

No. 7.—VOL. I.] SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

SPRING AND ITS SUNSHINE.

FOUNDED, as the great principles of the celestial art are, on the unerring and immutable laws of nature, it is from this source that we must ever derive our strongest and most striking proofs of its truth. Antagonistical as its wild and wondrous doctrines are to the belief of the mere collector of dross—the sordid votary of Mammon, who, in his engrossing worship of that idol, forgets all other—the student of nature will know from experience the value of its mystic lore, and estimate its revelations accordingly. Who is there so dead to the influences of the external world that feels not the awakening of fresh vital currents in his heart when the sunshine of the first spring morning—the bright phase of that grand cycle of the seasons that is passing unchangingly around us—falls upon his worn and winter-shaken frame? The tremulous vibrations of the young buds, roused into life by the re-ascending sap—the broad, unclouded canopy of azure that spreads from horizon to horizon—the warm breath of the rustling zephyr—the thrilling warbling of the deep-voiced birds—are all so many chords attuned to the melody of his soul; and he feels his nerves braced, his lungs expanded, and his depressed hopes raised, by the same power that has touched the dormant form of nature with her fairy wand, and bid her rise into life and beauty. Whence is this mighty influence? Is it merely that we are emancipated from the bleak gales and stormy snow showers of winter? Is it that a harbinger has appeared of the glowing summer, and the gauzy, luscious autumn?—or are there other occult agencies that produce this change? Let us consider. The Sun has just entered the first point of *Aries*, and, when in that sign of the zodiac, we know its power of forcing electrical influences, and generating a springiness and elasticity in the atmosphere, is greater than at any other period. Have we not now given a clue to the solution of the problem? Was it mere chance or design that caused the sacred institution of Easter—the symbol of regeneration—to be celebrated when the dazzling luminary was posited in this sign? Is not the vast resurrection of nature mirrored in the features of this holy festival? Behold, then, the cause of this union of the past and present; and remember that through all time and all space there will ever be found, on examination, a complete fitness, a *oneness*, reigning through all and in all, which merely requires to be investigated to be

found. There is no jarring, no discord, no contrariety of time and commemoration, in the universe. All is "one entire and perfect chrysolite."

Whilst the Sun, then, is in *Aries*, we find stronger electrical influences prevailing, and it is to this source that we trace the re-animation of the vegetable kingdom at this period. The seed fructifies, and drawn to the surface of the earth by the attractive force of the Sun's rays, becomes a flower. The bud expands into a blossom, the shrub puts forth its frail, green leaves, the pathways in the woods are spangled with the daisy and the primrose, and man—proud man, *denying the influence of that very power on which all his feelings, and even his very existence, depends*—woos with bare brow the freshening air, and sighs for repose in the green bosom of the country. Even the very *showers* bear with them a galvanic current, and hasten the growth of these bright and beautiful children of the earth. Should not, then, the arrogant and presumptive lord of all feel gratitude in every vein for the bounties thus accorded him, and pause ere he deny what he will not trouble himself to understand? In his knowledge of the second causes that produce these changes, let him turn with abashed humility and reverence to the **FIRST**.

LOOSE LEAVES OF LEGENDARY LORE.

No. 1.—THE SPECTRE TREASURE.

A FAIRY LEGEND OF IRELAND.

THOSE of our readers who seldom emerge beyond the interminable masses of brick and mortar, and the dingy, soot-laden atmosphere of any of our metropolitan cities, farther than a quiet stroll in the Regent's Park, a ride to Vauxhall or Kensington, a steam-boat trip to Greenwich or Gravesend, a rapid whirl on the Kingstown railroad, a bone-setting jaunt to Howth, a pilgrimage to Athons Well, or a sentimental ramble over Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, can form a very inadequate idea of the beatitudes and miseries of rustication in some quiet little nook of a country town, where, reft completely from metropolitan bustle, the cracking of a single quaint-looking sign board reveals to the wayworn traveller the frightful accommodations of a solitary fourth-rate inn, in which, having duly esconced himself, and, after occupying the first week or two of his sojourn in visiting all the lions of the neighbourhood, in the shape of Druids' altars, ivy-mantled towers, feudal fortresses and dungeons' keep, he is forced to draw upon more remote sources of amusement, else he is compelled to sit for hours together in his chamber window, admiring the classic attitudes of half a dozen urchins at Scotch-hop, or enter in imagination into all the spirit of the game of slap and taw, the noisy vociferations from the principals of which are the only sounds which interrupt the monotony of the scene; or, perhaps, he sits silently applauding the valiant manœuvres of a couple of cock-sparrows engaged in deadly conflict upon some adjoining thatch, at the same time witnessing, with pardonable curiosity, the treacherous pounce of a huge tom cat upon the unsuspecting belligerents. Or, under other circumstances, he is unwillingly forced to devote his attention to the development of scientific pursuits, and, after vainly endeavouring to ascertain the increasing depth of the rising puddle before his door, he quietly transforms some unoccupied piece of crockery into a rain gauge, and furnishes himself with a fertile source of recreation and self-importance for a few days, by astonishing the natives with the extraordinary accuracy of his hydrostatic calculations.

Well do we remember being, once upon a time, as story-tellers say, domesticated at Mistress Risk's inn, by the way, the only one in the remote little assize town of Lifford, in the north of Ireland, and being accustomed from childhood, to the noisy bustle, the crowded thoroughfares, the cracking waggons, and the glittering equipages, of the busiest haunts of man, the aspect of its dozen

houses, its unpaved and almost grass-grown single street, appeared to us among the most drear and solitary prospects we had ever beheld, where almost the only sound which struck upon our ears was the occasional workbell of the county goal, or that of its monotonous-toned comrade of the parish church, in union with the cawing of a few crows perched upon its lichen clad minarets. The surrounding country being of a most uninteresting character, our only means of banishing *ennui* consisted in charming ourselves into the idea of society, as we admired our own phiz-mahogany reflected in the placid stream of the Foyle, where we were wont to indulge ourselves in the solitary recreation of fly fishing.

A belief in the supernatural agency of unearthly beings is implicitly relied upon in Ireland. The mountain moor and sequestered glen, the echoing walls of every mouldering ruin, and the mystic enclosure of the Druid circle, each and all had its fairy occupant. The phœnix, the leprechaun, and the witch, reigned supreme in their own particular sphere; no occurrence of note, no domestic calamity could take place, without its being immediately laid to the charge of these good people.

Dunluce Castle is situated upon the north-east coast of Antrim, occupying the entire of a gigantic and elevated rock, and, from the sea, forms a highly interesting terminus to the rich and varied panorama painted by Nature's hand in her boldest and most diversified tints, as, in irregular masses of columnar basalt and caverned promontories, assuring a thousand stupendous and fantastic forms, it sweeps in procession along the whole line of this attractive coast. The castle itself stands out on all sides to the extreme verge of the perpendicular cliff upon which it is seated, and, even in decay, looks proudly down upon the swelling surge, which expands its fury far within the deep caverned recesses of its rocky base. There is one apartment in which the walls are actually overhanging the sea, where it remains to this day floorless, the substratum of rocks having many years since yielded to the continued action of the element below; and there is an old tradition that a vast quantity of treasure had been buried beneath its floor by the M'Donnells of Antrim, during the civil wars of their period, which was, by this occurrence, irrecoverably lost in the depths of the briny wave. Many were the schemes formed by the surrounding peasantry to effect its recovery, but all to no purpose, until, at length, it is reported to have been discovered to a young man, named Tom Dogherty, in the following manner:—Tom was a blacksmith by trade, and kept his little smithy in the town of Coleraine, an industrious, hard working, sober, well inclined fellow, and accounted one of the best hands in the town at fixing a shoe, or doing any of the other little jobs in his line. Though getting what is called well to do in the world, still Tom was always complaining, and wondering at the badness of the times, and it was the more surprising as he was unmarried, and had no one to do for but himself; however, it preyed much upon his imagination, and many was the daring project he concocted in his mind's eye, to enable him to obtain, at least, a small portion of the lost treasure of Dunluce; but, unfortunately, these plans were no sooner conceived than abandoned.

He was sitting up late one night in his forge, after a hard day's work, when the sudden tramping of a horse, and a quiet tap at the door, gave him to understand there was a job outside. Before he had time to start from his seat, a female figure entered, with the usual "God save all here," and throwing off a tattered and well-worn cloak, what was Tom's surprise to see before him one of the most beautiful figures his eyes had ever beheld. The lady was extremely youthful-looking in appearance, and her dark, clustering hair was thrown negligently back, and sparkling with wreaths of the richest pearls entwined therein, while a tiara of glittering diamonds encircled her fair forehead, and she was habited in a robe of costly material, yet so thin and azure-like was its texture, that it revealed to the bewildered smith the unequalled symmetry and proportions of her exquisitely-moulded form.

Tom was perfectly astounded at the appearance of so fair a visitant to his little hovel, particularly at so unusual an hour; so much so, that he could scarce give utterance to a word. The lady, beholding his embarrassment, immediately addressed him by name, and made known to him, in accents so sweet and bland, the occasion of her visits, that our hero all at once recovered his composure.

"Tom," said she, "I have a long and weary journey to go before morning. My steed has, unfortunately slipped a shoe, and I want you to repair it with the least possible delay."

"Faix, thin, me lady, I'll be afther doin' that same an' welkim. The shoul a nater hand ye could have lit on in the counthry round at tasty work. Wait a bit till I lade the baste in."

"Och, be yer lave, ma'am honey," cried Tom, with the characteristic politeness of the Irish peasant; "do you think I'd be afther lettin' you spile them purty hands of yours at sich work as that?" but before he had finished the sentence a beautiful glossy animal, with flowing tale and mane, was pawing the floor of the smithy, and then, as if endued with reason, lifting up one of its fore legs, Tom's attention was drawn to its loss; fortunately he had a shoe ready which fitted exactly, and in a few minutes the animal was again equipped.

"Young man," said the fair one, as Tom stood intently gazing upon her charms, "I know not how to express my thanks for your attention and despatch; but I will reward you. Know, then, the genii of the ocean stands before you; anything you ask of her it shall be granted. Three times repeat your wishes, and each shall have a separate compliance.

"Och, bless yer sowl, lady," replied Tom, scratching his head, "shure the pleasure of obleegin' so purty a crathur is reward enugh of itself."

"I wish to serve you, Tom," repeated she. "I like your noble disinterestedness, and you must claim your reward."

"Wisha, thunder and turf, shure I dunna what I wish; but shure, then," continued he, with a knowing wink, as a happy thought struck him, "there's nawthin' I could wish for, barrin' you'd let me into the saycret of findin' out the goold that's berried in under the ould castle in Dunluc; for then I'd be as rich as a lord, and not behouldin' to a day's work."

"'Tis granted," replied the lady, "you have still two more wishes; let me hear them, but be cautious."

Tom was now worked into a fit of ecstasy by the idea of the boundless wealth which was within his grasp, but still not satisfied, he fancied his beauteous visitor had fallen violently in love with him, and that she was merely playing at cross-purposes to give him an opportunity of declaring himself. Full of these thoughts, and with a turking leer in his eye, while he fumbled with the corners of his apron-strings, he exclaimed, "Agh, blur an' ouns, bud yer the purtiest little colleen ever my two eyes lit upon, and divil pissan me, savin' yer presence, bud I wish you wor the mistress of me decent comfortable little cabin; shure the light ov yer eyes id shine like the sun at mornin' eternally on me, an' blast the taste of fire ever I'd want while they'd be in id; an' ids laahens of sitin' an' drinkin' an' good livin' I'd always have for the purty little darlin' of me heart."

"What mean you?" cried his companion, suddenly bursting into a paroxysm of rage, "that you should thus enthrall me in my own net. I have given you three wishes, with a desire for your happiness, and, although it is in my power to grant them, I cannot undo what I have once done, therefore, must I fall into my own snare. Is it thus you repay my kindness?" As she spoke, her features were suddenly transformed into those of a haggard and attenuated beldame, while, with sardonic laugh and fiendish grin she continued, "You shall have leisure to repent, sirrah; follow me, and I will reveal to you the gold which, in the first place, you have desired; then take me for your bride, if you will." So saying, she laid her bony fingers upon the shoulder of the petrified smith, and instantly he found himself and his companion upon the back of the steed, whisking over hill and dale, bramble, brake, and bush, at a railroad pace. A few moments sufficed, and the beast was nimbly ambling over the remaining portcullis wall, the only avenue to the castle; while Tom, shaking like an aspen leaf, looked down upon the frightful precipice (which even in daylight he would have hesitated much to scramble over), expecting every moment to be hurled to the bottom; but the sure-footed animal, regardless of every obstacle, quickly deposited its burden within the mouldering walls.

The moon was careering high in her cloudless path, streaming her pale and unbroken light through the ruined watch-towers and ivy-mantled gables of the castle, while it was again reflected in myriads of silvery particles scattered upon the summit of each foam-crested wave; no sound broke upon his ear, save the stiffling cry of the owl, or the dying murmurs of the night breeze as it whined mournfully through the desolated building.

"Look ye," said his companion, as she paused over the frightful abyss formed by the floorless apartment, "far beneath these waves

is reared my palace; there have I conveyed your wished-for gold; accompany me thither, and see whether or not you can enjoy it;" so saying, she plunged into the chasm, and was lightly wafted upon the surface of the wave. "Follow me," she cried, with an unearthly yell, and Tom, although writhing in an agony of terror, felt an indescribable impulse hurrying him forward. Madly he plunged from the height, and was soon by the side of the stag. The water now sunk beneath his feet, rising in a stupendous wall at either side as they descended; on and on they went for miles, as Tom thought; and although terror had rendered him powerless, still was he hurried on and on with an irresistible impulse beneath the foaming water; a faint light glittered before him, and suddenly their progress was arrested by their arrival at the fairy palace. The light now shone forth in an immense glare, reflected in a thousand varied and beautiful colours from the dripping stalactites and marble-built vaults. Stooping through a low archway, by which an additional bump was conferred on the cranium of our hero, they were ushered into a gorgeous saloon, where myriads of fairy beings were assembled, decked in glittering attire, who seemed to vie in doing honour to the entrance of their queen, as with delightful strains of the loftiest music mingled with the heart-thrilling melody of numerous vocal performers, they welcomed her unexpected arrival.

The music ceased, and Tom looked forward to his conductress, but she had resumed her former celestial appearance. "Mortal," she spake, directing his attention to piles of gold and precious stones which lay in profusion around, "reward thyself to repletion; one of your three wishes still remains: let it be whether or not you insist that the fairy queen should leave her palace of the sea to become your bride and the humble occupant of your smoke-dried smithy."

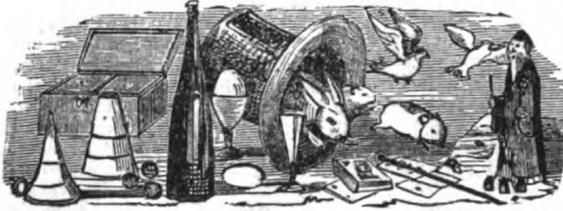
"Be me sowkins," replied Tom, awaking, as it were, from a trance, "I wouldna't for the life of me go agin you, or wish any thing at all that was displaisin' to yer ladyship, an' ids a mortal pity yed be spillin' yer good looks by gettin' crazy with the likes of me that mint no offence, farther than makin' you as happy as the day is long, so as yer not inclined to be snug and decent, and no comparin' with yer cowlid palace in under the say, shure I'll make a bargain wid ye; I'll jist give up all right an' title to every mother's son of a rap fardin' as id jingle on a tomb-stone, and I wish you a leug and a merry life, and that yourself an' all the goold of Dudluc may remain for ever at the bottom of the say, an' Lord betune us an' all harm' meself at home this bleesit minit bobbin me head on the anvil.

No sooner said than done. The next moment Tom found himself sprawling upon the floor of the smithy. All traces of his fair tormentor had disappeared. The odd shoe was gone from a set which he had promised to have ready for his neighbour Jack Wilson's mare against morning. He raised his hand to his head, and there, sure enough, was the bump he had received on his entrance to the fairy realms: therefore he could not have been labouring under a delusion. Blowing up his little spark of fire, he set to work again, and completed another shoe; after which he stole quietly to bed and slept comfortably, until the hoarse voice of Jack Wilson awakened him at morning dawn.

It is but justice to remark, that Tom ever afterwards felt satisfied with his lot, and during a long life he was never again troubled with a visit from the fairy queen. He soon married a coaxing little blue-eyed colleen in the neighbourhood, and at his death divided the proceeds of a comfortable farm among his offspring, in addition to the heir-loom of his smithy, which, of course, became the property of his first-born, and from him it is said are descended the shoals of Doghertys who are crowded into the towns of Coleraine, Derry, Strabane, and the surrounding country.

ATMOSPHERICAL CONNEXION.—We may remark, that although mathematicians have placed a limit to the earth's atmosphere to a height of about forty-five miles, this defies our calculation, and one planet may be connected with another, by the expansion of their mutual atmospheres, long after they have become unsubsistent to the laws of refraction, which guide philosophers in this recognised theory.

CURIOSITIES OF CARDS.



Few things have puzzled the learned triflers more than the singular combinations of cards which have been exemplified in the ordinary feats of parlour-magic, or exhibited in public by the more arrogant professors of legerdemain. With many of these, we presume, our readers are too familiar to require at our hands any explanation; but setting aside those merely accomplished by sleight-of-hand deceptions, we shall here furnish two specimens of card-craft, which have never before been published, and, for which we are indebted to the celebrated German necromancer, Herr Döbler, artist in illusions to the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

TO DISCOVER WHAT CARD A PERSON HAS THOUGHT OF.—Take a pack of cards, and divide them, as nearly as the eye will direct, into four equal packs, bidding a person *think* of any particular card he may choose. Having done so, ask him to tell you in which pack the card is, giving him each one in succession, and noticing that he does not disturb the general arrangement of the cards. Place the pack which contains the card at the bottom, and gathering up the rest, divide into four packs as before, taking care that the last twenty cards you distribute *singly* over the four divisions. Now, let him again tell you in which pack he has found the card, and this time place it at the top. Taking the entire pack in your hand, lay the four upper cards in a row, and distribute the rest indifferently over them. The card thought of will be now the *bottom card of one of those packs*. Looking, consequently, at the last card, and giving the pack a slight shuffle, to throw it into the middle, you know directly he tells you in which division the card remains, the very one which he mentally fixed upon. The exhibitor may vary the mode of telling the name of the card in any way his fertile fancy may suggest.

THE MYSTIC COURTS OF ZOROASTER.—Sort the twelve court cards from the pack, excluding the aces, and place them in three rows, that is to say, with four in each row. Beginning with the fourth card in the bottom row on the right, take them up *longways one over the other*, and offer them to persons to cut. It is a matter of indifference how often they are thus divided. Now, deal them out in four divisions, and strange as it may seem, the king, queen, and knave of each suit, will be found together. The key to this inscrutable mystery, consists in simply observing the following arrangement in disposing the cards at first; place one of each suit in the upper row, begin the next row with the same suit that you closed with in the first, and commence the third or last row with a court card of the same suit that terminated the second. On now following the above directions in taking up the cards, the result will be as described. Although this illusion is one easily performed, we never yet saw it practised without it exciting the wonder and amazement of the spectators, and the principle on which this is achieved, owing to the apparent non-sequance of the suits, has successfully baffled the calculations even of the first investigators of the art.

Some of these curiosities of card-craft we shall further expound from time to time, and hope in so doing, to materially contribute to the stock of harmless amusement, which we wish our readers many opportunities of enjoying.

NOTHING IS ANNIHILATED.—We see a candle burn until it is extinct, and a vegetable or an animal body droop, die, and decompose, but not a particle of either is lost. The materials which previously formed the solid body, still exist, although in a form too subtle to be recognised by our ordinary senses, but which yet are readily appreciable to the tests of the chemist, who has the power of tracing them much farther.

THE ASTROLOGER'S CALENDAR.

A Diary of Auspicious and Inauspicious Days, with Weekly Indications of the Weather, deduced from Planetary Influences

WEDNESDAY, April 2nd.—Sunshine and showers. Good for commencing business with farmers and land-holders.

THURSDAY, April 3rd.—Fair and breezy weather. Void of influence.

FRIDAY, April 4th.—Boisterous, with warm atmosphere. Some unexpected circumstances take place.

SATURDAY, April 5th.—Showery and mild. Ask favours of the aged and of public bodies.

SUNDAY, April 6th.—Fair and warm. Woo her thou lovest, but take heed of rivals.

MONDAY, April 7th.—Colder, with gusty showers. Travel and speculate. Adopt legal measures.

TUESDAY, April 8th.—Genial and fair at intervals. Beware of crosses in love and friendship.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MEDICINES.



VITH all our boasted pretensions to wonderful improvements in the healing art, it may be mentioned as a curious fact, well known to the candid followers of Galen, that most specifics which have received lately—and only lately—the sanction of the Royal College, were well known and successfully practised by the unjustly condemned ancients. One or two instances will suffice.

During the last century, the root of the male fern was retailed as a secret nostrum, by Madame Nouffleur, a French empiric, for the cure of the tapeworm: the secret was purchased for a considerable sum of money by Louis XV. The physicians then discovered, that the same remedy had been administered in that complaint by Galen. The history of popular remedies for the cure of gout, also furnishes ample matter for the elucidation of this subject. The celebrated powder of the Duke of Portland, was no other than the *diacentaurion* of Cælius Aurelianus, or the *antidotus ex duobus centaureis generibus* of Ætius, the receipt for which, a friend of his Grace brought with him from Switzerland; into which country, in all probability, it had been introduced by the early medical writers, who had transcribed it from the Greek volumes, soon after their arrival into the western parts of Europe. The active ingredient of a no less celebrated remedy for the same disease, the *cau medicinale*, a medicine brought into fashion by M. Husson, whose name it bears, a military officer in the service of the King of France, about fifty years ago, has been discovered to be the *colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron. Upon investigating the virtues of this medicine, it was observed that similar effects in the cure of the gout were ascribed to a certain plant, called hermodactylus, by Oribasius and Ætius, but more particularly by Alexander of Tralles, a physician of Asia Minor, whose prescription consisted of hermodactylus, ginger, pepper, cummin-seed, aniseed, and scammony, which, he says, will enable those who take it to walk immediately. An inquiry was immediately instituted after this unknown plant, and upon procuring a specimen of it from Constantinople, it was actually found to be a species of colchicum. The use of prussic acid in the cure of consumptions, lately proposed by Dr. Magendie, a French physiologist, is little else than the revival of the Dutch practice in this complaint; for we are informed by Lumæus, in the fourth volume of his "Amenitates Academicæ," that distilled laurel water was frequently used in Holland in the cure of pulmonary consumption. The celebrated Dr. James's fever powder was evidently not his original composition, but an Italian nostrum, invented by a person of the name of Lisle, a receipt for the preparation of which is to be found at length in "Colborne's Complete English Dispensary," for the year 1756. The various secret preparations of opium which have been lauded as the discovery of modern times, may be recognised in the works of ancient authors.

THE SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN ASTROLOGY.

CHAP. IV.—THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CURTAIN.



We have before said that the science of Astrology consisted of four branches, or distinct parts, which are essentially different from each other and which may now be thus divided: *Nativities*, or the art of foreseeing from the figure of the Heavens, at the moment of birth, the future fate and character of individuals; *Mundane Astrology*, or the art of foreseeing, by the position of the heavenly bodies at certain periods, the circumstances that may affect our own and other countries—such as wars, epidemics, earthquakes, administration of governments, and so on; *Atmospherical Astrology*, or the art of foreseeing by the position of the planets at the periods of the Sun and Moon being in mutual aspect, and some other circumstances, the quality of the weather at any required time or place; and, lastly, *Horary Astrology*, which enables an artist to perceive the result of some particular event about which the querent may be really anxious. In this paper we propose to treat of Genethliacal Astrology alone, premising that for those whose leisure and inclination will permit and who wish more fully to grasp the details of the subject, no works can be so fully relied upon as those of Zadkiel and Mr. R. C. Smith (the original "Raphael"), whilst the translations of the *Tetrabiblos* of Claudius Ptolemy, and the *Primum Mobile* of Placidus de Titus, a Spanish monk, will furnish the chief requisites for obtaining a knowledge of this wondrous art. The best editions of these latter works are those by Mr. J. M. Ashmand, which appeared in 1822, and Mr. J. Cooper, published in 1816. Wilson's Dictionary of Astrology, and the last works of Partridge and Lilly, will render the library nearly complete in this department.

Any of the chief astronomical works will give the twelve symbols of the Zodiac, and furnish the necessary information concerning the planets, and their positions in the wide field of space. To these, therefore, we refer the pupil for all the elementary knowledge of his art, Astrology being based on the same immutable laws as Astronomy, only that where the calculations of the astronomer ends, *there* the task of the astrologer commences. It is necessary to practise writing the signs and characters (which are merely adopted for a kind of stenographic brevity) until the eye is familiar with them, so that at a glance he may see ♃ represents Jupiter, or that ♿ denotes the planet Mercury. The Zodiacal signs, as may be seen in our illustration, are divided into six north and six south, and it should be observed which are opposite to each other. Aries, for instance, being opposite Libra, Gemini opposite Sagittary, Virgo, Pisces, and so on. The first six, from Aries to Virgo, are northern; the latter six, from Libra to Pisces, are southern; because the Sun and planets, when in the first six, are north of the Equator, and when in the last six are south of that line. We need scarcely remind the reader, that when in the northern signs the Sun is longer above the earth than below, when we consequently have the days longer than the nights; and that the reverse is the case when that great luminary is in the southern signs, the nights then being longer than the days. The same takes place with the planets, which in Scorpio or Aquarius remain longer below the horizon than in Taurus or Leo. Once in every twenty-four hours each point of the Zodiac rises and sets, as the earth revolves on its axis, and therefore, when any given point be rising, it will be obvious that its *opposite* must be setting. As the Zodiac consists of 360 degrees, measured from the first point of Aries, each sign will consist of 30 degrees; and it is found that when any of these signs arise at the birth of an individual, that sign and the whole face of the Heavens will possess a certain influence over the formation of both body and mind. To decipher from the planetary aspects

and positions what that influence may be, is the chief art and aim of the skillful astrologer.

The figure of the Heavens is a kind of map, wherein may be seen what planets are rising, setting, or coming to the meridian at any required time, and it is erected by the artist for the hour of birth, should the result of a nativity be the object of his investigations. There are two modes of exhibiting these schemes; one by the triangular method exhibited in our last, and with which, perhaps, the generality of persons are most familiar, and the circular demonstration used by modern astrologers, as seen in the accompanying diagram. This latter we have adopted as being the more rational and intelligible mode of showing the principles of the science, although the former is even now generally practised for the sake of convenience. It will be observed, then, that there are two grand divisions, which the horizontal line, representing the horizon, intersects. By this line we show the diurnal and nocturnal hemispheres at a single glance. The former is all that space which lies above the earth; the latter, being below the horizon, shows the remainder of the Heavens which is beneath the earth. The perpendicular line is the meridian, which has two points, south and north. The former is that at which the sun arrives every day at noon; the other, directly opposite, is the sun's place at midnight, and is called the north meridian or lower Heaven. These four divisions—east, west, north, and south—are evidently formed by nature. The east is that point where the Sun rises or ascends and becomes visible; the south is that where he ceases to ascend; the west is that point where he sets and disappears; and the north is that point where he ceases to descend, and begins again to approach the eastern horizon.

The inner circle, in which is written the hour of birth and the latitude in which the native is born, represents the earth, around which the planets, and the signs they are in, are disposed, as will be hereafter shown. The tenth house, which is the south or mid-heaven, is distinguished by the letters M. C., a contraction of the Latin words, *medium caeli*, and, as before stated, after the ascendant, is the most powerful of any. As we shall have repeated occasion to exhibit this diagram again, to explain the nature of the aspects, &c., we now leave it to the study and instructive meditation of the reader.

THE ASTROLOGER'S STUDY;

Being Predictions of the Chief Events from Week to Week.

FROM the position of the ponderous body of Jove in *Aries*, the ruling sign of Britain, the Seer anticipates some fresh impetus will be given to the commercial interests of this country. The river is thronged with its forest of masts, and the docks and warehouses are filled with the produce of many climes. Merchants will thereby prosper, and some large transactions in the city give rise to much discussion. Mars, combust and in square to Jupiter, will cause, however, some unexpected panic amongst the shareholders in railways; and a fire will occur in either a warehouse or a manufactory towards the middle of the week, by which much damage will be occasioned. In the nativity of Sir Robert Peel, we find the malefic Saturn crossing the Sun's place at his birth, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, from which we judge his health will suffer about this period, and he will have to contend with much opposition both in and out of Parliament. An ill-assorted marriage in high life—the union of youth with age—will be announced about the 7th. Ireland is disturbed by internal commotions, and deeds of violence will occur there. Of the week to come, the *Astrologer* hath a horoscope of strange foreboding.

OUR EARTH.—We may venture to assert that notwithstanding the thousands of years of its existence or duration, our globe is not a grain heavier or lighter than it was at its creation.

A BRIEF AND SUMMARY SKETCH OF THE HISTORY,
RISE, PROGRESS, AND NATURE,
OF THE
SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY.

THE science of astrology began to prevail at so early a period, and has ever since been patronised, either openly or in secret, by so many eminent, intellectual characters, that it is generally acknowledged, even by those who would deride it, to be a subject of great interest. Among the most distinguished names of those who followed it as a science, and avowed their firm faith in it, we may mention Democritus, Pythagoras, Hippocrates, Plato, Pliny, Tacitus, Sully, Kircher, Boerhaave, and Boyle.

Astrology was, undoubtedly, the most ancient of the occult sciences. The Chaldeans were so skilled in the science, that the very terms Chaldean and astrologer were synonymous. Various opinions were entertained as to the way in which the motions of the heavenly bodies affected the earth and its inhabitants. Some held that those vast globes were themselves instinct with life and volition; and that as they floated through the serene ether, they radiated their divine influences upon the distant earth. Others were of opinion that they were the chosen abodes of those mediate spirits to whom was committed the rule of mundane affairs, who passed occasionally into our globe, and there by mighty works announced their presence.

The division of the heavens into constellations, and the discovery of the influence of the planets, may be considered as the groundwork of astrological science. Different nations and different cities being portioned out among the signs and planets, and the government of every day taken hour by hour, by the planets in turn; it was then found that every individual, at the hour of birth, was more or less influenced by the then ruling planet according to its peculiar disposition at the time. The signs, too, were found to be equally influential, but the fixed stars less so. As a sort of corollary to those papers now in course of publication on the self-instruction in astrology, we shall now describe the effects of the signs and planets, and show in what manner they were ascertained in individual cases. First, as to the signs. It should be stated that these characteristics and powers are collected from a great variety of authors, as may be seen by reference to "Lilly's Christian Astrologer;" *Aries*, the first sign of the Zodiac, is a dry, fiery, masculine, choleric, and violent sign. The person born under its influence is tall of stature, strong, but spare made, dry constitution, long face and neck, thick shoulders, piercing eyes, sandy, or red hair, and bronze complexion. In disposition he will be found warm, haughty, and passionate. The aspects of the planets may, however, materially alter their effects. This sign rules the head and face. Among diseases it produces small pox and epilepsy, apoplexy, and all diseases of the head and face. It presides over the following countries:—England, France, Germany, Syria, Switzerland, Poland, and Denmark; and over the cities of Naples, Capua, Padua, Florence, Verona, Ferrara, Brunswick, Marseilles, Caesarea, and Utrecht. Its colours are red and white.

We give this as a sample of the influence, and extent of influence of the signs, and might do the same with the whole of them would our limits allow. But, as we shall give them *seriatim* in our Self-instructor, our readers must be content here with the exposition of the one sign we have given, and allow us to proceed with an explanation of what we have stated:—

There are four triplicities, as they are called, among the signs, viz., the *earthly* triplicity, including Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn; the *airy*, which includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; the *fiery*, which are, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; and the *watery*, which claims Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces. The signs are further divided into diurnal and nocturnal—Aries and Taurus, and so on alternately; the diurnal signs being all masculine, and the nocturnals feminine. A person born under a fiery, masculine, diurnal sign, is hot in temper and bold in character. If it be a quadrupedal sign, he is like unto the animal after which the sign is called. We might here enter into further details; but we conceive that those we have already given will be sufficient to convey to the general reader a pretty clear idea of the sublime nature of the science.

The signs have different powers in affecting the character of

those persons born under them. They produce different casts of countenance and temperament, and also especial diseases. The influences and effects of the planets are still more important than those of the signs. Uranus and Saturn have been invariably found to be most malevolent in their influence, unless they are, as it is termed, well dignified. Saturn, for instance, was found to be well dignified in the horoscope of the Duke of Wellington, and hence his greatness. All serpents and venomous creatures are under the especial rule of this planet. Saturday is held to be his day, for then he begins to rule at sunrise, and rules the first hour and the eighth of that day. Of the other planets the same exposition might be given. The influences of the asteroids are held to be beneficial, though feeble in their nature. The Sun and Moon have great influences. We have been brief in this sketch, but we hope we have said enough to convey a general and pretty clear idea of the principles upon which the science is based. Those who wish to know anything beyond mere theory will, from time to time, be able to glean the desired information from our future pages.

GATHERINGS ABOUT GYPSIES.

"Come stain your cheeks with nut or berry,
You'll find the gypsies' life is merry."—OLD SONG.

In most parts of the continent the gypsies are called Cingari, or Zingari; the Spaniards call them Gitanos, the French Bohemians, or Bohemiennes. It is not certain when the gypsies, as they are now termed, first appeared in Europe; but mention is made of them in Hungary and Germany, so early as the year 1417. Within ten years afterwards we hear of them in France, Switzerland, and Italy. The date of their arrival in England is more uncertain; it is most probable that it was not until near a century afterwards. In the year 1530, they are spoken of in the following manner, in the penal statutes:—"Forasmuch as before this time, divers and many outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandise, have come into this realm, and gone from shire to shire, and place to place, in great company, and used great subtil and crafty means to deceive the people; bearing them in mind that they, by palmistry, could tell mens' and womens' fortunes; and so many times, by craft and subtilty, have deceived the people of their money; and also have committed many heinous felonies and robberies, to the great hurt and deceit of the people they have come among," &c.

This is the preamble to an act, by which the gypsies were ordered to quit the realm under heavy penalties. Two subsequent acts, passed in 1555 and 1566, made it death for them to remain in the kingdom; and it is still on record, that thirteen were executed under these acts, in the county of Suffolk, a few years before the Restoration. It was not till about the year 1763 that they were repealed.

The gypsies were expelled France in 1560, and Spain in 1591; but it does not appear they have been extirpated in any country. Their collective numbers, in every quarter of the globe, have been calculated at 700,000 or 800,000. They are most numerous in Asia, and in the northern parts of Europe. Various have been the opinions relative to their origin. That they came from Egypt, has been the most prevalent. This opinion (which has procured them here the name of gipsies, and in Spain that of gitanos) arose from some of the first who arrived in Europe, pretending that they came from that country; which they did, perhaps, to heighten their reputation for skill in palmistry and the occult sciences. It is now we believe pretty generally agreed, that they came originally from Hindostan; since their language so far coincides with the Hindostanic, that even now, after a lapse of nearly four centuries, nearly one half of their words are precisely those of Hindostan; and scarcely any variation is to be found in vocabularies from the gypsies in Turkey, Hungary, Germany, and those in England. Their manners, for the most part, coincide, as well as the language, in every quarter of the globe where they are found; being the same idle wandering set of beings, and seldom professing any mode of acquiring a livelihood, except that of fortune-telling. "The most notorious of these was one Margaret Finch, a celebrated modern adventuress, was buried October, 24

1740, at Beckenham, in Kent. This remarkable person lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called gipsies, and had the title of their queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood, a place notorious for vagrants of this description, whither her great age and fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture. After her death they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches, a sermon was preached on the occasion; and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony. There is an engraved portrait of Margaret Finch, from a drawing made in 1739. Her picture adorned the sign of a house of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipsy house, which was situated in a small green, in a valley, surrounded by woods. On this green, a few families of gipsies used to pitch their tents, during the summer season. In winter they either procure lodgings in London, or take up their abode in barns, in some of the more distant counties. In a cottage that adjoined the Gipsy house, lived an old woman, granddaughter of Queen Margaret, who inherited her title. She was niece of Queen Budget, who was buried at Dulwich, in 1768. Her rank seemed, however, to be merely titular; nor do we find that the gipsies paid her any particular respect, or that she differed in any other manner than that of being a householder, from the rest of her tribe." Their religion is always that of the country in which they reside; and though they are no great frequenters either of mosques or churches, they generally conform to rites and ceremonies as they find them established.

Grellman says that, in Germany, they seldom think of any marriage ceremony; but their children are baptized, and the mothers churched. In England their children are baptized and their dead buried according to the rites of the church; perhaps the marriage ceremony is not more regarded than in Germany; but it is certain they are sometimes married in churches. Upon the whole, we may certainly regard the gipsies as a singular phenomenon in Europe. For the space of between three and four hundred years they have gone wandering about like pilgrims and strangers, yet neither time nor example has made in them any alteration: they remain ever and every where what their fathers were: Africa makes them no blacker, nor does Europe make them whiter.

Few of the descendants of the aboriginal gipsies are to be found any where in Europe, and in England less than any where else. The severity of the police against this description of the degenerate vagabonds existing at the present day, have considerably thinned their phalanxes, and brought them to something like a due sense of the laws and expectations of civilized society. What remains of them, nevertheless, contrive one way or other to elude the vigilance of the laws by different masked callings, under which they ostensibly appear to carry on their usual traffic. The modern gipsies pretend that they derive their origin from the ancient Egyptians, who were famous for their knowledge in astronomy and other sciences; and, under the pretence of fortune-telling, find means to rob or defraud the ignorant and superstitious. To colour their impostures, they artificially discolour their faces, and speak a kind of gibberish or cant peculiar to themselves. They rove up and down the country in large companies, to the great terror of the farmers, from whose geese, turkeys, and fowls, they take considerable contributions.

TALISMANS.



T is not long since we furnished an account of the ancient amulets which we traced to an antiquity beyond what has ordinarily been assigned them. Pursuing our researches among those scarce and valuable works which lie enshrouded by dust on the shelves of foreign museums, we find that an equally early origin may be claimed for the ancient devices of the Babylonians, which magical figures, engraven or cut under observances of the characters and configurations of the heavens, are called talismans; to which some astrologers, hermetical philo-

sophers, and other adepts, attributed wonderful virtues, particularly that of calling down celestial influences. The author of a book, entitled "Talismans Justified," pronounces a talisman to be the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven in a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, &c. in order to receive its influences. The talismans of the Samothracians, so famous of old, were pieces of iron formed into certain images, and set in rings, &c. They were held as preservatives against all kinds of evils. There were other talismans taken from vegetables, and others from minerals. Three kinds of talismans were usually distinguished, viz., astronomical, which are known by the signs or constellations of the heavens engraven upon them, with other figures, and some unintelligible characters; magical, which bear very extraordinary figures, with words and names of angels; and mixed, which consist of signs and barbarous words, but have no superstitious ones or names of angels. It is maintained by rabbins, that the brazen serpent raised by Moses in the Wilderness, for the destruction of the serpents that annoyed the Israelites, was, properly, a talisman. All the miraculous things wrought by Apollonius Tyaneus are attributed to the virtue and influence of talismans; and that wizard, as he is called, is even said to have been the inventor of them. Some authors take several Runic medals—medals, at least, whose inscriptions are in the Runic characters,—for talismans, it being notorious, that the northern nations, in their heathen state, were much devoted to them. M. Keder, however, has shown, that the medals here spoken of are quite other things than talismans.

STANZAS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

PART I.

We are the slaves of thought; the human mind

Is its own world; eternal is that world;

Existence is in it, for here we find

All that we know of life; names, sounds, are whirled

Through the brain's haunted chambers; we would bind

The phantom fugitives, as they are hurled

By us and in us. Grasping at the wind,

We wander, all have wandered, in the vast maze of mind.

The regions of immensity, the shores

Round which ideas eternal ebb and flow,

For ever bringing forth the boundless stores

Of new creations; where the soul's beams throw

Their light upon the everlasting doors

That shut out the invisible; where glow

The worlds celestial, by the spirit trod—

The chaos of the infinite, of beauty, and of God!

Man is himself the Universe! All things

Are to all men exact what they appear.

We dwell distinct in our imaginings;

Each spirit is a world, a separate sphere,

And God, who fills the stars, profusely flings

Thoughts into our souls, which, bodiless here,

Having no substance, if He wished, He could

Image in something real. *He can do what he would.*

And we can live beyond this life, and cast

That which we deem ourselves, the soul, the mind,

Into the distant regions, dim and vast—

Which future centuries will leave behind—

Mingling at once the future, present, past,

To neither one, or all of them combined.

What are we, then?—these feeble forms of clay

Can grasp eternal years, though creatures of a day.

We do not live alone—along with man,

Thousands of creatures breathe, the weak, the strong,

Links in a chain of one amazing plan.

Species of animated beings throng

Even each leaf the winds of heaven fan;

Oh! who can tell what worlds may be among

Those stars that shine above us?—they are rife

With unimagined things, and organised with life!

O. H.

THE ORACLE OF DESTINY.

In which all Questions from Correspondents are answered gratuitously, in accordance with the true and unerring principles of Astrological Science.



TO OUR QUERISTS.—This department of our work involves the solution of "horary questions," so called from a figure of the heavens being erected for the hour in which the question is asked, and from the indications manifest in which the corresponding answers are derived. It will, therefore, be absolutely necessary for all correspondents to specify the exact hour and day on which they commit the question to paper for our judgment, and the replies will then be given accordingly. As this important feature of the stary science will necessarily occupy considerable time which he is willing to devote, without reward, to benefit the public, THE ASTROLOGER hopes that the liberality of his offer will protect him from the correspondence of those who desire adjudication upon frivolous subjects, or who are merely actuated thereby by motives of idle and foolish curiosity. All subjects on which they may be really anxious, can be solved with absolute certainty; and the election of favourable periods for marriage, speculation, or commencing any new undertaking with advantage, will be cheerfully and readily pointed out from week to week. All communications addressed to "THE ASTROLOGER" will be considered as strictly confidential, and the initials only given in the oracle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- I. H.**—Your informant was correct in stating that 20 degrees of Scorpio was on the ascendant, but wrong in his position of the planets. The moon is sadly afflicted by Saturn, and the veriest tyro in the art could have told you that your life would be one of chance and change. We can see no prospect of any future benefits.
- GIULIETTA CASTANO.**—You are truly unfortunate in reposing faith in those totally unworthy of it. A scholastic profession will suit and demand your energies; but be cautious and prudent in forming new connexions.
- EPIDORA.**—Your wishes shall be acceded to the first opportunity, when a corresponding intimation shall be given in this work. With every anxiety to oblige we are compelled, occasionally, to draw upon the patience of our correspondents. Have not certain circumstances affecting your engagement occurred within the last week?
- PERENELLA FLANER.**—Yes, you have everything to hope for, but be careful of the fifth year. Fortune is not necessarily brought by changing the place, rather rely on energy and discretion.
- MATILDA.**—You have given the month, but not the year. The party injured after seems to have been married some time. To tell you where he is exceeds even our power.
- A DESPAIRING MAN.**—You are unhappy, and we condole with you; in debt, and we sympathize; in perplexity, and we share it. What will be the result? Insolvency? No! Friends generally come with fortune. You know this well. In another month you will have the pleasure of receiving them.
- J. A. A.**—"Human Frailty" is a bad subject pleasantly handled, and shall receive an early niche. The doctrine inculcated by Pythagoras had more of a poetical than a literal meaning. The soul may be infused—so as to throw an influence—into another, and as such, we believe in it; but it cannot go beyond the species. Love is only a phase of transmigration.
- C. SMITH.**—The fair Eliza has received the rings and gloves with a gratitude which, though your friends disapprove, should teach you the fortitude of a Grecian. As a surveyor of your destiny we cannot draw checks on fortune's bank. In east and west you will find much to wonder and admire.
- J. MARYN.**—You may expect some pecuniary and other benefits from that source. Time only can solve the other question; but there is no indication of any birth at all. It will be the restraint upon your future actions that you have to fear. We have no time for the calculations you require, at present.
- A. B. C.**—Your husband appears to be still there, and you will soon hear of him.
- THOMAS M. W.**—The one in the country will be most productive, and a stranger will share your future happiness. Give up, however, the encouragement of hopes where you do not intend to realise them.
- LISRA.**—Wait till you hear from your friend and do not voyage on speculation. The money will not be returned. You will receive the watch. Study our Self-Instructor.
- W. H. P.**—You will receive the property sooner than you anticipate, and the person inquired after still lives. The period of its attainment appears to be August next.

- W. CLARK.**—The malevolent Saturn has a strong restraint just now by the auspicious rays of Jove. You will succeed in the accomplishment of your wishes through a friend, and may look forward to a career of comparative happiness.
- O. S. (Gosport).**—Showers and sunshine chase each other through life. Your future fate will present no exception. The present year will see the fulfilment of your early hopes. The number has been sent as requested.
- F. W. (Southsea).**—It is in having to acknowledge such kindness as that proffered by our obliging correspondent that we feel the inadequacy of words. The accession of a true votary of the sublime art to our wide range of readers, is the highest compliment that could be tendered, and the offer we accept with thanks as hearty and sincere as the spirit in which the letter is written.
- E. R.**—There can be no doubt that a change of employment would benefit yourself, but do not decide upon it hastily, as there is some prospect of the difficulty alluded to in the first question being removed.
- W. H. M.** The Astrologer feels much pleasure in accepting the proposed extracts from the works mentioned, as their scarcity materially enhances their value. From the courtesy exhibited by our numerous astrological correspondents, we shall be in a position shortly to supply the places of the planets for the last two hundred years, and can thereby materially assist the operations of the student.
- ADBE.**—Are beauty and accomplishments, then, no shield for the arrows of disappointment? Must the growth of hopes within the human heart ever be retarded by misfortune, and blighted as they approach fruition? Believe it not. You have the protection of one who has an ardent desire to see you successful. Second those wishes with your own exertions, and you will triumph over all difficulties.
- W. E.**—Travel not—be patient—and avoid the uncertainties of speculation.
- KATE.**—We would recommend resignation, but we know you have practised it; however, still hope. You have lost him you would have once chosen—it is now too late.
- INQUIRENDU.**—You have already passed the Rubicon—the field of conquest lies before you. Do not by mental irritation avert the benefits that fortune now extends with willing hand. Tranquillity of mind is a duty which you owe to others as well as to yourself.
- M. C.**—g.—You may communicate one question weekly, and it shall be solved. See our early numbers for full directions how to act.
- C. TEMPEST.**—Do not deceive yourself with a belief that trouble is so soon over. From the same cause it will return. The sun in Leo and Mars rising will account for your passionate and headstrong temper. Unless that is reformed you will never obtain a patriarchal longevity.
- RECEIVED.**—T. J. C. (Persevere and prosper).—T. WOODS (Stop and you will thrive).—C. S. I. (Continue your medical avocations).—A. M. Z. (The legacy will be paid in a few months).—R. H. (Brass seems in the ascendant).—B. J. (Yes, unquestionably).—W. B. (You will, happily, have no occasion to emigrate).—A. B. (Manchester) (He will continue but for a short time longer. Fear not).—SAIREY GAMP (It is a delicate point, and we do not like to interfere).—VERITAS (Yes! see calendar for day).—M. K. (In the course we recommend for adoption. Let him avoid extravagance).—M. M. (Through a previous engagement).—MARTHA R. (We cannot answer the first. A change of residence).—B. B. (Yes).—O. N. E. (Circumstances will improve).—IS THE SOUL PROPHETIC? (Not in your case).—P. B. S. (Chinurrab) (Yes, it will take place in the autumn).—CONSTANCY (You have long to wait, but it will occur at last).—R. V. G. (Stop, but marry not).—B. S. U. (Ten months).—S. PAGE (A situation).—J. GOUGH (In a week).—C. P. W. (You may expect to be in office soon).—PYTHON (She will return).—MARY BOZ (Yes, in three years).—LUCY ANN (Your swain will return in six months).—R. N. (Your project will be a most fortunate one).—ROSA (Advertise next week and he will succeed).—VISCOUNT (Wait awhile).—T. H. W. (Ditto).—CLARA (No).—S. B. (Pan is the emblem of a joyous bacchanalian. Let him go to Alsatia).—ATSTIN (17th day of April next).—R. PHIPPS (Herschel retrograde in the sixth).—X. Y. Z. (Touch not, taste not, handle not.) Others in our next.

Many letters have been received, which, after bearing complimentary testimony to the accuracy of our replies, promise that the writers will support and extend the sale of our periodical amongst their friends and acquaintances. To such we can only thus generally offer our grateful acknowledgements; as to do so individually would occupy a space greater than can be conveniently spared.

* * * All querists not answered this week must consult our next Oracle for their replies, as the requisite calculations, will, in many instances, take considerable time. We have now 200 letters to answer weekly.

Part I. of "The Astrologer" is now ready, in a handsomely embellished Wrapper, with numerous Illustrations, price Sixpence; and may be obtained through every Bookseller in town and country.

* * * All letters and communications are requested to be addressed to "The Astrologer," 10, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

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