

of force and matter, and therefore all phenomena. True enough, but with this difference: Physical and chemical forces and phenomena are indeed incomprehensible in their essential nature; but once accept their existence, and all their different forms are mutually convertible, construable in terms of each other and all in terms of motion. But it is impossible by any stretch of the imagination to thus construe mental forces and mental phenomena. It may, indeed, be impossible to conceive *how came* the plane of material existence, but, standing on that plane, all phenomena fall into intelligible order. But there is another plane above this one, having no intelligible relation with it. We must climb up and stand on this before its phenomena fall into intelligible order. In a word, material

forces and phenomena are, indeed, a mystery; but only of the *first order*. But mental and moral forces and phenomena are a mystery even from the standpoint of the other, and are therefore a mystery of the *second order*—a mystery within a mystery." p. 286-292.

We quote thus fully from Le Conte to present his clear and lucid explanation of the difference between mind and matter, between Spirit and body, which is a beautiful illustration of Swedenborg's doctrine of discrete degrees. Swedenborg, however also dispels the mystery of both kinds by his doctrine of the origin of matter from a higher degree and by his doctrine of correspondences which show the relationship that exists between the higher and lower degrees.

Swedenborg's Corpuscular Philosophy in Brief.

DR. TAFEL, in "The Documents Concerning Swedenborg," gives the date of this as written in 1740. It occupies but one page folio of his MS. He says: "This is a most important summary of the corpuscular theory propounded by the author in the 'Principles of Chemistry,' and in the 'Principia.' He states here clearly the number of the atmospheres, and specifies the particles which enter into the composition of the several metals and salts. At the end he makes this memorable statement: 'Haec vera sunt quia signum habes—these things are true, because I have the sign.'" Vol. II, p. 920.

We are indebted to Mr. Goerwitz, Prof. C. Vinet, Prof. Riborg Mann, and Mr. John Swanton, for the following Latin transcription from the Photolithograph MSS. and translation. The paper is very important as presenting in a brief and clear form Swedenborg's theory of the origin of the atmospheres and substances of the earth.

Philosophia Corpuscularis in Compendio. 1. Est substantia prima mundi, cum cæteris ei similibus in ordine. 2. Est activitas ejus substantiæ, unde ignis. 3. Sunt auræ mundi, quatuor, quæ sibi succedunt. Hæ particulæ sunt determinantes rerum, et propria mundi circumflui.

Ex his per determinationem generantur fluida spirituosæ dicta. 1. Ut fluidum spirituosum humanum ex aura prima, 2. fluidum spirituosum animale ex aura secunda. 3. Ex æthere fonte, unde insecta: hæc sunt determinantes primæ regni animalis.

Terrestres particulæ: 1. particulæ omnium minimæ rotundæ ex compressione auræ primæ, unde substantia principalis auri, 2. particulæ minores rotundæ ex compressione auræ secundæ, quæ est materia reliquorum metallorum, 3. globuli rotundi inertes, qui sunt constituentes aquarum, 4. Ipsi globuli per se inertes aquæ. Hæ sunt determinantes terrestres suo ordine, et sunt inertes. [Determinantes terrestres alterius speciei sunt. 1. Minima triangula et quadrata formata inter interstitia globulorum primitivorum aquæ; unde salia volatilia. 2. Majora triangula et quadrata formata inter globula aquæ, per interpositionem primiti-

Corpuscular Philosophy in Brief. 1. There is a first substance of the universe with others similar to it in order. 2. There is an activity of this substance, whence is fire. 3. There are four auras of the universe which succeed one another. The particles [composing these] are determinants of all things and properties of the circumfluent universe.

From these by determination are generated the so-called spirituous fluids: 1. a human spirituous fluid from the first aura, 2. an animal spirituous fluid from the second aura, 3. from the ether one is formed, whence insects [derive their existence]: these are the first determinants of the animal kingdom.

Terrestrial particles: 1. the smallest round particles of all from compression of the first aura, whence is the main substance of gold, 2. smaller round particles [that is, smaller than the following] from compression of the second aura, whence is the substance of the remaining metals, 3. inert round globules which are constituents of water [globules], 4. water globules themselves inert *per se*. These are terrestrial determinants in their proper order and are inert.

Terrestrial determinants of another kind are: 1. the smallest tetrahedral and cubic forms, formed in the interstices of the primeval water globules, whence are volatile salts, 2. larger tetrahedral and

vorum aquæ : quæ sunt partes salium communium, nitrorum, acidorum, alcalium. 3. Sunt ipsæ massæ ab iis formatæ : hæ sunt angulares proinde inertes, et determinantes omnium.

Subdeterminantes sunt : 1. Olea diversi generis. 2. Spiritus diversi generis, quæ confluunt ex particulis salinis minutissimis vel volatilibus una cum primitivis aquis, quæ superficiem constituent, interiora occupante æthere.

His mediis conflantur diversissimi generis salia fixa, essentialia, sulphurea, quorum formam, numerum, describere, omnem paginam implet. Quæ sic *determinata* queunt nuncupari.

Præcipue existunt per chymicam naturalem, et mediante regno vegetabili, in quo formantur bullulæ diversi generis similes, per quas ab una ad alteram ab usque radice ad cacumen datur transitus ; quæ bullulæ minores et majores, vel vesicæ sic determinantur ab æthere incluso, imo aere incluso, et circum repentibus salinis sic factis, cum meatidis et ductibus ab uno ad alterum, sed hoc prolixum foret.

Usque tamen ab his determinantibus mediis subdeterminantibus infiniti numeri compositiones formari queunt : præcipue in regno vegetabili ; sic bullulæ vel vesicæ tandem fixatæ, raptæ evolante aura, vel aliter compressæ, dant succos essentielles, et omnem illum saporem in succis, etc. *Hæ vera sunt quia signum habeo.*

cubic forms, formed between the water globules by the interposition of the primeval water : these form parts of common salts, nitres, acids, alkalies, 3. masses themselves [or crystals] are formed from these : these are angular hence inert and determinants of all things.

Subdeterminates are : 1. oils of different kinds, 2. spirit of different kinds, which come together from the most minute or volatile particles of salt together with primeval water [globules], which constitute the surface, ether occupying the interior.

By these means are formed [literally, blown together] salts of very different kinds, fixed, essential, sulphurous, to describe the form and number of those which could be mentioned as having thus determined into form would fill the whole page.

Especially do they exist through the chemistry of nature, and by means of the vegetable kingdom, in which are formed similar bullulæ of diverse kinds, by which from one to another, from the root even to the summit, a passage is given ; these lesser and greater bullulæ or vesicles are thus determined by the enclosed ether, yea also by the enclosed air, and by the creeping salty cells thus made, with their passages and ducts from one to another, but this would be too prolix.

And so from these determinants by means of subdeterminants an infinite number of compositions can be formed ; especially in the vegetable kingdom ; thus these bullulæ or vesicles at length are fixed and broken in pieces, their enclosed aura having escaped or being otherwise compressed. produce essential saps, and all the odors in those saps. *These things are true, for I have the sign.* Swedenborg's Photolith. Mss., Vol. VI, p. 318.

THE LESSER PRINCIPIA.

(Concluded from last Month.)

89. *Particle of the sixth kind.* The matter of the second kind acts in the fifth particles in the same manner as in the first particles, and urges them into a surface, and so forms a new particle, which is called the particle of the sixth kind.

90. The particles of the sixth kind, although they are of different magnitude at the beginning, nevertheless become equal when they constitute one volume.

91. The particles of the sixth kind are larger than those of the third, but they can be compressed until they become of the same magnitude.

92. That the motion of these is likewise spiral. That they also have two poles, by which the subtile matter, or that of the second kind flows in and out.

93. That the particles of the sixth kind leave many things in common with those of the third.

94. That in the interstices of these particles of the sixth kind, flow those of the fourth kind, together with the subtile matter.

95. That the vortices consisting of subtile matter can with difficulty preserve themselves in

this state around the particles of the fourth kind as also around those of the sixth.

96. That the particle of the sixth kind has its poles and polar cones by which the subtile matter flows in and out, just as has the particle of the third kind.

97. That the particles of the sixth kind preserve their polar position and come in contact with each other in circles parallel to the ecliptic. But that the interstitial particles or those of the fourth kind cannot do the same if the greater particles or those of the sixth kind are in motion.

98. That the interstitial particles or those of the fourth kind, cannot be easily borne toward the poles of the sixth particles.

99. That the particles of the sixth kind cannot be conjoined about the poles.

100. That the vortex of our earth consists principally of this kind of particles.

101. That the vortex of our earth was gradually removed through a certain gyre, and afterwards through the circle of a certain ecliptic, away from the sun to the distance which it now holds.

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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

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102. That this volume gradually receding from the sun, is as to its extreme parts moved spirally, and consequently from poles.
103. That motion about a centre or the motion of any central globe is according to the equator.
104. That the motion at the beginning of creation was swifter than subsequently, and consequently that years and days passed by more quickly; but that the motion of the vortex of the earth is now stated and fixed, so that it cannot be changed except by a willing God.
105. That the motion is swifter the more remote it is from the centre or from the earth; still one gyre around the superficies may be being completed during the same time that many are being completed around the centre.
106. That in the given motion from the periphery to the centre, there arises a certain vortex, the flux of whose particles seeks the centre; thence arises centripetence in our vortex.
107. That on account of this motion and centripetency the particles in this vortex assume various elementary qualities.
108. That the sixth particles are incumbent upon each other in the vortex, and gradually is caused a great pressure toward the centre.
109. The radii, which in the vortex are called perpendicular, do not go in a straight, but in a curved line.
110. That the gyration of the terrestrial vortex can more justly be called rest than motion.
111. That through the poles flows a substance consisting of sixth and fourth particles, by which any lack of that substance around the earth is supplied.
112. That in the beginning of creation the pressure was far greater around the equator than at the present day, and that the water consequently betook itself toward the poles, where it was deeper at that time.
113. That the fourth particles which flow amongst those of the sixth kind are also compressed by the centripetence in the vortex, as the sixth particles themselves.
114. A quick tremulation traverses the superficies of the third, fourth and sixth particles, but with a difference as to celerity in each kind of particle.
115. A tremulation can be produced amongst many points together in one surface, whether they cohere or are distant from one another, and still the tremulation so produced can be regular.
116. That the subtle substance enclosed re-acts, and thus the tremulation gradually diminishes.
117. Undulation is a greater degree of tremulation together with a motion of the centre.
118. There arises from the motion of the sun a certain undulation in the great solar vortex, as also in the vortices of the planets.
119. That the third, fourth and sixth particles are most apt to receive undulatory motion and communicate it to those adjacent.
120. An element which has been struck or is in undulatory motion does not undulate through its whole course, but only in that place where it has an opening or where there is nothing in the way which may equally resist the pressure of undulation.
121. In the vicinity of the origin of motion, there is some undulatory motion, but after that there is nothing but pressure which extends itself again into undulatory motion where the pressure ends.
122. There are greater and lesser undulations, or different degrees of undulation.
123. The difference of undulatory pressure is proportionate to the distances.
124. If the undulatory pressure is extended according to the universal pressure of the vortex, it seems to be increased by reason of the differences of the volumes into which it extends.
125. That undulatory pressure differs from the general pressure of the elements.
126. Undulatory motion is immediately terminated by an opposing object, and cannot proceed through it, except it proceed directly through its pores; undulatory pressure is reflected at the angle of incidence from an opposing object, through which it cannot regularly pass.
127. That many thousands of such undulatory pressures may exist in one volume, and one not be an impediment to another, but that each pressure exhibits its undulation when occasion is offered.
128. That from solid bodies if they be of regular form, particles may be variously reflected.
129. Regularity of the pores in opposing bodies, effects that undulation be transmitted; irregularity

on the other hand effects that it be compressed and vanish.

130. That this undulatory pressure is the cause of sight, light and colors.

131. That undulatory pressure is in those particles which are smaller and flow between the greater elementary particles, but that nevertheless it is increased in the degree that the greater elementary particles interflow.

132. If the undulation be reflected by any object and tend in another direction, the eye can still not perceive otherwise than that it comes to it in a straight line; that the sight is therefore greatly but naturally deceived by this pressure.

133. A body existing in an element of smaller particles, is enlarged if viewed by an eye existing in an element of larger particles and the enlargement is according to the difference of the particles intervening, and vice versa.

134. A body placed in water or in any other liquid is less elevated when the eye and the object are placed in a perpendicular line, more when the eye and the object are in some other line which is oblique.

135. Great pressure or undulation in the fourth particles causes little pressure or undulation in the sixth particles, and vice versa, little pressure or undulation in the sixth particles causes great pressure and undulation in the fourth particles.

136. Little pressure or undulation in the fourth particles causes only a tremulation in the sixth particle; or a tremulation arising in the sixth particles causes undulation in the fourth.

137. A tremulation amongst the particles of the fourth kind cannot produce any tremulation in a particle of the sixth kind.

138. *The particle of the seventh kind.* The surface of a particle of the sixth kind may by reason of pressure betake itself toward the centre and form a globule in the centre and so be reduced smaller and smaller; whence arises the particle of the seventh kind.

139. The compressed particle can be again dilated and the globule of the centre either as to the whole or as to part again betake itself to the periphery.

140. That a volume consisting of particles of the seventh kind becomes heavier in the degree in which the particles are compressed; also that on account of the difference in gravity and magnitude different qualities are presented.

141. *The particle of the eighth kind.* A particle of the seventh kind can be compressed to such a degree that it is nothing but a globule, that is, it can be compressed into a mere globule, which is small in respect to the particles of the sixth kind

as also of the seventh; whence arises the particle of the eighth kind.

142. When a particle of the seventh kind is compressed into a globule or particle of the eighth kind, which takes place about the centre of the earth, amongst such globules remain enclosed particles of the fourth kind.

143. *The particle of the ninth kind or air.* From the motion of the particles of the fourth kind amongst the particles of the eighth kind arises a bulla, which constitutes a new particle called the particle of the ninth kind, which is the same as the particle of the air.

145. Although the particle of air may be compressed and by compression become less and less, still it remains round and impels its motion in the same degree amongst the particles equally compressed.

146. The surface of air is moved interruptedly by the interior particles of the fourth kind, but regularly by the adjacent particles, according to the circle of the equator. There is also in air a two-fold motion.

147. If a particle of the ninth kind be compressed, the compressed surface faces toward the interiors, and is convoluted into new but smaller particles by the enclosed matter of the fourth kind.

148. These new enclosed particles arising from the superficial substance of the air are borne at one time toward the centre and at another near the surface, in proportion to the alternate motion of the particle of air.

149. When air is dilated these enclosed particles also dilate and disperse, receding toward the dilated surface of the air; all do not disperse except the particle of air be expanded to the full degree of their pressure.

150. Since the air is pressed according to its column, its particles are therefore more expanded in a superior than in an inferior point of the atmosphere, but still there may be particles of air much expanded in the inferior region of the atmosphere and these pressed by the column of air from above, with the same force by which the adjacent particles are contracted with much pressure, and vice versa.

151. If the particles of the ninth kind be too much expanded its superficies may burst; but the freed and severed superficial substance is dispersed in the surfaces of other particles of the same kind.

152. There may be particles of the ninth kind in the middle and in the lowest region, differing as to gravity as well as to magnitude, but nevertheless in course of time they become equal as well as to gravity and as to dimension.

153. The inequality of figure in the vortex of the earth arising from the unequal pressure of the circumfluent matter causes an unequal motion of the moon, flux and reflux of the sea, also varieties in the air, and its tempests.

154. The particles of the ninth kind are pressed by undulation in the same manner as the particles of the sixth and seventh kinds.

155. In the degree in which the particles of the ninth kind are the more compressed in that degree the more slowly they undulate.

156. In the particles of the ninth kind there is much elasticity, as also an aptitude to a certain tremulation.

157. Little tremulation in the particles of the ninth kind causes some, yet little tremulation in the particles of the sixth and seventh kinds, and great undulation in the particles of the third and fourth kinds; and vice versa.

158. The undulatory pressure of the particles of the ninth kind is reflected.

159. There is also refraction amongst these particles of the ninth kind, but it is hardly observable.

160. *Particle of the tenth kind.* If the particle of the ninth kind be so compressed that the greatest part of the surface passes away into the new inclosed small particles so that the enclosed substance of the fourth kind is as to the greatest part occupied by them, then there arises a new particle, which is called the particle of the tenth kind, and is the same as water.

161. The particles which are inclosed in this particle of the tenth kind are expanded in a different manner from the particles of the fourth kind, the nearer they are to the centre the more compressed they are; and vice versa.

162. The particles of the tenth kind can be compressed no further.

163. In the creation of these particles the earth seems to have been nothing but an ocean, but at length after various changes, dissolutions, motions and compressions of the particles, a certain funda-

ment arose, and the waters and the ocean were partly surrounded by a crust.

164. By means of rest and of too much pressure of the particles of the tenth kind they may be broken up.

165. The position of the elementary particles, as also those of the tenth kind, is such that one particle may pass through the interstice of four others, below, above and at the sides, and be moved interruptedly.

166. The fluidity of these particles of the tenth kind depends upon the fluidity of the matter of the seventh and fourth kinds which is circumfluent.

167. Particles in this position press according to their altitude.

168. These particles in whatever altitude they are pressed equally on every side as well upwards as downwards, according to their distance from the surface.

169. The pressure of the particles is according to the base and according to the altitude, whatsoever the base may be whether large or small, or whatsoever the abundance of the superincumbent particles.

170. If the matter of the fourth and seventh kind flows abundantly through these particles under consideration or those of the tenth kind, then they are expanded again into a certain bullule or new particle which is called a particle of the eleventh kind or vapor, which has enclosed within it the matter of the seventh and fourth kinds but without air.

171. Vapor or the particle of the eleventh kind may be compressed and expanded and its surface rendered crasser and thinner.

172. A volume of particles of the eleventh kind, or of vapor, possesses a very great force of expansion.

173. There is also another kind of bulla which has no force of expansion.

174. A volume of elementary particles tends to urge particles of all kinds, even though they be of irregular form, into certain bullules, if only they are rendered separate and fluid.

REGINALD W. BROWN, Translator,

NOTES.

CREATION FROM POINTS.

We have received the following question :

“ What is meant by the *natural* point, and how does it differ from the *geometrical* point? If it is the same, is predication concerning it the same as predication about nothing ”?

Answer :—It must be evident that the first origin of things must be something substantial, and not

something having neither length, breadth, nor thickness, which is the geometrical point. In the True Christian Religion, Swedenborg teaches that

“ Since God is *Esse*, He is also *Substance*. . . . God is the Only the Very and the first *Substance* and *Form*. . . . In like manner angels and men are substances and forms, created and organized for receiving the Divine, flowing into them through