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[JAN. 1841.

# THE HOROSCOPE:

## A Monthly Magazine

OF

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

### SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, &c.

**EDITED BY ZADKIEL.**



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WILLIAM CHARLTON WRIGHT, 4, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

## PREFACE.

THIS work is intended to be a Miscellany of Astrology, Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology, Phrenology, and other branches of Natural Philosophy, the investigation of which may advance THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY, or that valuable series of Truths of which mankind in all ages and in all countries have had partial glimpses, but which have, among a few past generations, been overwhelmed by the hallucinations of pretended theories of physics, alike wanting in the solid basis of experience and the ornamental structure of inductive reasoning. Nor has the world suffered by the introduction of erroneous physical principles only, for these have drawn after them a flood of wild and dreamy speculations in morals; whence has appeared a Protean monster, hurling destruction on all those who dispute his sway or deny his authority; who, clothed in the harlequin garb of variety in faith and opinions, has almost pushed the modest follower of simple, practical Truth from the highway of society.

It will be the leading object of *The Horoscope* to remove the rubbish of modern arguments, and to penetrate to the very granite or first formation of public opinion; and its constant endeavour will be to rectify the mischief produced by writers, who, though possessed of science in the general acceptation of the term, have yet been ignorant of those sublime principles of knowledge which bent the master minds of ancient nations to their sway; and thus to place the present generation once again on a fair footing as to the grand question of "WHAT IS TRUTH?"

The existence of the Deity; the consummate wisdom and benevolence in all his works; the utter impossibility of the puny doctrines of CHANCE; the, therefore, necessity of eternal and divine guidance, so beautifully obvious in the unerring and astounding motion of the Earth and Planets, and (to those who will draw truth from her well, instead of ignorantly denying her existence) the no less beautifully concurrent existence of their mutual influence; the immensity and permanency of the whole creation; the pigmy littleness of man, one among thousands of millions of inhabitants of a globe, itself only a small unit among uncounted millions of systems of worlds, all, it must be presumed, equally the objects of divine creative power, care, and love, alike incorruptible;—these are a few of the outlines of that vast picture, to fill up which the writers in this work will exert their best energies. Many of the ancient, and most of the modern views of THE TRUE PHI-

PHILOSOPHY, by which we mean no more than the philosophy of Truth, will be investigated and placed fairly before the world. The purblind teachers of youth, who dream away their days in scanning the mere verbal thread of the mysteries of the ancient mythology, will be instructed by having the light of Astral Philosophy, the great and extensive medium of Egyptian, Indian, Chaldean, indeed universal oriental knowledge, thrown upon the dark places of mythology, which will shine forth no longer a mass of ribald absurdity, but a bright effulgent history of astronomic and geologic science.

The kaleidoscopic variety of ever-fluctuating and never-established systems of Pathology, which bolster up a fanciful but fatal theme of jugglery, termed the medical art—almost universally observed to change its principles with every generation, and thus to demonstrate that it has none allied to *eternal* Truth, ever the same—will be exposed and expelled by proofs of the perfection of Natural Pathology. And while the realities of modern science will be seized upon, its numerous and vain pretences, its tortuous mystifications, its transcendental humbug, will be rejected, whether *homœopathy* this day or *hydrosudopathy* the next, and the value of ancient principles in the diagnostics of disease demonstrated.

The simplicity of Physical Astronomy, as well as its grandeur, will be shown; and that sublime science, together with its sister, Astrology, or the doctrine of the influences of the planets upon this entire Earth, and every individual portion of it, whether mineral, animal, or vegetable, by means of the all-pervading action of Electricity, will be rendered plain and easy of comprehension, and illustrated by geological, meteorological, and phrenological facts.

*The Horoscope* will contain extensive Reviews and Reprints of ancient and modern authors; also a constant variety of Original Essays on the interesting subjects herein mentioned; and will thus become a complete hand-book for the philosophical inquirer after Truth. One of its striking features will be, NUMEROUS PREDICTIONS OF PUBLIC EVENTS and Astrological Characters of Public Men, with a developement of the astral doctrines on which they are founded; also Figures and Observations on curious Nativities and remarkable Eclipses, great Conjunctions, &c., especially the great Conjunction of the 26th January, 1842, which has not been equalled for nearly a thousand years. The work will also comprise notices of other sciences as far as they may illustrate the realities of Natural Philosophy in unison with astral influence.

# THE HOROSCOPE,

Monthly Magazine of Science and Literature,

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JANUARY, 1841.

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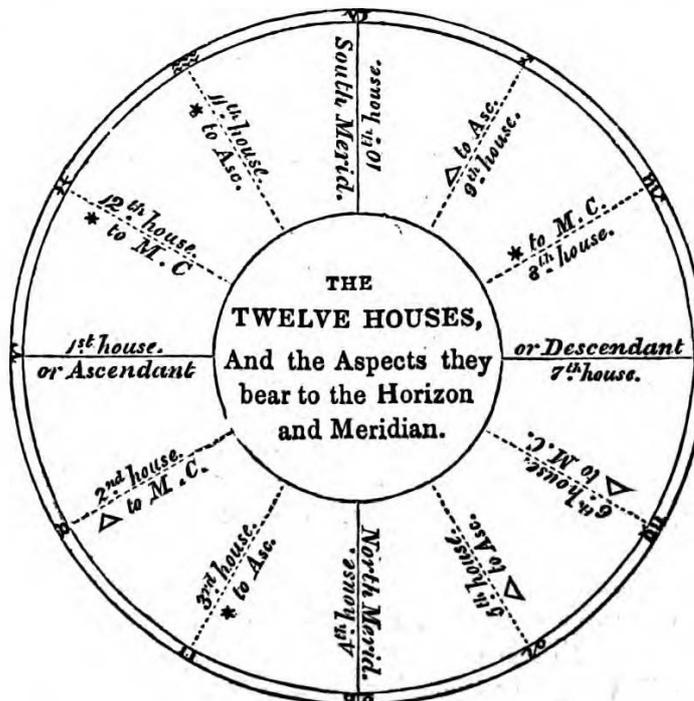
THE Preface to this work expresses its objects, which few persons will object to but those who are steeped in prejudice. And as we never excuse prejudice, unless when it be the result of mental weakness, we shall not hesitate to bring forward our opinions on all subjects connected with the philosophy of astral influences, without caring for more than one thing, which is expressed in the question, "Are these things legitimately the result of inductive reasoning upon correctly-observed and well-examined facts?" Here is the corner-stone of our edifice; and until those who may oppose our writings can contrive to remove this part of the foundation, we fear not a few random missiles, which may possibly injure the ornamental portions, but can never overthrow the temple of Truth.

There are men, who, though willing to pay court to scientific truth in general, are fearful of what they deem *mysticism* in Astrology; and there are others who, being disgusted with the attempts recently made to introduce German transcendental delusions into science, are determined to lend a deaf ear to every attempt at convincing the world of the reality of astral influences. Many of these men sit in high places of science; and the higher a man's rank and supposed knowledge of scientific truths are, the greater degree of degradation he feels, and therefore the greater degree of difficulty, in admitting that "there are things in this world not dreamt of by his philosophy." To these we can only say, examine for yourselves. Do not be misled by your nursery dogmas, that *all* Astrology is false, because therein *have* once been many errors, and you will then discover that there is *no* mysticism in the pure doctrines of Claudius Ptolemy, who, in his day, declared that "it was a common practice with the vulgar to slander every thing which is difficult of attainment." We grant there is difficulty to conceive *how* it is that the heavenly bodies can influence the minds and bodies of mortal men; but we declare that *attraction* and *gravitation*, or the common tendency of bodies towards the Earth's centre, is equally difficult to comprehend. Nay, even the well-known principles of chemical affinity cannot be explained. We may prove that sulphur and iron have an affinity, and do readily combine; but we can by no means go further, or explain why or how this fact exists in nature, though a suspicion is abroad that these things depend upon some peculiar electrical action, which also is be-

lieved to be the foundation of astral influence. In every branch of natural philosophy there is much to learn ; but science will never progress, if we allow astrologers to decide upon chemical phenomena, or chemists to give their opinions as to the truths of Astrology.

We shall make it our business to present FACTS, and leave the common sense and common honesty of our readers to decide whether they do or do not demonstrate the reality of those celestial influences, for which we have successfully contended during many years. We shall close these few initiatory observations by defining what we always understand by *Astrology*. This is the more necessary, because, as Mr. Ashmand observes, "Of all sciences which have at any time engaged the attention of the world, there is not one of which the real principles are less generally known in the present age than those of Astrology." Persons, well informed in other respects, are ignorant, and contentedly so, of a science still honoured all over the eastern world, and conspicuous throughout the history of all ages and all nations.

The term *Astrology*,\* which denoted, originally, not only the *reason*, *theory*, or *interpretation* of the stars, but also the *law* or rule of the *astra* (by which the ancients understood the *Ambient*, or all the heavenly bodies), with us, then, signifies *the efficient influences* of the heavenly bodies on this Earth and all its parts, and has nothing to do with Geomancy, or any other kind of divination or *diablerie* whatever.



The above diagram is introduced to enable those readers who have paid no attention to Astrology to understand the mode in which astrologers divide the heavens into twelve portions, termed originally "mansions," and by the moderns "houses." A little attention to this

\* *Ἀστρολογία*, a star, and *Λογος*, science or reason.

subject will render it very easy for the reader to understand the facts and arguments brought forward in this work to illustrate and demonstrate the doctrines of a universal influence of the heavens upon the Earth.

The diagram has *four* lines, marked "South meridian, 10th house," and "North meridian, 4th house;" also, "1st house, or Ascendant," and "7th house, or Descendant." These represent the meridian line, and the East and West horizon.

These *four* divisions—the *East*, where the Sun, Moon, &c., rise; the *South*, where they are on the meridian above the Earth; the *West*, where they set; and the *North*, where they pass the meridian again, when under the Earth—are evidently formed by nature. But when the Sun is one-third part of his distance from the meridian above the eastern horizon, he is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole circle from the meridian; and  $60^\circ$  being a *sextile* aspect, or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the circle, we consider the Sun in that situation to form a *sextile* aspect to the meridian. In like manner, when the Sun is  $\frac{2}{3}$  above the horizon towards the meridian, he is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his circular course from the horizon, and forms thereto a *sextile* aspect, as the diagram denotes. By this means, the *first* quadrant, which extends, as has been shown, from the horizon to the meridian, is divided into *three* portions, or "houses;" and of course the four quadrants make up twelve houses. When noon is past, and the Sun has gone down  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his course, he is found at  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole circle (two *sextiles*) from the ascendant, and this bears the relation of  $120^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ , and is a *trine* aspect. So, again, when  $\frac{2}{3}$  down, the Sun forms a *sextile* with the meridian. Similar *aspects* are seen to be formed between sun-setting and sunrising. Thus the *mundane* aspects depend on the aliquot distance the Sun, Moon, &c., may be from the horizon or meridian. The *Zodiacal* aspects are simply portions of the circle of  $360^\circ$  which the Earth passes through in its yearly course round the Sun. They are peculiar angles ( $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $120^\circ$ ,  $135^\circ$ ,  $180^\circ$ ), which have remarkable properties, as shown in crystallization, the polarization of light, the Daguerrièreotype, &c.

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## ON MUNDANE OR STATE ASTROLOGY.

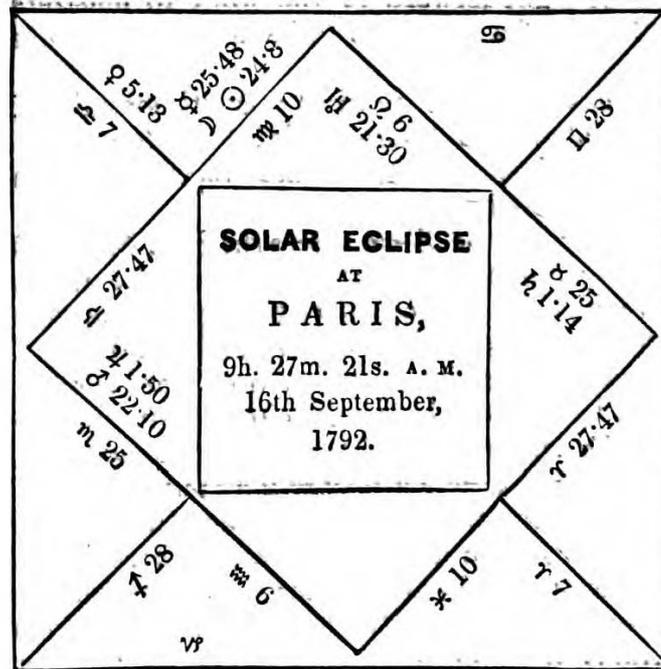
"The foreknowledge," says Ptolemy, "to be acquired by means of Astronomy is to be regarded in two great and principal divisions. The first, which may be properly called General or Universal, concerns entire nations, countries, or cities; and the second, denominated Particular, or Genethliacal, relates to men individually. In considering these respective divisions, it seems proper to give priority to that which has the more general application and influence, because general events are produced by causes greater and more compulsory than the causes of particular events."

In conformity with this doctrine, we shall here give the reader a brief example of the mode by which we judge of eclipses, as regards their effects upon entire nations, governments, &c., in the following

## THE HOROSCOPE.

## SOLAR ECLIPSE IN VIRGO.

R 128° 16'



“An eclipse of the Sun in VIRGO argues the grievous calamity and death of some certain *king* in the confines of VIRGO.”—Aphorism of Junctinus, which he gathered from the writings of Proclus, who was born at Constantinople in the year 410. Here we have one of the old maxims of the astrologers who lived at least fifteen centuries ago, which was quoted by Ramesey, in his *Astrologia Restaurata*, printed in 1655; and we may easily perceive that it was the result of actually observed facts in nature, by noticing its truth in our own days. The figure above is that of an “Eclipse of the Sun in VIRGO,” as seen at Paris, September 16th, 1792. The Sun is always taken as part significator of the King; but when *Leo* is on the midheaven, he becomes entirely such. This was the case at the eclipse; and we find that, *on the day the Sun entered the 12th house* of this figure (the 7th degree of Libra), that being “the house of imprisonment,” the King was sent to the Temple. But this is not the only agreement of the recent *fact* with the ancient *doctrine*; for the Moon here rules the 9th house, which being the 12th from the 10th, is that of the King’s private enemies. And we find that on January 16th, 1793, the Moon came to the opposite place of the Sun at this eclipse, and that this aspect occurred in the 5th house (the 8th from the 10th, or the King’s house of death), and *on that day* the King was sentenced to death!!!

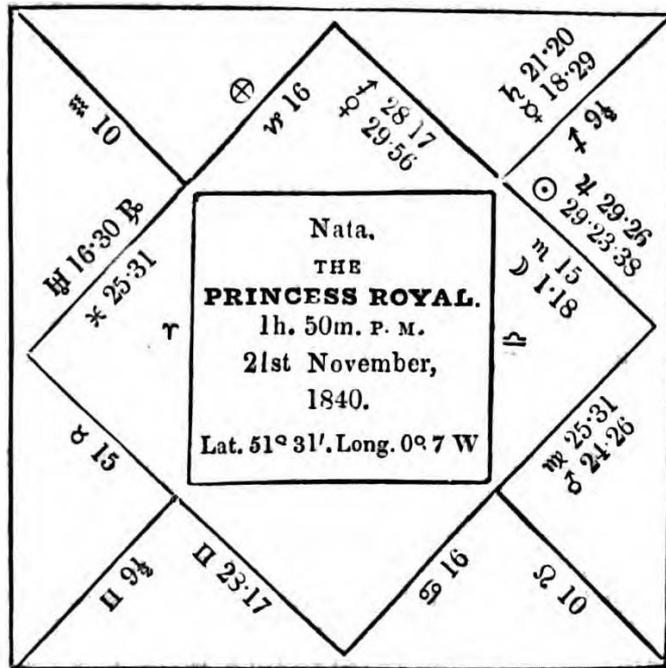
We might point out numerous other agreements of facts with the positions at this eclipse, but we have in view only the demonstration of the aphorism of Junctinus, by showing that Louis XVI. had “grievous calamity and death,” he being a king in Paris, a city which all the old astrologers agree in placing under the special influence of “Virgo,” wherein this eclipse occurred. We will now observe another eclipse in Virgo, which occurred in the 26th degree of the sign, on the 18th of September, 1838. The empire of Turkey is under the influence

NATIVITY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL. 7

of Virgo, as declared by Ptolemy and all subsequent astrologers; and we find that, on the 18th of June, 1839, the Sun formed a square (evil) aspect to Mars, this malefic planet being in the said 26th degree of Virgo; and only a short week after, the entire army of the Sultan of Turkey was destroyed on the banks of the Euphrates, and on the 30th of June the Sultan sank to the tomb! Thus, again, "calamity and death" befell a king, &c., according to the aphorism of the old astrologers.

NATIVITY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

A R 268° 8'



LATITUDES.		DECLINATIONS.	
	° /		° /
H	0 47 S.	H	6 4 S.
h	1 7 N.	h	22 5 S.
♃	0 42 N.	♃	19 22 S.
♄	1 41 N.	♄	3 46 N.
☉	* *	☉	19 49 S.
☊	1 31 S.	☊	25 0 S.
♁	1 48 S.	♁	24 47 S.
♂	4 40 S.	♂	16 19 S.

(Extract from the Gazette.)

"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.

"Quarter past Three o'clock.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon, at ten minutes before two o'clock.

(Signed)

- "JAMES CLARK, M.D.
- "CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
- "ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.
- "R. BLAGDEN."

The medical bulletin announcing the birth of a Princess states the time to have been "ten minutes before two o'clock;" for which time,

allowing the longitude of the Palace to be seven miles west of Greenwich, the above figure of the heavens is computed.

The position of the heavenly bodies was remarkable; the Sun exactly forming a conjunction with Jupiter, while the other benefic threw a sextile aspect to the Moon (Hyleg, or giver of life) from the very point of culmination. These positions denote a happy and prosperous career for this interesting scion of royalty. The Moon, having chief influence upon health, is not only in sextile to Venus, but is applying to the declination of Jupiter, denoting a good natural constitution; but, as she is also in sesquisquare to Herschel and semisquare to Mercury, and as Mars is very closely approaching the opposition to the degree ascending, being within  $2^{\circ} 11'$  of the western horizon, this Royal Native will be subject to ill-health in early infancy, which is increased by the Sun being also in sesquisquare to the ascendant. The Princess will, therefore, be liable to attacks of an inflammatory nature, and *obstructions* in the bowels, occasioned chiefly by worms; and these diseases, if not obviated by medical aid, will produce convulsions, which truly may be attended with danger of death at the period of directions, or the completion of the ill aspects. The person of the Princess will be rather low, the face full and plump, the complexion extremely fair, skin clear and lucid, very white—hair dark, shoulders large, gait stooping. Her disposition serious, her talent considerable, and her taste excellent. She will display a great partiality to music, and will excel therein.

#### DIRECTIONS IN INFANCY.

$\text{D}$  sesquisquare  $\text{H}$  *in zodiaco*  $0^{\circ} 10'$ . This measures to the age of two months; and, as  $\text{D}$  comes to semisquare of  $\text{z}$  in the secondary motion about the 25th of January, there will exist some danger to the child at that period, and a probability of convulsions ensuing.

Asc. SS.  $\square \odot 0^{\circ} 24'$ . This extends to the age of five months; but as we are by no means certain that the time of birth was not earlier (it having been reported that the time given was that when the Princess was presented to the Council), we deem it probable that this direction may come up a year or more later. If not, this will produce obstructions, and some feverish symptoms.

$\text{D}$  semisquare  $\text{z}$  *in zodiaco*  $1^{\circ} 0'$ . This measures to the age of one year; and as  $\text{D}$  shortly after comes to the declination of  $\text{h}$ , the child will be in a weak state of health in the winter of 1841. She will suffer by coughs and obstructions.

(To be continued.)

#### ON PREDICTIONS OF PUBLIC EVENTS.

The very idea of foretelling by astral influence any of the great events of the day is laughed at (though never disproved) by prejudiced men, who, though they may affect the love of truth, evidently show that they bear no love towards her, if she presume to overthrow their darling prejudices. They have imbibed their notions in the nursery—they have gone through their youth reading on these subjects the dictatorial and oracular declarations of writers in dictionaries and encyclo-

pædias, and accepting these as the basis of their (so thought) *knowledge*, while they have sedulously avoided all attempts at any personal investigation as to the reality of doctrines, which they do not deny that many intelligent and honest men have believed *after* examination.

Is this, then, the boasted result of the Baconian philosophy? Is this the real consequence of the patient investigation of facts, and the honest conclusion which has been induced from their existence? Who will dare to show a front of brass hardy enough to withstand the universal execration of the falsehood which the reply to these questions in the affirmative would ensure? Or, if it be assumed for a moment that the professed opinions of the world, chiselled from those of learned and scientific men, have any solid foundation, let us at least understand who the champions of these opinions are. Shall we look in the ranks of modern men of note in science—among the Brewsters, the Lubbocks, the Whewels, the Herschels, the Bucklands, &c. &c. &c.—for one solitary attempt to convince the world by facts that those highly-important (if true) astral doctrines, which were adopted by Thales, Meton, Eudoxus, Anaxagoras, and a long line of honest and intelligent Grecians, were all mere fancy, and devoid of any foundation in nature?

We will not tire our readers by enumerating the *reasons* the ancients, either in Egypt, or Greece, or India, or Chaldea, had for adopting the doctrines of astrology; nor will we enumerate the *facts* brought forward by modern philosophers, with a view to confound those reasons (because, in good sooth, we never heard of them); but we will here adduce a few cases in which facts have perfectly agreed with previous declarations of what events would follow certain astral phenomena:—

*Prediction printed in October, 1838.*—“The retrograding of  $\zeta$  in  $\mu\eta$  to the  $\zeta$  of  $\text{H}\ddot{\text{I}}$  and  $\square$  of  $\text{h}_2$  denotes *war* for the Grand Turk. Bloodshed and turbulence reign in Turkey. Some fearful events will take place near the city of Aleppo, where  $\text{h}_2$  is setting at the moment of the equinox; much bloodshed reigns there, and on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. The stay of  $\zeta$  in  $\mu\eta$ , *the ruling sign of Turkey*, is very remarkable. \* \* He will cause woful slaughter of the human race, while there, in the Grand Turk’s dominions. \* \* The reign of turbulence and war. \* \* The successful rebellion of a portion of the Turk’s dominions.”

Now, how was this fulfilled? Was the martial planet’s stay in  $\mu\eta$ , &c., followed by these remarkable results? Truly and exactly so; for the great and bloody battle of Herib took place near *Aleppo* in June, 1839, close to the right bank of the Euphrates. The bloodshed and slaughter were “woful;” for 12,000 Turks were destroyed, and the rebellion was “successful!”

*Prediction for November, 1840; printed full thirteen months previously.*—“During the whole of this month  $\zeta$  dwells in  $\mu\eta$ . \* \* In the dominions of the Sultan (about Aleppo and the banks of the Euphrates) some bloodshed may be expected early this month. *Death rules despotically*: for ON THE SECOND DAY  $\zeta$  transits the  $\zeta$  of the place of the eclipse of the  $\odot$  of the 4th of March this year.”

Here again the reader will see, that from similar causes similar effects were expected. Did they again occur? In truth they did, as the following account from the London papers will verify:—

“*Taking of St. Jean d’Acre.*—Letters have been received, which left Malta on the 13th of November, bringing particulars of the operations against and taking of St. Jean d’Acre. Acre was taken on the 3d of November, by the combined British and Austrian fleets, after a cannonade of four hours and a half. The ships opened fire on the 2nd, at 3 p. m., and closed at dark, the whole sea-side of the town having at that time had its guns dismantled or silenced. We ceased fire at 7 p. m., with the intention of recommencing at daylight, little thinking that we were already victors; nor did we know of the surrender, till we saw our own union-jack hoisted on the citadel at dawn of day. The firing was truly admirable—the Bellerophon’s particularly so—and every shot told. The Princess Charlotte alone fired, during the three hours which the action lasted, 4508 shots, or one broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times! About sixty guns had been actually dismantled or silenced by our fire, when a stray shot or shell found its way into their powder magazine, which blew up with a tremendous explosion, buried 1200 men in its ruins, and covered the whole city with its wrecks. 2000 prisoners were taken, and the mountaineers are hourly bringing in the fugitives. THE SCENE PRESENTED TO-DAY BY THE TOWN IS INDESCRIBABLY HORRIBLE, THE WHOLE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE EXPLOSION BEING A MASS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED MEN AND BEASTS, TOSSED TOGETHER INDISCRIMINATELY.—N.B. Some accounts say the Egyptians lost 2200 men in these four hours.”

If the reader have attentively perused these predictions, and the accounts of events which fulfil them, we would quietly ask of him just to consider how impossible it is for any man to foretell upon any principle of *chance* the *nature* of such events, the *place* of their occurrence, and the *precise* time (in this latter case) at which they should happen! And if he be not a disciple of “chance,” or a modern philosopher, let him candidly avow that the planet ♃ was not falsely called the god of war; that eclipses are not mere dumb show; and that the ancients did not dream when they spoke of stellar influence.

#### VOICE OF THE STARS FOR JANUARY, 1841.

(From the *Astrological Almanac.*)

“The benefic ♃ in ♁ opens the year with peace in Spain, after a weary butchery of nearly ten long years. The violent ♃ in ♋ excites the Chinese and inhabitants of the Caspian coasts to war; especially about the 21st and 24th, when troubles arise also in Greece, Mexico, and India. Oxford is full of strife; disgraceful scenes occur. Riots in the Orkney Isles, and mischief therein by storms, &c. Theatrical troubles in this country; some riotous squabbles, &c. In Austria, Albania, and Bulgaria, plots and conspiracies;—nor is our own land free: some attempts at rioting may be feared, as the people will be sadly pressed for money; complaints of taxes are heard; funds fall; revenue fails; and trade is at a low ebb. Theft and robbery abound through the land. In Lisbon and Charlestown violence reigns. The Czar of Russia is afflicted on the 26th day.”

THE NEW MOON NEAREST THE SUN'S ENTRANCE INTO  
CAPRICORN,

At 9h. 24m. p. m., 23d December, 1840

This phenomenon, as also the positions at 5h. 13m. p. m., 21st December, 1840, when the ☉ enters ♊, will have influence over the three first months of the year 1841. The most important features in these figures are those which denote the continued *high price of sugar*; also the *dearness of wheat and flax*; also spices. These judgments are formed from the strength of the planets ♃ and ♄, which rule over those substances. But provisions generally will be high in price, especially those above-named, and bacon, pork, poultry, &c. In Spain and Hungary prices will be excessively high; and in Arabia something almost approaching to famine may be feared. Similar influences will affect Dalmatia, Istria, Tuscany, &c.

At the new moon the planet ♃ will be setting, and ♄ near the meridian in Croatia (about 45° lat., and 16° E. long.), where much mischief may be expected from floods, earthquakes, &c.; and there will also be popular disturbances and insurrectionary movements. These evils extend to Switzerland, and other parts ruled by ♃. In Circassia and the borders of the Caspian, ♄ will be rising at the new moon, whence, as he rules the 7th or house of *war*, we predict that war will spread havoc in those regions, especially about the period when ♄ becomes stationary, the 11th of March. And although these brave mountaineers will fight bravely and successfully in the beginning, it will go hard with them in the end. It is remarkable, also, that at the Sun's ingress into ♊ the warlike ♄ will be exactly rising at the ancient capital of the Chinese empire; whence we deduce that they will give a very spirited opposition to their English foes, and that much blood will be shed in China about the 11th of March. Insurrections against the Government occur there also.

[In our next number we shall treat on the great Lunar Eclipse of the 6th of February, which will have much effect on the destinies of France.]

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THE MUTATION INTO THE EARTHY TRIGON.

The MUTATION, or first "great conjunction" of ♃ and ♄ in the EARTHY trigon, will take place exactly at 5h. 28m. 44s. a.m., on the 26th of January, 1842, Greenwich mean time. The last Mutation was on the 7th of December, 1603, being rather more than 238 years ago.\* That was a Mutation out of the watery into the fiery triplicity. Speaking of it in the year 1652, William Lilly says, "As water and fire are contraries, so will the actions of men, for these almost 180 years to

\* It is true, there was a "great conjunction" of these planets in 4° 56' of the sign ♃, on the 16th of July, 1802; but as they had not yet left the fiery triplicity entirely, but were again joined in ♄ in the month of June, 1821, we must consider the approaching phenomenon as the true "Mutation."

come, be quite averse to what was then and in those times acted" (alluding to the period under the influence of the *watery* trigon); "and that is most rational and of especial concernment for such as will hereafter wade into these mysteries."

It has always been held among astrologers, "that ♃ and ♄ do change and overturn many human affairs in this world; and that then, or near that time, there is first an appearance of them, when ♄ and ♃ do change from one triplicity to another in their meetings or conjunctions." Now, the average time they remain in each triplicity being about 240 years, it follows that, as they have traversed the airy, watery, and fiery trigons *since any great conjunction took place* in the earthy trigon, we have, therefore,  $240 \times 3 = 720$  years elapsed since that event; and to this, if we add the 240 years since the first or GREAT conjunction in that trigon, we have a period of NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY years since a phenomenon occurred *exactly* of the same character with that speedily about to happen. This event took place about the year 882 of the Christian era, which was about the 12th year of the reign of the great King Alfred, who, under the influence of THAT MUTATION, expelled the Danes from England. The next Mutation was about 1122, soon after which the overthrown *Saxon line* of monarchs was restored in the person of Henry II., who was born in 1133, and began to reign in 1154.\* Then came the watery triplicity into action, by the MUTATION in 1362; and we find that Henry IV. was born in 1367,† and ascended the throne in 1399, and thus the *line of Lancaster* commenced. Lastly, the MUTATION to the fiery trigon took place in 1603,‡ in which year the union of the English and Scottish crowns took place in the person of James I. Wherefore we perceive that these MUTATIONS do most assuredly affect the destiny of the ruling families of Great Britain; and if we examine the state and condition of other kingdoms, and the circumstances of the people and general state of civilization throughout the world, we shall find equal cause to believe the aphorism, that "*Saturnus et Jupiter mutant res et convertunt, eritque variationis initium cum mutantur de una triplicitate ad aliam in conjunctionibus, et ex una figura in aliam.*"

Here it may be well to offer some explanation to those readers least informed regarding astrological terms, of the names and nature

#### OF THE TRIGONS, OR TRIPLICITIES.

The *triplicity*, or *trigon*, is one-third part of the Zodiac, and consists of those three signs which constitute an equilateral triangle, or are each

\* It will be observed, that Henry invaded England in 1153, reduced Ireland to subjection in 1172, and took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, in 1175: thus mutations vast and important occurred through all these realms soon after ♃ and ♄ entered the *airy* triplicity.

† Henry IV. conquered the King of England, Richard II., in 1399. The Welsh defeated him in 1402; and the rebellion of the Percys began in 1403. The wars of Henry V. in France, followed. Henry VI. proclaimed King of France in 1422. Jack Cade's rebellion in 1446. Civil wars raged, and misery reigned through England, nearly all the period of this Mutation of ♃ and ♄ in the *watery* triplicity.

‡ Then came Charles I., civil wars, the Commonwealth, the restoration of King Charles II., the abdication of James II., the revolution of 1688, the bloody wars in Ireland, &c.; and eventually, the accession of the house of Hanover in 1714: all within a century of the last Mutation of ♃ and ♄ into the *fiery* triplicity.

120° asunder. These are the *fiery* trigon, consisting of ♃, ♄, and ♅, which are under the influence *chiefly* of the Sun and Jupiter; the *earthy* trigon, consisting of ♁, ♂, and ♆, which are *chiefly* influenced by the Moon and Venus; the *airy* trigon, which consists of ♁, ♃, and ♅, influenced mainly by Saturn and Mercury; and, lastly, the *watery* trigon, which contains ♁, ♂, and ♆, and is influenced chiefly by Mars. However, these trigons are influenced more or less by each planet having dominion in the signs they contain. We will here, therefore, explain how it is that Ptolemy, quoting the opinions of the ancients before his day, teaches that these triplicities influence the various portions of the Earth; and we can safely affirm, after many years' experience, that this doctrine is entirely consonant with facts, and that it has been the foundation of numerous successful predictions which we have sent forth, for these last eleven years, of the most important events, both physical and political, which the world has witnessed.

Ptolemy observes, that "the four triplicities being thus established, the whole inhabited earth is accordingly divided into four parts, agreeing with the number of the triplicities. It is divided latitudinally by the line of the Mediterranean Sea, from the Straits of Hercules\* to the Issican Gulf,† continued onwards through the mountainous ridge extending towards the East; and by this latitudinal division its southern and northern parts are defined.‡ Its longitudinal division is made by the line of the Arabian Gulf, the Ægean Sea, Pontus, and the Lake Mœotis (Sea of Azof); and by this line, about 35° of east longitude, are separated its eastern and western parts.

The four quadrants of the Earth are thus shown to agree in number with the four triplicities. They are—1st, Europe; 2nd, the southern parts of Asia; 3d, the north-east quadrant, or the eastern parts of Russia, Tataria, and Mongolia, the Caspian Sea, &c.; 4th, Africa. The reader is referred to the third chapter of the second book of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos for farther explanation on this head, and we shall only observe here, that the *fiery* triplicity rules the first quadrant, the *earthy* triplicity rules the second, the *airy* trigon influences the third, and the *watery* trigon the fourth. There are some peculiarities regarding those parts of the Earth near the place where the lines of latitude and longitude before described cross each other, and which Ptolemy calls "the middle of the Earth." The result is, that although in the first quadrant, and therefore influenced by the lords of that triplicity—viz., ☉, ♃, and ♅, "the people of Macedonia, Thrace, and Illyria are *chiefly* influenced," says Ptolemy, "by ♃ and ♅;" wherefore they will fall under our especial notice in treating of this MUTATION, which occurs in the sign ♃. But the whole of the nations influenced by the *earthy* trigon will be peculiarly affected by this phenomenon; though chiefly so those influenced by ♃, which, according to Ptolemy, are "India, Arriana, and Gedrosia." By the two latter we understand Chorassan and Affghanistan. The following places, then, are those in which the most important effects will occur from the MUTATION, being those in-

\* The Gut of Gibraltar.

† The Adriatic Sea.

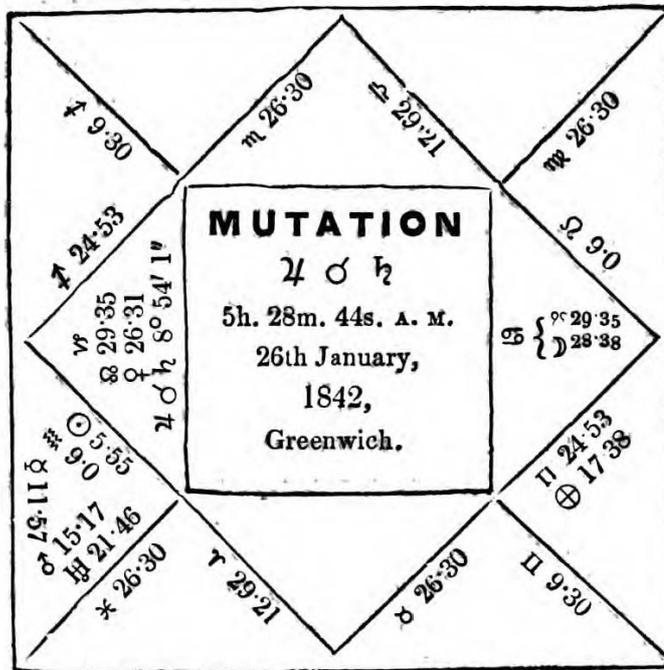
‡ This line is about 36° of north latitude, extends across the north of the modern kingdom of Cabul, and enters the Pacific by the Yellow Sea.

fluenced by  $w$ :—India, Affghanistan, Chorassan, Macedonia (or Turkey in Europe), Thrace (or Greece in general), and Illyria, comprising Croatia, Bosnia, and Slavonia: also Albania, Bulgaria, and the Morea. And, by the authority of modern astrologers, Lithuania, Saxony, Stiria, Hessa, Wilna, Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, Oxford in England, and the Orcades.

OF THE FIGURE (AT THE MUTATION) FOR LONDON,  
SERVING FOR OXFORD AND ALL ENGLAND.

In which a general judgment is attempted of the leading effects upon the destinies of England, produced by the first "GREAT Conjunction" of  $\text{♃}$  and  $\text{♄}$  in the Earthy trigon.

$\text{♁}$   $207^{\circ} 17'$



Lat.  $\text{♃}$   $0^{\circ} 6' \text{ N.}$      $\text{♄}$  Lat.  $0^{\circ} 38' \text{ N.}$

DECLINATION.

$\text{♁}$	3 56 S.
$\text{♃}$	22 32 S.
$\text{♄}$	23 4 S.
$\text{♅}$	6 31 S.
$\text{♆}$	18 47 S.
$\text{♇}$	21 33 S.
$\text{♈}$	19 9 S.
$\text{♉}$	20 34 N.

This vastly-important phenomenon, the great astrological feature of our generation, will present the above remarkable figure of the heavens in the latitude of London, and on the meridian of Greenwich. The first striking object in the figure is the conjunction of the two superior planets  $\text{♃}$  and  $\text{♄}$  in the *ascendant* and in the 9th degree of  $\text{♍}$ , and the first *decanate* or face of the sign; being also in the term of  $\text{♀}$  and triplicity of the  $\text{♄}$ . The  $\text{♄}$  is in  $\text{♌}$  in the 7th angle, entering upon the South Node or  $\text{♁}$ , and being in  $\Delta$  to  $\text{♁}$  and  $\text{♁}$  to  $\text{♀}$ , which benefic is

also ascending. The ☉, in the 6th degree of ♍, is on the cusp of the 2nd house, casting a Δ to the Medium Cœli, and falling in the term of ♄, as does also the ♃. We find ♀ in the 2nd house, and also ♂; while ♃ casts a □ to the degree ascending, as does the ♃ to the Medium Cœli, which point receives also a □ from ♀ in the ascendant.

The ascendant signifies the common people, or general state of the realm in this kingdom of Great Britain; and this great conjunction happening therein, one of the most obvious results may be judged of by the following rule, given by Wm. Lilly, at page 21 of his work on Eclipses (printed in 1652), as to the first decanate of ♃:—"In the first decanate, or ten degrees of ♃, it imports unhappy chances attending great men, and strange casualties unto such; the transmigration or oft-shifting of places of some king, prince, or person of eminent rank and quality; and it implies the *revolt* or *rebellion* of nobles, and others of meaner quality; viz., of the *common people*. It imports, a *covetous* prince or magistrate, by reason of his *oppression*, shall cause *insurrections*."

This applies to solar eclipses, the effect of which endures at the farthest only as many years as the eclipse lasts hours. But here we find the same unhappy influence become a *radix* for the judgment of celestial phenomena for above 200 years to come; whence there is too much reason to fear that a prominent feature in the history of the next two centuries will be not only great moral and political *changes* in the condition of the people, but that these will be the result of *sudden and violent revulsions in society*, brought about, it is to be apprehended, by *taxation and "oppression."* And we even foresee that, from the lord of the 7th, who denotes the public enemies of the nation, being in their 2nd or house of property, recourse will be had, at some future day, to the method of purchasing by gold, in lieu of deeds of arms, the forbearance of those enemies. We perceive great and serious detriment to the nation by means of foreign loans, whereby much wealth shall leave this country, and fall into the hands of her foes.

The lord of the ascendant is ♃, who is here discovered out of all his dignities, and afflicted by the malign and potent conjunction of ♄; wherefore, as Ramesey saith, at page 228 of his *Astrologia Munda*, "The people shall exercise cruelty, oppression, and injustice; and shall be disobedient, and break the laws," &c. The position of the ♃ in the house of enemies, and going out of her dignities, imports, alas! that the people will be "grievously afflicted and molested by their enemies," as saith the above writer. But as ♃ is a general significator of religious orders of men, and he thus afflicted and debilitated, many and important are the changes and mutations which shall fall upon all classes of *churchmen* during the reign of this great conjunction. Noblemen, judges, and lawyers, also, shall find great *changes* in their affairs. They may not hope to escape the whirling gusts of the coming storm, sweeping and violent as it may be expected to fall upon all such classes. And too much reason is there to expect that the furor of infatuated mobs will be spent on the venerated fabrics of religion and law. And that the most essential changes and mutations in these matters shall occur is beyond all doubt. Alas! that an uneducated *people* should exist!

(To be continued.)

## ON THE RELIGION AND ETHICAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE ANCIENTS.

To us, who are guided by the light of divine revelation, religion is easily taught, and as easily comprehended; and the social and relative duties of life, which constitute ethics, are simply a compliance with the divine command. With the heathen philosopher the case was different; he had to deduce the Deity from His works, and to form his religion—that is, the mode of worshipping God—by the light of reason; while his ethics would, in part, derive their character from the attributes which he himself had assigned to the Supreme Being, and in part from the then condition of man in his social relations.

### OF THE FATE OF THE ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS.

The Rev. Dr. Cudworth, in his very learned work on the “True Intellectual System of the Universe,” thus speaks of the Ancient Fate. “They who hold the necessity of all human actions and events, do it upon one or other of these two grounds: either because they suppose that necessity is inwardly essential to all agents whatsoever, and that contingent liberty is ‘*pragma anupostatou*,’ a thing impossible or contradictory, which can have no existence any where in nature.” This doctrine was thus expressed by the poet Lucretius—

‘*Quod res quæque necessum  
Intestinum habeat cunctis in rebus agendis.*’

That every thing labours under an inherent necessity.

The philosopher Plotinus makes the following distribution of fatalists. “A man (saith he) will not do amiss that will divide all fatalists, first into these two general heads, namely, that they derive all things from one principle, or not—the former of which may be called Divine Fatalists, the latter Atheistical; which Divine Fatalists he again subdivides into such as first make God, by immediate influence, do all things in us: as in animals the members are not determined by themselves, but by that which is the *hegemonick* in every one; and secondly, such as make fate to be an implexed series or concatenation of causes, all in themselves necessary, whereof God is the chief.”

And again, “Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events, may be reduced to these three heads:—First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to decree and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us; which kind of fate, though philosophers and other ancient writers have not been altogether silent of it, yet it has been principally maintained by some neoterick Christians, contrary to the sense of the ancient church. Secondly, such as suppose a Deity that, acting wisely, but necessarily, did contrive the general frame of things in the world, from whence, by a series of causes, doth unavoidably result whatsoever is now done in it; which fate is a concatenation of causes, all in themselves necessary, and is that which is asserted by the ancient stoics, Zeno and Chrysippus, whom the Jewish Essenes seemed to follow. And lastly, such as hold the material necessity of all things, without a

Deity; which fate Epicurus calls the fate of the naturalists, that is, indeed, the Atheists, the assertors whereof may be called also the Democritical Fatalists."

From these, and various other passages in the writings of the ancients, it is clear that the generality of their notions of fate were not conducive to a sound ethical philosophy. Unless man consider himself to be a free agent, what may he not perpetrate? What act, however atrocious, may he not commit under the delusion of inevitable necessity? Unless the State consider him a free agent, what justice would there be in making him responsible for actions over which he had no control? God has given to man faculties to compare and judge, and has given sufficient standards of right and wrong. He has made man a free agent, and consequently responsible for all his actions; not only to himself, but also to those laws which regulate human society. This is the true philosophy of Ethics; and the predestinarian, or necessitarian, whatever may be his theory, whenever he comes to legislate for the good of society, is sure to make man a responsible agent.

*(To be continued.)*

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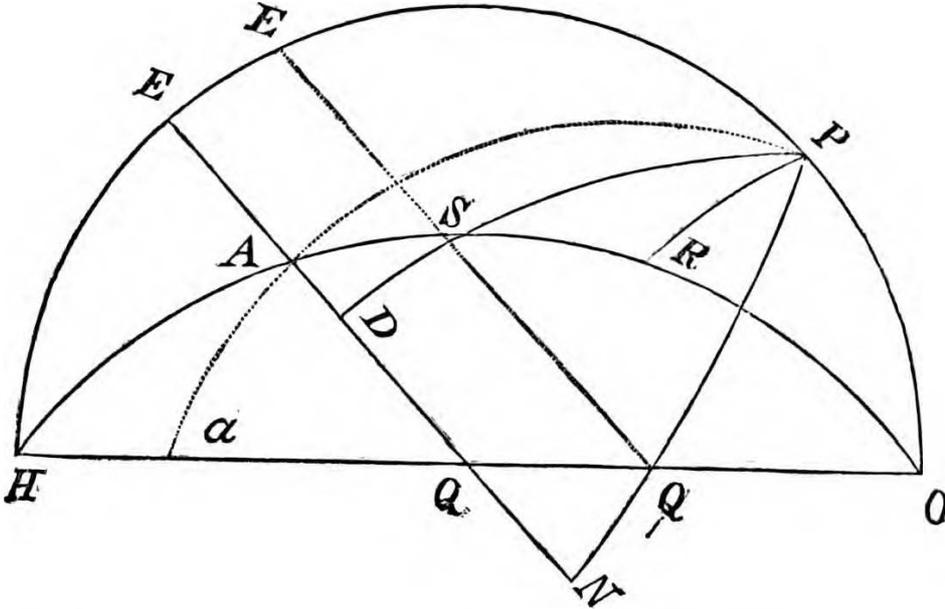
## ON DIVIDING THE HEAVENS.

On the subject of dividing the heavens, in Astrology, some very serious objections have been thrown out against the accuracy of the Placidian, or common method. In order to throw some light upon the subject, I will examine this system and that of Regiomontanus separately, to see how far each will bear the test of a mathematical investigation, and then leave the question to be decided by those of my readers who are sufficiently acquainted with the principles of spherical Trigonometry to understand the formulæ made use of; for I take it they are the proper persons to appeal to on such a question. It must be obvious that the present question is one of paramount importance; for zodiacal directions can never be determined with exactitude till the pole of the significator has first been accurately determined. Whether I succeed in making converts to the system of Regiomontanus or not, I shall moot the question, and leave it to wiser heads to settle.

I will commence with an examination of the method of dividing the heavens which was invented by Regiomontanus, and afterwards adopted by Lilly and Coley, two of the most celebrated students in Astrology, as well as by Andreas Argol, who, as Coley says (page 610), "Hath taken much pains in this kind, being a professor, as he saith, for above fifty years, and never found the least scruple whereby he might be enforced to alter his judgment, being well satisfied that this subject is built upon a true and sure foundation, and grounded upon mathematical reasons and demonstrations."

By this method the boundaries of the houses are determined by trisecting each quadrant of the equator by great circles passing through

the north and south points of the horizon, thus, in the figure adjoining :



Let HEPO represent the meridian of any place, P being the north pole, EQ the equator, HO the horizon, and HASO the circle of position of any star S, whose circle of declination is PSD. Then, if we draw a great circle PR perpendicular to HRO, PR will represent what is termed the pole of the star S; because it measures the altitude of the pole of the world, above the circle of position of the star. Or if we draw a great circle PAa through the points P and A, since  $PA = 90^\circ$ , PR will measure the angle  $PAR = HAa$ , which is the complement of the angle EAH; or, in other words, the complement of EAH is called the pole of the star S.

Now, if we suppose EA to be  $30^\circ$ ; *i. e.*, if HAO trisects the equator EQ in A, then HAO becomes the circle of position of the 11th house, according to the method of Regiomontanus, and PR, or the complement of the angle EAH, will be its pole.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } \sin EA &= \cot EAH \times \tan EH, \\ \text{or } \sin 30^\circ &= \tan \text{pole} \times \cotan (\text{lat.}) \\ \therefore \tan \text{pole} &= \sin 30^\circ \times \tan (\text{lat.}) \end{aligned}$$

Now, suppose the latitude to be that of London; viz.,  $51^\circ 32'$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } \log \tan \text{pole} &= \log \sin 30^\circ + \log \tan 51^\circ 32' \\ &= \begin{cases} 9.69897 \\ 10.09991 \end{cases} \\ &\quad \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ &\quad \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} 9.79888 = \log \tan (32^\circ 11') \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  pole of the 11th house is  $32^\circ 11'$ .

Again, if we suppose EA to be  $60^\circ$ , we shall have

$$\log \tan \text{pole (12th house)} = \log \sin 60^\circ + \log \tan 51^\circ 32'$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 = 9.93753 \\
 + 10.09991 \\
 \hline
 10.03744 = \log \tan (47^\circ 28')
 \end{array}$$

or, the pole of the 12th house is  $47^\circ 28'$ .

And thus, by making the proper substitutions in the above formula, the poles of the 11th and 12th houses may be found for any latitude. Thus, for the latitude of  $54^\circ$  North, these poles will be found to be  $34^\circ 32'$  and  $50^\circ 0'$  respectively.

The symmetry of this method is obvious, the influence of a planet being supposed to be transferred to the Earth in a *plane* passing through the planet's centre, and the south and north points of the horizon; points which, although they vary for different latitudes, always answer the same description. Nor is the method in any way dependent upon the true declination of the Sun for that period of the year for which a horoscope is to be erected, which, it will be proved, is not the case with a figure erected by the Placidian method.

Again, since it appears difficult to imagine that any system of dividing the heavens can be correct, which does not make the poles of houses pass through some fixed points on the Earth's surface, I am inclined to think that the above method is correct; because the poles of houses pass through the north and south points of the horizon, and there are no other fixed points on the Earth's surface through which they can pass; for the only fixed points are the zenith and the nadir, and the north and south poles; and the poles obviously cannot pass through these points, for if they did, they would necessarily intersect the horizon, and thus a portion of the 11th and 12th houses would be below the horizon—that is, below the cusp of the ascendant.

#### TO DIVIDE THE HEAVENS BY THE PLACIDIAN, OR SEMIDIURNAL ARC METHOD.

The semidiurnal arc of a planet is the arc described by a planet during its progress from the horizon to the meridian of any place; and the above method of dividing the heavens is nothing more than to divide them by great circles passing through the trisection of the equator and each portion of the tropics.

Now, suppose  $E, Q,$  to be the tropic of Cancer, and to be trisected in the point  $S,$   $PQ, N$  a circle of declination passing through  $Q,$  then  $EN = E, Q,$  since they are circles parallel to each other, and bounded by the same circles of declination: then we have

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \sin QN = \cot NQQ, \times \tan QN \\
 \therefore \log \sin QN = \log \cot NQQ, + \log \tan QN.
 \end{array}$$

Or, if we suppose the latitude to be  $51^\circ 32',$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{then } \log \sin QN = \log \tan 51^\circ 32' + \log \tan 23^\circ 28' \\
 = 10.09991 \\
 + 9.63761 \\
 \hline
 = 9.73752
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{QN} &= 33^\circ 8', \text{ and } \text{EN} = 123^\circ 8' \\
 \therefore \text{ED} &= \frac{1}{3} \text{EN} = 41^\circ 2' \\
 \text{and } \text{DA} &= \text{ED} - \text{EA} = 41^\circ 2' - 30^\circ = 11^\circ 2' \\
 \text{and } \sin \text{AD} &= \cot \text{SAD} \times \tan \text{SD} \\
 \text{or } \cot \text{SAD} &= \sin \text{AD} \times \cot \text{SD} \\
 \text{or } \log \tan \text{pole of 11th house} &= \log \sin 11^\circ 2' + \log \cot 23^\circ 28' \\
 &= 9.28189 \\
 &\quad + 10.36239 \\
 &\quad \hline
 &9.64428 = \log \tan 23^\circ 48'
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  pole of the 11th house =  $23^\circ 48'$ .

Precisely in the same way, the pole of the 12th house will be found (by supposing  $E_1S = \frac{2}{3} E_1Q_1$ ) to be  $40^\circ 52'$ .

Now, in order to prove that this mode of dividing the heavens is incorrect, I will first show that the great circles bounding the 11th and 12th houses do not pass through H and O, the south and north points of the horizon,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{for } \sin A &= \tan \text{EH} \times \cot \text{EAH} \\
 \text{or } \log \tan \text{EH} &= \log \sin \text{EH} + \log \tan \text{EAH} \\
 &= 9.69897 \qquad \sin \text{EAH} = \text{complement of} \\
 &\quad 10.35551 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{the pole} \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad = 66^\circ 12' \\
 \hline
 &10.05448 \therefore \text{EH} = 48^\circ 36'.
 \end{aligned}$$

But EH is the colatitude of the place, and  $\therefore = 38^\circ 28'$ , which is absurd; consequently, the great circle determined by this method passes through a point in the meridian which is below the horizon—in other words, part of the 11th house falls below the horizon. Similarly it may be shown that the pole of the 12th house passes through a point which, although below the horizon, is nearer to H than the point through which the pole of the 11th house passes, and thus part of the 11th house falls below the 12th, and part of both of these houses falls below the horizon.

To expose the fallacy of this system still further, I will proceed to show that the poles of houses thus determined do not trisect all semi-diurnal arcs. Thus, suppose  $E_1Q_1$  a great circle parallel to  $EQ$ , and its declination SD to be  $15^\circ$  (for example), then, as before,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \text{QN} &= \tan \text{Q}_1\text{N} \times \cot \text{Q}_1\text{NQ} \\
 \therefore \log \sin \text{QN} &= 9.42805 \qquad \therefore \text{Q}_1\text{N} = 15^\circ \\
 &\quad + 10.09991 \\
 &\quad \hline
 &\quad 9.52796
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{QN} &= 19^\circ 42' \\
 \therefore \text{EN} &= 109^\circ 42' = E_1Q_1 \therefore \frac{1}{3} E_1Q_1 = 36^\circ 34' \\
 \therefore E_1S &= \text{ED} = 30^\circ + \text{AD} \\
 &= 30^\circ + 11^\circ 2' = 41^\circ 2'; \text{ i. e., } E_1S \text{ is greater} \\
 &\text{than } \frac{1}{3} E_1Q_1, \text{ and consequently the poles of houses thus determined do not}
 \end{aligned}$$

trisection **ALL** semidiurnal arcs. Hence it is obvious that the locus of the trisections of *all* semidiurnal arcs is a curve, very different indeed from a great circle, though it happens to be one at the equator and tropics. It is therefore altogether fallacious to suppose that the poles of houses drawn by the Placidian method are great circles. But it may, perhaps, be considered immaterial whether the poles are great circles or not. Of those astrologers who think so I will ask, in what plane, then, is it supposed that the planets transmit their influence to the earth? Certainly, by this system, the answer must be, in *no plane*; because the locus of trisections of *all* semidiurnal arcs is an irregular curve, determined by no condition except that of dividing proportionally *certain* arcs parallel to the equator, and varying with the latitude. At the equator, indeed, the influence of a planet is transmitted to the Earth in a plane passing through the south and north points of the horizon; but in no other latitude whatever is the plane of influence a symmetrical one, nor does it pass through any fixed points on the Earth's surface.

But even supposing the trisection system of dividing the heavens to be the correct one, then it is obvious, since that system depends upon the Sun's declination, which is continually varying throughout the year, that the poles of houses will also vary with the declination. And since it has been shown that the poles of the houses do not trisection *all* semidiurnal arcs, I see no reason why the advocates of this system should prefer calculating the poles upon the supposition that the Sun has his greatest declination—viz.,  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , when, in point of fact, his true declination may be any where between  $0^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ} 28'$ . But I should rather suppose that, in order to determine the poles accurately, the true, instead of the greatest, declination of the Sun ought to be taken. By making use of the Sun's true declination, instead of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , in the above method, the poles of houses may be accurately determined for any season of the year. For example, suppose the Sun to be in  $15^{\circ} 35'$  of Aries or Libra, his declination is then  $6^{\circ} 8'$ , and the pole of the 11th and 12th houses (for the latitude of London) will then be  $22^{\circ} 45'$  and  $40^{\circ} 3'$  respectively. The foregoing reasons are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to convince all persons acquainted with the principles of spherical trigonometry, that the Placidian theory of dividing the heavens is incorrect; and if the above mathematical demonstrations should stand in need of any corroboration, they have quite sufficient in the total want of any symmetry in this system of division.

SCRUTATOR.

ZODIACAL PHYSIOGNOMY AND PHRENOLOGY.



ARIES—ENGLAND, &c.

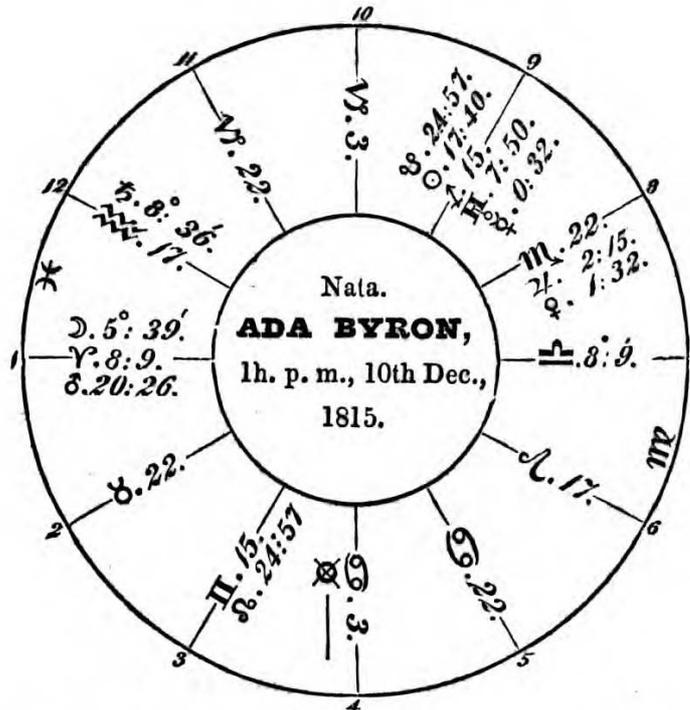


SCORPIO—SYRIA, &c.

The enemies of Phrenology have been, and may be expected to be, men who unite a defective organ of "conscientiousness" with small organs of "wonder." The latter causes them to have but little "faith," to use the words of the author of Christian Phrenology, "in what is beyond the sphere of human VISION;" and the lack of "conscientiousness," which, when in proper proportion, "leads to a conviction of individual error, and to the truth when asserted by others," renders them callous and indifferent to right and wrong, and always liable to do injustice. These men wink at falsehood, and shut their eyes to *facts*, whenever they are opposed to their own inclinations and prejudices. But as such characters have frequently the organ of "self-esteem" large, which produces "egotism, pride, hauteur, and self-conceit," they are, if engaged in literature, almost certain to become critics and reviewers. The consequence is far from beneficial to society, which is interested in the advancement of pure and simple truth, which these characters rarely respect or even side with, though it be to their interest, because their habit of *deciding* on the reality of peculiar doctrines or principles, without investigation, makes the consideration of what *may* be truth a painful drawback to their *egotism*; since "nothing," as Galileo observed, "is so difficult to some men as to pronounce the words, 'I do not know.'"

If Phrenology be bitter to the palate of these newspaper critics, while it embraces only a portion of truth, it may be expected to become odious to them when combined with Zodiacal Physiognomy, and thereby approximating to the entire truth. There is little doubt that the whole set will (after a certain time devoted to treating us with "silent contempt") send forth their angry cry of mortified "pride," that inherent vice in their organization. Be it so. We shall address ourselves directly to the common-sense of our readers to judge for themselves of the *facts* we may adduce; and we shall neither quote, by way of boast, the good opinions of "the press," nor care for their impotent denunciations, being desirous that our doctrines should be accepted and prevail only so far as they may be consonant to the pure truth, as contained in those natural phenomena around us, which "he who runs may read."

We have given Mr. Varley's representation of the physiognomy of the sign Aries, as a good illustration of the "nervous-sanguine" temperament; and of the sign Scorpio, as illustrating the "sanguine-bilious." We may define temperament as "the natural constitutional tendency of the individual, producing a disposition to exert certain faculties more than others." We quote this description from "Christian Phrenology;" and we do so, because the author is evidently a Christian. Now, we defy contradiction as to the fact, that when the sign Aries is rising at the birth of an individual, such will be the physiognomy of that individual, and that his or her temperament will be a mixture of the *nervous* and *sanguine*. We offer, as a well-known public example, the lady of the Earl of Lovelace, born, as declared by Lord Byron, at 1 p. m., 10th December, 1815, when the 9th degree of Aries was ascending. And if this lady's portrait be compared with our woodcut, due allowance being made for the softness of the female outline, the fact of the physiognomical resemblance will be indisputable.



It is a very common, indeed a popular error, to suppose Lavater's writings on Physiognomy composed the entire principles of that science; for, as he styles himself "a fragment of a physiognomist," so it has been justly declared, he wrote only "fragments on Physiognomy;" and, therefore, the fact that Lavater's Physiognomy is found frequently to fail, when applied to nature, is no good reason against Physiognomy in general. Physiognomy does, indeed, exist as a true science, as Lavater declared; but if we would apply it satisfactorily, as a means of acquiring the knowledge of the external signs which proclaim internal qualities, we must connect it with Zodiacal causation and phrenological development. We are aware that the phrenologists, who complain that their adversaries "carefully abstain from all mention of the numerous facts which they cite in support of their opinions," will be among the first to act equally unfair by ourselves. But we tell them, that until they pay more attention to Physiognomy, and especially to *Zodiacal Physiognomy*, their science will be the butt of ridicule, and themselves the objects of neglect; for they have embraced only one hemisphere of the great globe of Truth—they have drawn fragments only of her person from the deep well in which she long has lain engulfed; nor can they expect her admirers to recognise in these *membra disjuncta* the harmony of pure nature.

The chief feature of the Aries head is a marked energy of character. Hence we find "combativeness" well developed, and (in general) the individual is violent and intemperate. But if "destructiveness" concur with "combativeness," which will generally be the case when the ruling planet of this sign (Mars) ascends at birth, then will there be not only the usual "piercing eye" of the Aries man, but there will be a general redness all over the face, of a dark, not rosy, hue, and a certain *tightness* of feature, expressive of ferocity. The constitutional temperament is principally "that of heat and dryness" in the Aries person; but this

“nervous-sanguine” temperament may be greatly modified by concomitant causes.

It has been observed that, as certain Zodiacal signs have a predominating influence over certain countries, so in those countries the majority of the inhabitants bear the physiognomy and phrenological character denoted by those signs. Aries does assuredly agree in these points with the general *national* description of the English. And it is a remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of the ancients in their observations of nature, to find this fact recorded seventeen centuries since by Claudius Ptolemy; who says (B. II., chap iii., *Tetrabiblos*) that Britain has a familiarity with Aries; and he adds, that “the inhabitants are accordingly wilder, bolder, and more ferocious.” And though centuries of increasing civilization have softened down some of the asperities of character of our ancestors, the people of England are still (to quote Ptolemy’s words) “adapted to command, *impatient of restraint, lovers of freedom, warlike, industrious, imperious, cleanly, and high-minded; also careful of the community, brave, and faithful, affectionate in their families, and perform good and kind actions.*” And here we would observe, that while their *warlike* tendencies, the result of their “combativeness,” have led them to conquer and to colonise one-half the known world, and now urge them to attack even the peaceable Chinese, their “benevolence,” which organ is so fully developed (as may be seen in the cut, by a comparison with No. 36 in the phrenological figures), renders them renowned for acts of public charity and beneficence.

We pause here, to ask the reader whether these facts be not evidence of the truth of these sciences, and of the obvious harmony of nature in whatever phase we may examine her? But were we to adduce facts ten thousand times more decisive, we should be opposed and condemned. Why? The chief reason is, that our modern philosophers *must* deny the evidence of such things. They *dare not* admit our doctrine of one universal series of second causes, linked to the hand of the Divinity by the brilliant stars of heaven; for if these things be found true, their philosophy falls to the ground—their occupation’s gone. Alas! how weak must be its foundation, how fragile its constituent parts, if it cannot stand the shock of a single discharge from the battery of investigation, unless the conducting wire be retained by the hand of prejudice!

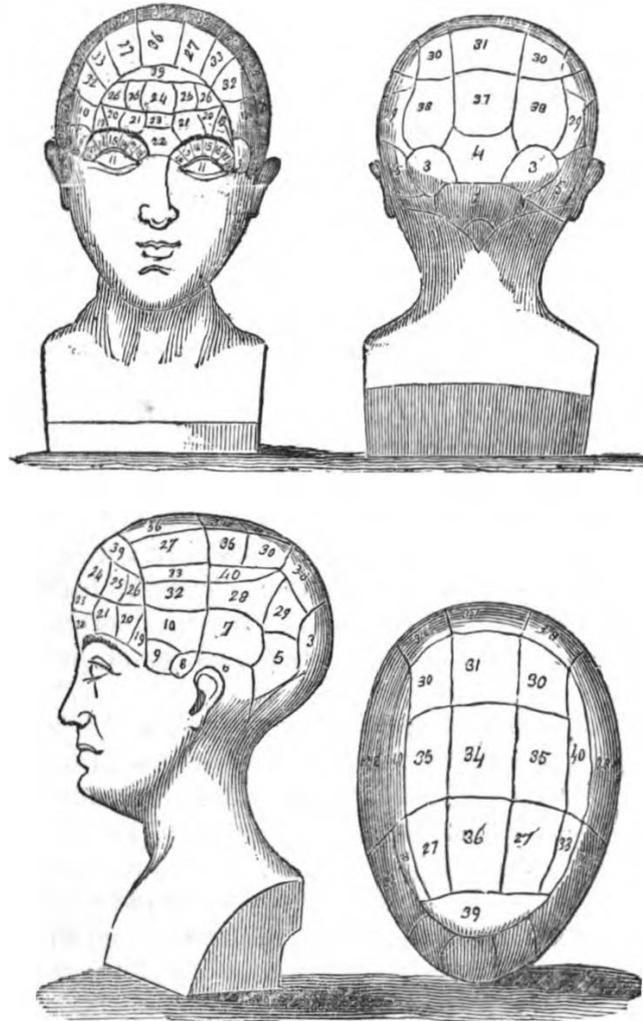
(To be continued.)

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### PHRENOLOGY.—No. I.

This science treats of the brain, as the organ of the mind; and has been recently considered by its advocates as a *sufficient* system of mental philosophy. But we are assured that, unless combined with Physiognomy, especially *Zodiacal* Physiognomy, it will not be found a perfect guide to a knowledge of the mind. When it is combined with these subjects, and clearly understood, we have a perfect conviction that the general character of an individual, as denoted by its

principles, will be found to agree with what is foreshown by that person's horoscope; and thus the two sciences of Astrology and Phrenology unite to demonstrate the true course which nature pursues, and which can be known by no other method.



The argument of the astrologer is, that the embryo animal is constituted at the moment of its first existence by the peculiar influences of the ambient at that moment; and that a certain sympathy exists between the heavens, at the first period of the embryo's existence, and the stellar positions at the subsequent moment of birth, by which means the horoscope at the birth becomes an index of the future character of the man. According, therefore, as the mental faculties at birth are influenced, the mind will be developed; unless, by education, the effects of those influences be modified. Eventually the phrenologist discovers that the brain is dependent for its form and character on the development of the mind, and he is thereby enabled by the examination of the head to detect the natural bias of the mind; and by a knowledge of Zodiacal Physiognomy, he may also ascertain the particular sign of the Zodiac which was on the eastern horizon, &c., when the person he examines was ushered into the world. These are not dreamy speculations; but they are obstinate *facts*, which none

of the adversaries of these sciences will dare to contradict upon their own experience.

The leading principles of Phrenology are these :—1st. The brain is the organ by which mental operations are performed. 2nd. The different parts of the brain perform different functions. 3rd. The brain increases or decreases in any particular part or organ, according as the corresponding function (such as a passion, affection, sentiment, &c.) is exercised or neglected. There are at present known *forty* distinct organs, which have been arranged in *two* divisions.

FIRST DIVISION: *Feelings and Propensities, common to Man and other Animals.*—1. Amativeness, or Love. 2. Love of Offspring. 3. Attachment, or Adhesiveness. 4. Love of Home. 5. Combative-ness. 6. Destructiveness. 7. Secretiveness. 8. Alimentiveness. 9. Constructiveness. 10. Acquisitiveness.

The SECOND DIVISION contains the remaining 30 organs, being all the *Intellectual and Perceptive Faculties of the Mind.*—11. Language. 12. Form. 13. Size. 14. Weight. 15. Colouring. 16. Space. 17. Order. 18. Number. 19. Tune. 20. Time. 21. Locality. 22. Individuality. 23. Eventuality. 24. Comparison. 25. Causality. 26. Gaiety. 27. Imitation. 28. Caution. 29. Temperance. 30. Conscientiousness. 31. Firmness. 32. Ideality. 33. Wonder. 34. Faith, or Veneration. 35. Hope. 36. Benevolence. 37. Self-esteem. 38. Love of Approbation. 39. Sophistry. 40. Prophecy.

The cut given in the preceding page will show the locality of each of the aforesaid organs. Phrenologists are not agreed as to the whole of the organs.

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## THE PHILOSOPHY OF GEOLOGY.

Geology may be said to have been struggling into life, as a science, from the days of Leibnitz to those of Smith, the first English geologist, who, in the year 1799, first made known his observations on the regular distribution of organic remains. But notwithstanding the numerous and talented writers who have since that period shone conspicuous—of whom it would be invidious to name a few, though, as being unequalled by any one of his compeers, it is but just to mention the illustrious Cuvier—we know of no effort to reduce the heterogeneous mass of geologic facts to any simple system, which has merited the appellation of philosophic. And we feel persuaded that the cause of this blemish in all the theories of geologists, has originated in their want of attention to the golden thread which runs through the woof with which nature weaves her manifold operations. That thread is uniformity of action. Geological strata have been examined, and formations accounted for, as though *this* earth were acted upon solely by the internal agents which exist in its bosom; which are, in sober truth, themselves the results of other, and extraneous, and more extensive causes. When the great master of modern geological discovery gave the world his splendid descriptions of alternate oceanic inundations and fresh-water lakes in the basin of Paris, men of science were

too much taken up with admiration of the brilliant facts developed, to pause for inquiry as to their natural causes. The glitter of the new discoveries dazzled their eyes, and they were incapable of any deep researches into their origin. Amidst the occasional meteors which gleamed from the sphere of the London Geological Society, and which shone each for a passing moment, rendering the subsequent darkness still more gloomy, *one* only bent its course towards the pole star of universality in nature's causes. Not that there has not been a plentiful supply of theories, crude as the brains of their originators; and many of these, having emanated from gentlemen who glory in a long list of letters after their names, had the usual fate of being greedily received, until other novelties swept them from the scientific horizon. For of the geological genus it may be generally said,

“ They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk,  
They'll tell the clock to any business that  
*Great men* say befits the hour.”

And, indeed, the press has teemed with a multiplicity of essays, treatises, tracts, and transactions—

“ O, 'twas a din to fright a monster's ear;  
To make an earthquake!—sure it was the roar  
Of a whole herd of lions.”

At length, one humble, but plodding searcher after truth, struck the key which, fairly played up to, will eventually produce something like harmony in the science of Geology. But though a member of the Geological Societies of France and of London, this writer's brochure has lain neglected, like one of his own “germinations,” among the mass of unsightly productions and jaw-distending nomenclature in which the members of those societies delight to luxuriate. We allude to an “Essay, &c., addressed to the Geological Society of France, by W. D. Saull, F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., of London;” which was published in 1836. In this essay the author has laid down the only possible theory of Geology which (*as far as it goes*) can be true, because it is the only one which traces the origin of geological phenomena up, through the operation of meteorological causes, to those astronomical affections (we must not be understood to allude alone to planetary perturbations or influences), which the very constitution of our globe, and its orbicular and diurnal motions, may be proved to necessitate.

The principle advocated by Mr. Saull is, that *alternate* changes of climate have been produced upon the surface of the earth by the circumstance of the poles of the earth being removed from their present position; and that, in consequence, not only have the present countries of Europe been subjected to a *tropical* temperature, which all geologists appear to support, but they have also undergone the effects of an *arctic* clime. This view is explained, and *in part* proved, by an astronomical demonstration that the poles of the earth undergo a “conical movement round the ecliptic pole.” This fact, which has long been known to astronomers, is looked upon by Mr. Saull in a new point of view. He conceives that the plane of the ecliptic not only does vary by an amount which he states at  $50\frac{1}{4}''$  in a century; but he thinks that,

this variation is constant, and will in time cause the Earth's axis to coincide with the plane of the ecliptic; in other words, the Sun will become vertical to the pole. He calculates that the pole of the Earth, which is known to be approaching that of the ecliptic, will coincide therewith after a lapse of 168,120 years; when, of course, the seasons would cease, and equal day and night reign throughout the world throughout the year. And by tracing this motion of the pole backward, it is shown that, in a period of 644,755 years, "the whole surface of our planet will be brought under both polar and equinoctial influences." These simple and natural motions being established, the geologist is enabled "to account for the visible effects of change of temperature, so clearly pointed out in all his investigations of the strata composing the crust of the earth."

The opinion of Sir J. Herschel as to the motion of the pole, which he states to be about 48" per century, is that the present diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic will not go on beyond certain very moderate limits, after which it will again increase, and thus "oscillate backward and forward about a mean position," the extent of which deviation he states at less than  $2^{\circ} 42'$ ; but on this subject astronomers differ greatly. Vince gives us the mean secular variation of the obliquity during 38 centuries, from 800 years before Christ until the year 3000 A. D., as  $50'' \cdot 718421$ . And the variation during the 18th and 19th centuries he takes to be  $52'' \cdot 1$ , the maximum being in the year 2100, and reaching  $52'' \cdot 3$ . But we are informed that at the time of Hipparchus, 20 centuries ago, the obliquity was  $23^{\circ} 51' 20''$ , and as it is now (1841) only  $23^{\circ} 27' 36''$ , we have a diminution of  $1424''$ , or just  $71'' \cdot 92$  per century, taking the date of Hipparchus' observations 140 years B.C. We should be inclined to take the mean of observations by Hipparchus, by Tycho, in 1587, and subsequent observers, and the computations of Vince; which will give about  $56''$  as the true secular variation of the obliquity. We shall not here, however, argue this part of the question. The great principle of the *rotation* of the poles, in opposition to the hitherto received doctrine of their *oscillation*, is most important, and it behoves the great astronomers and geometers of the day to give it every investigation; for if Mr. Saull's theory (although, indeed, as to its astronomical portion, the honour of it fairly belongs to S. A. Mackey, of Norwich, who published it in his "Mythological Astronomy," in 1827), if this theory be correct, and we confess ourselves in its favour, then is it obvious that there have been, since the creation, alternate changes of climate in this hemisphere, from arctic frost to tropical heats.

Without adopting Mr. Saull's notion of a change in the latitudes of places, that part of his views being obviously incorrect, we will here state the outline of his geological facts. He commences with the lowest strata known, the granite, composed of quartz, mica, and felspar, nearly destitute of calcareous matter. This substance, pulverised and decomposed by the action of air and water (which, of course, bespeak powerful electric currents), shows the first signs of animal life in minute corals, which must have been developed in shallow saline waters, and under a HOT climate, as they still are to a vast extent in the southern hemisphere.

After observing on the volcanic action (produced, as we contend and shall show, by electric currents of great intensity) through all the primitive rocks, Mr. Saull observes that "immense deposits of sand and sandstones must have required a powerful agent to produce them, and that agent, I apprehend, is the long-continued abrading action of oceanic and tidal waters upon the previously-consolidated rocks." This action is traced to the power of frost in an intensely COLD climate. But we conceive that this action of *frost* must have been *frequently repeated* to reduce the solid rocks to powder; and such must have been the case when the Sun was vertical in the summer, and totally absent, below the horizon, leaving nearly the whole of Europe in darkness for several weeks in winter.

The greywacke series follows, in which calcareous matter abounds, and perfect corals are found. Then comes the old red sandstone, "which bed, in many places, is of prodigious thickness, and I am of opinion that this great deposit took place when the northern hemisphere experienced a very COLD climate, *as no advance* (in organization) *whatever is perceptible*; a few shells only are found in it.

"Advancing thence to the mountain limestone, we clearly distinguish the effects of a HOT climate, and the abundance of the remains of what was once animated life does, indeed, strike us with astonishment; we discover, for the first time, Nautili, Orthroceratite, Terrebratulæ, Spirifers, Producta, Bellerophon, Ampullaria, &c. &c., together with an immense number of corals, exhibiting the greatest variety and beauty.

"Above the Carboniferous or Encrinital limestone, we approach the millstone grit, and here appears another *change* of climate; the greater part of this large deposit is destitute of organic remains. \* \* After this decidedly-oceanic deposit, which appears *gradually* to have prepared the surface of the Earth for a further advance, we arrive at the great coal formation; and now our investigations convince us that, at this period, these countries were under the influence of a TROPICAL sun." The proofs given are the well-known palms and arborescent ferns, &c., found in this formation.

Mr. Saull goes on to show that "a *gradual* retrogression appears through the period of the deposition of the magnesian limestone, zechstein, and the period of the new red sandstone; which seem to prove that they are marine deposits, as but few fossils and *no plants are found*." This would have been the case in a COLD climate. Then follow the red marl and marlstone, which show "a gradual progression of climate, advancing in HEAT, introducing the period of the great Lias formation; when the first appearance of the Saurian reptiles, fishes of the ocean and rivers, together with vegetables of the land, abundance of corals, Pentacrinites, large Ammonites, and Nautili, large fossil wood, Plagiostoma, Pinnæ, Perna, Turbo, &c. &c., all imbedded in an immense calcareous deposit, clearly prove the existence of a HOT climate."

The remarks offered by Mr. Saull, as to the next division, are remarkably curious, showing, as they do, that the alternations of heat and cold took place very rapidly. For, if we assume the secular variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 56", it may be shown

that  $8\frac{1}{4}$  revolutions of the equinoctial points (each occupying 25,848 years, the precession being  $50''\cdot 1$  yearly), would cause a difference of  $33^\circ$  in the obliquity; or, in other words, the Sun would be vertical at Dundee, in latitude  $56^\circ\cdot 30'$ , at which time the Sun in the winter would be  $18^\circ$  below the horizon of London, which would be plunged in utter darkness, and suffer a degree of cold for some weeks equal to that of the mean temperature of the North Pole at present, which is estimated at  $45^\circ$  below the freezing point. On the other hand, in the summer the Sun would not only be vertical at noon, blazing with all the power of his direct rays, but he would for several weeks never descend so low as his greatest meridian altitude in December in our time. It is easy to conceive the effects of such solar action—the intense drought and heat, the tremendous storms attendant on the accumulation of such a degree of caloric on the surface and in the atmosphere, the overpowering discharges of electric matter, the volcanic action, the earthquakes and inundations, the whirlwinds and tempests—in fine, the atmospheric horrors of such a period. Animals could not exist on the surface in these latitudes; and accordingly we find, as Mr. Saull observes, that “the next division, the lower Oolite, or *Calcaire de Jura, F.*, proves the complete preponderance of the ocean over the land; none but *marine* remains are found. \* \* Some of the lower divisions of the Oolite appear to prove the existence of a COLDER atmospheric period, whilst the coralline Oolite, forest marble, and the Portland Oolite, all clearly establish the existence of abundant HEAT.” It is also shown that the coral rag, the Green sands, and the Gault, as well as the Malm rock or firestone of the south of England, abounding in marine productions, must have required a HOT climate, with a preponderance of saline water, to form these great deposits. And while the *plastic clay* favours the opinion that during its deposition the climate was considerably COLDER than the one immediately above or below it, the *London clay* contains marine and terrestrial remains, with plants and fruits of a MODERATELY HOT climate. Next in succession we find the gypseous formation, in which are first found the remains of hot-blooded animals, similar to those which inhabit HOT climates in our day. The clear inference is, as Mr. Saull observes, that at the period when they existed a climate suited to their nature was prevalent.

“In the upper marine strata, and also in the upper fresh water, the deposits of *shells* only seem to indicate a gradual *decrease* of temperature.” At length we come to the clay and sands of the tertiary series; the production of corals, &c., in Europe and America, showing an approximation to a HOTTER climate. And, lastly, the enormous tropical animals extinct in our climate—the elephant, matodon, hyæna, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, deer, &c., all through Europe, enveloped with sand, gravel, clay, &c., show that, since their day, an undoubted HOT period, the tidal waters have covered the land; and, on their retiring, have left it as now discovered.

Here, then, we have the most decided evidence of VARIETY OF CLIMATES in our latitude, the alternations of extreme heat and excessive cold; and to these might have been added the fact that, even in Nova Zembla, the remains of tropical animals are found, and doubtless will be, if man ever penetrate to the very pole itself. All of

ese *facts* lead to the necessary conclusion that the Earth's pole has at former periods pointed nearer to the Sun, by many degrees, than it now does, as no other solution of the problem offered by these proofs of variation in temperature can be adduced.

A new era is thus opened in geological science, which some of the leading geologists are seizing upon, as may be seen by recent papers on glaciers and the action of *ice* in these countries, read at the Geological Society. We have heard the opinions of Monsieur Agassiz, Dr. Buckland, and Mr. Lyell, in confirmation of the grand point of Mr. Saull's theory, viz., that *cold*, as well as heat, have prevailed all over Europe. But we have not yet heard that any of these gentlemen have done themselves the honour to proclaim the truth as to who originated that theory. Surely they will not presume to take the credit of the discovery? We shall see.

(*To be continued.*)

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## METEOROLOGY.

BY A MEMBER OF THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No branch of physical inquiry affords the contemplative mind more interesting and instructive lessons than *Meteorology*; for, by it we learn every thing that is valuable with respect to the air in which we "live and move," and from which "we have our being." We purpose, therefore, in a series of papers, to contemplate the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, in forming this fluid, in which dwell the principles of vitality; and thus, to use the sublime words of Sir James Macintosh, "to inspire the love of truth, of wisdom, of beauty, especially of goodness, the highest beauty, and of that supreme and eternal mind, which contains all truth and wisdom—all beauty and goodness."

We shall give monthly a plate, containing the mean barometric curves at four nearly cardinal points of England. That in the present number contains the mean range of the barometer at Carlisle, during the Sun's passage through Scorpio. The tables from which this curve was deduced were kept by Joseph Atkinson, Esq., of Harraby, near Carlisle. The observations were daily, at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.

The curve, No. 2, is from two observations daily, at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., by Orlando Whistlecraft, Esq., of Thwaite, Suffolk, author of "The Climate of England."

The curve, No. 3, is from the tables of Samuel Luck Kent, Esq., Wycombe, Bucks, at 9 A.M. and 3 and 9 P.M., the hours in the Meteorological Society's prescribed forms. It is highly desirable, for comparison, that observations should be made simultaneously at every station.

The curve, No. 4, is from the tables of J. H. Maverly, Esq., who has for many years directed the observatory at the Royal Academy, Gosport, Hants. The mean is taken from the maximum and minimum during every twenty-four hours. These gentlemen are all well-known men of science and accurate observers.

Notwithstanding the distance by which these four places are separated,

and the observations not being made simultaneously, there is an almost identity of curve at all the places, in the rise, fall, and extent; evidently showing that the fluctuations of the barometer are simultaneous.

In order that meteorologists may have an opportunity of testing their own observations, we have drawn out a comparative table, showing the means both of the barometer and thermometer, taken at Carlisle, lat. 54.46 N., long. 3.5 W.; Yarm, lat. 54.0 N., long. 0.20 W.; Thetford, lat. 52.28 N., long. 0.50 E.; Thwaite, lat. 52.8 N., long. 1.16 E.; High Wycombe, lat. 51.38 N., long. 0.35 W.; Canterbury, lat. 51.18 N., long. 1.5 E.; London, lat. 51.28 N., long. 0.0; Gosport, lat. 50.48 N., long. 1.7 W. The curves at each place will be found nearly identical with those given in the plate. The difference in the means of pressure for the thirty days amounts to an inappreciable quantity, if due allowance be made for the altitude of each instrument above the level of the sea.

In this table, also, will be found a column of general means of the eight places, the mean of which gives a fair average of the pressure of the kingdom, which is found to be within one hundredth of an inch, the same as Carlisle and London, viz., 29.36 inches. While the Sun was in Scorpio, the mean temperature of England is found to be 45°·6 Far., while the mean between the north and south points, or Carlisle and Gosport, is 45°·97; a fact which is well worthy of observation.

#### FALL OF RAIN, &C., WHILE THE SUN WAS IN SCORPIO.

Carlisle, 3.313; Thetford, 3.12; Thwaite, 4.10; Canterbury, 4.47; High Wycombe, 5.75; Hereford, 7.42; London, 4.50; Gosport, 6.87; general mean, 4.94. N.B. At Hereford, there was rain on 20 days; the mean pressure 29.10, mean temperature 45°.

Gales of wind were recorded at Carlisle, on the 16th and 20th of November; at Gosport there were gales on 16 days—those on the 12th and 13th were first from the S.E., and then from S.W.; they increased to a hurricane, with much rain, and unusual floods in the neighbourhood. "The sudden transitions of temperature during the month of November," Mr. Maverly remarks, "were many, and the maximum temperature happened in five nights instead of the days; the mean temperature of the external air was nearly a degree higher than the average of November for a long series of years."\* The atmospheric phenomena noticed at Gosport, during the month of November, were "four parhelia, one lunar, and four solar halos, sixteen meteors, ten rainbows (one of them a lunar Iris), two *Auroræ Boreales* in the nights of the 14th and 21st. Thunder on one, and lightning on two days."

At Thwaite, thunder, lightning, and hail, November 7th—strong gales on 10 days. At Wycombe, thunder on the 24th October, with squally weather on nine days; snow and sleet on the 18th November.

The diseases observed by Mr. Bailey, of Thetford, connected with the changes of the weather, whilst the Sun was in Scorpio, were slow continued fevers, acute rheumatisms, tic-doloureux, and ophthalmia, during the latter part of October. But in November, they were comparatively few in that neighbourhood, considering the season of the year, and which has been observed to be the case when the atmos-

\* There was a Comet approaching the Sun until the 13th day.—Ed.

pheric pressure has been extraordinarily fluctuating. The human system cannot bear a long-continued state of either dry or wet weather, which in time produces disease. Providence has wisely, therefore, ordered a variety. In 1818, from the long drought, there were many cases of fever and inflammatory affections of the feet, and the long-continued wet, three or four years since, gave epidemics and influenza, which proved destructive to human life; although in the present month we had much wet, yet it was accompanied by strong winds. In January, 1837, when the influenza was present, there was a mild temperature, moderate winds, and much wet; therefore the stormy winds may account, in some degree, for the less degree of disease now present. Very few cases of fever have been under observation; but the most prevalent complaint, especially during the last 10 days, has been diarrhoea, arising, probably, from the sudden transitions of severe cold to mild temperature. Elderly persons have chiefly suffered. "I find it thus prevalent," says Mr. Bailey, "by examining the medical reports of this Union, embracing nearly 17,000 inhabitants." Lumbago, and rheumatic complaints, have been slightly prevalent in other parts, but not to their usual extent at this period of the year.

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#### THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY, 1841.

The first principles of Astro-Meteorology are now pretty well known, and we can, therefore, speak with confidence of the nature of the atmospheric phenomena, whenever the influences are decided, and do not offer *contrary* indications. This was the case, for instance, in the middle of December last, when the Sun's conjunction with Saturn took place, from which we foretold the extreme cold and heavy falls of snow which occurred exactly with our prediction. But it frequently happens that positions occur among the heavenly bodies with which we are not so familiar, and in those cases our judgment is less confident. The public should understand, therefore, that it is chiefly when the weather takes an *extreme* character of any kind, that our predictions may be entirely relied upon. As this science becomes more perfect, its results, like those of any other science, will become more valuable.

The year opens with dull, damp, raw air; drizzling rain probable. The temperature falls, barometer rises, and frosty air succeeds. The 3rd and 4th, changes; cold air, fog, and frost; probably snow, or high and keen easterly winds. The 6th, a change; still cold. Severe snow storms and very low temperature about the full Moon, on the 7th. The aspect of the Moon to Mars, that evening, is likely to bring down a heavy fall of snow—the temperature rises. 8th, rather fairer. 9th, mild. The Sun's aspect to Mars, on the 10th, followed by a fall of temperature, fog and frosty air. The 12th, changes; gloomy, yet more temperate weather. 13th and 14th, higher temperature, but windy, and probably rain. 15th and 16th, seasonable, rather fair than otherwise; at intervals fine. 17th and 18th, colder air, many changes, fluctuating barometer. 19th, cold and windy, sleet or snow; stormy tokens. 20th, to the new Moon on 22nd, changes frequent; fog, and snow showers, rough winterly gales. 23rd, fairer. 24th to 27th, the aspects show a low pressure; stormy air, probably lightning, or other

electrical meteors; at times, fog and frost, or easterly gales, and snow. The 26th afternoon, a very dense air, a downfall—fog and snow, or cold rains. 27th, a change; still windy and cold. 28th, more temperate, and fair. 29th, warmer. 30th, rather windy and cloudy. 31st, wet, or snow showers; cold air. *A very frosty month,*

## EARTHQUAKES IN OCTOBER, 1840, AS FORETOLD.

Several earthquakes were felt this month in Calabria, and to the Papal frontier, and Vesuvius was smoking. A smart shock was felt at Comrie (Scotland), on the evening of the 26th, at 7 o'clock. "This is the third shock sensibly felt within the current month" (October.)—*Scotch paper*. "An awful earthquake took place at the ill-fated Island of Zante, on Friday, the 30th ultimo. The damage is estimated at 1,500,000 dollars. After the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month. 100 more shocks crumbled down the buildings, which the first shock rent. A small island in the harbour has disappeared."—*Times*, 28th November.

The knowledge of the causes of these phenomena is among the desiderata of modern science. There is not one of the theories going can give any rational account of them. The British Association has lately taken to record them, and voted money for the purpose. They will be obliged at length to come to our old-fashioned theory of their being caused by planetary action. The *modus operandi* being, we conceive, an extensive excitement of the electric matter in the atmosphere, and hence violent discharges either into or out of the earth. Be this correct or not, it, at all events, has enabled us repeatedly to foretell them, as we did those of October, as follows:—"About the 27th of this month (October), some remarkable and destructive earthquakes will occur; and among other places subject to this infliction will be the neighbourhood of *Adana*, near Scandaroon."—*Astrological Almanac*, p. 41. Now, it will be observed that *Adana* and *Zante* lie within less than half a degree of the same latitude, and we think it will be found that the isodynamic lines of horizontal intensity of magnetism are nearly the same at the two places. Our opinion is, that the comparative magnetic intensity between two places will be found to be an exponent of the electric action at each of them at the periods of storms and earthquakes.

## WHITE'S EPHEMERIS FOR 1841, WITH NAUTICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

These tables are well arranged, and we can recommend them to the young astrologer, as useful and convenient. The editor of the "Ephemeris," instead of a list of errata, in the two last numbers, some of which we had pointed out, has struck his colours, and given up the *longitudes* of the planets entirely. Though these had, during 91 years, constituted the most useful feature in the work, they are now omitted. It is not a bad joke to read still, at page 43, "the *geocentric longitudes* are exhibited for every sixth day," when they are not "exhibited" at all! Having beaten the worthy editor out of this field, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the astrologers and others must now look for the longitudes in "*Zadkiel's Almanac*."

## HOW TO MAKE A "BRITISH" ALMANAC.

Take a "spirited" publisher; let him gather at his "hospitable board" a select party of London *savans*. When they have well drunken, let him accidentally mention that, although he has lately published some of the most useful works in the world, written by the most talented men imaginable, yet, incomprehensible as it may seem, the sale has been infinitely small, &c.—(N. B. The most talented men imaginable are all present.)—Let our "spirited" publisher have a *Damon* among his guests, to whom he has previously confided all his woe. *He* must deeply sympathise with his bibliopolic friend, and express his opinion that the failure arose from no want of talent on the part of the authors, but simply from the public's doubts upon that point. He can then propose the REMEDY, viz., that all the gentlemen present, having rightful pretensions to knowledge in Astronomy, Geology, Conchology, and all the *ologies*—in Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Statistics, and all other *sticks*—do form themselves forthwith into a Joint Stock Assurance Company, for assuring the public, that they, the said writers, are in verity the only *ologists* and *sticks* to be depended upon! The proposition will be received with shouts of applause, and the party form itself into "The Committee of the Society for the Confusion of Useful Knowledge!"

*Damon*, having his wits about him, and very well knowing that each little town and village in the kingdom containeth within its precincts certain worthies, who think "no small beer" of themselves—who, not venturing into the stormy sea of authorship, have, nevertheless, strong yearnings for that distinction conferred by the appearance of their names in print as presidents, treasurers, and committee-men, will propose the establishment of *Local Committees*, carefully composed of men, who, though they cannot write books, can, nevertheless, buy them—a matter of immense importance to all the "spirited;" and, therefore, *that* proposition will be adopted, and we shall shortly see on the covers of certain books a notification to the following effect:—"Published under the Authority of the Society for the Confusion of Useful Knowledge."

## LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Bullock Smithy—SOCINIUS SIMPLETON, Esq.

Fadley cum Pipes—The Rev. MARCUS MARTIN O!

Our spirited publisher will now be certain that he can sell a paying number of copies of any work, on the covers of which appear the names of the illustrious unknown alluded to; but as his patrons, the "grand confounders," pretend to science—scientific must be his publications, at least for the present; and where can he find a wider field for his spirited publishing than in the walk of Almanac-making? No where! He will now determine to publish a "British" Almanac.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is easy to determine, not so easy to execute!—who shall be editor? that is the question, and sorely it perplexeth. Who, among the "confounders," can accomplish the task of calculating the celestial

phenomena? None! One, indeed, there may be, who could frighten a house in ——— street out of its propriety by the extent of his draught of salt water! and who, the "spirited" well knows, hath the credulity to believe, that *he* can calculate the tide-tables. Nothing venture, nothing have! Be this the motto of the "spirited," and the "Lombard" shall be installed as tide-table-maker to the "British." Nobody could expect that they would be correct; but what of that? there *must* be something original in the "British," and let "White's Ephemeris" supply what the "confounders" cannot. What doth it matter if ships do founder? Is it not better that lives and property should be lost under the auspices of a "committee," "local committees," and a "Society of Confounders," than preserved by believing the information warranted by no higher authority than "The Nautical Almanac."

Though the "British" was laughed to scorn because of its ignorance and impudence, the monstrosity wanted a companion—for a season. Behold the portrait of that for 1841!

"Part I.—INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR AND THE NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR; AND WITH NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH."

Now, we don't complain of this strange association of ideas—it may accord with "British" notions of the fitness of things; but what, gentle reader, do you think is the first INFORMATION connected with the CALENDAR, the PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR, with *natural history*, and the *public health*?

Guess, O public! if you can! Guess again! We give you once! twice! and thrice! You give it up? You do well! Read this!

"I.—ON THE USE OF SMALL TABLES OF LOGARITHMS IN COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, AND ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF A DECIMAL COIN-AGE!!!"

You may laugh! it is so indeed; and the public must believe for the future that logarithms are connected with the calendar! or natural history!! or public health!!! Some people may doubt even now; but let the infidels know that the "British" is published under the authority of a committee in London, consisting of sixty influential, scientific men, with Lord Brougham at its head, assisted by local committees of twice the number! And now for the article itself.

It is addressed to those who are not supposed to understand the nature and construction of logarithms; it, *therefore*, gives a short history of their invention and improvement, though such history can be of no interest but to the mathematical student—a truly "British" notion.

The article is written by Mr. De Morgan—no better mathematician need be; but why propose the adoption of logarithms in commercial affairs, when he ought to have known, that numerous interest tables have been calculated with the greatest nicety, and which can be used with the greatest ease, exactness, and dispatch? We do not hesitate to say, that having used logarithmic tables in calculations, relating not

only to Astronomy, but in the calculation of life-tables; and having also been constantly accustomed to the ordinary calculations of the commercial world—in the latter case the use of logarithms is neither **SAFE, SPEEDY, NOR CHEAP.** When we had read this article, we tested the method in the actual transactions of business, and we found, had a clerk used the method of logarithms, he would have thrown his employer away twice the amount of his salary for the time he was employed.

Let us put a case:—Required the interest upon £66 10s. 6d. for 182 days, at 5 per cent., calculated by logarithms?

First reduce £66 10s. 6d. to decimal fractions :

£66 is	66.
10s. is	.5
6d. is	.025

£66.525

Now the rule for calculating the interest is

As  $100 \times 365 : 5 :: 66.525 \times 182 : x$ , the required interest

And  $100 \times 365 \times x = 5 \times 66.525 \times 182$

And  $\frac{5 \times 66.525 \times 182}{100 \times 365} = x$ .

You must seek the logarithm of 5, which is	0.698970
Add to it 66.525, which is	1.822985
and that of 182, which is	2.260071

Total 4.782026

From which deduct the log. of 36500 4.562293

And you have the log. of the answer 0.219733

You must again seek the whole number of that logarithm, and reduce it into pounds, shillings, and pence.

1.6586
20
<u>13.1720</u>
12
<u>2.0640</u>
£1 13 2

Now, independently of tables, the common method is better.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Interest of £66 10s. 6d. for one year, is	66	6¼
182½ days	33	3
Deduct ½ ditto	1	1
	<u>£1 13</u>	2

Therefore we are bound to set this proposition down as an absurd piece of humbug. As to changing our coinage into decimals of a pound, the object, if accomplished, is of so little moment, that it is absolutely impertinent to ask twenty-four millions of people to change

their habits to effect it. We recollect a surveyor of a road, who was charged with extravagance in his expenditure,—and the expenditure *was* large. Another surveyor, with a great name, was employed to examine the roads, and the nature of the expenditure. He reported that the road had been bad—was now good; the right material had been used in the right manner, and the right quantity, and cost the right price,—and that the surveyor had accounted for every shilling! *but*, that had the account of expenditure been kept under separate heads, there would have been a considerable saving!!! We suppose Mr. De Morgan would agree with this personification of absolute wisdom.

The "Companion," however, contains much interesting, if not *useful* information; for that which has appeared in print many months ago, in this reading age, has hardly remained unread until now. We allude to the abstracts of parliamentary papers, which all were printed by some or all of the daily papers. An old saying may be well applied to the "British" Almanac, "that what is new is not true, and what is true is not new."

MUTUAL AND LUNAR ASPECTS, &c., JANUARY, 1841.

- 1st Day—) ♂♂ 9:57 a.m. ♀♀ 4:19 p.m. Δ ♀ 7:37. ☉ in perig. 7:50. ☽ S.S. ☽ 10:5.
- 2nd Day—) Δ ♀ 2:54 a.m. Par ♀ 10:11. S. ☽ 1:17 p.m. ☉ Par ♀ 9:17.
- 3rd Day—) S. ☽ 0:34 a.m. S. ☽ 4:57. Δ ☉ 7:36. P ♀ 10:25 ♀ 2:47 p.m. P ♀ 7:25. P ☉ 9:8. P ♀ 11:31.
- 4th Day—) ☽ ♀ 0:29 a.m. S.S. ☽ 10:22 a.m. S.S. ☽ 3:46 p.m. ♀ ☽ 11:33.
- 5th Day—) ♂ ♀ 2:42 a.m. ☽ 3:19 p.m. Δ ♂ 4:37. ♀ in ♄ 8:29.
- 6th Day—) Δ ♀ 4:58 a.m. ♂ ♀ 6:35 ♂ ♀ 9:35; in ♄ 11:54.
- 7th Day—☉ Par ♀. ♀ in ♄ 9:28 a.m. ☉ ♀ 3:19 p.m. ♀ ♀ 3:29 a.m. ☽ in perig. 5:0. S.S. ☽ 6:33. ♂ ☉ 2:58 p.m. Δ ♀ 3:1. ☽ 5:19. Par ♀ 10:40.
- 8th Day—) S.S. ☽ 2:46 a.m. Par ♀ 7:13. P ☉ 7:58. P ♀ 1:9 p.m. S.S. ☽ 2:49.
- 9th Day—) Δ ♀ 3:1 a.m. S.S. ☽ 7:9. S.S. ☽ 4:42 p.m. ♀ ♂ 6:49 ♀ in ♄ 9:2.
- 10th Day—☉ ☽ 3:49 a.m. ☽ Par ♀ 3:11. Δ ♀ 4:55. ♂ ♀ 1:14 p.m. Δ ♀ 8:29. S. ☽ 8:33 S.S. ☽ 9:17.
- 11th Day—) Par ♂ 4:21 a.m. ☽ 5:22. Par ♀ 5:56. ♂ ♀ 5:28 p.m.
- 12th Day—) Δ ☉ 1:10 a.m. ☽ 10:58; in ♄ 3:47 p.m.
- 13th Day—) P. ♀ 1:36 a.m. ☽ 7:42. ♀ 11:18. ☉ Par ♀ 3 p.m. ☽ Par ♀ 11:44.
- 14th Day—) S.S. ☽ 2:22 a.m. ♂ ♂ 7:16. ♀ in Aph. noon. ☽ ☽ 0:31 p.m. S. ☽ 2:51. ♀ S. ♀ 6:36. ☽ ♀ 6:54.
- 15th Day—) S.S. ☽ 4:26 a.m. Δ ♀ 0:38 p.m. ♀ in Aph. 11:56.
- 16th Day—) S. ☽ 0:12 a.m. Par ☉ 3:2. ♀ S.S. ☽ 5:4. ☽ ♀ 5:40 Par ♀ 6:6. Δ ♀ 9:44. P ♀ 11:42. ☉ S. ☽ 1:14 p.m.
- 17th Day—) P. ♀ 0:4 a.m. ☉ S. ♀ 3:6. ☽ ♀ 4:26. S. ☽ 10:42.
- 18th Day—) S. ☽ 3:4 a.m. ☽ 6:31. ♂ ♀ 10:0. S. ☽ 1:12 p.m. ☽ 10:8.
- 19th Day—) ♀ ♀ 2:12 a.m. ☽ ♀ 7:13 p.m. ♀ 10:33; in ♄ 11:0. ♀ ☽ 11:36.
- 20th Day—) in apogee 4:0 a.m.
- 21st Day—) ♀ ♀ 4:25 a.m. ♀ P. ♂ 4:25. ☽ ♀ 11:38. ☽ ♀ 7:44 p.m.

- 22nd Day—) P. ☿ 0·34 a.m. □♂ 1·28. S. □♃ 6·48. P. ♃ 6·58. S. □♀  
11·42. P. ♃ 0·35 p.m. ♂☉ 5·6 eclipse. S. □♁ 5·38. ☉ S. □♁  
11·48.
- 23rd Day—) P. ☉ 1·16 a.m. \* ♃ 1·11 p.m. S. □♃ 2·56.
- 24th Day—☿ □♂ 2·16 a.m. ) Δ♂ 3·23 p.m. \* ♃ 8·52.
- 25th Day—♀♂♁ 2·3 a.m. ♀ P. ♁ 4·33. ) P. ♂ 10·6. ☿ P. ♃ 10·30. ☿  
S. □♃ 0·32 p.m. ) P. ♁ 9·12. S. □♂ 9·37. P. ♀ 10·50.
- 26th Day—) □♃ 0·57 a.m. S. □♀ 2·36. ♂♁ 10·33. ♂♀ 1·42 p.m. S. □☉  
5·30. ☿ in ☾ 5·58.
- 27th Day—) Δ♂ 3·12 a.m. □♃ 7·11. in ♀ 9·17. \* ☿ 11·34. ☿ P. ♃ 4·1  
p.m. ) Par ♁ 6 14.
- 28th Day—) \*☉ 0·12 a.m. P. ♂ 6·19. P. ♀ 7·14. Δ♃ 10·27. ☿ S. □♁  
3·28 p.m.
- 29th Day—) ♂♂ 0·16 p.m. S.S. □♃ 2·4. Δ♃ 2·51. S. □♁ 10·51.
- 30th Day—) Par ☉ 0·18 a.m. □♀ 2·30. S. □♀ 9·23. □☉ 11·0. S.S. □♃  
3·47 p.m. Par ♃ 10·11.
- 31st Day—) \*♁ 0·7 a.m. Par ♃ 8·48. \*♀ 0·48 p.m.

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## ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

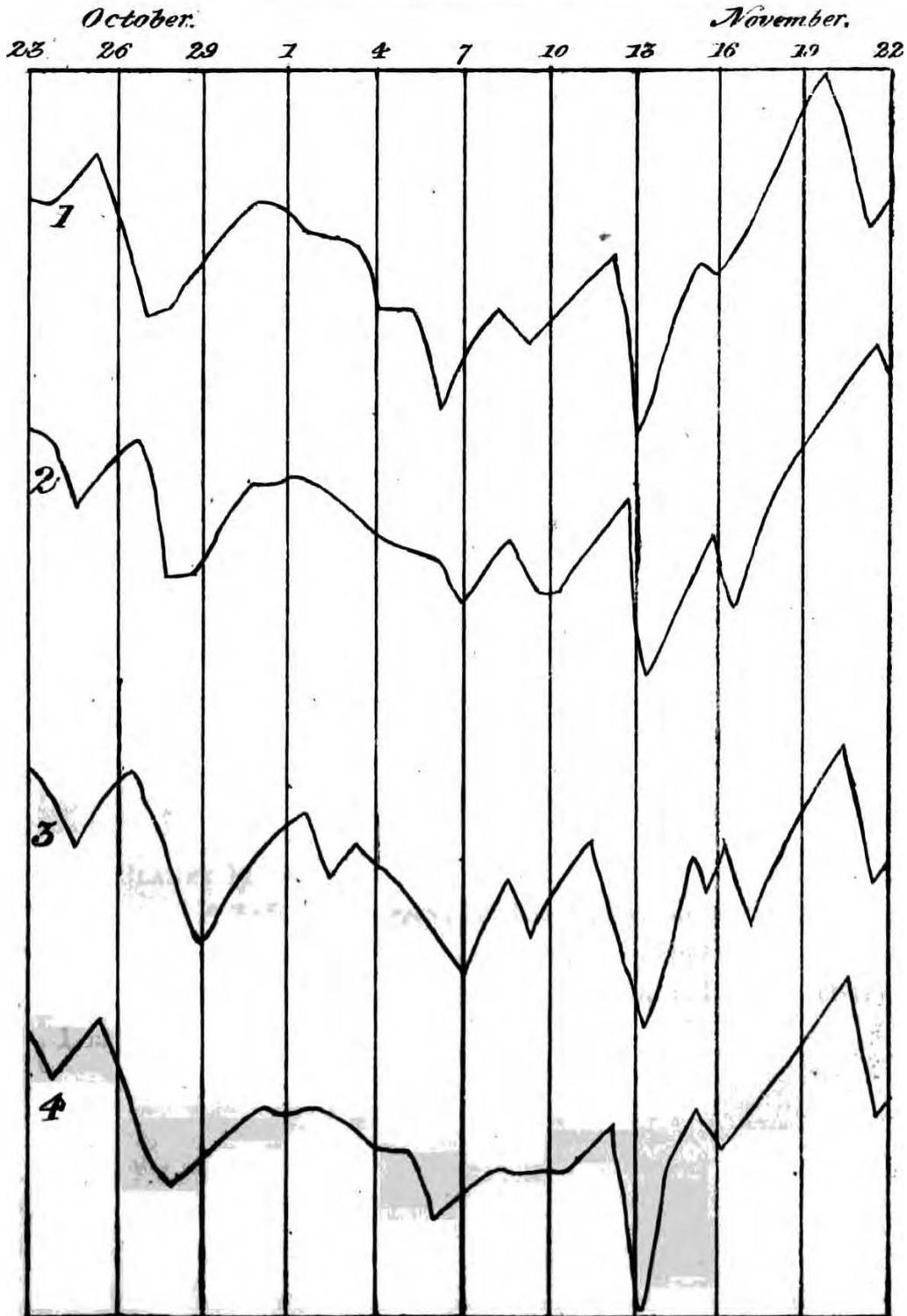
### BAROMETRIC CURVES ALL OVER ENGLAND.

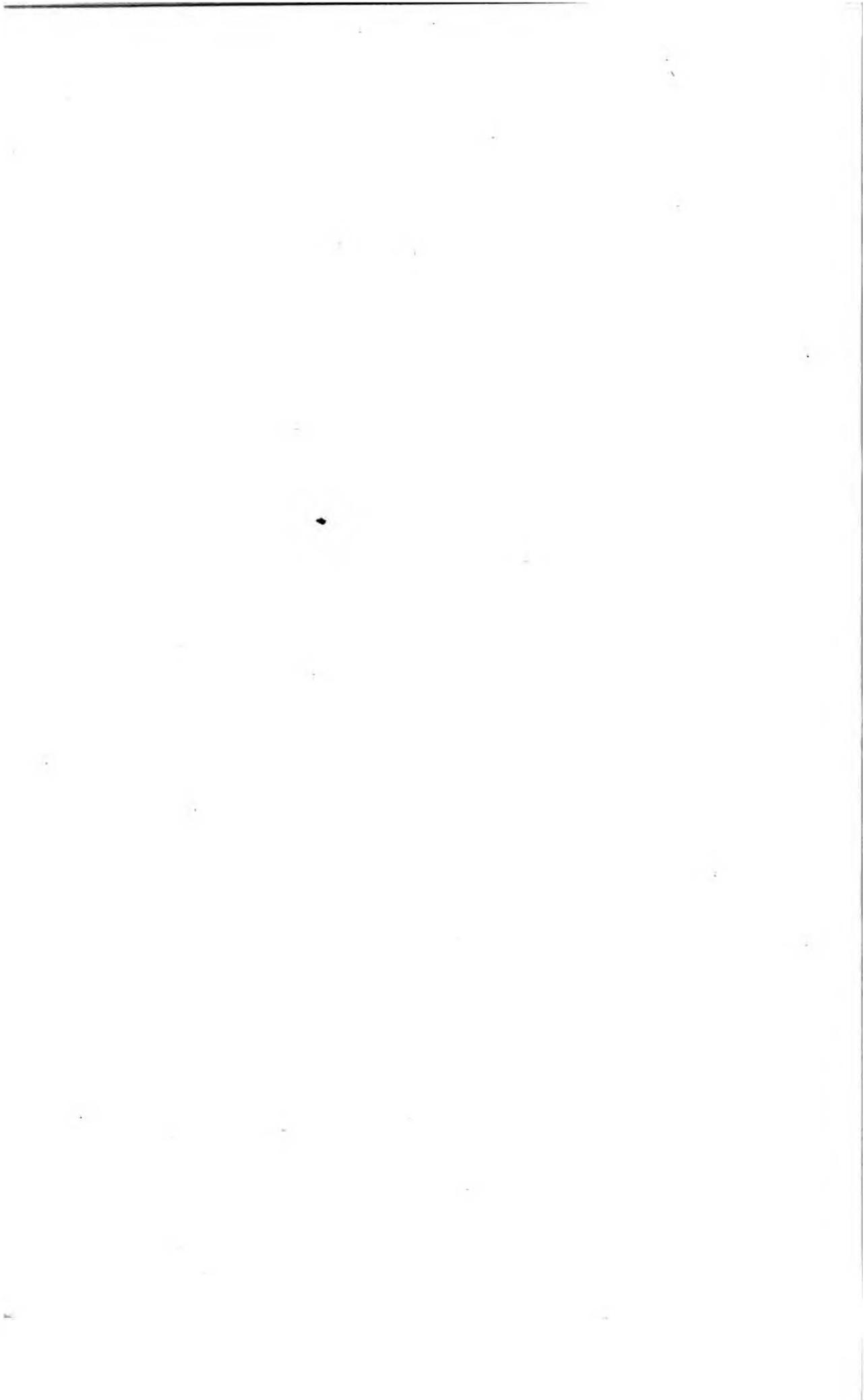
The diagram we have introduced shows the curves formed by the barometer at Carlisle, Thwaite (in Norfolk), Wycombe (Bucks), and Gosport; four places which may be considered to cover the whole area of England. The period of these curves is from the time of the Sun entering Scorpio, 23rd October, to his leaving that sign, 22nd November. The objects we have in view are—first, to demonstrate the fact of a *general* agency upon the atmosphere, which causes the pressure at these distant places to vary almost exactly in the same degree at the same period; second, to show that the rise and fall of the barometer accord with the character of the aspects formed by the Earth and other planets at the time. A single glance at these curves will prove the former point, beyond all dispute; and, it being thus shown that the pressure at places so distant as Carlisle and Gosport, for instance, about 250 miles apart in latitude, is affected, in a *similar* manner, at the *same* period, the question arises, what is this general agent, having such extensive power? If this question were put to the philosophers, in section A of the British Association, they would be dumb, because they have not yet “dreamed in their philosophy” that there exists any such general cause of fluctuation in the pressure of the atmosphere. The “Report on Meteorology” contained in the proceedings of the British Association declares, that “much time and labour have been lost in making and recording observations utterly useless for any scientific purpose.” Softly, Professor Forbes! *You* have not yet learned how to make use of these observations; but do not leap to the conclusion that, therefore, they are “useless.” It will be of some “use” to show that such observations on the pressure of the atmosphere demonstrate the existence of a general cause, and that the effects being found to accord with the various positions of the Earth among the planets, it is *highly probable* that the various angles of reflection of the solar light by those bodies act in some manner upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and thereby increase or diminish its pressure.

# BAROMETRIC CURVES.

1 Carlisle, 2 Thwaite, 3 Wycombe, 4 Gosport. —

○ in 11<sup>h</sup> 1840.





We will content ourselves by pointing out the *fall* about the 26th October, when the Sun was  $45^\circ$  from Saturn ; again, the *fall* about the 8th November, as the Sun approached  $120^\circ$  from Herschel ; again, the *EXTREME fall*, as the planets Mars and Saturn came to  $90^\circ$  distance on the 14th of November (Venus in conjunction Saturn), when storms raged all over the kingdom. Now as to the *rises*. The mere return of the mercury to its mean height must not be confounded with a rise above the mean. We observe only one instance of the latter kind, which took place from the 16th to the 20th of November, the Sun falling upon the declination of the planet Jupiter on the 17th, and being in conjunction with that planet on the 21st. Here then we find the same effects of rise and fall of the barometer all over the kingdom in perfect keeping with the principles of Astro-Meteorology, as taught by Claudius Ptolemy. The reflection that the extreme fall of the barometer on the 13th November (with us it reached 28.7), and the consequent storms all round the coasts, hurling many hundreds of poor souls into eternity by means of a painful death—this reflection, added to that of the facility with which such storms may be foreseen, and wrecks avoided by vessels preparing for the storm, will, perhaps, convince even a “modern philosopher” that meteorological observations are not “utterly useless,” even though they may be applied to something different from the philosophical trifling in section A on the 19th of September last. On that occasion it appeared, that the utmost attempt of the philosophers was to “round off curves” of hourly barometric pressure at the equinoxes and solstices ; which will assuredly never lead to any “useful” result. “Round off curves,” indeed ! Round off a fiddlestick !

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“THE PLANET  $\text{♃}$ ” in our next.

The whole of “Zadkiel’s Legacy,” or the MUTATION of SATURN and JUPITER into the Earthy Trigon, will eventually appear in this work. Letters for the Editor to be sent (paid) to No. 4, Paternoster-row, London.

TABLE  
SHOWING THE DAILY MEANS OF THE BAROMETER  
AND THERMOMETER,

FROM OCTOBER 23 TO NOVEMBER 21, 1840.  
*The Sun in Scorpio.*

☉'s Long.	Day of the Month.	CARLISLE.		YARM.		THETFORD.		THWAITTE.		HIGH WYCOMBE.		CANTER-BURY.		LONDON.		GOSPORT.		General Means.		
		Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	Bar.	Thr.	
1°	23	29.66	46.3	29.78	46.2	29.87	43.7	29.93	46.0	29.76	49	29.38	..	29.85	45.2	29.89	50.0	29.73	46.6	
2	24	.64	44.0	.64	50.5	.49	42.5	.62	45.0	.51	45	.08	..	.56	42.7	.63	45.0	.52	44.9	
3	25	.87	39.7	.90	49.2	.79	41.5	.88	45.5	.74	41	.31	..	.72	39.2	.90	42.5	.76	42.7	
4	26	.56	41.8	.75	48.7	.81	42.7	.89	42.5	.71	45	.34	..	.76	40.0	.84	48.0	.71	44.2	
5	27	.04	45.0	.23	44.0	.20	43.7	.32	47.0	.11	46	28.75	..	.43	47.5	.24	48.0	.16	45.9	
6	28	.11	41.6	.23	45.2	.34	41.0	.36	43.0	.12	41	.79	..	.15	44.1	.22	47.0	.16	43.3	
7	29	.39	43.5	.49	45.7	.30	44.0	.50	45.0	.26	45	.90	..	.36	44.0	.35	47.0	.17	44.9	
8	30	.47	47.0	.56	45.5	.56	46.0	.71	46.5	.41	47	29.12	..	.44	44.7	.48	53.0	.47	47.0	
9	31	.60	46.9	.70	44.2	.60	47.0	.74	48.5	.46	45	.14	..	.50	46.5	.54	53.5	.53	47.6	
10	1	.57	48.1	.62	46.2	.60	46.5	.72	47.5	.38	49	.12	..	.58	48.5	.54	52.5	.50	48.0	
11	2	.42	49.4	.51	52.7	.58	49.0	.69	51.5	.43	58	.13	..	.56	50.2	.51	52.5	.48	50.6	
12	3	.43	47.7	.55	46.2	.45	50.2	.57	51.5	.33	54	28.98	..	.48	51.5	.40	52.5	.39	50.6	
13	4	.10	47.0	.30	48.7	.36	47.5	.44	51.5	.24	48	.91	..	.31	49.5	.33	52.5	.12	49.5	
14	5	.10	46.0	.22	44.5	.26	48.8	.41	54.6	.14	50	.85	..	.21	50.5	.36	50.5	.19	48.0	
15	6	.28.71	45.3	.02	45.2	.10	46.7	.27	46.5	28.91	48	.68	..	.11	48.2	.01	52.5	.28.98	48.3	
16	7	.99	47.5	.09	45.7	.17	46.0	.30	51.5	.05	47	.78	..	.11	47.5	.20	50.5	.07	47.0	
17	8	29.14	44.1	.29	45.5	.33	43.7	.47	45.5	.26	46	.94	..	.10	46.2	.38	51.5	.24	46.2	
18	9	28.99	43.6	.09	44.0	.10	40.7	.26	48.5	.09	44	.71	..	.07	44.3	.22	47.5	.08	44.5	
19	10	.26	41.9	.32	39.2	.23	40.0	.40	47.5	.08	41	.87	..	.12	42.7	.25	44.5	.19	39.9	
20	11	.39	41.0	.50	36.0	.50	38.0	.61	39.5	.39	42	29.06	..	.35	42.5	.48	48.5	.41	41.3	
21	12	28.58	41.0	.08	44.0	.70	47.0	28.91	44.5	28.55	48	28.43	..	.03	49.5	.48	51.5	.28.87	47.1	
22	13	.99	43.1	28.98	43.7	.42	42.5	29.11	45.5	29.10	44	.72	..	28.99	44.7	29.25	45.5	29.37	44.5	
23	14	.23	40.5	29.48	36.7	.48	41.5	.60	42.0	.40	41	29.05	..	29.31	40.5	.46	50.5	.38	48.8	
24	15	.23	44.3	28.93	49.7	.12	50.0	.17	48.5	.11	54	28.76	..	.15	56.5	.26	53.5	.09	51.5	
25	16	.46	44.8	29.43	41.5	.30	44.2	.45	47.5	.29	48	29.00	..	.45	48.5	.70	43.0	.68	38.8	
26	17	.86	31.2	.77	37.7	.77	38.5	.96	38.5	.63	38	.27	..	.58	39.5	.84	39.0	.87	38.9	
27	18	30.01	34.4	30.03	36.0	.86	39.2	.85	41.5	.77	39	.35	..	.86	39.5	.84	39.0	.87	38.9	
28	19	29.89	42.7	29.95	38.5	30.00	37.5	30.13	38.5	.98	39	.60	..	.94	36.6	30.12	42.5	.95	39.3	
29	20	.31	37.0	.36	43.0	.26	41.5	.43	42.5	.27	44	28.96	..	.52	40.7	29.42	45.5	.56	42.2	
30	21	29.37	43.34	29.33	43.63	29.49	44.0	29.73	45.78	29.32	45.8	29.00	..	29.37	45.1	29.44	48.6	29.36	45.6	
Means	...																			