

and about those for afflictions of whom witches have upon  
 their own fire and several Confessions, been formerly arraigned  
 and Condemned. Such as 19<sup>th</sup> when learned and Learned Physi-  
 cians find, the patients troubled doth not proceed from any  
 Bodily, Div<sup>ine</sup> temper, or Natural causes, and any Remedies pro-  
 sented by them are so far from affording him the least relief  
 that they Encrease his pain and Torments 2<sup>o</sup> When he is  
 Exceedingly tormented at the saying of prayers and Grace  
 or Reading the bible; or in his fits tells truly, Many things  
 past, future, and adoring, and speaks languages which  
 otherwise he could not know, and does not Remember what  
 out of the fits 3<sup>o</sup> When things are done with respect to  
 him, by some hand invisible to the by standers, and Rea-  
 sons of the fact appear Invidious to them, who  
 could not perceive how it was done. Of which three you  
 shall see a Multiplicity of true instances to be seen in the tri-  
 als of witches. Vide Henrici Mori Institut. P<sup>ro</sup>posit. At the  
 cap. 3. 4. & 5. Boul toum Histo. of witchcraft Vol. 2 chap. 4

The proof that one is a witch, is either Ex<sup>tra</sup>ordinary,  
 or Ordinary.

Extraordinary proof of witchcraft, is by presumption  
 Words of some arise from facts or Circumstances which  
 but Uncertain and Fallacious; others from Unlawfull  
 Means. Presumptions of witchcraft arising from  
 Unlawfull but Uncertain facts Or circumstances are  
 that the person accused lies Under a General Ban of  
 being a witch; or is Plur<sup>al</sup>, familiar friend, old Companion  
 or servant of a known Convicted witch. Because witch-  
 craft is an Art that may be learned, and conveyed from  
 one to another, and witches do often leave such particu-  
 lars of their craft by instructing them in their principles  
 Forderns is course of witchcraft chap. 7 sect. 2 Cooper  
 Mistery of witchcraft Book 2 chap. 2 sect. 2. But this  
 is a fallible presumption, for he finds some Children  
 of witches to have been so far from from any agree-  
 ment with the Devil, that they have been Religious  
 and Zealous Christians Calne Disquis. Magus p. 45

sect. 3. Bernard's guide to Grandjurymen Book 2 chap. 17.  
 2<sup>o</sup> Another test whereby a witch is thought to be disco-  
 vered is that he or she cannot stand tears. Which is attrib-  
 uted to their stoney obstinate temper hardened in wickedness  
 and guarded from humorousness by their supposed fastness  
 and the Confidence they place in their God and Master  
 the Devil. For it is avouched by learned Men upon their  
 Experiences in many trials, that a witch will hardly  
 or never shed a tear except God work in him or her the  
 grace of true Repentance, which will appear by a soft  
 passion Mal. Malofie. Com. j. part 3 Quest. 15. But others  
 Calne's Hist. sect. A no. 25 sect. 9 Doctor Butcher's Hist. of  
 torial Essay Concerning witchcraft Chap. 10 hold this to  
 be a Van and fruitless token of witchcraft. Because you  
 do find a great many of the Masters in their Countries do  
 sorrow and weep of floops under such afflictions, which  
 them with weep and weeping that hinder them from  
 standing tears. 3<sup>o</sup> Another Common & Character is that of  
 witchcraft, is that the party cannot when put to it say  
 the Lord's prayer, which hath been observed to hold in Ma-  
 ny instances as in the trial of Florence New Town, see  
 Duifin's Triumph part 2 Relat. 7. But Jurors are  
 not in the least Measured to guide their Verdict according  
 to this Experiment, Duifin's Triumph. c. 10. Relat. 8.  
 4<sup>o</sup> Another symptom of witchcraft is taken from the  
 Devils Mark upon their Bodies, if that appears to be  
 by or natural, and the person in whose flesh it is found  
 knows it to be made by the Devil, and would not Displea-  
 sure at its continuing there Dr. Colla's Essay of witch-  
 craft Chap. 10 Forderns. The course of witchcraft  
 chap. 7 sect. 2. This Mark used to be discovered in  
 Holland by Priebers who learn and profess knowledge  
 in that matter, and sometimes one to be infallibly a  
 witch, if a pin being thrust deep into such a part of  
 his or her body, it doth bleed, and the person so pro-  
 ved to be sensible of what is done to him or her, and  
 never thinks to such an Experiment hath  
 been observed often to hold in those trials for  
 witchcraft both in Holland (13 Novemb. 1629) Kath