the planet is in the northern figns, add the afcenfional difference to 90 degrees; the fum is the femidiurnal arch, which, fubtracted from 180 degrees, gives the feminocturnal arc.

When the planet is in the fouthern figns, fubtract the afcentional difference from 90 degrees, the remainder is the femidiurnal arch, which, taken from 180 degrees, gives the feminocturnal arc.

Note, the femidiurnal arc of the fun, moon, or planet, is half the time of their continuance above the horizon, and the feminoclurnal arch is half the time of their continuance under the earth, and are taken either in hours and minutes, or in degrees and minutes. The femi-arcs are of great use in finding the horary times of the planets, forfinding the space of any house occupied by a planet above or below the earth,

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and for all directions in mundo, which cannot be worked without them.

The horary times of a planet are found by dividing the femidiurnal or feminocturnal arc of the planet by 6, and the fpace of any house is found by dividing the femidiurnal or feminocturnal arcs by 3, according as the planet is pofited above or below the earth; and the quotient will be the fpace of one house. As, for example, in the first nativity,* if it were required to find the horary times of Mercury, his femi-arc is 124° 40', which, divided by 6, quotes 20° 46' for the horary times of Mercury, and this doubled gives 41° 32' for the space of that house wherein Mercury is polited.

If it be required to find the space of the house where the moon is, her seminocturnal arc must be taken, because she is under the earth, which is 109°; the third part of this makes 36° 20', the space of the house by the moon.

PTOLEMY'S QUADRIPARTITE.

To find the Diffance of a Planet from any one of the prime Angles.

1st. From the medium coli, or imum coeli--

Take the difference between the right afcention of the planet and the right afcention of the medium or imum cœli, and you have the diffance required.

2d. From the ascendant, or seventh house.

If the diffance be required from the afcendant, find the difference between the oblique afcenfion of the afcendant, and the oblique afcenfion of the planet taken with latitude, which will be the diffance required. If the diffance be required from the feventh houfe, find the oblique afcenfion of the planet's oppofite place, taken with contrary latitude to what the planet hath, and the difference between that and the oblique afcenfion of the afcendant, will be the planet's diffance from the feventh houfe.

The distance of a planet from any

. * Example to be hereafter given.

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other house is found by taking the difference of the oblique ascensions of that house and the oblique ascension of the planet found under the pole of that The oblique afcenfions of the house. houses are thus obtained : add 30 degrees to the right afcenfion of the midheaven, and you have the oblique afcenfion of the 11th house: add 30 degrees to the oblique afcention of the 11th house, and you have the oblique ascension of the 12th, to which add 30 degrees, and the fun is the oblique ascension of the ascendant; and so procced round the reft of the houfes. The diffance of a planet from any house may be had without their oblique alcenfions, that is, by means of their duplicate horary times. Thus fuppofe, in the first nativity before mentioned, it was required to find the diftance of the moon from the 6th house. The moon's feminocturnal arc is 109 degrees, which, divided by 3, quotes 36° 20' for the fpace of one house by the moon; the diftance of the moon from the imum cœli is 69° 46', from which subtracting 36° 20' the fpace of one house by the, moon, and there remains 33° 20' for the diftance of the moon from the cufp of the 5th house : fubtract this diftance from 36° 20', and there remains 3° for the diftance of the moon from . The poles of the the fixth house. houses for the latitude of London are as follows: the afcendant and 7th house 51° 32'; the 12th, 2d, 6th, and 8th houses, 40° 50'; the 11th, 3d, 9th, and 5th houses, 23° 28'. In the mid-heaven and imum coeli the pole is nothing. GADBURY.

[To be continued.]

ASTROLOGICAL REMARKS.

FOREKNOWLEDGE in phyfical events perhaps may be deemed an improper fubject. My judgment is formed from the remarks of the honourable and ingenious Mr. Boyle, and may be applied either to the Microcofm, as well as Macrocofm.

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iff. That it cannot be denied that all the affections and dispulitions of moilture, heat, cold, drought, the course of all winds, fhowers, thunder, &c. and whatever elfe helps to produce the great and univerfal effects of rarification and condenfation in our atmosphere, do in a great measure, if not intirely depend on the motion, position, situation, and afpects of the fuperior celeftial bodies That every planet hath its or planets. own proper light, diftinct from every other, which light not being a bare quality, but defigned for a further use, than mere illumination, must be accompanied with fome peculiar tincture, virtue, or power.

2d. That this light of each particular celeftial body, not being at all refracted in the ethereal fpaces it is tranfmitted through, defends intirely and unchanged into our atmosphere.

3d. That whatever is received into our atmosphere, is also received by the thin and subtil air, which is contiguous to the atmosphere; and which cannot but be capable of being moved, flirred, altered and influenced by these differently disposed lights, which penetrate each part of it.

4th. And fince the thin and fubtil air is capable of being thus affected, moved and altered by these planetary virtues, it must needs variously impress, move, agitate and infect, the spirits or fubtiler parts of all bodies within its reach; and consequently must have a considerable influence upon the bodies wherein such spirits reside, and whom they actuate.

Hence by the fublimeft fcience, we find the feveral erratic positions: Saturn and the Earth in the first Ficry Sign; Jupiter, the Sun and Mercury in the fixth Airy and Equinoctial Signs, opposing each other. Mars Geocentric appearing a friendly Interposer, but confidered heliocentrical together with Venus; he wears an envious aspect to all the contending parties. The physical commotions hereby excited will take place in some part of the globe near the beginning and middle of next October.

THE AUGUR. Nº I.

AUGURY is the art of infpection and divination, by observing the entrails of birds and beatts, and was in great effeem among the ancients. The Lacedemonians had always an Augur to attend upon their Kings; and among the Romans was a college of Augurs. Romulus himfelf was a foothfayer, and ordained that the choice f magistrates should be confirmed by Augury ; and fo fond were the ancients of this art, that nothing of public or private affairs should be transacted without it. In taking the Aufpices it was observed whether the beaft came willingly to the altar or not, (ice in RELIGION, V. I. p. 48, 49, 50.) whether the entrails were of a natural colour, and not exuicerated, or whether any part were defective or wanting; and when Auguitus found two galls in his facrifice, the credulity of the people concluded a hope of peace with Anthory, and the amity of perfons in Choler with each other.-Because Brutus and Caffius met a blackmoor, and Pompey had on a dark coloured garment, at Pharfalia, theie were thought prefages of their overthrow .- When Gracæus was flain, the fame day the chickens refused to come out of their coop.-So the death of Cafar was divined from the clattering of armour in his house.-The poisoning of Germanicus by the founding of a trumpet of its own accord.-The like of a painted horic on the wall of the palace of the Emperor Andronicus. Paleologus, about anno 1300, was judged a happy omen to that emperor; and his chancellor congratulated him in the expectation of future triumphs; yet when Baldwin, emperor of the Latins was beaten out of Constantinople by his father, his horfe neighed after the fame An owl fcreeching in the manner. fenate-house, was deemed ominous to Augustus. - A company of crows following Scianus to his house with great noife and clamour, was judged to be fatal, and fo indeed it proved .- Romulus had promifed to him the empire before his brother, because he had seen

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the double number of vultures.---So our William the Conqueror, when he first stepped on land, his foot flipping, he fell down, and got fome dirt in his hand, which being judged an ill fign; he faid, "No! I have by this taken

poffeffion of this land !" And a fwarm of bees hovering over St. Ambrofe, as alfo Plato the philosopher, when infants in their cradles, was judged to portend great wisdom, should flow from their mouths.

FULFILMENT OF EVENTS, NOTIFIED BY THE SOLAR ECLIPSE JUNE 4, 1788. \$19.39 OD 14.17 \$19.39 OD 14.17 \$217.7 AS \$29.30 O cclipted London, Junc 4, 1788, 8 hours 58 min. AM. 9 from O to 8 lat. 4, 6 38 & 6 8. \$20.47 \$2

THE principal lord of this eclipse is ¥, he being lord of the place of the eclipfe, or difpofitor of the luminaries. This is his charter of conflitution, and the O has also dominion from being lord of the next angle, viz. the afcendant; and 3 claims a fluare, as posited on the cufp of that angle ; and his influence is rendered determinate by his being the fole planet in partile afpect with the indifferent &. But & has not only the accidental fituation of regent, but he has, exclusively of his ditle to government, abundance of dignities. He is in his own house, in & with Cingula Orionis, and exalted by north Digitized by GOOS

latitude above every planet in the figure. And laft, though not leaft, is his harmonious configurations with the two fubordinate lords of the eclipfe' and the moon, befides the parallel declination, or antifcion of 24.

Having now afcertained, according to rule, the governors of this cclipfe, we will read the effects, not from any ex post facto law, but from aphorisms, the latest of which I shall quote from a book printed in 1665.

RULE. An ecliple or comet in the 11th House causes death and deftruction of grandees.

OBS. The numerous deaths of peers

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in Great Britain, during the operation of this eclipfe, has been remarked by perfors without any reference to Aftrology; and in France, where it fell in the fame Houfe, the effects on Aristocracy have been still more notorious.

12.21 2

RULE. Eclipfes in AIRY figns fignify violent winds, fhipwrecks, feditions.

OBS. The number of colliers loft in one gale in the winter of 1788, will fully verify one part of this aphorifm, without any other inftance; but the whole winter was one of the most windy ever known. On Seditions, I may without apology be filent.

RULE. Eclipfes in Gemini fignify great deftruction, and fearcity of birds and game.

Obs. This was verified in the featons of 1788 and 1789. There was fearcely a young partridge to be flot in 1789 in many counties, and fearcely any growfe on the Welch mountains.

I shall now quote faithfully a passage from Lilly's Almanack for 1666.

"The 13th II is London's horokope, and the Sun was in 25° of the This is CERTAINLY TRUE, fame. that, when any notable eclipfe of O and D, or other mal-configuration of the two malevolents, 24 and 3, doth happen in or near the 11, 12, 13 or 14, 24, 25, 26 II, the city of London doth much fuffer, viz. the commonalty, in one kind or other, the quality of their fafferings according to the nature of the planet most fortified : If any mal-afpeet" (or polition, as appears by the examples he gives) "be in the 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25 SL, then it is to be feared great fires may caufe much detriment to them in feveral parts of the city. If the like afpect be in the forementioned degrees of and, then follows great obfruction in their commerce as home, and in parts beyond the feas; many of their prime magistrates or officers die; great chopping and changing in their offices; many fubject unto or pay great fines for not ferving of offices imposed on them; divisions about choosing their magistrates. If the like mal-aspect be in the before-mentioned degrees of 8,

they are heavily burthened with taxes §, but if in the before faid degree of M, then their fervants or inferior people are unruly, fickly, and endure much poverty."

So far the GREAT Lilly. The riots at the Westminster election, and still more the principle on which they were conducted, afflicted the ' Commonalty,' and that, according to the planets most fortified, viz. \$, 3, and O. Not only many fires have happened fince the time of this ecliple, but there feems to have been a dangerous and determined gang of incendiaries formed, 8, obferve in 19° St. His 8 to # comes The lift of bankrupts in 1788 next. nearly doubled that of any preceding. year; and though it diminished in 1789, far exceeded then any former year. In that year, too, vaft numbers were fined for not ferving as fheriff, The of 3 falls in 8 and M. &c. The fhop-tax lay heavy on them; perhaps private taxes too, for I have little knowledge of the internal of London; and as I was also out of town, from foon after the ecliple till its effects had ceafed, I cannot speak to the last article. However, I will reft the truth of Aftrology on the instance of this eclipse, and the coincidental politions of the ftars.

I shall only add, that as & happily tinctured with & principally defigns the events of this Eclipse, they are debates carried on with warmth and zeal, and well directed; and as O rules the ascendant, regard government and kingdoms. 24 in D, as appears from Guido Bonatus, and copied in Sir George

§ Mr. Warton, in his Birth Day Ode for 1788, complimented the King, in much the fame manner as Virgil did Augustus, with introducing the GOLDEN AGE.

" Aurea condet

Orightan

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' Secul,' &c. ÆN. vi. 1. 793. It is remarkable, that the only cotemporary book with the Æneid, which treats of this subject, has affigned Augustus's share in the event to be—that 'in those days there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that the whole world should be saxed --St. Luke ii. v. 1. This was certainly an effectual, but rather a felfish, way to commence thegolden age.

Wharton's volume, always fignifies revolutions for good*. As O, D, & have pafied the D b, there is no ftop; though not having cleared their their orbs from his I fhews rubbifh to be fivept away; but 24's application to his \triangle with difpolition of him, in which 9 (herfelf conjoined with H or new ftar) participates, much facilitates this operation. h's to the luminaries and & fhews, that no heavy, cold plots against government will fucceed, and his position shews fullenness and fears. Hence, however, he fends unequivocal aid to 24 .--- Note, h is in the afcendant of France.

If it be objected, how come nobles to fuffer fo much when their fignificator is in his own dignities, actually ruler of the Eclipfe, joined too with the regal \odot and fo little afflicted? I anfwer, Nobles have fuffered very little. They have been advanced. Grandees have fuffered. Is this intelligible?

I will just add two other Aphorisms on Eclipses, in order to leave my ground clear.

Effects are proportioned by their causes: therefore, total eclipse and finall ones differ in their scale of effects.

The effects (i.e. the immediate effects) of a Solar Eclipfe, continue as many years as the eclipfe does hours; those of a lunar, as many months.

NOTE. But the SEEDS SOWN may, fome, not produce fruit, others may not bloilom, others not put out leaves, others pot break the ground, for LONG AFTER.

This eclipte was also on the fun's place at the birth of a very diffinguished Personage in England; and 3 on the place of \odot in the radix of another little less diffinguished, and on the horo-scope of a THIRD—scarcely diffinguished at all, and that little, by PO-VERTY.

"When, at the time of an eclipfe,

^{*} He entered Cancer in 1776, the year wherein America declared Independence and was happily affected by Saturn, Venns, the Sun, and Mars, at the vernal ingrefs: be was alfo in Cancer at Oliver Cromwell's birth; but bad'y affected by Saturn and Mars.

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the fignificator of life in any perfor's radix, fhall be within the beams of the anareta, or killing planet, or of an infortune not friendly difpofed, fuch native will run great hazard for his life."

I could also throw a little light on the scheme of the vernal ingress in 1788, but this shall suffice for the prefent. Partridge's Almanack did itself incomparable credit that year, but its author treacheroussy, and cowardly, a. bandoned his predictions the two succeeding years.

The prefent transit of Ig by & of the horofcope of the eclipte is the principal and only decifive caufe operating to produce the elucidation now handed to the Public.

> e day 24 hour, near 6 PM. Sept. 2. B

THE QUERIST. Nº II.

QUERY I. COMMUNICATED BY QUOD.

Can a perfon with propriety deny having confidence in Aftrology, while they judge of all cafes by fymptoms, and hold the opinion that lunatics are under the dominion of the moon?

QUERY II. COMMUNICATED BY MR.

Why is the appellation of "the Teftament" given to the holy word ?

QUERY III. COMMUNICATED BY MR. JEWIT.

Since Modern Philosophy has determined lightning to be a fluid or electric fire, which is most fafe in a florm, to fhut all the doors and windows, or to keep them all wide open?

QUERY IV. COMMUNICATED BY MR.

If you apply the big end of any egg to the fip of the tongue, there is emitted a fenfible warmth; fay, from what part of the egg, does this particular fenfation arife? Original from

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PHILOSOPHICAL AND INGENIOUS AMUSEMENTS.

PAPER II.

CURIOUS QUESTIONS ON CARDS, FROM A LATE INGENIOUS PAMPHLET ON THE LAWS OF CHANCE.

IN all games the number of chances. for winning and lofing must be confidered, from whence the probabilities of fuccefs will be obtained. Now the probability of an event happening is to. that of its failing, as the number of different ways by which it can happen to the number of different ways by which it can fail: thus, if I have 3. chances to win 4 pounds, and 3 chances whereby I may not win any thing, my expectation in this cafe will be worth 2 pounds, it being an equal chance whether I get 4 pounds or nothing; and confequently, if a perfon was to purchafe my expectation, he ought to give me 2 pounds for it. Again, suppose a perfon holds a certain fum of money in each hand, and I am to choose which hand I will, I fay the value of my expectation is in this cafe half the fum of money in both hands, for suppose 7 pounds in one hand, and 9 in the other, then it is evident I have an equal chance for either 7 pounds or 9, therefore my expectation is evidently worth 8 pounds.

To find the probability of an event happening, proceed thus; add the number of chances for the event happening to those of its failing, and that furn compared with the chances for the event happening or failing will express their refective probabilities for gain and loss.—Suppose an event has 3 chances to happen, and 2 to fail, the furn of 3 and 2 is five, then the probability of the event happening will be as 5 to 3, and that of its failing as 5 to 2.

The probability of two or more events happening is equal to the product of the probabilities whereby those events may happen fingly.

QUESTION I.

Suppose with a common die of fix faces I undertake to throw the ace twice fucceffively, what is the chance of fuccels?

Solution. The probability of throwing an ace the first time is as 6 to 1, and that of throwing it the second time as 6 to 1, and the product of 6 by 6, viz. 36 are the number of chances against me for throwing an ace twice succesfively, that is as 36 to 1.

QUESTION 2.

Suppose there are 3 parcels of 4 cards each, containing an ace, king, queen, and knave, what are the odds that in taking one from each I shall take the three aces?

Solution. The odds for drawing an ace from any one heap are as 4 to 1, that of drawing two aces as 4 multiplied by 4, or 16 to 1, and that of drawing a third ace, as 16 multiplied by 4, or 64 to 1.

QUESTION 3.

Suppose there is a heap of 13 cards of one fuit, what is the probability that in drawing three of them they shall be the king, queen, and knave?

The folution of this question differs fomething from the two former, here being but one heap, whereas in the other there were three, and each heap contained the fame number of cards at each drawing; but in this the number of things are leffened at each drawing, and are 13, 12, and 11; these multiplied together, produce 1716, therefore the odds are as 1716 to 1.

N. B. The folution will be the , fame whether the cards are drawn one at a time or all together.

QUESTION 4.

Let there be a heap of 10 cards, of which 4 are diamonds and 6 clubs, what is the probability that, in drawing two of them, they shall be both diamonds?

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Solution. Suppose them drawn one at a time : now the number of chances for this event to happen once are 4, and those for its failing 6, therefore the probability that this event fhall happen the first time is as 10 to 4, that is, the probability of drawing a diamond the first time; if a diamond be fo drawn we have 9 cards left, 3 of which are diamonds, and the probability of drawing. a diamond the fecond time will be as q to 3; now the number of chances for the event to happen are 4 and 3, thele multiplied together produce 12; the number of chances against it are 10 and 9, whole product is 90, whence the probability of drawing 2 diamonds fucceffively is as 90 to 12, or as 15 10 2.

QUESTION 5.

Let it be required to find the probability of drawing 2 clubs from the fime heap.

Solution. There being 10 cards as before, 6 of which are clubs, the probability of drawing a club the first time will be as 10 to 6; if a club be to drawn we shall have 9 cards left, 5 of which will be clubs, and the probability of drawing a club the next time, will be as 9 to 5; now the number of chances for succeeding are 6 and 5, whole product is 30, and those against it are 10 and 9, whole product is 90, therefore the odds for drawing 2 clubs successively are as 90 to 30, or just as 3 to 1.

CURIOUS PHYSICAL AMUSEMENTS, FROM PINETTI.

To cut a Glafs, a Looking-glafs, or even a Piece of Cr flal, let it be ever to thick, without the help of a Diamond, in the fame fhape as the Mark of the drawing made on it with ink.

THIS remarkable operation unites utility with anticment. For being in the country, or in a place where there is no glazier nor glassiman to be had, ti'e following means will answer the purpofe without their help.

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Take a bit of a walnut-tree, about the thickness of a candle, and cut one of its ends to a point; put that end in the fire, and let it burn till it is quite While the flick is burning, draw red. on the glais or crystal, with ink, the defign or outline of the form in which you mean to cut it out. Then take a file or a bit of glais and icratch a little the place where you mean to begin your fection ; then take the wood red hot from the fire, and lay the point of it about the twentieth part of an inch, or thickness of a guinea, from the marked place; taking care to blow always on that point in order to keep it red; follow the drawing traced on the glafs, leaving, as before, about the twentieth part of an inch interval every time that you prefent your piece of wood, which you must take care to blow often.

After having followed exactly the outlines of your drawing, to ieparate the two pieces thus cut, you need only pull them up and down, and they will divide.

To melt a piece of Steel as if it was Lead, without requiring a very great fire.

TAKE a piece of fteel and put it in a crncible; then throw in a handful of antimony in powder: as foon as your crucible begins to be red, your piece of fteel will melt like lead.

Pour it afterwards into an earthen vefiel, or a wedge-mould, to fhew the company your operation has fucceeded as you had promiled.

Another method of melting Steel, ard to fee it liquity.

MAKE a piece of fteel quite fed in the fire; then holding it with a pair of pincers or tongs, take in the other hand a flick of brimitone, and touch the piece of fteel with it: immediately after their contact, you will fee the fteel melt and drop like a liquid.

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"To unite Wax and Water (things abfolutely opposite to each other); this union made in the twenticth part of a minute, forms a good Pomatum to clean the fkin, and render it jost and white. It is a fine Cosmetic.

IN order to make this mixture, (ufeful for many things) put in a glazed carthen pot quite new, fix ounces of firring or river water, to two ounces of good. white virgin wax: add to this a good pinch of falt of tartar. If you with to conceal your operation, nothing is cafter : make a little roll or flick of wax, in which you will introduce a pinch of falt of tartar; put these ingredients on the fire, and when they begin to heat, be attentive to fir them with a little flick, and you will fee the union. take place as foon as the wax melts; you will then have it at your option to render the pomatum, by the refult of this operation, more or lefs liquid, by leaving it on the fire more or less time.

To fasten a ring or a fix-pence at the end of a piece of common thread, and after burning the thread, to leave the ring hapging at the end of it.

From Dean's Legerdemain.

THERE are many ways to deceive the eye, which are not eafily comprehended; and, till they come to be explained, cannot be accounted for.

More deceptions are performed at fuch a distance from the audience, as they cannot (however quick-fighted) penetrate into the mystery; and when they are brought to near as to be examined, even by the touch, and yet to remain in the dark, the wonder becomes greater. The trick I am going to relate is one of the last mentioned fort, and has puzzled many of the most learned in those matters for feveral years.

A Palatine girl used to make a comfortable livelihood, and even supported her parents, by going from public house tics are generally the most surprising. to public-houle, and exhibiting the tollowing device :

She tied a ring or fix-pence to the end of a piece of thread, which was fufpend-

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ed from a pin, placed for that purpofe, and let any one fet fire to the thread, which, to all appearance, was burnt to affres, and yet the ring remained hanging to the end of it. This was cagerly fought after by all the great mafters in the legerdemain art, but without fuccefs; and the moment they made the experiment, and the thread was burnt, the ring fell to the ground; they were confounded ; and the more they tried, the more they were at a lofs,

Many offered to purchase the secret from the girl, but fhe remained inflexible; fhe rightly confidered that a trifling fum for instant use, would deprive her of her future livelihood : but Fate at last overpowered her. She was taken ill, and being destitute of even the common neceffaries of life, was prevailed upon to communicate the whole of her art to the enclorated Mr. Jonas, who generoully rewarded her with half a guinea!

This trick, which is really furprifing, is done by the most fimple means imaginable: all the art lies in preparing the thread, which is done thus-She uled to foak the thread in falt and water for fome time, and then dry it before the fire; the faline particles adhering to the thread, though imperceptible, immediately caught the flame of the candle, and burnt like to much tow; yet, although it feemed to burn, it really preferved the body of the thread, which remained firm and undiminished ; yet, when touched, it became pulverifed, and crumbled to afhes.

Thus, from the most fimple things, the most altonishing performances are exhibited,

The learned little Swan, one of Mr. Breflaw's Grand Deceptions.

DECEPTIONS in the mathemaand strike the fancy in an astonishing manner; these, though most of them are commonly known, never fail to fecui e applaule,

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A large marble or china-bowl is painted withinfide the rim, with the letters contained in the alphabet. A fmall artificial fivan is fet to fivin in the centre of the water it contains; the performer bids any one call for a letter upon naming the letter, the fivan quits its flation in the middle, and goes directly to the letter mentioned; or, if it is defired, will pick out the whole of what composes your name. This, no doubt, is looked upon with aftonifhment!

But this amazement will vanish, when it is known, that a small steel or iron pin is fixed withinside the swan, and that the performer has a magnet in his pocket, by which means, as he moves round the table, it attracts the swan to every letter where it is wanted to stop at, till it forms the name of whatever is required.

The nature of the magnet 'being known, many curious experiments have been made with it; a knife, or any other piece of iron touched with the loadstone, will bring up nails or needles out of a pail of water, or by rubbing round the outfide on the bottom of a pewter plate, will caufe needles, or any thing made of iton or fteel, to dance, and move about just as you direct it on Breflaw was not a little the outfide. disconcerted one evening in the Haymarket. The late Sir Francis Blake Delaval, going to fee his exhibition, took a magnet in his pocket, and facing the performer on the oppofite part of ' the table, the fivan between the two attractive instruments became fixed in the ' middle : the artift perceiving he could not perform as usual, exclaimed there was fomebody in the room in the fecret, and who counteracted his intention. Sir Francis imiled, fhewed his magnet, and the trick became no longer wonderful.

A gentleman travelling in foreign rarts, happened to be benighted, far from any place of accommodation: to avoid the drearine's of the night, in a ftrange place, he thought it advifeable, to feek for fome shelter, and having difcovered a cave, he dismounted his horse,

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whom he faitened by the bridle on the outfide of the cave, and then went in and laid himfelf down in his cloaths, and being much fatigued, fell faft afleep, nor did he awake till the day-light appeared, when, to his great aftonifhment, he found himfelf fuspended by the heels from the roof of the cave, He made many efforts to free himfelf from fo difagreeable a flate, when at length he fhuffled his legs out of his boots, and came to the ground almost stunned with the fall ; when looking up, he perceived the caufe of this difafter was owing to the cave being formed out of a rock of load-stone, and he having steel spurs on, was attracted up in the manner defcribed; fome fay the boots are hanging there yet : others ferioufly relate, that the coffin of Mahomet, which is iron, is fulpended in the temple of Mecca between two load-ftones, and feems to hang only in air, which the bigotted Musiulmen look upon as a miracle.

To take a Bird out of a Cage, and make it appear as dead, or to roll it about as you pleafe.

THOSE of moderate understandings are eafier to be deceived, as the great Lord Chefterfield observes, in his letters to his fon; " mankind are eafier deceived than undeceived :" and if it was not fo, half the jugglers would want employment, and the multitude would not croud fo often to fee their wonders ! wonders ! and wonders! as were once performed by that great philosopher Katterfelto, and his Black cat, and others of the fame class; but as those who have money are willing to accommodate those who have none, others have art enough to conjure it out of their pockets ; the world will be always fupplied with fome of both forts, and it is no matter how, fo that money does but circulate; and tricks of the most simple kind will often attract the notice of the croud, who throw away their fix-pences, fhillings, and half-crowns, for the benefit of those who want it.

This trick is one of that fort which

both in town and country.

Take any bird out of a cage, and lay the garden of Eden. it on the table, then take a small feather, and wave over its eyes, and it will immediately appear as dead, but by taking . eimens will be fufficient to inftruct him, the feather away it will revive again, let . that all performances of this kind are it lay hold of the ftem part of the feather inventions carried on by flight and dewith its feet, and it will twift and turn ception ; that the exhibitors are no more about like a parrot; you may likewife conjurors than other folks, only through roll it about on the table just as you practice; and that any one might foon please : that the feather is the caufe of doubt, but why it fhould be fo is a fecret fuch a nature.

wants no great skill in performing, yet - which will not be discovered till we can has gained no little fhare of applance, understand the bird language, which has been loft ever fince Adam was expelled To fay more on these subjects would be unnecessary, and only tire the reader's patience ; thefe fpebe capable of the fame, did they beftow all this strange appearance is without . their time and attention on things of

THE ENGLISH FORTUNE - TELLER; OR, THE ORACLES OF FORTUNE AND WISDOM, FOR THE FOUR SEASONS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Taken from the Greek.

NO. L.

Sapiens ipfe finget Fortunam fibi.

Senec. Trag.

THERE are very few perfons who have not heard it faid, that the temper and conflitution of every individual of the human species change every feven years, though most of them are unable to account for this old opinion ; therefore it is to be hoped that an effay which traces that idea to its fource, and gives an account of the use that the wifest nations of antiquity made of it, will be equally acceptable to the cunous, and to those who thinking that mankind having been the fame in ige, have always wanted the fame find of moral instructions.

The remarkable inconftancy which lades the character of man in his paftions, purfuits, and cares, raifed in the speculative minds of the ancient Greek philosophers a system, which is called the Septenial Division. They, in fact, divided the twelve times feven years, which feem to be allotted to mankind, into four portions or ftages, afcribing to each a different fhare of those internal agitations which seemed before confuledly interspersed in the whole course of our existence. A variety, fo much like the vicifitude of the feafons, furnished the poets with fublime images; opened a large field for the perfpicacity of aftronomers to exert itfelf; and inspired a fage with a defign calculated for the public good.

As this fage lived in those days of idolatry which encouraged men in their eager defire of prying into futurity, he made it his fludy to reduce the various inquiries after fortune and wildom to a regular fiftematical order. The number 7 being held facred among the ancient nations of the East, he divided his code of inquiring into feven and feven; claffing mankind according to the four feafons of the year, and fo reduced the inquiries of mankind to feven for each fex and feafon, a mode which will be found hereafter fully to answer all the purposes of life.

The island of Delos had been many ages famous for its temple, where the oracular refponses had often given Greece and the adjacent nations laws, peace, and war. Nothing of mo-

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ment was done without first confulting the Oracle. In private as well as public affairs, the temple was constantly vifited, infomuch that it was found necessary after a while to open another for the particular purpose of answering such questions as the infinite vicifitude of human affairs required. Accordingly, a magnificent temple was teen to rife amidst the fliade of a beautiful vale, and upon the fame altar was teen placed together the images of Fornme and Wifdom. It was foon induftrioufly reported throughout all Greece, that these two goddeslies were reconcilcd together for the benefit of mankind; that Fortune aniwered all those who came to confult her upon the fecrets of futurity; and that Pallas, under the fymbol of Wildom, advised them how to avail themfelves of that knowledge. It may be cafily imagined that nothing was omitted in the rites of this new worship, that could infpire reverence and awe in the multitude, who were the better pleafed for feeing those regulations fuited to the then fashionable fystem of thinking of that time.

According to this fystem, the temple was only opened during the first feveral days of each featon, when none were admitted into it, but those whole . years answered to the reigning feason; it being decided that the fpring of life .ends at one and twenty; the fummer at forty-two; the autumn at fixtythree; and the extremity of winter, which closes the fcene, at eightyfour. The questions to be asked were modelled, or rather dictated by the pricits, who always fuited them to the age, fex, and condition of the perfons , who came to inquire, and who, after having delivered their own answers, in the name of Fortune and Wildom, kept these pretended Oracles upon record, as well as the ceremonial of the day.

It is from a fragment of these interesting records yet extant, that we attempt the present Paper. The refinement of modern manners and cuitoms, the difference of situation, with respect to the various improvements and regu-

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lations of these times, have occasioned fome little alterations, but which cause not the least material deviation from the fense of the original.

We have fufficient reasons to deplore the loss of the greatest part of this precious monument, which was found in the ruins of Pompeji; and confists in some of the Oracles delivered on the two first days of each feason, a short description, or introduction prefixed to each day, the account already related of the origin and nature of these Oracles, and a story which illustrates the morals conveyed through the whole defign.

It is to be prefumed, that we shall not be more difficult in point of judg. ment and take than our ancient matters the Romans were, who preferved with veneration the works of the Greeks 4 or that, at least, we shall not find to much fault with our matters in the art of thinking, as not to make our advantage of these Oracles as the Greeians did, fince we may apply to ourfelves the answers given to the queftions suitable to our years and fituation.

Before we enter upon the oracular part of our plan, it will be just neceffary to observe here the utility refulting from it. First, it will be a guide to gentlemen and ladies, young or old, and of whatever flation, how to regulate their inquiries when they have a fancy to confult a modern fage In aftrology or art, who will equally find his account in confulting our page and conforming in fome measure his anfwer to the fenic of ours : for it is equally true with the axioms of motals as mathematics,' that what was good fende and truth a thousand years ago, to mains still the fame, and will be found so still a thousand years hence.

Here it is proper to obferve, that each queftion is an wered in feven different ways; first by Fortune, and fecondly by Wifdom; for those who confulted the Oracles were always admitted feven in number, and of the faine fex; but undoubtedly of different dispositions.

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It is justly observed by Miiton, that it is the bent of our nature to admit delight ; and pleafure, rightly underfood, muit be allowed to be that fummum bonum concerning which the ancients loft themselves in vain disputes. Pleafure, however, feems to be confined to one stage of life; when youth, which the French emphatically call La belle age is over, pleasure feems to. expire at the fame time. The enjoy-. ments of manhood are more closely connected with reafon, and dull tranquillity is the utinoit old age can hope for : therefore, Voltaire's obfervation, that the fpring days of life, which pais by unenjoyed are for ever loft, is too true to need any farther illustration.

To furnish motives for prudent conduct in the affairs of early life, should be the end of every writer, whole views are directed to the welfare of lociety. Even this may be accomplished in the: molt trivial things brought before the public. The moral of the present Paper, we flatter ourfelves shall be fuch as will give entire fatisfaction to all our. readers, while at the fame time their fancy will be amufed with the manner it is brought about.

In order to make this entirely clear, the corresponding Oracles of both Fortune and Wildom are to contrived as to fuit all the queitions which can be put, while a due regard is paid to the feafon of life for which fuch Oracle and advice is calculated. Thus it will be ealy to perceive, that each Oracle of Fortune has its counterpart in that of Wildom. As to the respective shares of the two fexes, they will be fufficiently marked in the introduction to each feparate head.

(To be continued.)

Lecha 89

OF NATURE. SECRETS

EXTRACTS FROM ALBERTUS MACNUS' INVESTIGATION OF THE VIRTUES OF CERTAIN HERBS.

THE Heliotropium, or Sun-flower, fays our nutoralit, is endued with wonderful virtues; for if gathered when the linn is in the fifth fign of the zodiac, and wrapped in a laurel leaf; thereto being added a wolf's tooth; the perion who carries it about him, shall find that no body can have the power of using any other than mild language to him. Moreover, if any thing has been taken from him by flealth, let him lay it under his head by night, and he thall fee the thief and all the circumitances of the theft.

The fecond herb he takes notice of is the Nettle. By holding this herb, together with Milfoil in your hand, you tre free from fear of apparitions. Mix it with the juice of Sen green, and finear your hands therewith, putting a part into any water where there are fifh, it will not fail to attract them. Withdraw it, and they will difperte immediately.

Take the herb Shepherd's Rod, mix it. with the juice of the Mandrake, and it will impregnate the female of any animal it is given to, and produce one of its fpecies. The jaw-tooth of a creature, thus produced, being fleeped in any liquor, will provoke those who take it to a quarraitome disposition, which to appeale, there needs no more than making them iwallow the juice of the herb Valerian. Not less extraordinary is the property of the herb Celandine, which if fulpended, it is faid, over the head of a fick perion, will fet him a finging aloud, if he be likely to live; if to die, it will make him weep. The herb Periwinkle, he tells us, being pulverized with earth-worms and fengreen, creates affection between man and wife, by putting a portion of it in their food. A finall quantity of the above preparation, with fonce fulphur, being thrown into a fith-pond will deftroy the fifh; and being applied to the mouth of the buffalo.

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buffalo, will cause an explosion, a pofetriori, tremendous to hear. The herb Cat-mint, with a stone found in the Puet's neft, being held to the note of an animal, makes him drop down, to all appearance dead ; but he will foon recover. Being put into a receptacle for bees, it prevents their going away; and though they were put into water and taken out without any figns of life, in the space of an hour it will restore them to their former vigour. The herb dog's-tongue, with the heart of a young frog, and its matrix, will, in a fhort " time, collect a multitude of dogs to Put the fame wherefoever it is laid. herb under your great toe, and it will prevent a dog's barking. Tie it to a dog's neck, in fuch a manner that he cannot get at it with his teeth, and he will not ceafe wheeling round, until he fall as it were dead. The herb Henbane mixed with wild Saffron, and given to a mad dog, kills him inftantaneoufly. The juice of the above herbs being put into a filver cup, will break it into finall particles; and whofoever would bring a number of hares together, needs but to carry it with the blood of a leveret in a hare's fkin .- The Lily: gather this herb while the fun is in Leo, mix it with the juice of the laurel, which done, bury it for fome time under dung, and worms shall be bred from it, which worms being reduced to a powder, and applied to one's neck, will not let the bearer fleep; if put into a veffel containing cow's milk, and covered with the hide of a cow of one cotour, it will dry the udders of all. What he next notices is the Milletoe, which, with another herb called the. Martagon, has the virtue of opening any lock whatfoever. Befides which, if put in the mouth of a perfon, and that he think of a certain thing, it will dwell upon his memory, if it be to happen; if not, it will escape his remembrance. Let it be iufpended from a tree with the wing of a fwallow, and birds without number will

flock thither. The herb Centaury is faid to have wonderful virtues : for if with the blood of a female puet is put into a lamp, all the by-standers will imagine themselves enchanted in such a manner, that it will appear their polition is inverted; supposing their heads to be where their feet are: again, if thrown into the fire, the ftars shall seem a tilting at one another : moreover, when applied to the nofe of any one, it will operate fo as to make him run himfelf out of breath for fear. Sage being rotted under dung, and put under a glass, will produce a worm, or a bird having a tail like a blackbird's: the blood of which, if it touch a perfon's breaft, renders the perfon to touched fenfeless for a fortnight. Another property of it is, that if the powder, it may be reduced to, be put into a lamp, the room in which it burns will feem full of ferpents. Vervain has, amongst others, a falutary property: gather it when the fun is in Aries, or the month of March, and with a grain of Piony of one year's growth, it is a specific to those who are afflicted with the epilepsy or fits. If put into a rich mould it will produce worms in eight weeks, which are immediate death to whoever touches them. Another property of it is to attract pigeons, which it does furprizingly when put into a dove-cot.

The next herb Albertus notices, is Balm-gentle, of which Macer speaks, this herb being gathered green and moistened with the juice of a cypress of a year's growth, and infused into any potage will make it appear full of worms. Let it be fastened to an ox's neck, and he will follow you wherever you go.

A property inherent in the Rofe is that, if with a grain of mustard-feed, and the foot of a weafel, it be tied to a tree, it will bear no fruit fo long as it continues there—to make amends for this malignant effect, it will draw fish without number to the net that it is fastened to.

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METALLURGY.

METHOD OF ASSAYING OR TRYING GOLD AND SILVER, &C.

Concluded from our laft, Page 23.

WHEN the affay is cold, place it carefully in one of the fmall pans in the fcale, which the fcale-maker will give you with your fcales, and in the other scales your standard gold weight, viz. 22 carats; and then you will fee how much your Gold is worfe or better; as for example : vour piece of Gold weighed at first one ounce, and now will not weigh the flandard of 22 carats; therefore you put in, to make it even, fuppole 1 carat 2 grs. 3-4ths, then is the Gold reported worfe than standard, by 1 car. 2 gr. 3-4ths; but if the Gold affay be beavier than the flandard you put in the ftandard scale, suppose I car. 1 gr. 1-4th, then it is reported fo much better than the standard. And thus by the weights being made in miniature, the affayer at once knows the report, without the trouble of long calculations.

PROCESS FOR ASSAYING SILVER.

The weights to try Silver by are different from those of Gold; particularly in the Affaying; and they are divided according to the following table :

24 grains make one pennyweight.

20 pennyweights one ounce.

12 ounces one pound troy.

Now your pound weight in miniature, for these short processes, should not be more than 12 grains; and all your ounces and pennyweights, even to a half pennyweight, must be equally divided, and marked thereon with your landard weight 11 oz. 2 dwts.

EXAMPLE OF ASSAYING SILVER.

Take a piece of Silver, and reduce it till it balances your pound weight; then wrap it up in about. fix times the quantity of thin milled lead, that has Vor. L

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been affayed, to fee that there is only a fmall quantity of Silver in it, fo as it may not affect your report; for in all Lead there is fome Silver left, that will not pay the expence of getting it out. Befides, there may be some Tin in it which is troublefome, and will require a larger quantity of Lead to evaporate it.

After heating your copple red hot, (fixed in the mouth of a fmall crucible, furrounded with charcoal) put your affay thereon, and by a gentle blaft with hand bellows, you will bring the whole into fusion, and then the affay will brighten. and begin to flow, and continue to do fo till all the Lead is precipitated into the copple (and, was it worth while, might be extracted from thence again ;) when it is nearly finished, it must be kept in a ftrong heat, because the Silver being now almost fined, will require a greater heat to keep it in fusion, and entirely to diveft itself of the Lead.

Your affay being finished, let it stand on the copple in the fire a minute; then take the bead of Silver, which is now pure, and of a fine bright colour, in the fhape of a fmall pea cut in two, and its fize is bigger or lefs, in proportion to the richness of the Silver there is in the ingot you have affayed; likewife, if done right, it will cafily feparate from the copple; then give it a blow with a hammer, to take off any finall particles that may adhere to it.

Observe, that the greater quantity of base metal is mixed with Silver, as Copper, Tin, &c. the greater is the quantity of Lead required to refine it; thus, Copper takes fixteen times the quantity of Lead to precipitate it into the copple.

OF REPORTING THE SILVER ASSAY.

As Silver is made up of a certain flandard of goodness, by which it is reported, 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine Silver, and 18 dwts. of Copper, making 1 lb. troy; you must therefore put in one fcale н

scale the standard weight, and in the other the affay piece, and if deficient, put in as many ounces, pennyweights, &c. as are fufficient to balance; thus there is in the scale with the Silver 1 oz. 3 dwts. and a half; then is your Silver reported worfe by 1 oz. 3 dwts. and a half; on the other hand, if the affay is beavier than the standard, you put in weight enough to make them balance, and report the Silver better by that additional weight which you put in. If they balance even of themselves, the report is standard ; and if you have only 2 oz. left of your affay, then report it two ounces of fine Silver in the pound.

Gold is generally done this way in the furnace; by mixing it with a proper quantity of Silver, and adding Lead to refine it on the copple, may be done eafily by this short process. Likewife Gold partings and common partings should be performed by these operations and then finish the process as before, Subtracting the Silver from the Gold. Alfo Metal affaya, containing only 10 dwts. of fine Silver in a pound of Copper, are done in fixteen minutes; Silver affays nearly fandard in eight minutes; Silver, 2 oz. worfe than standard, in ten or twelve minutes; and Gold in twenty minutes.

Sometimes, for amufement, I have taken a piece of uncertain Silver, just . 12 grs. and by a pair of scales that will only turn to the 10th part of a grain, have been onabled to afcertain the value by this flort process in a few minutes, to the nicety of 2 dwts. in the pound. Sir John Pettus, in the first book of his Fleta' Minor on Silver Ores, fays, " If you are in a place where no affay ovens are, and yet would make a few affay trials in haste, you should place a few tiles together in a square, leaving in the fides wind-holes, and in the forepart a mouth-hole; and with a pipkin cut in two, make a muffle in it. In fuch furnaces, affays and trials may be well performed." How much eafier is my method with a copple, a imail crucible, and a handful of charcoal.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The copples, made of bone afhes in a mould, for these processes, should be about an inch over, and made formetime before they are wanted. A copple ferves but once.

For fhort proceffes, half affays are beft, being least trouble, and equally accurate if done right.

In order to-judge the goodnefs of Silver, break it, that the grain may be feen; Gold, if fine, or nearly standard, will cut foft.

To recover your Silver diffolved in the Aqua-fortis, pour fix or eight times the quantity of pure water to it, and throw in a piece of Copper, and you will foon fee the Silver fall to the bottom. But there are other ways of precipitating the Silver, as by fixed alcali's and abforbent earths; but by Copper it is commonly performed.

Much of the counterfeit Yorkshire Gold was worth from 31. 125. 20 31. 155. per oz. by the affay.

There are feveral other observations in the art of affaying, which can only be learnt by a little practice, and which will be no obstacle to a perfon who is inclined to learn this pleasing and useful art.

By an attention to these instructions, the refiners, who are liable to be daily imposed upon, may make their own affays, and try any ingot; of Gold or Silver in a few minutes. Artificers in Gold and Silver will not be obliged to wait those tedious delays, to destructive to bufinels; nor need the country shopkeeper, who perhaps lives one hundred miles from an affay office, be any longer obliged to wait for feveral days before he knows the value of any metal that may be offered him, or purchased by him; and a perion who trades in foreign countries may by this means eafily know the true value of his bullion, before he brings it home, only by the help of a fmall apparatus.

Thus have I given to the public the fimple process of trying Gold and Silver in a few minutes.

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LIVES OF EMINENT MAGICIANS, &c.

MYSTERIOUS PHILOSOPHER.

ROBERT Fludd, furnamed DE. FLUCTIBUS, was a celebrated phyfician and Rossérucian philosopher. He was the fecond fon of Sir Thomas Fludd treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth, and was born at Milgate in Kent in He received his education at 1574-St. John's College Oxford : and after taking his degrees in arts, attached himfelf to physic, and spent about fix years in his travels through the principal countries in Europe. He proceeded Dr. of Physic in 1605, and about the fame time fettled at London, and was made a Fellow of the College of Phylicians. He was a very voluminous writer in his way, and of his fect almost the only one who ever became eminent in this kingdom. He was, however, a man of great capacity and penetration, and the most learned mathematician of his age. His acuteness and extensive genius, which, at once penetrated the profoundeft fecrets of nature, caufed him to be deemed a magician in the age he lived in; but the more judicious part of mankind who admired his ingenuity, gave him the appellation of the SEEKER, and which he well deferved for his application and industry to the most abstrule parts of the occult sciences, diving into the most mysterious opicurities of the Roficrucian philosophy, and blending in a most extraordinary manner the facred mysteries of divinity with the abstract nature of Alchymy and even Chymistry, natural philosophy and metaphyfics; fo that Bacon rightly tiles him Philosophica Miracula, for he carried his myltical meanings even to the bedfides of his patients, many of whom, and perfons of quality, had wonderful confidence in his skill, and secondingly we find him in great reputation for his medical capacity. The volgar always admire what they do not understand, and with them what

Rochefter fays is very true, viz. " a charms are nonfenfe, nonfenfe has a charm." It certainly raifed their fpirits by infpiring them with a greater confidence in his skill, and thereby greatly contributed to their cure. However, he was not fo well received at home as The celebrated Gaffendus, abroad. had a controverly with him, which fhews at least that he was not confidered in his day as an infignificant writer among the learned foreign world. He died in Coleman-street, London, Sep-Wood has given an tember 8, 1637. exact lift of his works, which are mostly written in Latin. In these are some very fingular prints, which a late celebrated critic observed were not to be understood but by a fecond fighted adept. His MOSAIC PHILOSOPHY, which we have in English, is but a small part of his works, and it appears that from this part of his writings, the modern non descript fcience of animal magnetifin was revived after flumbering upwards of a century, It is faid he poffeffed all the MSS. of the famous Simon Forman the aftrologer.

A SINGULAR ENGLISH METAPHY-SICAL AND OCCULT GENIUS.

John Hutchinion, an eminent Englifth writer, and who may be confidered as the founder of a feet, as some divines of the church of England have espoused his centiments with great warmth. He was born at Spennythorn in Yorkshire, in the year 1674. His father intending to qualify him for being a fleward to fome nobleman or gentleman, gave him what learning the place afforded; and while he was confidering whither to fend him, for his farther qualification, a gentleman came into that neighbourhood, and being defirous of boarding in fome reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinion the father, who finding that he was both a fenfible and a learned man, communicated to him his H 2

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Original from NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRAR) intentions concerning his fon; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to instruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was defigned, on condition that the father fhould entertain him in his house while he should think proper to ftay in those parts. The father chearfully agreed to these terms, and his guest instructed his for in every branch of the mathematics, and at the fame time furnished him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity. But the gentleman to industriously concealed every circumstance relating to himfelf, that not fo much as his name was known. At ninetcen years of age our author became steward to Mr. Bathurst, of Skutterskelf in Yorkshire, from whole fervice he afterwards removed into that of the duke of Somerlet. About the year 1700 he came to London to manage a lawfuit between the duke and another nobleman; and, while he was in town, contracted an acquaintance with Dr. Woodward, who was phyfician to the duke his master. Between the years 1702 and 1706, his bufiness carried him into feveral parts of England and Wales, and as he travelled from place to place, he employed himfelf in collecting foffils; and we are told, that the noble collection of them which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the univerfity of Cambridge, was made by him. Mr. Hutchinfon is faid to have put his collections into Dr. Woodward's hands, with observations on them, which the doctor was to digeft, and publish with farther observations of his own; but the doctor putting him off from time to time with excuses, gave him unfavourable notions of his integrity; and he complains in one of his books, that he was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of those observations and those collections, may even of the credit of being the collector. He refolved theref ore to wait no longer, but to truit to his own pen; and, in order to be more at leifure to profecute his studies, quitted the fervice of the duke of Somerfet, who

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being then mafter of the horfe to king George I. made him his riding purveyor, which is a kind of finecure, with a falary of 2001. per annum. He now gave himfelf up to a fludious and fedentary life, and in the year 1724 published the first part of his Moses's Principia, in which he explains all fciences by the difeoveries he pretends to make from the Hebrew text of the books of Mofes, and not only ridicules Dr. Woodward's Natural Hiftory of the Earth, but Sir Ifaac Newton's Principia. From this time till his death, he continued publishing a volume every year, or every other year; which, with the manufcripts he left behind him, were published in 1748, in twelve volumes 8vo. On the Monday before his death, Dr. Mead urged him to be bled, faying pleafantly, " I will foon feud you to Mofes !" meaning to his ftudies; but Mr. Hutchinson taking it in the literal fense, answered in a muttering tone, " I believe, doctor, you will," and was fo displcased, that he difinified him for another phyfician. He died on the 28th of August, 1737, aged fixty-three. His works abound with ill language, and discover a violent propenfity to perfecution and cruelty.

THOMAS TOPHAM.

Thomas Topham, commonly called the Strong Man, was a famous boxer, remarkable alfo for his dexterity and ftrength. He was bred to no mechanical employment, but fpent fome years of his life as a failor before the maft on board a man of war; and was not confcious of his own fuperiour ftrength till one day, getting drunk, and quarfelling with the cook, he pulled out the iron bars of the grate by laying hold of them in the middle, and bending them violently forward, fo as to force off the rivettings at each end. After this the fhip's company was continually foliciting him to fhew fome feat of his ftrength; and when they came to Portfmouth, the people that came with liquor in a bomb-boat, having heard of his fame,

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were very folicitous to fee fome of his performances, particularly an old Irifh woman, who had handed him up fome beer in a large filver tankard; when the tankard was empty, Topham held it over the fide of the veffel to be filled again, upon which the woman cried out, " Tommy ! do, God love you, let's fee what you can do !" " Well, fays Topham, take your tankard then;" and reaching it down, he preffed it between his finger and thumb with fuch force, that when the old woman received it, it was flat as a pancake. "Tufh now, faid the old woman, and by Jeius, my dear, why could not you iqueeze it without marring the fhap !"

He frequently exhibited in public, and one day as he was performing fome. flights of hand in a large room at a public house near the city, an athletic hero who chanced to be among the spectators, with a kind of fullen discontent, broke out in a strain of eloquence peculiar to his class: "What fignifies this fellow's playing his legerdemain tricks ! its all artifice ; there's many a better man than he is, that walks the ftreets every hour in the day. I'll fhew you prefently what he's made of !"-Upon which he goes down to Topham and gives him a formal challenge to box him before the company: Topham furveyed him with ione intprize and much contempt, but yet without any malignity, " Boxing, fays he, is not my trade, and I have no quarrel with you, nor you with me, why then fhould we fight ?" the champion now became more vociferous than before; he mistook Topham's phlegm for cowardice, and infifting upon his scoepting the challenge not without some terms of reproach, Topham, at length, feemed to confent; "But, cocky, fays he, as we fight for honour, let us be friends; come, give me your paw !" the hero condescended to ftretch out his hand, which Topham taking hold griped it harder and harder, till torighting many wry faces and conbat the which Topham immedi-

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ately letting him go, he went quictly back to his feat without speaking a word, to the no small diversion of the company, from which he was soon expelled by hoots of derision and contempt, and the clamorous applause that was beltowed on the man he had infulted.

He kept a public house at Islington, which had for the fign the figure of himself. He there exhibited his uncommon feats of activity and prowels, of which Dr. Defaguliers has given an account in a paper which he communicated to the Royal Society, and which may be read in the Transactions of that learned body.

AN INGENIOUS MECHANIC.

JOHN Harrison, a celebrated English mechanician, was, from his earlieft childhood, attached to any machinery moving by wheels, as appeared while he lay fick of the imall-pox, about the 6th year of his age; when he had a. watch placed open upon his pillow, to amule himself by contemplating on the In 1700, he removed with movement. his father to Barrow in Lincolnfhire, where, though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very few, he eagerly improved every incident from which he might collect information; frequently employing all, or great part of his nights, in writing, or drawing : and he always acknowledged his obligations to a clergyman who came every Sunday to officiate in the neighbourhood, who lent him a MS. copy of Profeffor Sanderion's Lectures, which he carefully and neatly transcribed, with all the diagrams. His native genius exerted itielf superior to thefe folitary difadvantages; for in the year 1726 he had constructed two clocks, mostly of wood, in which he applied the cicapement and compound pendulum of his own invention : these furpassed every thing then made, fcarcely erring a fecond in a month. In 1728, he came up to London with the drawings of a machine

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for determining the longitude at fea, in expectation of being enabled to execute one by the board of longitude. Upon application to Dr. Halley, he referred him to Mr. George Graham, who, difcovering he had uncommon merit, advifed him to make his machine before he applied to the board of longitude. He returned home to perform this tafk, and, in 1735, came to London again with his first machine; with which he was fent to Lifbon the next year for a trial of its properties. In this fhort vovage he corrected the dead reckoning about a degree and a half, a fuccefs that proved the means of his receiving both public and private encouragement. About the year 1739, he compleated his fecond machine, of a construction much more limple than the former, and which answered much better : this, though not fent to fea, recommended Mr. Harrison yet stronger to the patronage of his private friends and of the public. His third machine, which be produced in 1749, was still left complicated than the fecond, and fuperior in accuracy, as erring only three or four feconds in a week. This he conceived to be the ne plus ultra of his attempts; but, in an endeavour to improve pocket-watches, he found the principles he applied to furpais his expectations fo much, as to encourage him to make his fourth Time-keeper, which is in the form of a pocket-watch, about fix inches in diameter. With this Time-keeper his fon made two voyages, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both which experiments it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the act of the 12th of Queen Anne : and the inventor therefore, at different times, though not without infinite trouble, received the proposed reward of 20,000l. These four machines were given up to the Board of Longitude. The three former were not of any use, as all the advintages gained by making them, were comprehended in the last : they were worthy, however, of being carefully preferved as mechanical curiofities, in

which might be traced the gradations of ingenuity, executed with the most delicate workmanship! whereas they now he totally neglected, in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The routh machine, emphatically diffinguished by the name of the Time-keeper, has been copied by the ingenious Mr. Kendal; and that duplicate, during a three years circumnavigation of the globe, in the fouthern hemisphere with Captain Cook, The answered as well as the original. latter part of Mr. Harriton's life was employed in making a fith improved Time-keeper, on the fame principles with the preceding one; which at the end of a ten weeks trial, in 1772, at the King's private Observatory at Rich. mond, erred only four and half ieconds. Within a few years of his death, his conftitution visibly declined, and he had frequent fits of the gout, a diforder that never attacked him before his 77th year : he died at his house in Red-lion square, London, the. 24th of March, 1776, aged 83. The recluse manner of his life in the unre.nitted purfuit of his favourite object was by no means calculated to qualify him as a man of the world, and the many difcouragements he encountered, in foliciting the legal reward of his labours, still lefs disposed him to accommodate himself to the humours of mankind. In converfing on his profession, he was clear, diftinct, and modeft, yet, like many other mere mechanics; found a difficulty in delivering his meaning by writing; in which he adhered to a peculiar and uncouth phraseology. This was but too evident in his ' description concerning fuch Mechanifm as will afford a nice on true Menfuration of Time, &c. 8vo, 1775; which his well known mechanical talents will induce the public to account for from his unacquaintance with letters, from his advanced age, and attendant mental infirmities; among which may be ranked his obilinate refufal to accept of any affiftance whateve: in this publication. This fmall worl includes also an account of his new musical scale; or mechanical division

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of the octave, according to the proportion which the radius and diameter of a circle have respectively to the circumference. He had, in his youth, been the leader of a distinguished band of church-fingers; had a very delicate ear for mufic ; and his experiments on found with a most curious monochord of his own improvement, are reported to have been not lefs accurate than those he was engaged in for the mensuration of time.

GREAT WALKERS.

FROM ANCIENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

URIOSITY is a prevailing foible in almost every country, and the perion who is capable of performing any wonderful exploit, feldom fails to excite the attention of the admiring multitude. The inhabitants of this kingdom have for fome years patt been endeavouring to mife this pathon by the swiftness of their borfes, and while fome have lavished away their Mortanes in pursuit of this pleasure, ethers have more prudently employed these useful animals, and rendered their fpeed of general fervice, by using them in bufinets where difpatch is neceflary. Hence it has become an universal practice to have recourse to them in matters of hafte and expedition, and mys have therefore had few opportuaities of thewing their alertness. In England, indeed, from the goodness of the roads, the opportunities of fhifting horfes, and their extraordinary speed for fingle flages, swiftnels in man is of lefs confequence to us than it was to our anceftors, who kept in their fervice men of prodigious fleetneis, termed running footmen, and used in all meffages and affairs of dispatch.

Of the fwiftness of horses, we have the two following very remarkable inflances, the first of which is recorded to have been done about a century and a half ago.

It is mentioned in Drayton's hiftory of York, that one John Leyton, groom to king James the First, rode between London and York in one day for fix days together. He fet out from Alderigate on the 20th of May 1606, and performed his journey each day before it was dark. The days at that time of the year are about 16 hours long, fo that he must have rode upwards of twelve miles an hour for fixteen hours each day.

The second instance we have of this kind, is that of Mr. Cooper Thornhill, matter of the Bell inn at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, who, in the year 1745, rode between London and Stilton three times within twelve hours, the whole length of which journey being two hundred and twenty-two miles, he rode eighteen miles and a half an hour, for twelve hours together.

These are certainly very extraordinary performances; nor are the several ones here extracted from history less remarkable, as pedestrian expeditions.

Among the ancients, the following are the most fingular.

Philippides, who was fent by the Athenians to implore the affiftance of the Spartans in the Persian war, in the fpace of two days ran 170 Roman miles.

Euchides was fent from Athens, to get fome of the holy fire from Delphos; he went and returned the fame day, which is 125 Roman miles.

Henry V. king of England, was to fwift in running, that he, with two of his lords, without bow or other engine, would take a wild buck or doe in a large park.

There were a fort of foormen, called the Piechi, who strended upon the Turkifh emperors, and were occationally difpatched with orders and expresses.

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expresses. They ran fo admirably fwift, that with a little pole-ax, and a phial of tweet waters in their hands, they have gone from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a night, which is about 160 Roman miles.

And among the moderns, we have these two particularly mentioned.

On the 4th of January, 1759, Geo. Gueft of Birmingham, who had laid a wager that he walked 1000 miles in 28 days, fet out on his journey, and finished it with great ease. It feemed as if he had lain by for bets, for in the two last days he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with fo little fatigue to himfelf, that, to shew his agility, he came the last fix miles within the hour, though he had full fix hours to do it in.

Alfo in July 1765, a young woman went from Blencego to within two or three miles of Newcastle, in one day, being 72 miles.

But these feats, however extraordimary they may appear in themselves, are by no means to be compared to the very furprising performance of Mr. Fester Powell, who went on foot from London to York, and back again, in fix dayss for a wager of 100 guineas.

The particulars of this journey, as authenticated by Mr. Powell, are as follow:

On Monday, Nov. 29, 1773, he fet out from Hicks's Hall about 20 minutes paft 12 in the morning, and got to Stamford about nine o'clock in the evening of that day.

NUMBER OF MILES THE FIRST DAY. 58

On Tuesday he set out from Stamford about five in the morning, and reached Doucaster by 12 at night. 72

On Wednesday morning he left Doncaster about five o'clock, and arrived at York at two in the after. noon.

The last 17 miles of this stage he went in less than two hours, and for the last three miles several persons at-

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tempted to keep pace with him, but in vain. At York, he delivered a letter to Mr. Clarke, a watchmaker, and then went to the Golden Anchor, where he took a little refreshment, and then went to bed for an hour and a half; after, which, at half pass five, he set out on his return, having previously disguised himself, to avoid being incommoded by the crowd that waited to see him. At ten o'clock that night he reached Ferry-bridge. 22

On Thursday morning at five, he fet off from Ferry, and got to Grantham about 12 at night. 65

On Friday he fet out from Grantham about fix in the morning, and got to the Cock at Eaton by eleven at night. 54

On Saturday morning, at four, he began his laft day's journey, and at half an hour palt fix in the evening he arrived at Hicks's Hall. 50

NUMBER OF MILES IN THE WHOLE, 391

It is imagined there were not lefs than 3000 perfons on foot, on horfeback, and in carriages, who came with Mr. Powell from Highgate, accomparied with French horns, and attended by near an hundred links.— This triumphal entry would have had a very pleafing effect, had it been properly conducted; but that curiofity which is fo natural on these occasions, together with the eagerness of his friends to congratulate him on his arrival, made it one entire scene of confusion.

The fingularity of this exploit will be thought fill greater, when we confider that Mr. Powell fet out in a very indifferent flate of health, being compelled, from a pain in his fide, to wear a ftrengthening plaister all the way; his appetite, moreover, was no way in his favour, for he mostly drank water or small beer, and the refreshment he most admired was tea and toast.—The condition of his wager was, that he should begin his journey some Monday in November, or forfeit

forfeit his deposit; he therefore imprudently preferred the fatigue of it, though at the hazard of his life, to fave this deposit of only 201.

Mr. Powell was born at Horesforth near Leeds in the county of York; he is now in the 5tft year of his age, and is clerk to an attorney in New Inn. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, his body rather flim, but his legs and thighs are ftout, and well calculated for fuch a journey. He has performed feveral expeditions with great fwiftnefs, particularly from London to Maidenhead bridge and back again (27 miles) in feven hours; and fome time ago, having occasion to go to York with fome leases, he walked the whole journey, and returned to London in little more than fix days.

Within these few weeks, he set off on a walk from Canterbury to London and back, to be accomplished in four and twenty hours A gentleman accompanied him on horseback. Powell undertook the expedition solely for the bonour of it; that he might, as he himself expressed it, die master of the reputation which his former exertions have obtained him.

APPARITIONS, DREAMS, &c.

EXISTENCE THE OF INVISIBLE FOREWARNERS OF EVENTS ASSER-IN LETTER TED. A FROM 1. COOK, M. D. DATED LEIGH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1765.

EVER fince I was three and twenty years of age, I have had an invisible being, or beings, attend me at times both at home and abroad, that has, by fome gentle token or other, given me warning and notice that I should shortly certainly lofe a particular friend, or a patient. They began and continued from our marriage till the decease of my first wife, in May 1728, and her infant daughter, who lived with me but feven months, and but fix weeks after her mother, when they were very frequent and troublesome about my house, as was well known, and noticed by many of our friends and neighbours. After that they came feldom, but fo gentle, civil, and familiar, that I chose rather to have them about my house than not, and would not, if I was to fell it, part with the fame without fome extraordinary confideration upon that very account; and I really hope they will never leave me as long as I live; though my foouse withes otherwise, to whom they are not fo agreeable.

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a whimfical vifionary, or what not, but I know I am far from it, being neither superstitious, enthusiastic, nor timorous; and I am certain too, I am not deceived by others; we all having had many and various impressions from invisible agents, and I myself by no fewer than three of my fenfes, and those to often repeated, that they became quite eafy and familiar, without any terror of amazement. I take the hint at once, and wait for the certain and infallible I have fpoke to them often, but iliue. never received any answer, and think I have courage enough to fland a private conference.

Sometimes we have had their hints frequent and clofe together; at other times but feldom, and at a great distance of time. But this I have observed, that rarely any patient, or friend that I respected, or that valued me, departs hence, but I have fome kind of fenfible notice, or warning of it; but yet fo difcreet and mild, as never to flutter, or frighten me. This notice, which is either by feeing, feeling, or hearing, is not fixed to any certain distance of time previous to their deaths, but I have had it a week, a month, and more, before their decease, and once only three days,

At first, in 1728, I kept a book of account, where I entered every notice

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or warning, with the particular circumftances attending, and the event that fucceeded fuch notices, but they were then fo frequent and numerous, that I grew quite weary in writing them down, fo left off that method, refolving to take them for the future just as they came. The very last hint I had was on Saturday night, the 6th of July 1765, in my chamber, about eleven o'clock, as I was walking to my bed, being from home attending a patient, I was that morning fent-for to, and which I loft on the 20th day of the fame month. For the first five days I faw no danger, yet I doubted the event, but when I have more than one patient dangeroufly ill at a time, the iffue only determines the cafe, and though I lay no stress upon such notices, fo as to affect my practice, yet I fear the worit, and though the use of means is then to no purpose, yet it renders me the more diligent, for confcience fake.

To relate the particular circumftances of the feveral notices intimated on this, or any other occasions, would be entirely useless, as only affording matter of mirth to the light and unthinking, and those who know nothing of the matter. But this I again folemnly declare, that I have many times, even above a hundred I believe, been made fenfible of the exiftence of a different kind of beings from us, fubtile and volatile inhabitants, as I take it, of the air, who fee and know our worldly affairs here below, and have a concern for us and our welfare. Twice only have I feen fpectres, but heard and felt them times innumerable.

Angels they cannot be. Those high and glorious beings, being too grand and noble for fuch low offices, and are much better employed above. Devils they are not, as owing no good fervice at all to the lapsed race of mankind, and departed fouls have no more business here, but are gone to their place.

That there are innumerable inferior fpiritual beings in our atmosphere was the opinion of the ancients, of Milton and the moderns; and I think they folve all difficulties attending this abstruct the once, and may remove the Digitized by GOOGIC foolifh fears fo generally attending fuch odd ftories. As no created fpace is abfolutely void of all being, why fhould our grofs atmosphere be without fuch inhabitants as are most fuitable to fuck an element, and may be, as it were, the lowest step of the spiritual feale, and the first gradation of a superior order.

All histories of this fort, both divine and prophane, by ancients, and by moderns alfo, cannot be without fome foundation; and the learned Whiston and Le Clerc both fay, the opinion of fpectres is neither unreaforable nor unphilosophical, but may very well exist in the n ture of things.

What is more wonderful ftill, befides my feeing thefe aerial fhapes, in fuch vehicles, or fomething like them, which once I did in my own houfe at noon day, directed thereto by the barking of my little dog at the fame, who faw it firft, I once heard one of them, I fay it again, pronounce very audibly and articulately but most emphatically and pathetically, in my chamber, just as I had put out my candle, and was lain down in my bed, thefe words: "I am gone !"

My fecond coufin, a vifitor, died on Monday morning following, the fourth day after, who was feemingly well till two days before her deceafe. My fpoufe was fait afleep by me, fo miffed being witnefs of that notice; though fhe often is, and fome of my fons too, and many others,

But fome will fay, cui bono, of what ufe is all this? Suppole we could refolve the queftion? what then? Can we, poor, dull, finite beings of a day, pretend to account for all phenomena about us? Nav, can we exactly account for any? Yet I will humbly offer my thoughts about it, and tell to what good us you may apply them, and then their intimation may rot be altogether in vain.

Look, as I do, upon all fuch uncommon impressions from invisible powers, as a fensible proof, and manifest demonstration, of another and future state of existence alter this, and that the present is the first and lowest of all we fucceflively pass through.—Betake your-

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felf earnestly to prayer for the perion this messenger is waiting for, to convoy part of the way into the other world, and be you yourfelf upon your watch, that you also may be ready to follow (as we all very shortly must) those many that have already gone before us, to be either happy or otherwife, according as we have demeaned ourfelves here below; and let fuch fecret impreffions, items, and hints, be no longer matter of laughter, but of ferious meditation, ever adoring the great and Almighty God in all his wonderful works, that are various and infinite, to whom be all glory for ever.

TO THE EDITOR.

I HAVE with much pleasure read your first Number.

In the future recitals of dreams, fupernatural appearances, &c. I hope your friends who intend to communicate fuch informations, will most fcrupuloufly adhere to truth : the field will prove fufficiently extensive, although confined by the pales of veracity.

I have had dreams that have been molt minutely realized : yet I am convinced that even's of this defeription never happen, but they may be accounted for, without the affiltance of fupernatural agency. Allow me to relate a ftory which I heard from the *parties*, when in America.

I flopped one evening, (when travelling through the provinces) at an house fituated between Lancaster and Philadelphia. Moft of the houses in America, although not abiolutely inns, receive passengers; of this fort was the I was furprifed to find prefent house. the owner of it, prefer this dwelling, to one immediately opposite, which was well built with brick, but uninhabited. The house he lived in, although commodious, was built with logs, i. c. large bodies of trees, the interffices filled up with clay. The reason, he affured me, that the house had been haunted ! the believed it still was haunted, but

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that no perfon fhould ever again try; "for," added be, "a boy that rode poft from Philadelphia to North Carolina, once itopped here; the houfe was full, but being very much fatigued, he requefted to fleep in the haunted houfe! (for fo it was then called—the frequent noifes I had been diffurbed with, having determined me to quit it) at the fame time ridiculing apparitions.

I confented, and made him a bed on the ground, where after having drank his glass of toddy, he fell fast asleep. He had not been in bed any length of time, when he was awoke by a very handfome young woman, who, with much perfeverance, endeavoured to pull the fnects from him: the post-boy, concluding that the had fome intentions, more amorous than ghoftly, defired the would defit, as he was too fatigued to gratify them : at this remark, fhe feemed irefully incenfed; her eyes sparkled fire; her features trembled, (for this, faid my landlord, was the boy's hiltory) the clenched her hand, and ftruck me on I remained infenfible for the face. fome time, and found, on the recoveryof my fenfes, that I had loft the use of my right fide, was deaf, and almost deprived of fight."

Mr. Editor, I faw this lad myfelf; to me he related the ftory, as I have related it to you.

Qu.-Might not his fatigue, with excellive peripiration—going into damp fheets, produce his malady? Might not the imprellion of the haunted house be the caule of his dream? CHARLES.

EXTRAORDINARY WARNING BY THE OPENING OF AN IRON CHEST.

MR. John Bourne, for his skill, care, and honesty, was made by his neighbour, John Mallet, Esq. of Enmore, the chief of his trustees for his fon John Mallet, father to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Rochester, and the rest of his children in minority. He had the reputation of a worthy good man, and was commonly taken notice of for an habitual faying, by way of interjection almost to any thing, viz. You fay true, you fay true. You are in the right. This Mr. Bourne fell fick at his house at Dudley, in the year 1654, and Dr. Raymond of Oake was fent for to him, who after fome time gave the faid Mr. Bourne over. And he had not now spoke in twenty-four hours, when the. faid Dr. Raymond and Mrs. Carlifle, Mr. Bourne's nephew's wife, whole hufband he made one of his heirs, fitting by his bed-fide, the Dr. opened the curtains at the bed's fect to give him air; when on a fudden, to the horror and amazement of Dr. Raymond and Mrs. Carlifle, the great iron cheft by the window at his bed's feet, with three locks to it, (in which were all the writings and evidences of the faid Mr. Mallet's estate) began to open, first one lock, then another, then the third. Afterwards the lid of the faid iron cheft lifted up itfelf, and flood wide open. Then the patient Mr. Bourne, who had not fpoke in twenty-four hcars; lifted himself up also, and looking upon the cheft, cried, You fay true, you fay true ! you are in the right, I will be with you by and by. So the patient lay down and spake no more. Then the cheft fell again of itself, and locked itself one lock after another, as the three locks opened; and they tried to knock it open and could not. And Mr. Bourne died within an hour after.

A DREAM.

A CITIZEN of London, having been about fix days in the country, twenty-eight miles from London, awaking one night about eleven of the clock, was very much ditturbed at a dream which he had then had, fo that he could not com ofe himfelf again to reft, but to:d nis d earn to his bed-fellow, which was, that a fpecial friend of his at London, was on his death-bed; and that in his dream he faw him laid forth, and c vered for dead; but being anfwered by his bed-fellow, that it was

but a dream, and had not reality in it, he notwithstanding continued his fear, and hastened his journey to London, whither when he came, the first news he heard was, that his friend was dead; and enquiring the time when he died, he found it was the very fame night wherein he had that dream of him in the country: which apparently shews that there is a secret intercoursc betwixt our fouls and those that are departed; and that there are communications made to one by the other in dreams, and fometimes by visions, voices, and appearances.

A MOTHER'S APPEARANCE TO HER SON WHILE AT SEA.

A WOMAN, who lived on Rhode Island, in America, whilst on her death bed, and just before the expired, expreffed a great defire of feeing her only fon, who was then a mariner, navigating in the West India feas, and of deliver-She informed the ing him a mcflage. perfons near her what the wanted to fay to her fon, and died immediately. About that instant she appeared to him, as he was standing at the helm, it being night and bright moonshine. Shc first appeared on the shrouds, and delivered her meffage; and afterwards walked over fome cafks that lay on the deck, then defcended regularly to the water, where fhe fcemed to float for awhile, and at last funk and wholly disappeared. The young man immediately fet down. the time and day, and the substance of her meffage, and found, on his arrival at Rhode Ifland, that fhe died at the very juncture when the was feen by him; and that the words fhe fpake to him, corresponded exicily with those fhe delivered to the perfons around her. This young man had foon after the misfortune to be drowned at fea; perhapsher appearing to him, and finking in the water, was a forerunner not only of her own, but of his death.

A young woman who lived on the north fide of Long Island, in the flate

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of New York, with a magistrate, went on a visit about eighteen miles to the fouth fide of the island ; and while she was absent, she appeared to her master and miltrefs, as they were in bed. The magiltrate spoke to her, asked her if the got late home, and the vanished immediately. She returned home foon afterwards, and was taken ill of a fever, of which she died in a few days.

A CLERGYMAN IN AMERICA SEES HIS OWN APPARITION.

A CLERGYMAN who lived in the Maffachufetts, and had entertained an opinion, for more than fifty years, that fuch ftories were only the vapours of diftempered and weak brains, was convinced at last in the following manner : being in his own garden, he faw his own likencis or apparition, drefled just as he then was, pais by him, and look him full in the face. He ran into the house in a great furprize, tald his family what he had feen, that he was convinced of his former error, and that he feared he should live but a few days. His words proved true, for he died a thort time after.

These three stories are related upon the testimony of an eminent physician.

APPARITIONS IN TURKEY.

IT is the common opinion of the Turks and Persians that near the cloie of life, every perfon has fome fort of extraordinary revelation of that awful event; and the most ancient of their Herbelot, in his writings prove it. Bibliotheque Orientale relates that the Sultan Metandi Bernvillia, as he rofe one day from table, faid to one of his wives, who was prefent, " Who are these peopie that are come in here without leave?" Upon looking round, fhe could fee none, but observed that he grew pale, and immediately fell down The Mahometan writings are dead. tull of flories, which fnew that the doc-200816

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trine of spiritual manifestation, has from the earliest time prevailed amongst them.

OMMOUS DREAM.

IN the night of Sunday, March 18, 1739, the foreman of Mr. Philip G-----, a master-builder in the Little-Minories, was terribly frightened by a dream, concerning his malter's family. In the morning of the Monday, about five o'clock, he went to his mailer's house about his bufinefs,' as ufual, and being let in by young Mr. G -----, he enquired how all the family did? And was aniwered, they were all very well. To which the foreman replied, he was very glad, for he had been in terrible agonies all the night with dreams ; at which his young master laughed. He then asked, if his old mafter was well? And was' told yes. Hereupon they went up, as usual, to call him, and missing him from his chamber, they fearched about the house, and at last, to their very great furprife, found him hanging in his cellar with a piece of jack-line. He was cut down immediately, and a furgeon let him blood, but to no purpole: and on the Thuriday following, the coroner's inquest fat on his body, and brought in their verdict, Lunacy.

APPARITION OF MR. THOMPKINS TO THE REV. MR. WARREN.

MR. John Warren, minister of Hatfield-Broad-oak, in Effex, a worthy and pious man, being one day in his garden reading Bunyan's Publican and Pharifee, was accosted by a neighbour, as he thought, who entered into discourse' with him upon the words, "Shall man be more righteous than his Maker ?" Mr. Warren's difcourfe in general ran upon the promises, while Mr. Thompkins, his neighbour, as he imagined he was discourfing with, chiefly urged the threatenings of God. For a while they discoursed in this fort, till Mr-NEW YORK WHERE LIBRAR

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Warren's fervant came and informed him the dinner was ready, and mistrefs waited for him : common civility made him afk his neighbour Thompkins to come in with him and cat fome dinner; which the latter, with tears now standing in his eyes, refused, faying, " My time is come, and I must away." Mr. Warren thought it very odd, and was proceeding to expose ulate with his friend Thompkins, when the fervant repeated the meffage, urging that a neighbour had fent for him to go immediately upon occasion of life and death. Mr. Warren withdrawing towards the house, fill held up the discourse upon the former fubject, comforting his friend till he arrived at the door, when entering first, he left the door open that Mr. Thompkins might come in; but nobody coming in, he went directly and fought him all over his garden, but found him not, which much diffurbed his mind then, and much more foon afterwards, when he found that his neighbour and friend Thompkins was just expired, and had not been out of his house, according to every testimony, that day. Mr. Warren's fervant teftified feeing her maßer

in converfation with a perfon, in the garden, and telling her miftrefs fo, fhe wondered fhe had feen nobody go through the houfe, as there was no other way into the garden. Mr. Warren, a pious and fenfible divine, often related this to Mr Goodman, who recites it in his Winter-evening Conferences between Neighbours.

MR. WILKINSON'S APPARITION TO HIS DAUGHTER.

ONE Mr. Wilkinfon, who formerly lived in Smithfield, told his daughter (taking her leave of him, and expreffing her fears that fhe fhould never fee him more) that fhould he die, if ever God did permit the dead to fee the living, he would fee her again. After he had been dead about half a year, on a night when in bed, but awake, fhe heard mufic, and the chamber feemed greatly illuminated, at which time fhe faw her father, who faid, Mal, did not I tell thee, I would fee thee again ? and difcourfed with her about fome weighty affairs, and then difappeared.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

SEPTEMBER I.

A PRIVATE letter received by the Hawke, lately arrived from India, relates the following pleafing incident, which occurred to Major Gowdie, fhortly after he entered Bangalore, with the other affailants. Laft war he had been Tippoo's prifoner, and was confincd, with many other gentlemen, in Bangalore, where they fuffered every fpecies of infult, hardfhip, and barbarity.

A humane and benevolent butcher, whofe bufine's led him often to their prifon, faw and felt for their fufferings; they had been ftripped of their clothes, and robbed of their money before they were confined. It would probably have coft the butcher his cars, perhaps his life, had he difcovered any fymprous of pity for the priloners before his

countrymen. They were allowed only one feer of rice, and a pice, or halfpenny per day, for their fubfistence : but the butcher contrived to relieve their necef-Upon opening the fheep-heads, ittics. which they frequently bought of him for food, they were altonished to find pagodas in the brains. Upon passing the yard of their prifon, he often gave them abufive language; and threw balls of clay or dirt at them to teltify his hatred or contempt; but upon breaking the balls, they always found that they contained a supply of moncy for their relief; and this he did frequently for a confiderable length of time.

Major Gowdie had not long entered the breach, ere he faw and recognized his quondam friend the butcher ; he ran with eagerness to embrace him, faved - him from the carnage, and led him to a place of fafety ;—the transports of the two generous spirits at their meeting gave the most pleasing sensations to all who beheld them : it fostened the rage of the foldiers, and made the thirst of thood give way to the emotions of humanity.

George Dingler, the pork butcher, who murdered his wife in Strutton Ground, Westminiter, was tried at the lail Old Bailey feffions, found guilty, received fentence of death, and on the fucceeding Monday morning was hanged before Newgate, and his body dif-The Recorder pronounced his leited. tentence in a very awful manner. It is remarkable that, about the time of Dingler's execution, a fellow was taken up in the borough, charged with the murder of his wife .- A fon of Dinler hung. himfelf about a year fince in a fit of jealoufy; and jealoufy it was which inftigated his father to the commission of the horrid deed for which he juffly fuffered.

Sufannah Hill was tried at the fame feffions, for hanging the mulician Kotíwarra, in a fit of luftful dalliance, and acquitted.

A man this month cut his throat while fhaving himfelf, in Norton-freet, near Portland Chapel. He was a German, and by profession a stone-polisher; he fubmitted to have the wound fewed up, after which he appeared perfectly composed, and made his will with great perspicuity and decision, by which he alligned the whole of his property to his brother-he then fent for a perion with whom he had worked, and delivered to him 150 guineas and other property, to be appropriated to the uie of his brother, leaving his wife without even the neceflaries of life. - Having effected this, with the most determined ferocity, he tore out the thread by which the wound was closed, and immediately bled to death, about five hours and a half after he first made the wound.

Two gypfies were lately committed, one to Worcefter caftle, and the other to the Bridewell there, on a itrong fuf-Digitized by picion of being concerned with others in the murder of E. Gomerv, his wife and daughter, and Thomas Sheen, his wife's brother, at Organ's Crofs, in the parish of Betrow, near Birch-Mortoncourt, about four miles. from Malvern, in Worcestershire, on the 7th of May, The above men belong to a 1783. gang of gyplies, who have long infefted the neighbourhood of Worcestershire, and were apprehended on the confeffion of William Jones, another gyply, now under fentence of transportation in Worcester gaol, for stealing a gold ring, and in all probability the whole of this gang, who committed the horrid murder, will be brought to justice, as diligent fearch is making after them, though committed eleven years ago. The number the gang confisted of, is computed to be feven. A difpute among the gypfies, it is faid, brought the above transaction to light.

A melancholy accident letely happened at Strangwich passage, between Truro and Falmouth. About nine o'clook one evening, a company returning from a feast in that neighbourhood, got into a fmall packet boat, with their three horfes, which were carclefsly left without being tied or held. The horfes, being very unquiet, got on one fide cf the boat, which uplet and funk. Three lives were loft : a young gentleman traveller on his first journey, from Lore and Sons, Birmingham; Mils Joanna Pellowe, of Penryn; and one of the boatmen. Another of the boatmen, and a young lad, caught hold of . the mane of one of the horfes, and reached the fhore. Mr. Richard Behenna, of Penryn, and Mifs Pellowe, caught hold of the landing board ; but , Miss Pellowe's fpirits being quite exhaufted, fhe foon funk. Mr. Bchenna would foon have fhared the fame fate. but fortunately a boat woman hearing the fhricks, got into a boat and rowed to their affiftance, and feizing Mr. Behenna by the hair, dragged him fafe on fhore, almost deprived of life. Early the next morning, a diligent fearch was made, when the bodies of the youn;

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traveller, and the boatman were taken up, as was also the boat : the body of Mils Pellowe was not found at a late hour.

The 9th at twelve o'clock, Reed, the celebrated pedefirian, fet out in a field near Gofport, to go 100 miles from that time till next morning at ten, to decide a triffing bet of ten guineas. He refted two hours and twenty minutes of the time (twenty-two hours), and performed the undertaking, extraordinary as it may appear, with three miles over, and fome minutes to fpare.

12. On Sunday, about twelve o'clock at noon, Mr. F...., of Lothbury, a wholefale woollen-draper, threw himfelf out of a three pair of ftairs window, and after a few minutes of dreadful agony, expired. He has left a wife and feven children to lament this unpreparedfor termination to domeftic happines. He was a very respectable character in private life, and no cause is yet known for the rash act.

15. About four o'clock this morning the post-boy carrying the mail from Warrington to Manchester, was murdered about a mile from the former place, and the bags with the letters from Chefter for Manchefter and Rochdale, and those from Liverpool and Warrington for Rochdale, taken out of the mail, which was left open. This attrocious deed is sufpected to have been committed by two villains, fuppofed by their accent to be Irifhmen, who were feen near the fpot where the murder was committed immediately afterwards, and likewife about an hour after on the road to Liverpool, with fmall bundles under their arms.

This month dicd, near Mile End, Mr. Philip Lewis, for many years a performer in the provincial theatres. As an actor he had fome merit, but was more remarked for an aukward and undiferiminating fentibility, which impelled him to tears on every change of fortune, whether fortunate or the contrary. Shuter gave him a name from this habit, which he retained to his laft hour; he was called "the King of Grief!"

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The body of a new-born infant was this month difcovered murdered in the garret of . Mr. Slaughter's houfe, in North Lane, Canterbury. Very ftrong fufpicions falling on the fervant-maid, fhe was apprehended, and committed. The inftrument with which fhe perpetrated the horrid act, was her fciffars; with thefe fac mangled its throat in a most fhocking manner.

A bill of indictment, for perjury, has been preferred at Clerkenwell Seffions, against a merchant of great credit and respectability in the city. The Grand Jury found it a true bill; and, on the issue a property is faid to be depending to the amount of 150,0001.

In digging for the foundation of an additional wing to the Eaft-India Company's warehoufes in Fenchurch-ftreet, at a confiderable depth have been difcovered fome veftiges of the ancient Northumberland houfe, formerly the town refidence of the illustrious family of the Percy's, particularly of that famous Earl who fent a challenge to our King Henry the Fourth, extant in the British Museum, and who was the father of the gallant Henry, furnamed Hotspur.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, was tried a cause of great importance, to the mercantile interest of this country. Mr. Ralph, the traveller to Meffrs, Spence and Coulman of Leeds, merchants, in the month of September laft, had his bags, containing near 80l. in cash and fmall notes, taken out of his lodgingroom at the Queen's Head Inn, at Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, in the afternoon about five o'clock, and rifled of their contents, and the bags were found in an adjoining room about two hours afterwards. The action was brought against the landlord, to recover the above fum; after the examination of feveral witneffes, the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiffs, for the whole amount.

18. At eight in the morning a young woman, in diffres, threw herfelf from a two-pair of flairs window in Frithftreet, Soho, when two gentlemen paffing by, humanely catched her from death.

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