Conjuror's Magazine,

OR,

Magical and Phyliognomical Mirror.

For NOVEMBER, 1791.

Embellished with Three Capital Copper-Plates, purposely engraved for this Work. 1. FOUR MEN viewing a Picture, representing the Four Temperaments. 2. HEAD of a Female, after the Manner of Raphael. 3. PORTRAIT of a Man of Taste, and Knowledge: all accurately copied from LAVATER.

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IT is required by the proprietors, that letters fhould be post-paid, or they cannot be attended to: and such of our correspondents as may happen to think themselves neglected, are requested to recollect that many valuable pieces and hints are laid asside for future inspection, upon the merits of which it would be highly improper to pass an immediate and peremptory judgment. This we hope will fatisfy Peter Puzzle; N. B. D. R. Ben Row; Tayler; J. A. Theodoric; and all such as do not find a ready yes or no.

The letter from Briftol, written a fecond time, and figned J. Watkins, upon the End of the World, founded on the aftrological judgment of the Chaldeans; is drawn up too much in the geomantic stile of the ancients for our purpose. We wish to be clear and explicit, which his paper is not. In Gadbury's Celessial Ambassador he will find his question on mundane accidents fully answered.

J. P.'s Deceases of the Planets, is taken from Blagrave's Astrological Practice of Physic.

Peter, requires us to difplay a little upon Animal Magnetism, but we must beg leave to diffent from his opinion of the utility of this non-descript Science, if it deserves the name. However, Mr. Parker, the present Profession of it at Hoxton, can better fatisfy him on this head.

• As various applications have been made by perfons, enquiring for the author of Remarks on the Solar Eclipfe in June 1788, feveral of whom have expressed fome earness to fee the author, the Editor is now authorised by that gentleman to fay, that, if any individual supposes that he or she can derive any benefit and information from a communication with him, they will receive an answer to any letter left for those purposes with the Editor, without any wiew to pecuniary remumeration. Under proper circumstances (which will appear by the previous correspondence) a perfonal interview will not be refused. Benefit must be the object, not curiosity.

Notwithstanding we have declaredly rejected poetry, we are astonished at being constantly observed with offers and effusions. T. S.'s hint however shall be attended to.

Elections of Times for lottery transactions are received and gratefully acknowledged.—We have likewife received Mr. Moss's Tables for regulating the Infurance in the Lottery, and the events of Annuities upon Lives.

Answers to Queries in our N° 3, shall be duly noticed in time.

The paper on Day Fatality, fhall foon have a place.

In Dr. Dee's transactions with the spirits, and Deacon and Walker's Dialogieal Discourses of spirits, J. M-r-s will find ample satisfaction; our department for Apparitions will be always narrow but choice.

The disappointment of our wood cut obliges us to defer our article of Palmistry till next number: and also that of Magic.

It is with the utmost fatisfaction we can declare to the public, the alacrity and readiness of our ingenious correspondents to answer our Queries, and to propose others equally important; but we wish they would confine their enquiries to matters of fact or occult science, as our space will not allow us to deviate into moral and speculative matters; such questions are only fit for debate in the haranguing rooms.

Answers to Queries in Nº 2.

Query 1. anfwered in the negative very elaborately, by J. Balfo, by P. Puzzle, Ben Row; and in the affirmative, by A. Jewit, John Taylor, A. c. Peter, S. Prior, A. B. O. and feveral without fignatures.

Queries 2, 3 and 4, were ingeniously answered by the following gentlemen: G. Barlow, T. Haultain, John Taylor of Uffculm, Devon. A. C. A. c. Peter; N. B. D. R. S. L. and Astrologes, whole MS. will be used as defired. Digitize We must beg H. L. to accept of a "Riddle Box" for his Answer in the present THE

CONJUROR'S MAGAZINE.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1791.

ASTROLOGY.

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

[Continued from Page 77.]

Having the Place of the Moon's Nodes for any Time, you may eafily find her Latitude, by the following Table from Lilly.

D	Sig	no	Sig	nı	Sig	n 2	D
0	0	0	2°	30'	4°	20'	30
2	0	11	2	39	4	25	28
4	0	21	2	48	4	30	26
6	0	31	2	56	4	34	24
8	0	42	3	5	4	38	22
10	0	52	3	13	4	42	20
12	I	2	3	21	4	45	18
14	I	13	3	28	4	48	16
16	1	23	3	36	4	51	14
18	1	33	3	43	4	53	12
20	I	43	3	50	4	55	10
22	I	52	3	56	4	57	8
24	2	2	4	3	4	59	6
26	2	12	4	9	4	59	4
z 8	2	'21	4	14	5	0	2
30	2	30	4	20	5	0	0

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THE USE OF THE FORECOING TABLE.

SUPPOSE it were required to find the Moon's latitude for the 9th October, 1788, the place of the Moon's north nodes, for that day, is 10°. 7 23', and the longitude of the Moon, that day at noon, is 12° 27' of m, which is 2 figns, 2 deg. 4 min. diftant from the place of the node. Now look in the upper-part of the table for 2 figns, and on the left-hand column for the degrees, rejecting the minutes as ufclefs; then, under fign 2, in the table, and against 2 degrees, you find 4° 25' for the Moon's latitude, which is north, as the has afcended her north node.

Again, let it be required to find the Moon's latitude for the 20th of October 1788, the longitude of the Moon, for that day at noon, is 4° 33' of 5; the place of the Moon's north node, for that day, is 9° 48' 7 ; but as this fign is far removed from \mathfrak{B} , I take the opposite node, which is in 9° 48' of II, the diffance between this and the place of the Moon is -25 deg. then, against 26 deg. as 25 is not found in the table, and under fign 0, is 2° 12, for the Moon's latitude, which is fouth; as the Moon, in this cafe, has entered her When the Moon's diffouth node. tance from her nodes is more than 3 figns, it will be found at the bottom of the table, and the degrees in the lefthand column.

OF THE PART OF FORTUNE.

LILLY and Gadbury both agree, that the Part of Portune; in the Lunar Horofcope, depends upon the Moon for declination, and upon the motion for right alcenfion, diffance, &c. It is alto dependant on the Sun and Moon for motion; it moves through the houfes as the Moon doth through the figus, is feldom in the ecliptic, is wholly incapable of the rapt motion, and confefequently cannot be directed con-



As) is to O, fo is the Part of Fortune to the Horofcope; or,

As \odot is to the Horoscope, so is) to the Part of Fortune.

RULE:

First fay, If the semi-diurnal or femi-nocturnal arch of the Sun or Moon, gives its diffance from the medium cœli, or imum cœli, what will 90 degrees of the Equator give ?- Apply what refults thus: If the planes is between the M.C. and the Horofcope, or between the imum cœli and the 7th house, add the 4th number found to the right ascention of the M. C. or the I. C. according as the planet is pefited, and the fum is the oblique afcention or oblique descension of the planet, in his horary circle or fituation; but if the planet is between the 7th and M.C. or between the Horofcope and I. C. fubtract the 4th number from the right afcension of the medium or imum coeli, and the difference will be the oblique akension or descension as before. Obferve, when a planet is between the M. C. and the Herefcope, or between the Horofcope and I. C. you make rie of oblique afcenfions, but in the other hemisphere, oblique descensions:

Secondly, 'If the oblique afcenfion or defcenfion of the Sun, in his horary circle, be fubtracted from the oblique afcenfion of the Horofcope, and the remainder added or fubtracted to or from the oblique afcenfion or oblique defcenfion of the Moon in her horary circle, according to her lituation, the fum or remainder will be the oblique afcenfion of the Part of Fortune in its horary circle.

Thirdly, Compare the oblique afcention or oblique defeention of the Part of Fortune with the right aforntion of the M. C. or I. C. and you will find how many degrees of the Equator it is diltant from thence, and feeing every house contains 30 equatorial degrees, if from this distance you reject 30°, fo often as it will admit, you will find in what house the Part of Fortune is, and how far from its

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culp, then by the difference of the poles of the fucceeding and preceding houses where the part of fortune is fituated, fay thus: If 30 degrees of the equator gives the difference of the poles of the fucceeding and preceding houses, what will the part of fortune's distance give, add, or jubtract the answer to or from the pole of the house the part of fortune is nearest to, and you will have the pole of the part of fortune; from whence you may gain its afcentional difference by giving it the fame declination as the moon, which added or fubtracted to or from the oblique alcention of the part of fortune, gives the right alcention, in tables of which you will find its degree and minute in the ecliptic.

Note, when the moon and the part of fortune are in the same hemisphere, they have each the fame declination and femi-arcs ; but if one is under, and the other above the earth, the declination . of each will be the fame, but of contrary names; that is, if the moon's declination be north, the part of fortune will be fouth, and the femi-nocturnal arch of the moon will be the femi-diurnal arch of the part of fortune; and vice veria.

AN EXAMPLE IN THE FIRST NA-TIVITY FOREGOING.

R. A. O	629	40	
Add	1 360	0	
	422	40	
R. A. M. C.	322		53
		-	•
O's distance	100	40	from M. C
R. A.)	2110	40'	
R. A. I.C.	142	0	
D's distance	69	40	

As S. D. A. of O, 119 deg. is to 'ico" 40' his diftance from M. C. fo is 90 deg. to 76° 17', which added to the R.A. of M. C. gives 398° 17' from which deducting 360° there remains 38% 17 the fun's oblique afcen-Digitize Men in his horary circle Then fay,

As S. N. A. of D is to 69° 40' her distance from the I. C. fo is go deg. to 57° 30' which added to the R. A. of I. C. gives 199° 30' for the moon's Then, oblique descension.

The O. Aic. of the afcendant is	520	0'
The O. Alc. of O subtract	38	17
Re nains O's distance	130	43'
D's obl. deic.	199	30
O's distance add	13	43

O. D. of part of fortune 213

13 The oblique descention of the fixth house is 202, which taken from 213° 13' leaves 11° 13' for the distance of the part of fortune from the fixth house. The difference of the poles between the 6th and 7th houses, is 10° 42'; then fay as 30° is 'to 10° 42', fo is 11° 13' to 4 deg. which added to the pole of the 6th house, 40° 50' gives 44° 50' for the pole of fortune, or rather fay 45 degrees.

Then allowing the part of fortune the fame declination as the moon her alcenfional difference, under the pole 45° will be found 15 deg. which added to the pole of the 6th house 40° 50 gives 44° 50' for the pole of part of fortune, or rather lay 45 degrees.

Then allowing the part of fortune the fame declination as the moon her afcenfional difference under the pole 45° will be found 15°, which added to the O. dele. of the part of fortune 213° 13' gives 228° 13', the right ulcenfion of part of fortune, against which, in Tables of Right Ascension, will be found 20° 45' of 11.

Note, the alcenfional difference is - added to the oblique defcention of part of fortune to find its right afcenfion, because in finding the oblique deicention by having the right afcention . given, their difference is taken in louthern ligns.

(To be continued.)

EXPLANATION OF THE JEWISH OR PLANETARY HOURS.

THE Jews divided the time between fun-rife and fun-fet into twelve NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY equal parts, called Hours, and the night, commencing with fun-fet and ending with fun-rife, into the fame.

The planet or luminary who governs the first of these hours is lord of the day, and gives it his name. The next planet in rotation governs the next hour, and fo on.

Thus \bigcirc rules the first hour on sunday, \heartsuit the fecond, \oiint the third, \mathclose{D} the fourth, \oiint the fifth, \oiint the fixth, \checkmark the feventh, \bigcirc the eighth, &c. which rotation brings the first hour of Monday to the D, the first of Tuesday to J, of Wednesday to Q, of Thursday to 24, of Friday to Q, of Saturday to b, of Sunday to O again, &c.

Whoever therefore, can divide by twelve, and has an ephemeris of \bigcirc 's rifing and fetting, will find more trouble than profit in a table of the planetary hours.

B.

TO THE REV. RICHARD BEERE,

On fome Paffages in his Exposition of the Prophecies,

SIR,

THE true fecret of expounding the *Times* of Scripture language is this; the expressions used fignify every portion of time, according to their application to individuals, families, fects, churches, and the universe of nations.

To inflance at once, and alfo, CAR-DINALLY-Daniel, fpeaking of the MESSIAH, fays, "HE fhall confirm the covenant with many, for one we k; and, in the *midH* of the week, he fhall caufe the facrifice and the oblation to ceafe, and for the overfpreading of abominations, HE fhall make it defolate, even until the confurmation, and that determined fhall be poured upon the defolate."

You justly observe, that " the Meffiah*, by HIMSELF AND HIS APOS-TLES, for one week of years, confirmed the covenant, and, in the midst of the week, caused the facrifice and oblation to cease, by the one great facrifice and oblation of himself, in the fourth year of bis ministry." Then, what is become of the remaining half of this week?" I fee immediately, by my canon, that as the former part of the week, calculated for Cbrist and bis immediate perfonal bousfebold, was on the scale of a

* I add, under the description of Joseph, Gen. zlix. 23; NOT under that of JUDAH, id. 8. Deut. xxxiii. 7, and last clause of the 16th, and also last clause of v. 26 of Gen. Digitized xlix, already quoted.

week of years; fo the remainder, being calculated for the UNIVERSE OF NA-TIONS, muft have the utmost possible extension: therefore, I take a week of CENTURIES; that is, three times 490 years and a half: this gives 1715, which added to 33 years, produces the æra of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, terminating that war, in which ROME was vanquished in her last attempt to resubdue the kingdoms, who had emancipated themselves from her bondage.

This canon will ferve to reconcile you with a fenfible writer, who published, in 1786, on the 1260, 1290, and 1335 days: you give these a shorter revolution; but he ends them, respectively, in 1715, 1745, and 1790, and so, actually concludes with you, in your deductions from other prophecies.

Isiah, who prophecies with a full view to the universe of nations, gives this ratio of calculation, which I have now brought forward: "The light of the Sun, in that day, shall be as the light of SEVEN days." Seven, being the complete number of creation, is the constant multiplier—As it ewas in the beginning, NOW, and EVER shall it be.

Now, fir, having given you a minor canon for judgment, let me fuggest to you the GREAT SOURCE of knowledge—that fource to which Daniel attended and applied, and by which BE NEW YORK PUBLIC WERAR

was answered-it being, previously, a conftant auxiliary canon, that THE CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH A PRO-PHECY IS DELIVERED IS EVER IDEN-TICALLY THE SAME, THROUGH WHICH AN UNDERSTANDING OF IT is TO BE DERIVED. First attend to the latter part of the 8th verfe of ch. x. and 18th and 19th verses: then read the last verse of the same chapter, and the first of the xiith : now read the 5th, 6th, and 7th verfes, leaving out the interpolated word one in the fixih ver/e, the reverse of that being exactly the canon I wish to inculcate. The verfes are, " I, DANIEL, that is, I who judge by and with the Spirit of GOD, looked, and beheld, There itood OTHER TWO, the one on this fide of the bank of the river, and the other on that fide of the bank of the river, and faid (As one, if you please) to the man in linen, who was on the waters of the river, (by its equilibrium and inceffant flowing, representing Divine Truth and Wildom), " How long to the end of these wonders ?"

This, I conceive, to be exactly your question and Mr. Levi's.

And I HEARD the man clothed in linen, who was on the waters of the river, when HE held up his RIGHT HAND AND HIS LEFT HAND TO HEAVEN, and fware by HIM who *livetb* for ever, &c. Laftly, fir, if yet you do not fully underftand, attend earneftly to the advice, cautions, and *-immediate* hopes of the fucceeding and concluding verfes.

Your friend, B.

P. S. I may add fomething in the next Magazine, aftrologically.

N. B. You juftly fingle out England; but do you know the reason? As the Hebrews were the fountain of all nations, Gen. xx. 18. Jer. xlvi. 28; fo the English are the refervoir. The language of the first is full of Homonyms; the last has many Synonyms—England has nothing indigenous of fruit—Canaan, every principal fort.

8.

LETTER TO ASTRONOMICUS.

(See Number II. Page 45.)

THOUGH Aftronomicus fays that it cannot be denied, that the affections and difpolitions of heat, cold, moifture, drought, the course of winds, showers, and whatever elfe helps to produce the great effects of rarification and condenfation, do in a great measure, if not totally, depend upon the politions, aspects, &c. of the superi r celestial bodies, or planets; yet I will endeavour to prove the contrary; and that the Sun, not the planets, is the caufe of thefe. Firft, for heat; this is too well known to proceed from the Sun to need any confirmation from any thing but one's own ienies : cold also proceeds from our receiving fewer of his rays in winter than in fummer; drought and moifture procred from the effects of heat and rain; wind is defined to be a current of air; but this current is not excited by the planets, but by the Sun, rarifying and putting the air in motion; rain alfo proceeds from the fame caufe, being only vapour raised by the Sun, and the fubterraneous heat of the earth ; which, when first raised, is too minute to be perceived; but, getting higher, the aqueous particles coalefce and form clouds, which, growing too heavy and denfe for the atmosphere to support, fall down in rain-That these effects proceed not from the planets, but from the Sun, is obvious, the planets having neither light nor heat of their own and fhining only by reflexion; and those called superior planets being the furthest from the earth, that neither they, nor

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any other of the planets, convey any heat to us, is obvious from the following experiment, which was made by the members of the French Academy of Sciences, and which may be read in the Spectacle de la Nature :-- A burning glais, or lens, being placed to as to collect the rays of the moon, in the full, and which is evidently the nearest and brightest planet; these rays being collected, and giving, in the focal point, a degree of brightness 500 times greater than the Moon itfelf, when fhining in full fplendour, would not caule the least agitation in so fensible a fluid as the fpirits of the thermometer. This experiment, I think fo decified, that I shall fay no more on this subject. To the fecond, that light is not at all refracted in the ethereal fpaces through which it passes; I grant that it is not, or at least, very little; but, as the planets are furrounded with atmospheres of the fame kind as our earth; therefore, it

follows, that the light is twice refracted, once in the atmosphere of the planet, and again, upon reaching our atmofphere. It cannot, therefore, descende entirely, and unchanged, to our earth. To the third, I answer, that light, of itfelf, is not capable of ftirring or agitating the ether or atmosphere, without the affiftance of heat, as proved by anfiver the first; and, supposing them to agitate the thin and fubtil air above the atmosphere, the agitative power must be very strong indeed, to have the least effect upon our atmosphere, which is computed to be fixty geographical miles high. The fourth is entirely dependant on the third ; for, as the light is not capable of agitating the air or atmosphere, it can neither move, agitate nor infect the spirits or subtler parts of bodies, and therefore cannot have the least effect upon them.

R. D.

SHORT

JUDGMENT OF THE WINTER SOLSTICE.

AS heretofore I have flown the Publie the accomplifhment of altrological events, I will now *predict*, and leave others to obferve the accomplifhment.

Be certain that a heavy definy overhangs voyages and journeys during the enfuing winter quarter. Mariners and others will be very fubject to *lofe their way*, however extraordinary or ridiculous it may appear. Though, in the beginning of, or during the preparations for, their voyage, they may, and *fhail be*, fenfible of the danger, they fhall not evite it. There will be NAVAL WARS—there will be

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Pirates---there will be burning and plundering of vefiels, lawlefsly and by accident, not fairly: diftant roads will be infefted with Murderers and Robbers; but fhort or little journies will be effectually, in time, protected by ftrong Patroles and a pure Police, though a little threatened at firft, which may keep people at home for a fhort time; but they will foon go out, with perfect boldnefs. Home is perfectly fecure, yea, happy.

Though there will be many total loss, there will be much fet to rights, at last, and repaired.

The above judgment is deduced from an Aftrological Figure for the Solftice; but the events commence immediately, and will be in full action all through the winter.

PHILO50-

B.

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PHILOSOPHICAL AMUSEMENTS.

PAPER IV.

A curious and agreeable wager, which you are fure of winning.

ADDRESS fome perfon in the company, and fay, Madam, or Sir, have you a watch, a ring, or etwee, or any other trinket? Begin by examining what has been given you, in order to form an idea of its value, fince you are to lay your bet confiderably under the intrinfic value of the trinket, to avoid being duped.

Suppose what has been offered to you is a watch, you are to propose a guinea as a wager against it; faying to the lady or gentleman, I lay you a guinea that you do not fay three times, My watch: when it is put on the table, and your wager is accepted, ask the person, prefenting him his watch, what is that ? he will not fail to answer, it is my watch.

Prefent him afterwards another object, making him the fame question : suppose the object you present to be a pen, a piece of paper, or any other thing. If the perfon names the object you prefent, he has loft; if, on the contrary, he is on his guard, and anfwers my watch, you must then fay, Sir, I fee very well I have loft; for if you fay once more, my watch, you must certainly win; but if I lofe what will you give me ? the perfon being always on his guard, will answer again, my watch: then appealing to his own words, you will take the watch and leave him the ftake.

A trick with cards; uniting the double Advantage of bring very eafy and infallible, it being on a little numerical combination.

DESIRE fome perfon in the company to chufe, at his will, three cards ant a piquet pack, observing to him, Vol. 1. that the ace is to be counted for 11 points, the court cards for 10, and the other cards according to the points they mark.

When he has made choice, defire him to lay on the table his three cards feparately, and to put upon each parcel as many cards as wanting to make up 15 points; that is to fay, if the first card fhould be a nine, there must be added fix cards over ; if the fecond a ten, five cards; and if the third a knave, five cards likewife ; this will make nineteen cards employed; confequently there will remain thirteen, which you are to aik for; and pretending to examine them, you must count them in order to be certain of the number that is left; then in your mind add firteen to the remaining number, and you will have twenty-nine, number of the points that the three chosen cards under the parcels contain.

CURIOUS QUESTIONS ON CARDS AND LOTTERIES.

(Continued from our last Number.)

Of Lotteries.

A Lottery is a species of gaming which admits so many varieties, as not to be easily comprehended in one difinition.

The best description of fuch lotteries as have been usual in England, seems to be the common Christmas game on the cards, called by the name of Lottery Tickets.

Suppose then we were all fet round a table with two packs of cards, one of which was spread about, with the faces downwards.

The other pack we will suppose dealt to the company, so that each might have what number of cards he pleased, paying

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ing a penny for each card he took into a common itock.

Upon fome of the cards fpread upon the table, let a part of this common flock be laid, and nothing on others.

It all the cards of both packs be then fhewn, and those perfons who held a card fimilar to any of those in the other pack, on which part of the money has been laid, be entitled to take up that money, and all the cards fimilar to those which had no part of the common stock on them, be deemed blanks, we shall have a true picture of the State Lottery, as to its effential properties.

In this account it is plain, that none of the players have any advantage over the other, let the prizes be of what number or inequality they may, for the fmaller each prize is, the greater is the chance for any one ticket to obtain one; and, on the contrary, if they are large, the lefs will be the probability of their falling in any particular hand.

But if fo many perions were defirous of playing, that there were not tickets enough for all, and any one, rather than fland out, fhould be willing to give more than a penny for one chance, it is equally plain that he would be a lofer in the long run, of just fo much as he gave more than the true value of each chance : for let us fuppose that, after the cards are distributed, and before they are feen, a number of perfons fhould come and offer all the players to buy their tickets of them at three-halfpence each, which is agreed to: these new comers, then, will have paid feventy-eight pence, in return for which they will have fiftytwo pence divided fomehow among them, and confequently they will be all together lofers of twenty-fix pence. Now, though it is very likely fome one of these perfons may be really a gainer, by having obtained a large prize, yet, if he repeats the experiment often, he may depend on finding, in the long run, that fortune will find fomebody elie to favour, while the dead weight of the extraordinary price he has paid is contantly operating to his lois.

The flate lottery in England has, of

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late years, been made to confift of 50 or 60,000 tickets, each of the value of 10l. or nearly fo.

The amount has been divided into prizes of different fums, from 18 or 201. to 30,0001.

This has been always found a great temptation to the fpirit of gambling; as by this, any perfon might, for a finall fum, fland a chance of making a conliderable fortune.

Would it were clear, that this delufive hope had not frequently led individuals into the commission of crimes, as well as prejudiced the public, by converting a habit of industry into a rage for play !

Experience has shewn, that if a lottery contains no more than 60,000 tickets, of 10l. each, there will be fo many adventurers who defire to be concerned, as will enable the original holders of the tickets to fell their chances at 12l. 10s. each; fo that they are fure of a clear profit of 50s. on each ticket, without any rifque. And, further, it is observed, that, if the number of tickets does not exceed 50,000, they will produce a profit in the same manner, of 3l. each.

But this is a trifling addition to the price of a ticket, compared with what is taken by the lottery offices; if their fchemes were computed, there might be fome hopes that mankind would become afhamed of the folly of fubmitting to fuch imposition.

It is impossible to quit this subject, without offering one short rule for computing the impositions in most of these schemes; and that is, let any person, to whom a proposal is made to purchase a share or chance, suppose that he had purchased every number in the whole lottery on the same terms, and then observe what proportion his loss would bear to the sum he adventured.

Though many of their plans are too complicated to be very eafily folved by those who are not convertant in calculations, yet the above fhort rule will anfwer a much greater number of them than one would at first imagine.

[To be concluded in our next.]

HATHEMATICAL MAGIC; OR, THE DIVINING ROD.

A curious Secret from Albert the Little.

A Dozen boxes are produced to the company, and fome one perfon is defired to put fecretly, a crown-piece into one; thefe boxes are then in fucceffion placed on the table, without opening or touching them; a rod is held over each of them, which is fapported on the two fore-fingers; when it is held over the box that contains the crown-piece, it turns round with rapidity, which occafions many perfons to believe that the metallic emanations caufe it fo to turn.

Each box must have, in the infide, a double moveable bottom, at a imall diftance from the first, by the action of a weak spring.

This double bottom prefies on the fpring, and when it feels the weight of the crown-piece, it finks in about half a line; by this fmall movement, a very minute pin, which was before imperceptible, appears on the outfide of the box, and announces that the crown-pieces are in that box.

We fhall now proceed to teach how to turn the rod, either for the purpole of performing the trick we have defcribed, or in the pretended difcovery of fubterraneous waters; we fhall point out the means of doing yourfelf, or caufing any automaton to perform the experiments of those who pretend to the exclusive power of difcovering the fources of water.

First, you must have a rod of ozier, hazel, or any other wood, provided it be of equal thickness, flexible, well rounded, and polished.

Secondly, It must be two feet in length, and bent, by giving it the shape of a circle of two feet radius.

Thirdly, to give it weight, and of courie fitter for the motion of turning round, you must apply to it three metal rings, one in the middle, and one at each sud.

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Fourthly, let it reft on your two forefingers placed horizontally, in fuch a manner, that the two points on which it refts, fhall be near the extremities of the rod; you will then perceive, that the middle will be underneath the level of the two ends, but, by gently approaching your two fingers to each other, you will find the middle of the rod to elevate by degrees, and the extremities to fall; then, if you replace your hands in their former fituation, and at the fame diftance as before, the rod will regain itsfirlt pofition.

Fifthly, It is by this drawing of your hands to and fro, that you acquire the facility of turning the rod with addrefs, being ever particularly careful to give. the fmallest apparent motion to your hands.

Sixthly, Having acquired the habit of turning the rod by the vibration of your hands, if any one perceives your motion when you perform the trick, and attempts to reproach you for fo doing, anfwer them, as the fpring-tellers do, that the metallic emanation, or the vapours of the fubterranean waters, occafion the flick to turn, and give you, at the fame time, an ague.

Seventhly, When you are defired to difcover water in the country, turn your rod boldly, wherever you perceive the grafs to be green and refh in times of drought; becaufe it is really there that the vapours of the fubterraneous waters fupply the grafs with moilture, that occafions its frefhnefs.

Eighthly, If this fails, you choofe, always, in preference, the lowest spot of a valley, and there turn your rod, being well assured that there is water there; because that must be the deposit of therain which the neighbouring heights have absorbed.

Nevertheles, if you should happen to be mistaken, fay, that at that moment, a current of humid air, or electrical matter, produced on you the same effect as the vapours.

Ninthly, It is more difficult to cause an automaton to turn the r_{c2} , than it P 2 appears appears at first fight; the fpontaneous motions of an alert man can remedy, every moment, the changes which may chance to occur in the position of the rod, which, by inclining too much from the right to the left, or from the left to the right, would foon fall, if it was not speedily reftored to its proper poife. But the movements of an automaton being neceffarily uniform, or various, without forefight to confequences, cannot furnish remedies neceffary for fortuitous fituations.

We fhall now fmooth this difficulty to direct those who wish to have the rod turned by a figure, the hands of which receives a small movement of vibration, by clock-work.

Tenthly, Make a curbed rod, fimilar to the one we have defcribed, but inftead of being cylindrical, it must be parallelipede rectangle; and at the two places on which it refts, it must be rounded, and of the fmallest diameter: thus, when it refts on the brass wires held by the figure, it can neither err to the right or the left, and the uniform movements of the automaton, continue to turn the rod.

Eleventh, The rod being thus confructed, if you approach towards the middle, the two weights that are at the extremities without being perceived, the centre of gravity will be changed, and nobody will be able to turn it, when it is fupported from the points that are rounded; nor will it be poffible to make it turn on other points, becaufe, being fquared every where elfe, the friction would be too great, and the vibration of the hands too vifible.

Twelfth, To occafion the rod to turn in the hands of a figure, when it is carried to different branches of an aqueduct, or when it is prefented with water or money, you must have a loaditone concealed in your pocket, which can operate on a fmall iron trigger, and by that means put the clock-work in motion, which is to produce the vibration in the hands of the automaton.

N. B. It is now easy to discover the

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origin of the popular errors refpecting the divining rod, and to fee how fo fimple a trick has imposed on the world from the twelfth century to our days: impofture, ignorance, and credulity, are the fecondary causes of fuch error; but the principal cause, if I am not much deceived, is, that the vibration of the hands is a gentle and infenfible motion, and is performed in a right line. The motion of the rod, on the other hand, is very visible, and at the fame time rapid and circular; it appears, at first, impolfible that the fecond motion fhould be the effect of the first. We have faid, elfewhere, that when vifible and striking phænomena depend on an infenfible and unknown caufe, the human mind, always bent towards the marvellous, naturally attributes those effects to a chimerical caufe. This has occasioned it to be believed, that fubterraneous vapours produced the turning round of the rod. Error having once taken deep root in weak minds, they become entirely deaf to the voice of reason, and, in this enlightened age, we have feen those prejudices spread every day further, by the industry of people interested in propagating them.

FROM BRESLAW'S PRACTICE.

A perfon holding Gold in one hand and Silver in the other, to find which the Gold is in, and which the Silver.

TRICKS of this kind, though very fimple, are really amufing, they are pretty puzzlers to entertain the mind, and as fuch may be recommended to young people who are inclined to be merry without defign to offend.

That wit or ingenuity, which has malice or envy for its object, is a fpurious offspring, and not the genuine defcendant of the fportive god, Momus.

To tell if a perfon holds Gold in one hand and Silver in the other; which hand the Gold is iu, and which the Silver.

BID him reckon four for the gold, and three for the filver, or any other number, number, fo that one be odd, and the other even; then let him triple that which is in the right hand, and double that in the left, and let him add these two products together; then ask him if it be even or odd; for if it be even, then the gold will be in the right hand; but if odd, the gold is in the left hand.

Such tricks as these are harmless, and may be practised, to pass away time on a tedious evening, without the parties being the least culpable; for which reafon it is recommended to the youthful and innocent, as a pleasant recreation.

AMUSEMENT WITH DICE.

. To find the Number of Points caft on Three Dice.

A Quaker being afked by the great F e for the loan of a few thoufands, to prevent his bank from failing in fuch a critical period, replied, with an archnefs peculiar to his brethren, " Friend, I have heard that any man may be ruined by two dice, but I am determined that Fourdice fhall never ruin me."

Dice are the more immediate companions of fharpers and gamblers, who, from a long acquaintance with them, know to a certainty what points they can there v.

To did the number of points caft on three dice; let any one caft three dice; then bid him add together the points which are uppermost; then fet one of the dice afide, and to the former, add the points at the bottom of the other two dice; then bid him throw thefe two dice; and mark how many points appear at the top, which add to the former fum, then let him fet one of those dice afide, and mark the points which are under the other dice, and add it to the former fum; lastly, let him throw that other dice, and whatever appears on the top of it, add to the for-

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mer fum, and let the dice remain, This done, come to the table, and note what points appear upon the three dice, which add privately together, and add to it twenty-one, and you will find the fum to be equal to the fum which the parties privately had made of all the other operations.

Thus by calculations many things, almost incredible to think, may be done; yet fuch alluring things are dice, as well as cards, that their nature and use are dangerous to explain to young minds; but as this may be of fervice to those who would be competent in all the branches of arithmetic, it can be of no hurt.

To find the Points caft upon two Dice.

AS we have given one specimen in regard to dice, another we prefume will not be thought dilagreeable, especially as the remarks made on the gond and bad use of them may be a warning not to convert a fimple pastime into a vicious crime; for certain, it is more a crime than folly, for any perfon to flake his fortune, or effate, upon the chance of what may be uppermost on the face of two or three pieces of spotted ivory; but as admonition is vain to those who will not hear, and of no use to those who cannot understand, any thing farther on that head would be ufelefs ; we shall therefore proceed to the second fubject.

To find the points caft upon two dice, let any one caft both the dice, and then mark how many points appear at the top, then let him take up one of them, no matter which, and fee what number is at the bottom, and add all together; then let him caft the dice again, and addthe points caft to the former fum; let the dice ftand, bring feven with you, and then add the points which appear at the top of the dice, and you will find fo many were caft in the whole.

(To be continued.)

ALBERTUS'S

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ALBERTUS'S SECRETS OF NATURE.

(Continued from Page 92.)

THE Amethyst, which is of a purple colour, is iupposed to prevent inebriation; which property must greatly enhance its value and render it an invaluable acquisition to the poffeifor: our author adds, that it aids the underflanding, as does likewife the pale transparent Beryl. The Armadus is accounted an antidote against posion, belides having the property of communicating uncommon fagacity towards the interpretation of dreams, and folying The Coral of enigmatical difficulties. inheriting a virtue from that element in which it is found, is faid to allay tempefts, and to be a fafeguard to those who journey by water. It has moreover been used as a ftyptic. To make the fun appear of a blood-colour, fome have made use of a stone called the Heliotrope, which is of an emerald-green, bedropt with blood; this ftone being fmeared with the juice of an herb of the fame name, and put into a vefiel full of water, gives the fun that dufky red which is observable during an ecliple. If you with to cool water that is boiling over a fire, the Epistrices, as has been proved by the experiments of ancient and modern philosophers, if thrown into into it will fully answer the intent; the ebullation is faid to ceafe inftantaneoufly. The Chelidorius is either red or black, the former being wrapped in linen or calf leather, and worn under the left arm-pit, has preferved the bearer from infanity, languor, and lethargic complaints : the black fort, wrapped in a leaf of Chelandine, is thought to dim The Gagates is effected an the fight. earnest of victory to whoever carries it, fuppofed to be the fame Alcides ufually bore about him : it is beautifully variegated with fpots. The Tabrices bearing a refemblance to crustal was, as we are told by the ancient philosophers Evax and Aaron, in great bequeft by those who aimed at a proficiency in elo-

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quence; it had also the reputation of curing the dropfy. When a perfon has been suspected of committing any. atrocious deed, in order to elicit the fecret from him while he flept, it was cultomary to ule the Quirim, a stone to be found in the puct's neft. A method discovered to prevent the hunters and their dags from hurting the object of their puriuit, was to throw in the way the Juperius; the perfecuted animal makes, for it directly as by inftinct, in ·hopes of refuge This flone is common in Lybia, and has been reforted to in Such is the property of the fuch cales. Unices, that it will burn the hand of a perfon as effectually as if he thrust it into the fire, which is done by holding it tight. To the Lapis Lazari is attributed, the property of curing melancholy and the quartan. The Gallasia, which in colour and configuration refembles a hailftone, and in hardnefs vies with the diamond, is faid not to be wrought upon by heat like any other substance, though tried in fire of the greatest degree of intenfenels; owing, it is supposed, to the parts adhering to closely together as to admit no warmth as others do by their porofity.

The Echites, by fome called the aquiline, by reason of its being found in the neits of eagles; is of a purple colour, and contains within it another stone, fo detached from the outward shell, as to be diffinctly heard, refembling a rattle, when thaken. The testimony of fome ancient philosophers is adduced to prove its efficacy in promoting conjugal affection, to which end it is appended to the left arm. It has been also thought to give relief in fits of the cpilepfy, and prevent abortion in pregnant women. By the Chaldeans is afcribed to it another property not lefs fingular than the preceding; which is, that if put into victuals that have been poifoned, it prevents t le cating thereof ; this, fays our author,

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. Secrets of Albertus Magnus.

author, I have had an opportunity of The Hyacinth, witneffing mysclf. of which there are divers forts, that of agreenish cast streaked with red being eleemed the beft, was usually fet in filver, and worn on the finger or the neck by those who travelled much, who were supposed to derive many advantages from it; amongst others, that of being protected from dangers during their journey or operegrination. In former times, when a hufband fufpected his lady encouraged the gallantry of another perion, he had recourse to the Galerites, which being put into her hand, it unchafte, it immediately operated on her as a diuretic; and was likewife thought to be efficacious in curing the dropfy. To prevent the dangerous confequences attending the bite of any venomous Albertus recommends creature, the stone, Orithes, of which there are three kinds; one black, another green, and a third of an iron huc; fmooth on one fide, and uneven on the reverle. The Bena, fays Aaron, a feer deeply verfed in the occult sciences, is effentially neceffary to all who pretend to any proficiency in divination. In Spain, according to the teltimony of Liodorus, is found a ftone, by name the Inthmios, which renders any thing, incombustible. A modern author, from motives it fhould feem of the pureft humanity, withes that its virtue was communicated to gun-powder, spirituous. liquors, and female conflitutions. By means of the flone Iris, a rain-bow may be imitated; it reiembles crystal, is of a iquare figure, and being held in the rays of the fun, produces the appearance of an arch with all the colours beautifully thaded, which are diffinguifhable in the natural bow decorated by the hand of the supreme Being. In order to difcover the fecret thoughts of a perfon, the black Seratides was used by the ancients; and if their veracity may be depended upon, that ftone being kept in the mouth, imparted an extraordinary thure of fagaci-Such was the property attributed ty. to the Saunus, that being applied to the hand of a woman in travail, it affuaged her pains, but retarded the birth, for which reafon, when obstetric affiltance could not immediately be procured, the advantage of being possessed of fuch a stone is obvious.

(To be continued.)

THE ENGLISH FORTUNE-TELLER, Nº III.

WE promifed in our last Number, to introduce questions proper to the fituations of young men; accordingly, we mean to vary the fex alternately, till we have filled up our career.

Young men are as often in want of advice as young women, and though the vernal heat is kindled in their veins later than in those of the other fex, it burns for that reason the fiercer, and wants the more to be cooled by good advice. Such ought then to remember, that neither fortune nor wisdom are to be fought for with a rash eagernels; fince dilappointment attends inconfideration, and turbulence hinders memory from reflecting on the fituation of things around us, and retaining falutary advice. Strong passions too eagerly

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purfued render a man unfit to look into futurity; they only darken a cloudy profpect, already too dark to ditcover the rays of remon : but iteady wifdom may be let into the fecrets of the morrow; it may even deferve that the veil fhould be ftill farther removed. Thus nature has very wifely ordained that the weak-fighted fhould not be dazzled by too much light; and thus the book of our future definy is hid from the eyes of the generality of mankind.

Let those therefore who approach the facred porch of prophecy, come with awe and reverence, with Reason for their guide; and shewing the visible marks of a laudable emulation to acting what is right, which is always best known by the command they appear to

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have over themfelves, leave the Temple of Wifdom with the pleafing hope of having there properly prepared the tender bloffoms of their minds for bearing the excellent fruits of Wifdom.

THE ORACLES OF FORTUNE AND WISDOM, OPENED FOR THE GEN-TLEMEN.

ORACLE I.

First Question.

What particular branch of learning best fuits his difposition ?

Answers, by the Oracles of Fortune and Wisdom.

FORTUNE.

His lively imagination marks him for a poet; honey and gall will alternately flow from his ingenious and laborious pen.

WISDOM.

A fweet ingredient cloys, a bitter one gives difguft : but when properly blended together, they may prove both pleafing and wholefome.

FORTUNE.

Nothing is above the reach of genius when purfued by perfeverance; fcience opens for the industrious a path strewed with rofes.

WISDOM,

Provided he walks not there too flowly, or the thorn which is hid beneath the rofe-leaves, will detain and pain him in his courfe.

FORTUNE.

The perfpicacity of his understanding fits him for inhabiting the labyrinths of the law.

WISDOM.

Honeity is the best guide through

these intricate paths ; whoever is an upright judge, and a good counsellor to himself, cannot fail to be fo to others.

FORTUNE.

He will fly the hallowed groves of the mufes, because they are too often frequented by poverty.

WISLOM

He knows not that wildom brightens the brow of poverty, while ignorance is the more deformed for being fet out with gold.

FORTUNE.

If that queffion was put to himfelf, his answer would be, that his abilities have no bounds.

WISDOM.

There is no diforder of the mind fo difficult to cure as prefumption, it baffles the fkill of Wifdom herfelf.

PORTUNE.

His infatiable curiofity leads him to the fludy of phyfics, he will only be afraid of exhausting the fubject too foon.

WISDOM.

It may prove to to him if he reads more than he thinks, but the wonderful book of nature is ftill more immenfe to the mind than to the eyes.

FORTUNE.

He is qualified for many attainments, and that will keep him in fuspense in his pursuits and application.

WISDOM.

Let fome learned and impartial friend judge of the ftrength of his genius, and point out the way of employing it.

** Our next Number will explain the means by which the Ladies may attain the art of plenfing.

SYMPATHETIC

SECRETS IN OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

Receipt, to know how any relation, abfent friend, or acquaintance does, during their abfence, or if travelling into any other country.

IT is well known, nature has a fecret communication within herfelf through all her works, and the occult principle

is found in human nature, as well as in animal and inanimate bodies. If you with to know how it fares with an abfent perfon in respect to their health, you must posses yourfelf with fome of their live blood, and while it is warm, infuse into it a small quantity of white

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vitriol or fpirits of wine, and keep it close stopped up in a glass from the air; now if your friend is well, the blood will look lively, fresh and florid; but on the contrary, if he is ill, or the leaft thing indifposed, you may perceive it by the changing colour of the blood, which will immediately happen according as he is difeafed in his body. If the blood gains a redder hue, you may pronounce him in a fever, but if it grows paler and feems mixed with water, and to part in different colours, his fickness is dangerous, and he is reduced to the last stage of weakness. And after this indifposition if he recovers his health, the blood will again look fresh and lively as at first; but unfortunately, fhould death enfue, the blood will putrify and flink accordingly, juit as the reft of the body decays. This has been proved feveral times, as Dr. Blagrave in his Aftrological Phyfic reports, and the fame effects have been produced with Sir Kenelm Digby's lympathetic powder, which will cure wounds at a diffunce, being applied to fome of the fresh blood collected therefrom.

Way to know each other's mind at a diftance, by fynipathy of motion; a fecret from the works of the Honsurable Robert Boyle.

LET there be two needles made of the fame iron wire, at the fame time, and touched by the fame load-ftone; let them be framed north and fouth, when the D is in Δ to 3 and apply-The neeing to one of the fortunes. dles fo made, place them in a concave box each by itfelf; then make two circles answerable to the diameters of the needles, divide them into twenty four equal parts, according to the number of letters in the alphabet; then place the letters in order round each circle. Now when you defire to make known each other's mind, the day and hour being first concluded on, you must place your boxes with the needles prorefer faipended therein, then having

pen, ink and paper in readiness, and with each party a loaditone, he that intends first to begin, must with his loadstone gently cause the needle to move from one letter unto another, till a word is perfected, according to which motion the other needle will After a fmall flay they must beturn. gin another word, and fo forward until his mind is known ; which being done, the other friend with his loadstone must do as before; moving gently from letter to letter, until he has returned answer accordingly. This has held fo true when rightly managed, that hundreds of pounds have been won in the late Irifh Lotteries.

Receipt to make the Sympathetical Powder, from Sir Kenelm Digby; for curing wounds at a diffance, without feeing the party injured.

TAKE fix ounces of roman vitriol, pound it in a mortar and fearfe it fine. Dr. Blagrave recommends this to be done when \odot is in \Re , which ufually happens about the middle of July; then fpread it fine upon a earthen glazed difh, and expose it for forty days to the diurnal heat of the fun, and be careful it gets no damp at nights. With this powder alone, great cures have been performed; and though it failed in the of the instance perfidious Count Konickmark, that failure cannot be attributed to its want of efficacy, but to the unfkilfulnefs of the preparer, or it was the will of the all disposer of things to fet the sympathetic property alide for that time, for no cures whatever can be performed without divine auxilliarifm. Dr. Butler relates various inftances of its wonderful effect. A brother of his, living at Southcote, near Reading, had a maîtiff dog fhot in the neck with a brace of bullets; the animal being very much fwelled, lay pining away, and was in appearance near expiring. A gentleman coming by accidentally, having some of this powder about him, immediately made trial thereof upon this dog; and taking fome of the run-

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ning matter with blood from the wound, which was in his neck, applied a small quantity of the powder to it, keeping it warm; whereupon prefently the dog feemed to revive, flood up and appeared very grateful for the eafe procured him; then prefently for further trial, they laid the powder and corrupted blood and matter to the open air, and then the dog fhivered and feemed dying, but immediately clofing it up again, and afterwards keeping it warm, the dog in a fhort time recover-The late Mr. Canton, mafter of ed. the Academy in Spital-Square, read a paper to the Royal Society, upon a new method of preparing this powder, which he made mostly from oyiter-shells calcined, a particular receipt for which we shall give in a future Number.

Use and application of this wonderful Powder.

It is not to be imagined that other proper methods of cure are to be neglected though this powder is at hand; but it is a valuable fecret, and if well managed, much good may refult therefrom, and it will certainly aid the cffect of other applications. Mixed with a little of the patient's blood, and worn about their neck, it will remove habitual fits. Inveterate agues have been cured therewith in the following manner; mix a fmall quantity of the patient's blood with this powder, and a like quantity of herbs fuitable to the cure in powder alfo, and gathered at the right planetary hour; make them up together in a fmall bag made of sheep-ikin, and wear it just over the pit of the ftomach, and it will infallibly deltroy the complaint.

I have known, fays Culpepper, a great number of people suppose fumething superstitutions and contrary to good contained in the form and making use of this method of cure; but what can be faid for the folly of some people who cannot differn lawful from unlawful whings. I have known, fays Dr. Bla-

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grave, in his Aftrological Practice of Phyfic, an obfinate agree cuted by nothing effe but wearing the name of our Saviour written upon a bit of vellum in Hebrew characters, about them a certain time, and then burning it. A. grocer, in a capital line within the memory of many, in the City, and near the Bank, cured numbers of all conditions and ages, of agues, by giving them only a paper fealed up, charging them not to open it upon any condition, but after a certain number of days, to bury it in a fecret place in fome field, where no animal might come at it. This gentleman was reported to be the feventh ion of a feventh fon, which genealogy is very rare,

(to be continued.)

An account of fome natural effects produced by their contraries, from a scarce Frinch work entitled Effects Merveilleux, printed at Amsterdam, in 1704, 12mo.

HOW many natural effects do we fee daily produced by their contraries? Thus it is that poifons are ingrédients in the composition of the most excellent antidotes. The oils of tartar, and vitriol, mixed together, grow hot and boil, though separately cold. A passe, made with equal parts of filings of iron and fulphur, takes fire when sprinkled with common water. A piece of unflacked lime, which is cold, receives a brisk heat by the mixture of water, which is still colder.

During the preparation of lime, heat breaks in the calcination the fibres of the ftones, forms in them new pores, and enlarges those they had before. Those pores and interstices are filled up with fome fubtile matter and igneous bodies. When the lime begins to cool, the external air peretrates into feveral pores, and is condented therein by the thrinking in of the parts one upon another. The fubtile matter and igneous particles strive to diffolve those zerial condenfed parts, but want for that purpole foine degrees of force. The agitation of the water that penetrates with

Effects of Aurum Potabile.

impetuolity the matter of the lime, which is extremely dry, dilengages the parts of the fire from the more compact matter and from the air, and furnishes them with the necessary degrees of force. The parts of the lime separate entirely, and dart about on all fides without being entirely diffipated, becaule the external ambient air reftrains them; and hence we perceive an efferveloence, a fenfible heat, a flame that glittens before the eyes. We may reafon in the fame manner on the experiments of other apparently contrary effects, and the ingenious naturalifl will always find refources for their explanation.

Ice will produce fire, if fair water is made to boil for half an hour to make the air pafs out of it. Two inches of this water muft afterwards be exposed to a very cold air, and when it is frozen, the extremities of the ice are to be melted before a fire, till the ice acquires a convex fpherical figure on both fides. Then with a glove this kind of burning mirror being prefented to the fun, and the rays being affembled by refraction in a common focus, will fet fire therein to fome fine gunpowder.

If a phial of round glafs, and full of water, is exposed to the fun, when it is very hot, as in fummer, from nine o'clock in the morning ill three in the afternoon, it will fet fire to fine gunpowder placed in the focus of this burning mirror made of water. Those experiments these clearly that the rays of the fun lose nothing of their nature, by piercing and pathing through the pores of water and ice.

We may have fome difficulty in imagining that common water can become a burning phosphorus; yet we find in the Memoirs of Trevoux, May 1721, that a ship on a voyage to the East-Indies, having taken in very good water, this water was found to be in flames fome time after, on opening the barrel it was contained in. It was probably impregnated with air, and a great quantity of fulphur; and this fulphur had its cells full of fubtile matter violently agitated, but imprifoned, and waiting only for the opening of the Digitized by GOOgle

barrel, and the fubtile action of the external air, to be in a condition to break out of its little prifons, to dart about with the help of the internal air the parts the fubtile matter was furrounded with, and thereby to caufe that flame, which was feen to gufh out fuddenly from the midit of the water.

If hay, ftill moift, is made up, the terrefirial fpirits with which it is greatly impregnated, difengaging themfelves more and more, by means of the fpring of the internal air, and the fhock of the fubtile matter, come at laft to float freely in that matter; and being carried away by its rapid motion, they break, drive, and diffipate all the fmall parts of the hay, whereupon the hay catches fire.

Composition 'and effects of Aurum Potabile ant Pulvis Fulminans, or thundering go'd aud powder.

AURUM Fulminans is made of filings of gold put into a phial, into which is poured three times as much of Aqua Regalis. When the diffolution is made, fix times the quantity of common water is added thereto: afterwards on this mixture, is thrown fome oil of tartar, or volatile spirit of falt armoniac. The powder that precipitates to the bottom, being left to dry of itself, is what is called fulminating gold.

Aurum fulminans produces a much ftronger effect than gunpowder.

Twenty grains of it make a louder " report, and act more violently, than half a pound of gunpowder: and two grains laid on the point of a knife, and fet fire to by a lighted candle, fulminate ftronger than a mufket fhot.

The pulvis fulminans is prepared with lefs expense, but produces nearly the fame effect. Being heated in a fpoon to the amount of fixty grains, it makes as loud a report as a cannon when fired off.

The fulminating powder is compoled of three parts of nitre, two parts of tartar, and one part of fulphur, pounded and mixed together.

(To be continued.) iginal from

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THE QUERIST. Nº IV.

ANSWER TO QUERY I. IN Nº II. BY H. L.

WE must all be aware, that the human body is affected by what Shekefpeare terms, the "fkiey influences," which it is the bufinefs of Aftrology to explain and determine. That the Moon has a fecret superintendancy over the brain, not only of man, but of all other animals, is obvious enough, even to those who profefs the contrary opinion; and that it is more apparently fenfible of its power than any of the other parts; for it fwells and abates, it increases and diminishes, proportionably to the increase or decrease of that planet. Hence it is that the fcience of Medicine, upon a certain knowledge of these changes, takes care, that, when the trepan is prefcribed, it should be performed with the greater precaution in the full moon; in regard the phyficians know, that then the brain is also in its full, and that causing the membranes, which encompais it, to rife nearer the bone, it exposes them to the danger of being the more eafily touched by the inftrument. Thus far is reafonable, and may be admitted as truth; and, in fact, I must confeis, is but one of the many reasons adduced by the learned Sir Christopher Heyden, in his ingenious defence of Judicial Astrology. Now, if this be true, as reason and experience has always and frequently confirmed, we may naturally conclude, that the Sun and the other planets, have alfo their particular influences, and, as well as the Moon, have the government of the human body, as the ingenious Mr. Butler, a divine of the last age, fully proves, in his learned Defence of the Sacred Science of Aftrology.

But there cannot be a greater demonfiration of the connection and fympathy which exifts between the human frame and the planetary fystem, than that the difeafes of the parts have their rife, re-

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miffion, and crifis, according to the course of the afflicting planets which govern the diforder, even though they are under the horizon, as Salmon and Culpepper both agree in demonstrating.

It has been observed, that those who are flck, fuffer an extraordinary weakness in colipies of the Sun, and even that those who are of a more delicate complexion, feasibly feel, in themselves, the effect of that constellation. To this may be added, that the vital faculty becomes languishing and weak, during the time of the Solitices and the Equinoxes; and when any malignant stars rife with the fun, Hippocrates hath forbidden the use of strong alterative medicines, till ten days are past.

Much more might be brought here in fupport of the affirmative; but there are fome people, who are fo inconfistent as to difbelieve a thing in one fhape, which they are for ever afferting to be true in another.—This answer is almost literally taken from Salmon's Soul of Astrology.

ANSWER TO QUERY IL. BY B.

THE flort answer to the question, "Why is the Bible called the Testament?" is-

Because it testifies the mind or will of GOD.

But, as not only the English and Roman law confine the word Testament to a disposition of goods, made previous to death; but the Apostle Paul also expressly applies it in the same fense to the Scriptures, Heb. ix. 16. I apprehend it would not be quite satisfactory to your theological readers, to leave them with only the plain English of the word Testament.

It appears, then, that St. Paul, the infpired promulger, or rather confirmer, of this term, to the commencement of the Christian dispensation, does so exprefsly

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prefsly, on the ground of its PERISH. ABILITY—but yet, perifhable for a moment only, that it may revive to eternity; for, in 1 Cor. xv. 36. it is laid down as a principle extending from a grain of wheat to CHRIST *, that, that which is fown, is not quickened, except it die.

Next, Christianity is the fphere, which iffued from Chrift, before his . final leparation from the earth. Now, the atmosphere mult certainly gradually dillipate, after the removal of the body, from whence it proceeded. Some may fay, Is not this philosophifing contradicted by the promise, concluding St. Matthew's gofpel-" I am with you always, unto the end of the world ?"-I answer, The world ceases when Chriftianity, its vital principle, its truth, order, cement, ceafes. But the unlearned ought to know, that the promife literally is this-" I am with you alway, unto the confummation of the age."

But the confummation, entire, of the old, is immediately followed up by the commencement of the new. When the grain of wheat perifhes, it fprouts, and progretfively brings forth fruit an hundred fold. B.

QUERY III. ANSWERED BY MR. R. DAVENPORT.

WOOD being an electric fubstance, and therefore attracting the fluid, it is certainly better to open the doors, left the iron hinges, and the wood, attracting the lightning, iplit the door, and make it enter with greater force. This is exemplified by its being fafer, when caught in a ftorm, in a field, to go on, or lay down flat, than to fhelter under trees: but glafs being a non-electric fubstance, over which the fluid passes, it is fafer to flut clofely the windows.

• See the beginning of my General Effay on Magic, in this Magazine. Sec also Wildom xii. 1.

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QUERY IV. ATTEMPTED BY BEN ROW.

THIS Query, perhaps, you may be told, is not new; at the fame time, I can fay, it never has been folved but by miltaken notions, which induced me to offer it to the Conjuror's Magazine. One tells you, 'tis in the yelk of the egg; another fays, it proceeds from the treadle of the cock, fituated towards the big end : a third favs, there is a bubble of air contained under a film, or thin fkin, at the large end ; to which caufe they attribute it -all which are millaken notions; but through the medium of your entertaining and inftructive publication, I wifh to communicate my fentiments on the bufinefs.

Firft, then, I affert, that it is contained entircly in the fhell, independent of any other part of the egg; for rotten or addled eggs poffels it nearly in the feme degree as found ones; and if you break an egg in halves, and drain it clean, both ends perfectly clean, ftill the fenfation remains in the fhell, and will continue about the time of incubation, but fainter, and fainter, till at laft it totally expires.—This feems to be one of the profound, fecrets of Nature, into which it is impoffible for mortals to pry.

N. B. Boiling inftantly deftroys it.

QUERIES.

QUERY I. BY BEN ROW.

A Demonstrative proof is required, fupported by respectable authorities, whether stones grow or not?

QUERY II. BY THE SAME.

The excrements of animals exude and diffipate in a remarkably rapid manner. What reason, then, can be given, that the forces of a dog consolidate instead of diffipate?

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QUESTIONS FOR ASTROLOGERS.

Q. 1. Does any, and what, injury pr accident occur in infancy, or very cally childhood, to these or either of these natives?

What are the principal bo-Q. 2. dily marks?

How are they with refpect Q. 3.

Digitized V. A. Tiny, when, where, how

Q. 5. female i Are they male or are they

What fympathies are there Q. 6. between the two ?

What is their rank in Q. 7. life ?

Q. 8. What are the mental and perional properties ? Original from

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QUERY III. BY MISS WILLIAMS.

THE fubitance of her letter is, the following defiderata. She requires fome authentic proof of the accomplifhment of fome modern chiromantic prophecy, and which has lately been fulfilled. Our correspondents are wifted to attend to her request.

/O QUERY IV. BY W. D.

IS there any evidence to be found among the vegetable growth of this or any other country, of the fpontaneous and wild produce of corn; or can any thing like it be found growing any where wild?

11 QUERY V. BY BEN ROW.

HOW can it be reconciled?—St. Peter's calling the fame perfon, the fon of Bafor, whom Moles calls the fon of Beor? 2 Peter ii. 15. and Numb. xxii. 5.

THE AUGUR. Nº III.

ANTIQUITY OF THE OFFICE.

THE conveniency arifing from this mode of writing, is, principally, the eafe refulting from the liberty the writer can take with his authorities, in chufing just fuch as fuit his prefent turn; while, in the more elaborate way of fystem and form, he must hind himfelf often confined to order and chronology; circumstances very inimical to the range of fancy.

Thus far we think neceffary, by way of apology, for the occafional deviations we have, or may hereafter make, from the regular form of hiftory.

The Augur, among the Romans, was an officer of very great respect, not only on account of his capacity for divination, but for the foreknowledge of future events, which was attributed to him. There was a college or community of them, conlifting originally of only three members, but afterwards the number was increased to nine; four of whom were Patricians, and fi e Plebeians. Their infignia was an augural staff, or wand, denoting their authority; and their dignity, according to Bishop Godwin, was fo much respected, that they were

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never depofed, nor any fubfituted in their room, though they fhould be convicted of the most enormous crimes. Mankind have, at all periods and conditions, been avidiously fond of penetrating into the fecrets of futurity, and removing the veil which is placed between them and the time to come: therefore it is no wonder if the mylteries of Aruspicy were much encouraged and patronised in rude uncivilized nations.

Hefiod, a very ancient poet, reports; that husbandry was in part regulated by the coming and retiring of birds; and most probably it had been in use, long before his time, as Aftronomy was then in its infancy. In the course of time, thefe animal motions feem tohave gained a very wonderful authority, till, at lait, no affair of confequence, either of private or public concern, was undertaken without confulting them. They were looked upon as the interpreters of the gods; and those who were qualified to understand their oracles, were held among. the chief men in the Greek and Roman states, and became the affestors. of kings, and even Jupiter himfelf. However abfurd fuch an inflitution as a College of Augurs may appear in our eyes, yet, like all other extravagancies, gancies, in point of inftitutional popularity, it had, in part, its origin from Nature.

When men confidered the wonderful migration of birds, how they difappeared at once, and appeared again at flated times, and could give no guefs where they went, it was almost natural to fuppose, that they retired somewhere out of the sphere of this earth, and perhaps approached the ethereal regions, where they might be in the fame atmosphere with the gods, and thence be able to predict future events.

Bishop Stillingfleet, in his Calendar of Hora, urges the natural propensity of an ignorant people to imagine this, at least to believe it, as soon as some adventurous genius had the impudent temerity to assert it. Add to this, that the disposition in some birds to imitate the human voice, must contribute much to the confirmation of such a doctrine.

This inflitution of Augury feems to have been much more ancient than that of Arufpicy; for we find many inflances of the former in Homer, but not a fingle one of the latter, though frequent mention is made of facrifices in that Poet.

From the whole of what has been observed, it feems probable, that natural Augury gave rise to religious Augury, and this to Aruspicy, as the mind of man makes a very easy tranfition from a little truth to a great deal of error.

A paffage in Aristophanes gave the lint for these observations. In the comedy of the Birds, he makes one of them fay this—" The great of bleffings

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which can happen to you mortals, are derived from us; first, we shew you the feafons, viz. Spring, Summer, Winter, Autumn. The Crane points out the time for fowing, when fhe flies with her warning notes into Egypt; she bids the failor hang up his rudder, and take his reft, and every prudent man provide himfelf with winter garments. Next, the Kite appearing, proclaims another feason, which indicates the time to fhear his fheep. After that, the Swallow informs you, whether it is time to put on fummer cloaths. We are, to you, adds the Chorus, Ammon, Dodona, and Apollo; for, after confulting us, you undertake every thing-merchandize, marriage, purchase; every thing that occupies your attention, is performed after our fignals, &c." Now, it feems not at all improbable, that the fame transition was made in the speculations of men, which appears in the Poet's words; and that they were eafily induced to think, that the furprifing forefight of birds, as to the time of migration, indicated fomething of a divine nature in them; which opinion Virgil, as an epicurean, could not adopt; therefore enters his proteft in form, in the Eneid.

But, to return to Aristophanes, the first part of the chorus, from whence the forecited passage is taken, seems, with all its wildness, to contain the fabulous cant, which prevailed over the ignorant of those days, and to be borrowed from the cosmogony of the early heathen world.

H. L.

(To be continued.)

LIVES

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LIVES OF EMINENT MAGICIANS.

A NEAPOLITAN ASTROLOGER.

THOMAS CAMPANELLA was a native of Stilo in Calabria, and at a very early age became a Dominican. His tafte for fingularity induced him to oppofe in a public dispute, a metaphysical fyllogist, who out of envy upon being overcome by a youth, infidioufly accufed him to the flate of confpiring against the kingdom of Naples. This affair became ferious, and he in confequence bore twenty-feven years imprifonment; during which he fuffered the question ordinary and extraordinary feven times, and did not obtain his liberty but at the interceffion of Pope Urban VIII. after which he came to Paris, where he was protected by Cardinal Richlieu and Lewis XIII. and died there in 1639, aged 71 years. During the time of his imprifonment he translated Ptolemy's Mathematics from the Greek, and composed his Astrological Predictions and Judgment on Nativities, agreeable to the doctrine of This work, which Ptolemy, in Latin. is not known in English, is much celebrated in France, and has been tranfthe Abbé into French, by lated Deschamps, in 3 vols. 8vo. and we have reason to give hopes of a translation from the original into English in a fhort time. His other works are merely polemical, and entirely in the difputative ftile of the age he lived in. His Atheismus Triumphatus gained him most notice, and the ministers of state constantly confulted him upon the affairs of Italy.

A FRENCH ASTROLOGER.

JOHN BAPTIST MORINUS, a celebrated French aftrologer often mentioned by English writers, was a native of Villa Franca, and received his diploma for the practice of physic at

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Avignon in the Pope's territories, in 1614. His ardent defire to understand the progrefs and fecret laws of nature led him into many dangers, many of which had nearly proved fatal : while he was in Hungary he met with a peafant, who like our countryman Jedediah Buxton, had made great progress in numerical calculations without knowing how to make a figure, and applying these calculations to the revolutions of the planets and figns, infpired Morinus with fuch a tafte for aftrological calculations, that upon his return to Paris he gave himfelf entirely up to the fydereal Accordingly in 1617, finding by art. his calculations that his friend and neighbour the Bishop of Boulogne would foon be imprifoned, he went and informed him; but that prelate, though an artist also, laughed at his prediction : the event however proved the truth of Morinus's art in a fhort time. The Duke of Luxemburgh, brother to the Constable De Luines, took him under his protection, where he remained for near nine years, but foretelling to that nobleman a fever which threatened him within two years time, he was difcarded, and the Duke died within the time predicted. Cardinal Mazarine confulted him, and Cardinal Richlieu granted him a penfion of two thousand livres, and procured him the mathematical chair in the Royal College. The Count De Chavigny, secretary of state, regulated all his motions by Morinus's advice, who at that time gained great credit by foretelling the death of the great Guitavus Adolphus; and whole daughter, the famous Christina, notwithstanding her wit, was a great admirer and benefactrefs of his. Upon fight of a portrait of the famous Cinq Mars, before he knew who he was, he declared he would lofe his head. Within fixteen days time he hit the event of the Constable Lesdiguier's death; and in fix, that of Lewis He was the most confiderable хш.

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writer upon mathematical fubjects in his time, as his disputes with Gaffendus upon the fubject of the Copernican Syftem teftify. Cardinal Richelieu was his friend to his death, which happened in 1656, aged 73 years. All his works, which motily confift of imall curious tracts, are very rate: His principal piece is hisvAftrologia Gallica in Latin, 4to. Paris 1657, which is but little known in England; however, Lilly, Gadbury, and their numerous followers, have very much availed themfelves of his fydereal labours.

AN ENGLISH ALMANACK MAKER.

IOHN PARTRIDGE was born, as he informs us, at East-Sheen in Surry, in 1644. He was exceedingly illiterate. Mr. Aubrey fays, when he had learned to read and a little to write he was bound apprentice to a fhoe-maker, and when he was eighteen years old he procured a Lilly's Grammar, a Gouldman's Dictionary, Ovid, and a Latin Bible; and by the help of these he acquired Latin enough to read the works of aftrological authors in that language. He studied Greek and Hebrew, and also phyfic, but still followed shoemaking in Covent-Garden, in 1680. His almanacks are still continued to this day, now more than a century from their first publication. As Partridge was fo unfortunate as to be the butt of a celebrated wit in the reign of Queen Anne, the ridiculous part of his character, or rather the ridicule thrown upon it, will be remembered when the reft of his perfonal hiftory is forgotten. Died June 1715. He was author of The Black Life of John Gadbury, for it is obfervable that almost all noted aitrolegers fpeak of each other as rogues and im-His principal works, the poftors. Opus Reformatum and Dejectio Geniturarum, though rather controverfial, fhew him to have been a greater artift than any of his predeceffors: in both

these pieces he follows closely the Latin works of Placidus and Campanella, two authors of more merit than fame.

A CELEBRATED MYSTIC.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, a celebrated mystic writer, was born at Stockholm, January 20, 1680. In 1710, he began his travels, first into England, and afterwards into Holland. France and Germany, and returned home in 1714. He frequently converfed with Charles XII. of Sweden, who appointed him to the office of affeffor in the Metalic College, in 1716, which place he refigned in 1747, but ftill retained the falary annexed to it as an appointment for life. His writings having made much noife in the fpeculative world, we fhall refer the inquifitive reader to them, difmiffing the " The article with his own words : Lord himself hath called me : who was gracioufly pleafed to manifest himfelf to me his unworthy fervant, in a perfonal appearance, in the year 1743; to open in me a fight of the fpiritual world; and to enable me to converie with fpirits and angels; and this privilege has continued with me to this day. From that time, I began to print and publish various unknown arcana, that have been either feen by me, or revealed to me, concerning heaven and hell, the flate of men after death, the fpiritual fense of the scriptures, and many other important truths, tending to faivation and true wildom; and that mankind might receive benefit from thefe communications, was the only motive which has induced me, at different times, to leave my home to vifit other countries. As to this world's wealth, I have what is fufficient, and more I neither feek nor wish for." His Regnum Minerale, was printed at Leipfic in 3 vols. folio, 1734.

APPA-

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APPARITIONS, DREAMS, &c.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE DUT-CHESS OF MAZARINE.

(Concluded from Page 105.)

IN one of the ferious confultations they had together on this head, it was agreed between them, that on which ever of them the lot fhould fall to be first called from this world, she should return, if there was a poffibility of doing fo, and give the other an account in what manner fhe was disposed of. This promife it feems was often repeated, and the Dutchefs happening to fall fick, and her life despaired of by all about her, Madam de Beauclair reminded her of what the expected from her; to which her Grace replied, fhe might depend These words upon her performance. paffed between them not above an hour before the diffolution of that great lady, and were spoken, before several persons who were in the room, but at that time they were far from comprehending the meaning of what they heard.

Some years after the Dutchess's decease, happening, in a visit I made to Madam de Beauclair, to fall on the topic of futurity, the expressed her difbelief of it with a great deal of warmth, which a little furprifed me, as being of a quite contrary way of thinking myfelf, and had always, by the religion the profeffed, supposed her highly fo. I took the liberty of offering fome arguments, which I imagined would have been convincing to prove the reasonablenels of depending on a life to come: To which fhe answered, that not all that the whole world could fay fhould ever perfuade her to that opinion; and then related to me the contract made between her and her dear departed friend the Dutchess of Mazarine.

It was in vain I urged the ftrong probability there was that fouls in another world might not be permitted to perform the engagements they had entered into in this, especially, when they were of a nature, repugnant to the divine will. But nothing I could fay made the leaft impression; and I found to my great concern, that she was become as great an advocate for the new doctrine of non-existence after death, as any of those who first proposed it; on which, from that time forward, I avoided all discourse with her on that head.

It was not however many months after we had this convertation, that I happened to be at the house of a person of condition, whom, fince the death of the Dutchess of Mazarine, Madam de Beauclair had the greateft intimacy with of any of her acquaintance. We were juit fat down to cards about nine o'clock in the evening, as near as I can remember, when a fervant came haftily into the room, and acquainted the lady I was with, that Madam de Beauclair had fent to intreat fhe would come that moment to her; adding, that if the ever defired to fee her more in this world, the must not delay her visit.

So odd a meffage might very well furprife the perfon to whom it was' delivered; and not knowing what to think of it, the afked, Who brought it? And being told it was Madam de Beauclair's groom of the chamber, ordered he should come in, and demanded of him, if his lady were well, or if he knew of any thing extraordinary that had happened to her which fhould occasion this hafty summons? To which he answered, that he was intirely incapable of telling her the meaning; only as to his lady's health, he never faw nor heard his lady complain of the least indifposition.

"Well then," faid the lady, (a little out of humour) "I defire you'll make my excufe, as I have really a great cold, and am fearful the night air may increase it, but to-morrow I will not fail to wait on her very early in the morning."

The man being gone, we were be-R_z gi 1

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ginning to form feveral conjectures on this message of Madam de Beauclair, but before we had time to agree on what might be the most feasible occafion, he returned again, and with him Mrs. Ward, her woman, both feemingly very much confused and out of breath. "O, madam," cried fhe, " my lady expresses an infinite concern that you should refuse this requeit, which fhe fays will be her laft. She fays that fhe is convinced of her not being in a condition to receive your vilit tomorrow; but as a token of her friendfhip, bequeaths you this little catket containing her watch, necklace, and fome jewels, which fhe defires you will wear in remembrance of her.

These words were accompanied with the delivery of the legacy fhe mentioned, and that, as well as Mrs. Ward's words, threw us both into a confernation we were not able to express. The lady would fain have entered into fome difcourfe with Mrs. Ward concerning the affair; but fhe evaded it by faying, the had only left an under-maid with Madam de Beauclair, and muft return immediately; on which the lady cried, all at once, "I will go with you; there must be fomething very un-common certainly in this.", I offered to attend her, being, as well I might, defirous of getting fome light into what at prefent appeared fo mysterious.

In fine, we went that inftant, but as no mention was made of me, nor Madam de Beauclair might not probably be informed I was with the lady when her fervant came; good manners and de ency obliged me to wait in a lower apartment, unlefs fhe gave leave for my admittance.

She was however no fooner informed I was there, than fhe defired I would come up. I did fo, and found her fitting in an eafy chair near her bed fide, and in my eyes, as well as all those prefent, feemed in as perfect health as ever the had been.

On our enquiring if the felt any inward diforder which thould give room for the melancholy apprehentions her

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meffage teffified, fhe replied in the negative; yet, faid fhe, with a little figh, you will foon, very foon, behold me pafs from this world into that eternity which I once doubted, but am now affured of.

As the fpoke thefe laft words, the booked full in my face, as it were to remind me of the convertation we frequently had held together on that fubject.

I told her, I was heartily glad to find fo great a change in her ladyship's fentiments; but that I hoped she had no reason to imagine the conviction would be fatal : which she only answered with a gloomy smile; and a clergyman of her own persuasion whom she had sent for, that moment coming in, we all quitted the room, to leave him at liberty to exercise his function.

It exceeded not half an hour before we were called in again, and fhe appeared, after having difburthened her confcience, to be more chearful than before; her eyes, which were as piercing as poffible, fparkled with uncommon vivacity; and fhe told us, fhe fhould die with the more fatisfaction, as fhe enjoyed, in her laft moments, the prefence of two perfons the molt agreeable to her in this world, and in the next would be fure of enjoying the fociety of one, who, in life, had been the deareft to her.

We were both beginning to diffuade her from giving way to thoughts which there feemed not the least probability of being verified; when the put a ftop to what we were about to urge, by fay-" Talk no more of that,-my ing time is fhort, and I would not have the imall fpace allowed me to be with you walled in vain delution .- Know," continued fhe, " I have feen my dear Dutchefs of Mazarine. I perceived not how the entered, but turning my eyes towards yonder corner of the room I faw her fland in the fame form and habit fue was accustomed to appear in when living ;- fain would I have spoke, but had not the power of utterance; fhe took a little circuit round the chamber, feeming rather to fwim than walk; then ftopped by the fide of that Indian cheft, and looking on me with her ufual fweetnefs, Beauclair, faid fhe, between the hours of twelve and one this night you will be with me.—The furprife I was in at firft being a little abated, I began to afk fome queftions concerning that future world I was fo foon to vifit; but on the opening my lips, for that purpofe, fhe vanished from my fight I know not how.

The clock was now very near ftriking twelve; and as 'fhe difcovered not the least fymptoms of any ailment, we again aimed to remove all apprehenfions of a diffolution; but we had fcarce begun to fpeak, when on a fudden her countenance changed, and fhe cried out, " O! I am fick at heart!" Mrs. Ward, who all this while had ftood 'leaning on her chair, applied fome drops, but to no effect; fhe fiill grew worfe; and in about half an hour expired, it being exactly the time the apparition had foretold.

INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE DREAMS.

WHILST I lived at Prague (fays an Englifh gentleman) and one night had fat up very late drinking at a feaft, early in the morning the fun-beams glancing on my face as I lay on my bed, I dreamed that a fhadow paffing by, told me that my father. was dead, at which awaking all in a fweat, and affected with this dream, I role and wrote the day and hour, and all circumftances thereof in a paper book, which book with many other things I put into a barrel, and fent it from Prague to Stode, thence to be conveyed into England.

And now, being at Nuremberg, a merchant of a noble family, well acquainted with me and my relations, arrived there; who informed me that my father had been dead upwards of two months; (that which I write is as true as ftrange): when I returned into En-

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gland about four years after, I would not open the barrel I fent from Prague, nor look into the paper book in which I had written this dream, till I had called my fifters and fome other friends to be witneffes, where myfelf and they were attonifhed to fee my written dream anfiver the very day of my father's death.

Doctor Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, fince of Norwich, gives us an inftance of a marvellous cure, which was wrought at St. Maderns in Cornwall, upon a poor cripple; besides the attestation of many hundreds of the neighbours, I took a strict and impartial examination in my last visitation.

This man for lixteen years together, was obliged to walk on his hands by reafon of the finews of his legs being contracted; and on an information in his dream to wafh in that well, was fo fuddenly reftored to his limbs, that I faw him able both to waik and to get his own maintenance. I found here was neither art nor collution. The name of this cripple was John Trelille.

A citizen of Milan was demanded a debt, as owing by his dead father; and being in fome trouble about it, the image of his dead father appears to him in his fleep, tells him the whole process of the bulinels, that his debt was paid by him in his life-time; and that if he looked. in fuch a place, he fhould find a writing under the hand of his creditor, wherein he did acknowledge himfelf fatished. Awaking therefore from fleep, and reflecting upon his dream, he fearched, and found all things agreeable to what he had dreamed. . St. Auffin fays that this very writing was feen by him.

LORD BOCCONI'S AWFUL ASSIGNA-TION.

SIR William Dugdale once informed feveral gentlemen, that Major General Middleton afterwards created Lord, went into the Highlands of Scotland, to endeavour to make a party for King Charles I. an old gentleman that was fecond-fighted, met him and old him that his attempt, though laudable, would not be fuccefsful; and that befides they would put the King to death; and that feveral other attempts would Le made but all in vain, but that his fon would come in, although it would be long first, and should at last be restored. -This nobleman had a great triendthip with the Laird Bocconi, and they made an agreement, that the fift of them that died should appear to the other in extremity. It happened that the Lord Middleton was taken priloner at the battle of Worcelter, and fent up to London : while he was confined in the Tower, under three locks, one day in the morning, lying penfive in his bed, Becconi appeared to him. My Lord Middleton alked him if he were dead or alive? He replied that he was dead, and had been to many years, but that he was come to revive his hopes, for that in a very fhort time, within three days, he flould escape : this fell out as it was foretold, and he did fo in his When he had perwife's cloaths. formed his meffage, he lightly tripped about the room like a vapour, then gathered up and vanished.

AUBREY.

This account Sir William Dugdale bad from the Bifhop of Edinburgh, who had inferted it in his Mifcellanics, which is now deposited, with other books, in the Muteum at Oxford.

APPARITIONS OF SPIRITS.

A Nobleman in Silefia having caufed a fumptuous entertainment to be prepared for feveral of his friends, they, inflead of being punctual to the time, according to promife, alledged divers excutes for the neceffity they were under of abfenting themtelves, which fo exafperated him, that he fell into a paroxifm of rage, exclaiming—" Since they have thus difappointed me, may as many devils from heil, come and eat up

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the provisions those friends of mine refule to partake of !" which faid, he fal-Fed out of the house, and went to church to hear a termon. He had not been long gone, when a numerous company of horsemen, all arrayed in black, of extraordinary afpect and flature, appeared in his court-yard, and, alighting, called a groom to take their hories, bidding another run prefently to his malter, and tell him his gueits were arrived. The fervant, with hair upright, and looks betokening horror, entered the church where his matter was, and acquainted him with the circumftance, as well as his fright would permit him. The nobleman immediately interrupted the fermon, intreating the preacher to affilt him with his ghoftly counfel. He, with all his congregation, made all fpeed towards the manfion, which had been deferted by the fervants; who, in the hurry of their flight, had left behind them a young child, their maiter's ion, fleeping in the cradle. By this time, the devils were revelling in the dining-room, making a great noife, as if they faluted and welcomed each other. They looked through the calements-one with the head of a bear, another with that of a wolf, &c. taking bowls at the fame time, and quaffing, as if they had drank to the malter of the houfe. The Nobleman, who, among others, was a withefs of their revelry, feeing his fervants fafe, bethought himfelf of his fon, and afked what was become of him? The words had fcarce pafied his lips, when one of the devils had the infant in his arms, and thewed him at the window. The father, half frantic with his feelings, on feeing his beloved offspring fo periloully fituated, fetched a deep figh, and, turning to an old and faithful fervant, faid -" What shall become of my boy?" " Sir," faid the trufty domeffic, truly affected by the agony of delpair he faw his mafter in, "by God's help I will enter the house, and refcue the babe from yon devil, or perifh with him." "Heaven profper thy attempt," returned his mailer, " and ftrengthen thee in

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in thy purpole !" He accordingly went, followed by the prayers of all prefent, and having entered a room, adjoining that in which the devils were rioting, he fell upon his knees, and commended himfelf to the protection of heaven; after which, he burft in among them, and beheld them in their horrible fhapes. That inftant they all preffed round him, enquiring what his bufinefs was there ? He, under great terror, though refolved to fulfil the intent of his coming, addreffing himfelf to the fpirit that held the child, faid —" In the name of God, deliver the child to me!" "No," replied the fiend, "let thy mafter, who is more interested in him, come." "I am come," rejoined the man, "to do that fervice to which God hath called me: by virtue of which, and by his power, I do seize upon the innocent:" fo faying, he fnatched him from the devil, and bore him off, the spirits clamouring as he departed -"Knave, Knave, leave the child, or we tear thee in pieces!" but he, undifmayed by their diabelical menaces, effected his purpose, and reftored the boy to his afflicted father.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NOVEMBER 1791.

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

THE dinner on the 9th was ferved up foon after five o'clock, and the tables of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were covered with all the delicacies of the feafon and in great abundance. Befides the Lord Mayor and most of the Members of the Corporation, fome few of the Ministers of State were present, but they were not fo numerous as on many former occafions .- The only perfons of rank whom we diffinguished were-Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Dorchefter, Lord Hood, Lord Kenyon, and most of the Judges, and the Attorney General; there were befides three or four of the foreign Ministers. The company retired into the Ball-room before eight o'clock.

The healths that were drank from the Lord Mayor's table were—the King— Queen—Prince of Wales, Duke and Duche's of York, Duke of Clarence, and the other branches of the Royal Family; fucce's to the City of London.

The drefs of the Lady Mayorefs was uncommonly fuperb, and difplayed all the tafte and elegance of the court end of the town.

The Ball was opened by the late Lady Mayorefs (who has conducted herfelf with to much propriety in the late Mayoratry, that the had no rival to contend with) and a Captain of the Swedifh Navy., Few Minuets were danced.

The Duke of Leeds continued with his accultomed attention till near twelve o'clock.

The 2nd, about one o'clock, a quantity of gun-powder at Mrs. Clitherow's, a fire-worker, in Half-Moon-Alkey, Bishopfgate-ftreet, which had been provided for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate the Anniversary of the 5th of November, by some accident caught fire. The house in which the powder was, was blown up by the explosion, as were the houses on each fide of it: two houses on the other fide of the Lane also caught fire, and were entirely burnt down before the flames were got under.

By this melancholy accident, about eleven perfons are supposed to have lost their lives ;- only four of their bodies have yet been found; but fome limbs of others, torn in a most shocking manner, have been picked up-feveral of them at a confiderable distance. All the houfes in the neighbourhood, and for fome diffance round, have received confiderable damage-many doors were torn from their hinges, and every window for fome hundreds of yards round entirely destroyed. The effects of the explosion extended as far as Broad-street Buildings, and round a great part of BRAR Moorfields, where many windows have been broken.

Mrs. Clitherow, and three of her children, are among the number of those who were killed. Her fon, who conducted the business, happened to be from home, by which means he escaped the destruction that otherwise would have been inevitable.

It is impossible to describe the conflernation and alarm 'which the explofion occasioned; as far as its effects extended, the houses shook as it an earthquake had taken place. A woman in the garret of the house where the accident happened had a most miraculous escape, she was blown out at the roof of the house, and fell down in the Court yard, unhurt.

Sunday the 6th, the remains of Mrs. Clitherow's children, and two other perfons, viz. her fifter and a female lodger, were interred in an adjacent burial ground. Since the further recovery of Mrs. Clitherow's eldest daughter in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it appears that the lives of three other perfons have been loft, which we did not mention before, viz. the fifter of Mrs. Clitherow, the lodger, and her child, a boy about twelve years of age, which make in the whole nine perions, with three that are much hurt. When Mrs. Clitherow's fon was difcovered, the body was in an erect position, with the arms folded, and being very little burnt he is fuppofed to have perifhed by fuffocation.

9. The eldeft daughter of Mrs. Clitherow is fine dead in the hofpital; and the fon, who was abfent when the melancholy accident happened, has been taken out of the New River, a corpfe.

Edinburgh, Nov. 10.—On Tueiday morning, about twenty minutes after nine, a newly finished glass-house, at Dumbarton, supposed the largest in Britain, the cone being 120 feet in height, fuddenly fell down. At this time, there were twelve men in the inside, employed in removing the scaffolding, all of whom were buried in the ruins. The greatest exertions were made to remove the rubbish, and fix were got out alive; but we

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understand, from a perfon who left Dumbarton yesterday morning, two of them are fince dead; fo that eight out of the twelve have lost their lives, and the other four are not out of danger. The hour of breakfast was unfortunately altered, the morning before, from nine till ten o'clock.

14. A great number of failors, lately belonging to the Henry Dundas Indiaman, were examined at the office of Meffrs. Sarles, Attornies, Surrey-ftreet, Strand, relative to the death of one Tupman, late boatfwain's mate. Their depolitions are of too ferions a nature to be made public. "But what is very extraordinary," fays the communicant of this article, " the boatfwain's call is heard on board the faid fhip every night, which is now in the dock at Blackwall !"

Monday, the 14th, in the morning, about three o'clock, a dittreffing circumstance prefented itself to the passengers of the Manchester post coach: three ladies, one gentleman, and a foldier outfide, who had been overturned in the Leeds heavy coach, about an hour and an half before, all much bruifed, were fitting by the road-fide, nearly perifhed with cold, about five miles from the nearest inn-one lady in particular was fo much hurt, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could get her into their coach, and have been informed fince, that her recovery is very doubtful. The accident happened between Harborough and Northampton, by the careleffneis. of the coachman, for it was moonlight; the paffengers suppose him to have been afleep, as they perceived the coach reclining for feveral yards before it went over.

The proud, the haughty, the domineering Prince Potemkin, fuppofed to have died worth more than fixty millions of crowns, befides very large effates, and many thousands of vaffals, breathed his laft on the bare ground; unable to bear any longer the pains of his diffemper, or even to endure the jolting of his carriage. What a picture, here, of the vanity of all human grandeur l

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