

cerned, enfeebles more than the loss of much Blood. He refuteth thoſe that have taught the original of the Seed from the Brain; as also thoſe, that have believed it to proceed from the whole Body. He assigneth the manner, how this Spirit is corporified and incrassated, and why 'tis ſo? proveth experimentally, that being ſubtilized by the warmth of the *Uterus*, it becomes a very fine Spirit: refuting, on this occasion, the opinion of *Galen*, importing that from the corpulency of the *Semen virile* the spermatick parts are generated, and asserting on the contrary, that these are formed *de sero utili sanguinis menstrui*. By the ſame Experiment he undertakes to evince, that Dr. *Harvey* was miſtaken, believing the *Uterus* to be immaterially made ſecond, when he found nothing of a ſeminal body in the wombſ of all thoſe Animals open'd by him. Besides he teacheth, how the *Semen* is mixed *cum menstruis*; and how it is moved ſuitably to the diversity of kinds. He examines, how the ſolid parts are generated, and refuting all other opinions about this point, he maintains that they are produced all at once, though they be diſcern'd at diſferent times, according to the greater or leſs neceſſity of thoſe parts. He ſhews, how they become ſenſitive, and begin to have life, contending that they are not nouriſh'd till they are ſenſible. He explains, from what cauſe and for what end the Heart is moved; what thing the *punctum saliens* is, and upon what account it hath been reputed to be the Heart. And having attempted to reſolve many difficulties, he thinks he hath determined many other curioſ and conſiderable particulars by experimented principles.

*Dr. Wallis's opinion concerning the Hypothesis Physica Nova  
of Dr. Leibnitius, promised in Numb. 73. and here inser-  
ted in the same tongue, wherein it was written to the Publisher,  
April. 7. 1671.*

Clariss. Vir,

**T**Egi ego ſemel atque iterum, quam impertiuiſti, Dn. Leibni-  
tii Hypothēſin Novam, de qua opinionem meam petitis,  
Autho... .



*Authorem quod spectat, ut ut de nomine (quod memini) mibi ignotum prius, estimare tamen debo, ut qui, in magno loco inter magna negotia positus, vacare tamen potest liberae philosophiae, & rerum causis investigandis, quique ad multa res pexisse videtur. Opus quod attinet, multa ibi reperio summa cum ratione dicta, quibusque ego planè absentior, ut quæ sint sensis meis planè consonæ. Talia sunt; Debere Physicum ad Mechanicas rationes, quod ejus fieri potest, omnia accommodare, ¶. 15. Nihil seipsum, ex abstracti Motu rationibus, in lineam priorem restituere, etiam sublato impedimento, nisi accedat nova vis, ¶. 22. Omnia corpora sensibilia, saltem dura, esse Elastica, atque ab Elatere oriri Reflexionem,*

*§. 21. (Quæ meis de Motu hypothe-*

*sis Transactionibus Philosophicis \**

\* Numb. 43.

*jam antebac insertis, omnino congru-*

*unt; queque in Mechanicis seu de Motu Tractatu suis pro-*  
*sequor cap. II. 13.) Item, Attolli gravia, non metu Vacui,*  
*sed propter Atmosphæræ æquilibrium, §. 25. Levita-*  
*tem vero per accidens tantum sequi ex Gravitate, gra-*  
*vioribus minus gravia sursum pellentibus, §. 24. Irruptio-*  
*nem Aeris (sed & Aquæ, &c.) in vas exhaustum, ob*  
*Aeris Gravitatem & Elaterem fieri, §. 26. Nec non, Exhau-*  
*sti atque distenti (ut loquitur) effectus, unde Fermenta-*  
*tiones, deflagrationes & displosionum omne genus; nem-*  
*pe disiplodente altero quod alterum absorbet (seu admittit*  
*potius,) §. 27. 39, 40. Nam & hæc etiam ab Elatere fiant,*  
*in Contento, vel in Continente, vel in utroque; illuc, explicante se*  
*quod nimis fuerat compressum; hic, contrahente se quod nimis di-*  
*stentum fuerat; quippe utrovis modo, nedum utroque, fiet irru-*  
*ptio vel explosio, dummodo locus sit quo recipi sine impedimento*  
*possit quod ejiciendum fuerit. Suntque hæc planè consona traditis*  
*nostris Mechan. c. 14.*

*Sed & illud, Gravitatem in Inferioribus oriri ex motu*  
*(vel pressu) superioris Ætheris, §. 13. 16. magnâ saltem*  
*verisimilitudine dicitur. Quanquam enim gravitatis causa*  
*(ut & Elateris) tam sit in abscondito, ut mibi nondum usque:*  
*quaque satis factum sit quid in ea re statum, Naturæ tamen phæ-*  
*nomena, Pulsione quam Tractione felicius ut plurimum expli-*  
*cantur*

cantur. Aliaque multa sunt quæ repetitu non est opus, que magnâ verisimilitudine, si non & certitudine, dicta judico; quæque per se satis consistunt independenter ab aliis: neque enim ita inter se connexa sunt omnia, ut uno vacillante cætera simul ruant.

De tota vero Hypothesi ne quid statim pronuntiem, id saltem facit, quod non sim pronus Ego (in rebus saltem pure Physicis, non Mathematicis,) assensum novis placitis adhibere, donec vel Eruditorum sententiis in utramque partem ventilatis quid statuendum sit rectius constet, vel ipsa sui evidentiâ (quod in veris Hypothesibus non raro fit) veritas eluceat. Fundamentum Hypotheseos Novæ repetit ex Abstracta sua Motū Theoria (quam non vidi, ut nec Tractatus hujus posteriora, quæ passim citantur\*,) \* Prima enim vice non nisi nempe Quod nulla sit Cohæsio Quiescenties, sed omnis consistentia Hypotheseos hujus priorem partem, ad usqne scil. p. 48, seu cohæsio oriatur à Motu, S. 7. Author per literas transmiserat, sine Abstracta Motū Theoria.

12. 34. (quod cum Gulielmi Nelii \*

nostri placitis coincedit.) Contra verò Honoratissimus Boyleus, cum aliis, Consistentiam in particularium quiete,

& Fluiditatem in earundem continuo

motu collocat. Alii ad varias Atomorum figurās, hamatas & varie implicitas, rem referunt. Neque ego is sum, qui in tanta sententiarum varietate me vellem arbitrum interponere. Sed temporis res permittenda est, & doctrinam in utramque partem rationibus. Quippe idem fere obtinet in novis Hypothesibus, quod in Oscillationibus Penditorum; ubi, post crebras hinc inde reciprocationes factas, tandem in perpendiculo fit quies. Id vidimus in Hypothesi Copernicana, quæ utut fuerit Veteribus cognita, tandem tamen sepulta iacuit ut pro Nova haberetur: Et quamvis optimâ esset ratione suffulta, non tamen statim obtinuit, sed à variis modis impetita, & acriter disceptata, donec tandem rationibus auctoritati prevalentibus ita jam universim admittitur, ut vix quispiam barum rerum gnarus de ea dubitet nisi quibus Cardinalium decretum prejudicio est. Et quanquam Tycho novam illius loco substituerit quæ illi equipolleret, tot tamen ea in-

\* Juvenis hic erat geniō plānē philosophico, è Societate Regia, præmaturā nuper morte nobis eruptus.

*commodis est onerata, ut existimandus videatur potius ad frangendam invidiam id fecisse ( quoniam Telluris Motus ita vulgi opinionibus horribilis videbatur,) quam quod Copernici Hypothesin ex animo repudiaverit. Idem dicendum de Circulatione Sanguinis Harvæana, quæ utut optime fuerit stabilita, & oculorum aëro ſic comprobata, difceptata tamen fuit inter Londonenses Medicos viginti plus minus annis antequam in publicum prodiret, & ab aliis deinceps : Quæ tamen post maturam rei peneſationem (quod tempori dandum erat) ab omnibus ut indubitate recipitur. Sic Galilæi Hypothesis (ob Antlias, aquam non ultra certam altitudinem attrahentes, primùm excogitata) quam Torricellius in graviori liquido adeoque magis tractabili promovit, Aequilibrium Atmosphærae pro Veterum Fuga vacui substituens, non nisi post diutinas hinc inde disputationes eum apud viros doctos locum obtinuit quem jam habet. Idem dicendum de Jolivii nostri Vasis Lymphaticis, ante multos annos Medicis Londonensibus ab illo indicatis atque ab eis admissis & approbatissimis tamen ita rationi consona reperta sunt & oculari inspectioni manifesta, ut tandem longo post tempore inter alios aliquot acriter disputaretur, quis eorum primus Inventor fuerit, &c. Idem in hoc negotio aliusque Novis hypothesibus expectandum, quæ nec oculi inspectione nec certa demonstratione probari possunt, ut si veris rationibus fundatae sint, tandem, sed non nisi post velitationes untrinque factas, in liberè philosphantium animis locum obtineant; interea pendulæ mansuræ. Clarissimo interim Viro habenda gratia, qui eam de Societate nostra opinionem concepit, ut sensa sua illis communicare, novamque suam Hypothesin (rem certè ipsis non ingratam) exhibere dignatus fuit. Vale.*

Tuus

JOHANNES WALLIS.

After that the other part of this Tract was ( a great while after ) come to hand, namely *De Abstracta Motu Theoria*, and sent also to the same Dr. Wallis, he made this return to it in a Letter of June 2. 1671.

Clarif-

Clariss. Vir,

**A**ccepi nuperrimè à Te transmissam D. Leibnitii Theori-  
am Motus Abstracti, de qua judicium meum petitur.  
Duo autem sunt quæ suadeant ne illud præstem. Alterum, quod  
res invidiosa videatur de aliorum scriptis censuram agere: Alterum,  
quod occupatissimo tempore huc advenerit, quo ægrè va-  
cavit semel atque iterum attentius perlegere, nendum omnia pen-  
culatius considerare. Quoniam verò Tu id expetis, hæc pauca  
dicam. Multa scil. inibi contenta Ego planè approbo, ut sub-  
tiliter & solidè dicta, quæque Virum curiosum & cogitabundum  
indicant. Si pauca sint quibus non statim assentiar, ignoscet, spe-  
ro, vir humanissimus. Et speciatim, fateor, mibi nondum sa-  
tisfactum esse, ut, primis saltem cogitationibus, statim assen-  
tiar, Cohæsionem omnem ex continuo celerique sed inobservabili  
particularum motu fieri (quod ille Theoriæ motus Concreti  
fundamentum ponit;) uti nec pridem, cum ante aliquot an-  
nos, similem Quietis & Cohæsionis causam assignaverat Nelius  
noster. Quid olim aliquando futurum sit, post rem accuratiū  
per pensam, nec dicere possum nec prævidere. Interim ego ἀπέχω,  
nec quicquam in aliorum præjudicium pronuntio; quin liberum  
cuique sit, eam quam rationi magis consentaneam judicaverit, sen-  
tentiam amplecti. Vale.

Tuus

JOH. WALLIS.

### An Accompt of some Books.

I. A Discourse touching the ORIGINAL OF HUMAN LITERATURE, both PHILOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY; in two Parts: By Theoph. Gale M. A. Oxford, 1669. and 1671. in 4°.

The Busines of this Book is, to derive Human Arts and Sciences from the Jewish Church; for the doing of which the Author professeth he hath been encouraged by considerable hints and assistances of the scaligers, and of Grotius, Vossius, Bochartus, Selden, Usher, Preston, and others, besides the concurrent testimonies of many of the Ancients.

In the First part he endeavours to prove, that all Languages have their origin and rise from the Hebrew; instan-  
cing particularly in the Oriental Tongues, as the Phenician, Coptic, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Samaritan  
and