

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS:

An accompt of some books. I. Tracts, containing 1. Suspicions about some hidden qualities of the air, with an appendix touching celestial magnets, and some other particulars. 2. Animadversions upon Mr. Hobbs's problemata de vacuo. 3. A discourse of the cause of attraction by suction: By the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; Fellow of the R. Society, London, 1674. in 8?. - II. R. P. Claudii Franc. Milliet de Chales è S. J. Cursus seu mundus mathematicus, universam mathesintribus tomis complectens. Lugduni, 1

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great ease and speed ; and by it I have performed some things upon Minerals and Mettals, which with crude Antimony alone I could not effect.

Take of Antimony one pound ; flux it clear : Have an ounce or two of the Cawk-stone (by and by to be described) in a lump red-hot in readiness. Put it into the Crucible to the Antimony; continue the flux a few minutes: Cast it into a clean and not greased Mortar, decanting the melted liquor from the Cawk.

This Process gives us above 15 ounces of *vitrum* of Antimony, like polish't Steel, and as bright as the most refined Quicksilver. The Cawk seems not to be diminish't in its weight, but rather increased ; nor will be brought to incorporate with the Antimony, though flux't in a strong blast.

This Cawk-stone is a very odd Mineral, and I always looked upon it to be much a kin to the white milky Mineral juyces, I formerly sent you a *specimen* of: And this Experiment is demonstrative, that I was not mistaken ; for, the milky juyce of the Lead-Mines vitrifies the whole body of Antimony in like manner.

That this Vitrification is from the *proper* nature of Cawk, I little doubt ; for, I could never light upon any one mineral substance, which had any such effect upon Antimony ; and I have tryed very many, as *Lapis Calaminaris*, Stone-Sulphur or *Sulphur vivum*, *Galactites*, *Sulphur Marcasite*, *Allom-glebe*, divers *Sparrs*, &c.

Cawk is a ponderous white stone, found in the Lead-Mines; it will draw a white line like Chawk or the *Galactites* : And though it be so free, that it is more firm, and hath a smooth and shining grain, Sparr-like, yet not at all transparent. Of the Spirit, it yields by distillation, another time.

I am,

Y^rork, Novemb. 20. 1674.

Sir, Your, &c.

An Account of some Books.

1. *TRACTS*, containing 1. *Suspensions about some Hidden Qualities of the Air, with an Appendix touching Celestial Magnets, and some other particulars.* 2. *Animadversions upon Mr. Hobbs's Problematata de Vacuo.* 3. *A Discourse of the Cause of Attraction by Suction: By the Honourable ROBERT BOYLE Esq; Fellow of the R. Society, London, 1674. in 8°.*

IN the first of these Tracts, the Noble Author, passing by those obvious Qualities of the Air, *Heat, Cold, Dryness* and *Moisture*, and such others, as are now also well enough known, I mean, *Gravity, Springyness, Refractiveness*, &c. enquires into, and delivers his Conjectures about, some yet more *Latent* ones. And the chief account, upon

upon which the Air may be thought endow'd with *Hidden* qualities, he esteems to be those Exotick effluvia, that probably do proceed *partly* from beneath the Surface of the Earth, *partly* from the Celestial Bodies; not denying mean while, that the Air may, especially at some times and in some places, derive multitudes of efficacious particles from its own operations, acting as a Fluid substance upon that vast number and variety of Bodies that are immediately expos'd to it. Now, these Conjectures, grounded upon *Subterranean* and *Sidereal* Effluvia, are in this Tract confirmed by many considerable and hitherto un-heeded Observations; and they are such, that, if they prove to be well-grounded, they may lead us, (as the Author also intimates,) to other Suspicions of no mean consequence; As 1. That they may make us consider, whether divers Changes of Temperature and Constitution in the Air, not only as to *manifest*, but as to the more *latent* qualities, may not sometimes in part, if not chiefly, be derived from the paucity, or plenty, and peculiar nature of one or both of those sorts of Effluvia? 2. That they may suggest to us, as a thing not altogether improbable, that some Bodies, we are conversant with, may have a disposition and fitness to be wrought on by, or to be associated with, some of those Exotick effluvia, that are emitted by unknown bodies lodged underground, or that proceed from this or that Celestial body. 3. That they may put us upon the Investigation, Whether among the Bodies we are acquainted with here below, there may not be found some, that may be *Receptacles*, if not also *Attractives*, of the Sidereal and other Heterogeneous effluvia that rove up and down in the Air? All which suggestions are countenanced in this Piece with divers un-common Observations. And from the last of these three, occasion is taken, in a peculiar Discourse, to enquire, Whether, as 'tis thought no impossible thing, that Nature should *make*, so it may not be an un-practicable or hopeless thing, that Men should *find*, or Art should *prepare*, useful *Magnets* of the Exotick effluvia of the Lower region of the Earth, or the Upper of the World?

To this first part are subjoyned 1. Some Observations of the *Growth of Metals*, tending to resolve this Inquiry, *viz.* whether a portion of Matter, wherein as yet no Metal, or but such or such a quantity of it, can be found, this being expos'd to the Air, will after a time either afford some Metall where none appear'd before, or a greater proportion of it than it had before. 2. Some New Experiments about the *Preservation of Bodies in Vacuo Boyliano*, or with exclusion of the Air; tryed upon *Bread, Milk, Cream, Cheese, Roasted meat, Blood, Vio-*

lets, July flowers, Roses, Strawberries, Blackberries, Beer. All which, except the *Milk, Cream,* and *Blood,* remained good and without any notable alteration after a considerable time: But the *Milk,* upon giving an access to the Air, after 3 moneths time, was found, though well colored, yet turned partly into a kind of Whey, and partly into a kind of soft Curd: The *Cream,* at a years end, appear'd to be more thick and Butter-like at the top than other-where, and by a little shaking was soon reduced to Butter: And the *Blood,* though for one or two of the first days it seem'd to continue fluid and of a florid color, yet afterwards degenerated into a blackish one, without stink. Of the *Beer,* thus exhausted and secured from the Air, it was remarkable, that after much *Thunder* it had contracted no sowness, though that of most of the Neighbourhood had. And that the *Fruetus horarii,* especially such as are very tender and juicy, should without any additament be preserv'd from putrefaction a great time longer than otherwise they would have been, is an Experiment that may give hopes, that both odd and useful things of this kind may be this way performed.

The *second* Tract of this Book, being written *Dialogue-wise,* examines Mr. *Hobbs's* Arguments for the *absolute Plenitude* of the World, and shews them to be far short of cogency. Here the Author, still forbearing to declare himself either way in this Controversie, does not tie himself strictly to the Principles and Notions of the *Vacnists,* nor, though but for a while, opposes himself to those of the *Plenists;* but considers, either upon the Doctrine of the *Vacnists,* or upon other grounds, Whether Mr. *Hobbs* have cogently proved his, and the Schools, Assertion, *Non dari Vacuum?* And whether he have rightly explain'd some *Phænomena* of Nature, which he undertakes to give an account of, and especially some in the Authors Engine, whereof he takes upon him to render the genuine Causes? Where occur divers excellent new Experiments, countenancing the Authors purpose against that of his Antagonist.

The *third* examines the Cause of *Suction,* and having rejected *Fuga Vacui* to be the Cause of the raising of liquors in Suction, and declared also, that he cannot acquiesce in their Theory, who refer it to the Action of the Suckers *thorax*; he shews, that the Ascension of Water upon Suction may be caused otherwise than by the Condensation or the propagated Pulsion of Air contiguous to the Suckers chest; and likewise, that there may be cases, wherein the Cause, assign'd in that *hypothesis,* will not have place. Which done, he proposes and makes out by Experiments his thoughts concerning that Cause;

Cause; which thoughts amount to this; That Liquors are upon *Suction* raised into pipes or other hollow Bodies, when and so far as there is a less pressure on the Surface of the liquor in the Cavity, than on the Surface of the External liquor that furrounds the hollow body; whether that Pressure on those parts of the external liquor, that are from time to time impelled up into the orifice of the Pipe, proceed from the weight of the Atmosphere, or the propagated compression or impulse of some parts of the Air, or the Spring of the Air, or some other Cause, as the pressure of some other body quite distinct from Air.

H. R. P. Claudii Franc. Milliet de Chales à S. J. *CURSUS seu MUNDUS MATHEMATICUS, universam Mathesin tribus Tomis complectens.* Lugduni, 1674. in fol.

THE Author of this great Work declares in his *Preface*, that, having considered with himself the several things, that render to young Students of the Mathematicks the Study of those Sciences difficult and perplexed, he hath endeavour'd so to compose and frame this his *Cursus Mathematicus*, as that every one, having but ordinary good parts, shall be able, by the attent perusal of the same, without any other Master or Guide, to penetrate into the inmost depths thereof.

The *first* Tome comprehends Eight Books of *Euclid*; Arithmetick; *Theodosius* his Sphericks; Trigonometry; Practical Geometry; Mechanics; Statics; Universal Geography; a Treatise of the Magnet; Architecture, and Carpentry.

Concerning *Euclid*, he dissuades from teaching Novices *all* the Books of *Euclid* indifferently; alledging to have by experience found, that, at the beginning, time is ill spent in learning his 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Books; and therefore would have his *Tyro* content himself with the knowledge of *Euclid*'s first 6 Books, and the 11th, and part of the 12th, (which Books he saith he hath rendred easie,) forasmuch as all the principal parts of the Mathematicks may be demonstrated without the other Books of that Author.

Touching *Arithmetick*, he delivers the Rules of it both in Integers and Fractions, together with the Extraction of the Square and Cubick Roots; annexing thereunto Arithmetick with Counters, and by Divination.

And because the Principal Bodies, that are of a Mathematical Consideration, are Spherical, he inserts here the Elements of *Sphericks*, as by which the chief proprieties of the Celestial Orbs are demonstrated: And those Elements he takes from the famous *Theodosius* who lived in the time of *Pompey* the Great.

His

His *Trigonometry* he divides into 6 parts : The 1st delivers the Canon of Sines, Tangents and Secants ; the 2^d explains the nature of Logarithms ; the 3^d and 4th teach to resolve Rectilinear and Spherical Triangles ; the 5th and 6th consider Rectangular and Obliquangular Spherical Triangles.

His *Practical Geometry* consists of 4 parts : The 1st treats of the Mensuration of Lines, both straight and curve, accessible and inaccessible ; the 2^d and 3^d, of the Measure of Surfaces ; the 4th, of that of Solids.

His *Mechanicks* contain 6 Books : In the 1st, he establishes and explains the most Universal Principle of Motion ; in the 2^d, he applies that Principle to the *Vectis*, as in the 3^d he does it to the *Axis in peritrochio* : In the 4th, he demonstrates the power of the *Trochlea* ; in the 5th, of the *Cochlea* ; in the 6th, of the *Cuneus*, where he takes occasion to discourse of *Percussion*.

His *Statics* are comprehended in 7 Books ; whereof the 1st establishes the Equipoise of the Elements, and explodes the Fear of a *Vacuum* ; the 2^d treats of the accelerated Motion of Heavy bodies ; the 3^d, of Inclined Plans, and Pendulums ; the 4th, of the doctrine of Equiponderant bodies ; the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of the Center of Gravity, of Superficies's, and Solids.

In his *Geography*, he considers the Figure of the Earth, assigns it its place, investigates its Circumference and other dimensions ; distinguishes the number of the Zones, and the several Climats ; enquires into the Height of Hills and the Depth of Mines ; and adds divers particulars relating to the Ocean, Rivers, Fountains, and Lakes.

In his *Treatise of Magnetism*, he first sets down the various Experiments made of the Attractive, Directive, and Communicative power of the Loadstone ; and as he infers thence several Conclusions, so he deduces several Practices from it. He intimates, amongst very many other particulars, that, if the Authority of the H. Scriptures did not hinder, the consideration of the Vertue of the Magnet would add much of probability to the *Copernican* System.

Proceeding to his *Architecture civil*, he discourses of the known *Five Orders*, and annexes to it a *Treatise of ordinary Carpentry*.

In the *second* Tome are contained these *Treatises*, viz. of the Section of Stones, of *Architecture Military*, of *Hydrostaticks*, *Fountains and Rivers*, *Hydraulicks*, *Navigation*, *Opticks*, *Perspective*, *Catoptricks*, and *Dioptricks*.

The *Treatise of the Section of Stones* is divided into 4 Books, whereof the first treats *de Compluvialis seu Cylindricis Fornicibus* ; the second,

second, *de Conicis* ; the third, *de præcipuis seu decumanis Testudinibus* ; the fourth, *de Helicoidibus*.

His *Architecture Military* is comprised in 7 Books; of which the first lays down the Grounds and Axioms of that Art ; the second is conversant about Regular Polygons ; the third, about Outworks ; the fourth, about Irregular Figures ; the fifth, about Circumvallations, Trenches, &c. the sixth, about Defence ; the seventh, about Perspective Military.

In the *Hydrostaticks*, he considers 1. the Poise of Bodies swimming; how much Bodies lose of their weight, being immers'd in water ; how Mettals may be tryed in water, and the like.

In the Treatise of *Fountains* and *Rivers*, he discourses of the Equipoise of Waters; of the ways of conveying Springs and Rivers ; of Salient waters ; of the several depths, which a River acquires by the inlet of several Torrents or other Waters, &c.

In that of *Hydraulicks*, he treats of all sorts of Artificial Fountains, that perform their effect either by Attraction, or Compression, or Expulsion ; as also of all sorts of Engins for raising of Water : Where he gives a particular account of the great Water-wheel at *Bremen*, which in every revolution sends 25 Cart-loads of Water into that City. To all which he annexes the consideration of all sorts of Mills, principally of Corn-Powder-Paper-and Iron-Mills.

Passing on to *Navigation*, he speaks 1. of Ship-Carpentry ; of the several sorts of Ships; of Rowing, Sayling, Steering, Loading. 2. Of the Make and Use of the Sea-Compass, and the method of observing, and allowing for, the Declination of the Needle. 3. Of the nature of *Loxodromy*, or that Line which a Ship makes on the surface of the Terra-queous Globe by the *ductus* of the same Rumb of the Mariners Compass. 4. Of Sea-Maps, and divers practices to determine the Ships way. 5. Of the way of keeping the account of Time at Sea; where occurs a long Discourse about the *Longitude*, that is, the Easterly or Westerly distance of the Ship from the place where the Voyage began. 6. Of divers Nautical Practices ; as, making of Journals, representing the Prospects of remarkable Coasts, by making Draughts, Plots and Maps of them, with their Longitudes, Latitudes, Scales, &c. as also of finding the Time of the Tides, and of conjecturing tempestuous weather.

Proceeding to *Opticks*, he gives an exact description of the Eye ; enumerates the various deceptions of the Sight ; shews the cause of being long and short-sighted ; treats of striate images, which, being lookt on from different places, do vary ; and of deform pictures, which,

which, being beheld from a determinate place, are reform'd: Adding hereunto the doctrine of the Propagation of Light.

Concerning his *Perspective*, he 1. gives the Grounds thereof; 2. teaches Ichnography and Scenography; 3. exercises the Art of Perspective upon Roofs and Vaulted places; 4. treats of Shadows; annexing thereunto a Delineating Parallelogram.

Touching his *Catoptricks*, he therein considers the Reflexions both of Plain, Convex, and Concave Glasses: As in his *Dioptricks*, having explain'd the nature of Refraction, he writes of Concave and Convex Spectacles, as also of Telescopes and Microscopes: Subjoyning thereunto a Discourse touching Refractions colour'd, and the colors of Rainbows, and Prisms. So far the *second* Tome.

The *third* Tome contains his Treatises about Musick, Pyrotechny, Astrolabes, Dialling, Astronomy, Calendars, Astrology, Algebra, the Method of Indivisibles, and Conique Sections.

In the Treatise of *Musick* he considers the nature and properties of Sound, and the reason of Harmony; as also the 3 Systems of Musick, viz. Diatonick, Chromatick, and Enharmonick.

In that of *Pyrotechny*, he teaches, 1. the way of making all sorts of Artificial Fire-works, both Festival and Martial; 2. he treats of the Art of Gunnery, and Balisticks.

In the doctrine of *Astrolabes* he writes of both the Globes, of the *Analemma*, the Universal, Horizontal, and other Astrolabes.

His *Dialling* Treatise delivers *first* the way of making Dials in any Plain; and *then* Reflex and Refracted ones.

His *Astronomy* contains 7 Books: 1. Gives the doctrine of the *Primum mobile*, and the several Systems. 2. Of the Sun. 3. Of the Moon. 4. Of the Cycles. 5. Of the three superior Planets, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. 6. Of the two lesser Planets, Mercury and Venus. 7. Of Comets.

His *Calendar* conjoyns and compares the whole Civil Year with the Motions of the Sun and Moon: Annexing thereunto the Civil Years of various Nations; Questions about Easter; Considerations about the Golden Number, Epacts, Solar Cycle, Indictions, Bissextiles, the Julian Period, &c.

Touching *Astrology*, he strikes that out of the number of Mathematical Disciplines, and represents the great vanity thereof.

Of the three remaining Treatises, viz. his *Algebra*, Doctrine of *Indivisibles* and *Conick Sections*, he saith, he hath reserved them to the last, lest young Students of the Mathematicks should be deterred or too long detained by those more knotty or more difficult Studies.

Thus

Thus I have given as short a view as I could of the Contents of these 3 Volumes, consisting of 30 Treatises in above an 100 Books. Mean time, what the Author hath performed *beyond* others, and how much also he hath borrow'd *from* others without taking notice of his Benefactors, I must leave to the Intelligent and well-read Perusers of this Work to Judge.

III. *The SPHERE of M. MANILIUS made an ENGLISH Poem, with Annotations, and an ASTRONOMICAL Appendix. By Edward Sherburn Esquire. London, 1675. in fol.*

TH E Learn'd and Intelligent Author of this Work, rightly considering the great importance of the mutual Helps, which the Knowledge of Antiquity and the Pursuit of New Discoveries of the Present Times may afford to one another, thought fit to imploy part of his ingenious Talent in rendring English this Ancient Poem; the famous Author whereof, desirous to inculcate knowledge with delight, was pleased to exhibit to the Age wherein he lived, the Principles of Astronomy in a Poëtical Dress; wherein divers Particulars do occur, touching the Nature of the Heavens and the Celestial Bodies, that agree with the Assertions of some of the most Eminent Modern Astronomers, *viz.* the Fluidity of the Heavens, against the Aristotelean Solidity of the Orbs; *the* Position of the Fixed Stars, not in the same Concave Superficies of the Heavens equally distant from the Center of the Universe, but at Unequal distances in the Ethereal region, some higher, some lower, (whence the difference of their apparent Magnitudes and Splendor;) *the* Fiery Nature and Substance of the Fixed Stars, and in consequence their being endow'd with native lustre, and making so many Suns, conform to this Sun of ours; and *the Galaxie's* being an Aggregate of numberless small Stars.

Of the Parts of this Poem, their Distribution and Order, and of the Interpreters Endeavors in explicating the same both in his Learned Notes and considerable *Appendix*, we shall, from the Author, give the Reader this Accompt, *viz.* 1. *That* the Poem begins with a succinct Indication of the Original and Progress of Arts and Sciences, more particularly of *Astronomy*; of which last, besides what the *Englisber* hath noted in his not-common marginal Illustrations, he hath added, for the satisfaction of the more Curious, a Compendious History, continued down to the Age wherein *Manilius* lived; together with a very instructive Catalogue of the most Eminent Astronomers from the first Parent of all Arts, and Mankind it self, to this Present time. 2. *That* it is continued on with a Description of the Mundan System, and of the Celestial Signs and Constellations; the former of which

our Interpreter hath explain'd according to the various *Hypotheses* both Ancient and Modern; the latter he hath described by the Number of the Stars that compose them, their several Denominations in most of the Learn'd Languages, and as they are distinguished into Profane and Sacred Figures, according to the different *Uranography* of the ancient *Ethnicks*, and some late *Christian* Astronomers. 3. That the 3d. Part of this Poem contains a Description of the Celestial Circles; for the better understanding of which, over and above what is explain'd in the Marginal Notes, our Author hath added a Cosmographical Astronomical Synopsis, for the most part according to *Mersennius*, and thereunto annexed the xii Propositions of *Theodosius de Habitationibus* in English. And seeing that *Manilius* hath touch'd upon the Fiery Nature of the Fixed Stars; his Interpreter hath here made some further and more curious Enquiries touching their Substance, Light, Colour, Scintillation, Number, Figure, Magnitude, Place, and Distance from the Earth, or rather the Sun. In the next place, the Planets are enumerated; whose several Denominations, by which they were known and distinguish'd by the Ancients, the Interpreter hath given in his Notes; further enlarging about the Nature and Substance of the *Sun*, his *macula* and *facula* (which are likewise represented in a particular Scheme,) something also being said of his Vertiginous Motion, Magnitude, and Distance; as also of the *Moon* and her Spots, adding thereunto the Selenographick Schemes of *Hewelius* and *Grimaldi* with their respective Nomenclatures; and withall exhibiting a brief Accompt of the Nature, Substance, Structure, Figure, Magnitude and Distance of the other Planets. And because this Poem concludes with a Corollary of Fiery Meteors & Comets; our Author hath in part explain'd them also in his Notes, more fully discoursing, in the *Appendix*, of their Names, Kinds and several *Species*, their Matter, Place, and Efficient Causes; and adding in the close a Chronological Historical Table of the most notable Comets, that have appeared since the Flood to this present: Having in the Illustration of the whole observ'd the Method prescribed by the Emperour *Justinian*, that great Legislator, thus express'd, *Instit. L. i. Tit. i.* by himself; *Ita omnia videntur tradi commodissime, si primò levi ac simplici viâ, deinde diligentiori atq; exactiori Interpretatione singula tradantur.*

Nor hath our Interpreter omitted to inform his Reader touching *Manilius* his *Life*, *Country*, *Quality*, *Studies*, *Writings*, &c. in the doing of which, as well as in composing this whole Work, he hath given sufficient proof of his more than ordinary Acquaintance both with Ancient and Modern Writings.

He adorns the whole, as with many other very fair *Schemes*, so with those of the two *Hemispheres* of the *Stars*; the one serving for the *Northern* Constellations; the other for the *Southern*; wherein the Stars are express'd according to their several *Magnitudes*, as appears in the *Scale* thereof, set down in the *Southern Hemisphere*. And the *Constellations* are only *pricked* out, wherein (with *Gallucius*) the Middle way is taken, betwixt not placing them in any, or representing them in too dark shadow'd Figures, as some have done.

IV. *AVONA, or a Transient View of the Benefit of making RIVERS of this Kingdom NAVIGABLE; communicated by Letter to a Friend at London; by R. S. London, 1675. in 8°.*

THIS Letter, it seems, was occasion'd by observing the Situation of the City of *Salisbury* upon the *AVON*, and the Consequence of opening that River to the said City. The Author shews the manifold benefits, which will redound to the rich and poor, by making our Rivers navigable, to promote the wealth, navigation, commerce, and strength of this great Island; and to advance Ingenuous Arts and Useful Knowledge, Inventions, Accommodations, and Discoveries; and particularly representing the advantages of Inland-Cities above our Ports on the shore, by navigable Rivers, by the healthfulness of flowry and wholesom Air from the enviroing fields, pastures and groves.

On the by, he pleads for the Savages, that our *English* Colonies would permit and invite them to be Christians, as *Ligon* endeavour'd to perswade.

V. *An Essay to facilitate the Education of Youth, by bringing down the Rudiments of Grammar to the sense of Seeing; which ought to be improv'd by Synchrisis, fitted to Childrens capacities for the learning especially of the English, Latin and Greek Tongues: In three parts; An Accidence, a Middle Grammar, and a Critical or Idiomatical Grammar. By Mr. Lewis of Tottenham, in 8°. London.*

GRAMMAR is the Foundation to the other Liberal Arts; Languages the Keys to Knowledge, and the Expedient for all humane Commerce: And *Letters*, by judicious Antiquaries acknowledged the most wonderful and the most beneficial of all the Old Inventions. And now by the active *genius* of this present Age, Men and Children may in far less time learn many of the most considerable Languages, than by the usual Pedantry they could lately be taught an imperfect smattering in Latin only.

Next to *Grammar*, in old accompt, and for strongest influence, and for the highest advantages in all humane Societies, both in

Peace

Peace and War, *Eloquence* was esteemed more than fundamental, more than a Key, to unlock, regulate and set in order the Cabinets of mens Hearts and Minds, to assuage bad Passion's, and to excite noblest Affection's.

And *Poesie*, in several kinds, being the highest Efflorescence of *Eloquence*, is with a sublime and accurate felicity guided and promoted in a late English Tract, entitul'd, *Reflexions on Aristotle's Treatise of Poesie, containing the necessary, rational, and universal Rules for Epick, Dramatick, and the other sorts of Poetry; with Reflexions on the Works of the Ancient and Modern Poets, and their faults, noted by R. Rapin.* Printed in London, in 8°.

I take leave, on this occasion, to mention here, for *Oratory*, the two Tracts, that came abroad A. 1672. in 8°. viz. I. *Reflexions upon the Eloquence of these Times, 1. in general; 2. of the Barr, and 3. of the Pulpit*: Pretending to be a Translation out of French; but by the addresses, conclusion, and often in the Body of the Tract, it appears to be a Free Application to our English *Eloquence*. II. By the same hand, *A Comparison between the Eloquence of DEMOSTHENES and CICERO*; which (doubtless) was, as is acknowledged, really translated out of French. Those *Reflexions upon Eloquence*, by a few Emendations at a second review, may give much light to *Oratory*.

Errata in Numb. 109.

Pag. 193. lin. 28. r. *Littlehall*.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. Martyn, Printer to the Royal Society, 1674.