and WEATHER, *by the Discoveries of the* Portable Barometer: *From what Quarter the* Wind *will Blow, Clouds or Rain come; and whether Clear, Cloudy, Wet, or Dry, every Day and Night of the last half of* October, 1700, *about* London, *chiefly in unsettled Weather, but at all other times for the whole Kingdom and Adjacent parts.*

Wed.	16	WIND East or North-East, Cloudy if not Rain, Night Cloudy and Rain like. (like if not Wet.
Thur.	17	Wind E. or N-E. Clou. and sometimes Clear, or Showery, N. Clou. the forepart. latterpart Rain
Friday	18	Wind East, Foggy or Misty Morning, After-noon Cloudy and sometimes Clear, Night Cloudy.
Sat.	19	Wind East, Day Fair, Weather-glass sink, Night Cloudy and Storm like.
SUN.	20	Wind E. or N-E. After-n. Showery, agreat 1 or 2 in some places, if not Thunder, N. Clou if not Wet.
Mun.	21	Wind E. or N-E. Wet Clou. or Showery, N. Clou. if not Stormy and Thunder like in some Places
Tuef.	22	Wind N-East. or W. Day indifferent Fair, N. some Cloudy, if not Showery and Thunder like.
Wed.	23	Wind N-East, or W. some Clouds and Wet, N. Cloudy and Stormy like, if not Thun. in many Places.
Thurf.	24	Wind W. or N-East, Rain or Stormy like in the Day, N. Thun. Lightning, and Rain in several places.
Friday	25	Wind West or near West, Wet Clouds or Stormy like, Night Cloudy if not Wet.
Sat.	26	Wind West, or North-W. some Wet, Night forepart Wet Clouds, after 12 Fair.
SUN.	27	Wind West, or North-West, Day indifferent Fair, Night so too.
Mun.	28	Wind West, or North-W. Morning a little Wet in some places, After-noon Fair, Night Fair.
Tuef.	29	Wind near West, Wet almost all Day, Night Cloudy.
Wed	30	Wind near West, Cloudy and Wet in some places, Night Cloudy.
Thurf.	31	Wind West, Wet almost all Day, yet I suppose the Weather-glass Rise, Night Cloudy.

Gentlemen,

THO' the Title and Postscripts of these Papers are very plain, yet much mistaken, it seems, by some Readers. In the Title it is only from what Quarter the Wind will blow, Clouds or Rain come, (tho' sometimes I use an Octave) and not from which Point of the Marriners Compass, that wants much more Experience than I have yet had; nor do I believe any Man ever finished any Discovery, or made himself perfect at first; and in the Postscript, that I did hope to tell any body what Whether, and which way the Wind would be any Day within a Month or six Weeks, (tho' it were somewhat to long at present) but what it would be in any Particular place a Day or two before, without being quite mistaken twice in Ten times, so that my assurance not to be quite mistaken twice in ten times was only in what Weather it would be in 24 Hours space a Day or two before, and not a Month or six Weeks as some supposed; and tho' there have been some Mistakes in the late unsettled Weather, for want of Experience, yet I question not but a few Months more will satisfie the World that it will do much more than ever any thing yet did, both for Wind and Weather of all sorts, and be a leading Discovery to many other things.

Then for the Winds being *S. W.* or *N.* and *N.* or *S. W.* and again *N. E.* or *W.* is no more of the Compass than *S.* or *S. W.* for the motion of the Air, which we call Wind, depends upon so many Efficients which sometimes ballance one another so nearly, that it is no easie matter to know which of three or four Octaves it will be.

That the Aspects of the Planets cause no Alterations of Weather.

I suppose there is nor can come no Clouds, Rain, Hail, Frost, Snow, Wind, Thunder or Lightning from any of the Stars or Planets; for every one of that mighty Host are fixed, (and tho' never so near yet Ballanced) in their Spheres, as I can demonstrate by a true System of the Universe, and all their several Effluvia or Atmospheres bounded as this of ours, without which Circulation their Lights would consume them, as our Artificial ones do, and our Terrene Habitation grow much bigger, or the Heavens very foul; therefore by this Instrument I suppose all the alterations of Weather whatever, in any part of the World, proceed only from the diverse Dispositions of the Teraqueous Effluvia, which I therefore think is impossible, that the Points of ☌ (tho' no Aspect) ✶, □, △, or ☍, of any of the Planets, either with themselves, or with any of the other Stars, should form into Clouds of any sort, the natural motion of which Effluvia must be in streight Line from every part, then the Beams of the ☉ and ♀ in ☌ can only beat them right down, there being nothing to encline or traject these Beams, nor can the ☉ or ♀ order them to any such purposes but they will pass directly from their Bodies to the Earth, and so rather dissipate than create a Cloud; nor can I tell how ♃, or rather the ☉, or both, should withhold their Beams all that while from a ☌ to a ✶, nor how they should make Clouds or fair Weather than, nor why after a ✶ they should withold their Beams just to □ as the ☉ and ☌, and than no more till a △ as the ☉ and ☽. and after that for two Signes again to an ☍ as the ☉ and ♄, and then to dash the Effluvia much more than any other Aspect, but yet only one of one side of the Earth, and the other of t'other, and so but the single Beams of one of that great Multitude; but if there be but one of these five a ☌, ✶, □, △ or ☍, with any two of the seven, but especially of the four superiour ones which is yet less it is sufficient they say to cause an alteration of Weather, but the more the greater; indeed I cannot think it possible a ☌ of any two of them should form the Effluvia into Clouds, or any other Point of ✶, □, △, or ☍ make any other Alterations any more than the intermediate Degrees, when there is another way that will do it much easier, and not only shew how they are made, but what makes them. The next Month will be whole, with some other Discoveries.

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