

MENTOR STELLARUM.

THE INTRODUCTION.

As the object of this Work, entitled the MENTOR SELLARUM, is to ascertain truth for the attainment of useful knowledge and conviction, it will be no presumption to expect encouragement and applause. The construction which may be put on the nature of it is obvious, and would damp the ardour that kindles the love of science and humanity; but the hope that the Public will not censure and condemn it without fairness and candour, animates the undertaking.

The work will present some features of originality; it not only embraces literary and physical subjects, but tends to the promotion of virtue and morality. It not only attempts to shew how wonderfully man is formed, but how wonderfully influenced! It not only endeavours to display the glorious works of the Almighty, but his infinite wisdom and providence! It not only takes a view of the vicissitudes of mortality, but shews why and how man cannot be otherwise than subject to them,

both mentally and constitutionally; from causes externally and intentionally operating, not only by discussion and argumentation, but by copious and lucid exemplifications, founded on truth and stamped with interesting and valuable knowledge: the promise of interesting and valuable knowledge here made is full of sincerity and candour; the love of truth having excited indefatigable study, from which has resulted, it is no presumption to say, ample experience. No impropriety therefore can be attached to an undertaking supported by qualifications to fulfil this promise, at least as far as those qualifications, enabled by science, will allow. No obloquy can be justly levelled against intentions purely exerted in the diffusion of knowledge, designed really to benefit man, and furnishing the best and strongest evidences of his Creator. What can be more interesting to man—what more worthy of his study and concern—what more nobly indicative of an intelligent being, than an inclination and desire to know how he is formed, of what he is formed, and by whom he is formed? Having attained, not by oral, but experimental, instruction—not by admitting logical definitions, but exemplifying facts in corroboration of physical and moral inferences, a knowledge of himself, he is necessarily and

irresistibly, led to contemplate his Creator with gratitude, with adoration, with awe! Under the influence of conviction, his mind is as bright and glorious as the heaven he adores and contemplates! All is fervour, ecstacy, and grandeur! Unquestionable proof, that knowledge, pregnant with truth and virtue, is the path of dignity and happiness; and the more destitute we are of it, when instrumental in forming us good, as well as intelligent, the more miserable and unsafe we are.

Hence the motives for the present undertaking, and reasons for inviting public attention to the science of Prognostic Astronomy; a true knowledge of which, to good minds, is an inestimable blessing; for as riches are only profitable to those who know how to appropriate them to beneficial purposes, so knowledge is unproductive and baneful unless it yields virtue and utility; as Gay elegantly writes—

Gold is the canker of the breast,
But when to virtuous hands 'tis given,
It blesses like the dews of heaven!

If the knowledge of the planetary system and fixed stars, as far as it relates to their revolutions, and their influences on the atmosphere, and their uses in navigation and hus-

bandry; also respecting eclipses, comets, meteors, and other phenomena, be creditable and praiseworthy, why should not the knowledge of starry operation on the mind and body of man be entitled to equal estimation and applause? Nay, why does it not possess superior claims to notice and veneration? or rather to avoid invidious comparison, why are they not equally respected, since no dissimilarity marks their origin? and why not become the inseparable objects of contemplation and study, and like the two luminaries, unite in not only dispensing light, but in declaring the glory of God? * The reply will be, because the sci-

* THE UNIVERSE.

The spacious firmament on high,
 And all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim.
 Th' unwearied sun from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display;
 And publishes to every land,
 The work of an Almighty hand,
 Soon as the evening shades prevail,
 The moon takes up her wondrous tale,
 And, nightly, to the listening earth,
 Repeats the story of her birth:
 While all the stars around her burn,
 And all the planets in their turn,
 Confess the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

ence we designate Prognostic Astronomy, is replete with fallacy and delusion ; because the stars cannot so far influence the mind and body as to hold that dominion over man, which superstition and enthusiasm have laboured to establish as true and insuperable, on the feigned grounds of science, with plausibility, irresistibly prevailing over minds credulous and unsuspecting ; on which account it is neither creditable nor becoming a rational being to ever entertain a favourable opinion of a science deceptive and preposterous.

“ What has a certain cluster,” says a most erudite friend of mine, “ of stars being called Scorpio, another Leo, one planet Mars, another Saturn, another Venus, uncertain when, and by whom, and for what supposed analogy to do with the diseases or the dispositions of man ! why the moment of his birth rather than of his conception can in general not be

What though in solemn silence all,
 Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;
 What though no real voice or sound,
 Amid their radiant orbs be found ;
 In reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice ;
 For ever singing as they shine,
 “ The hand that made us is divine.”

ADDISON.

fixed? why considering the immense distance of the fixed stars, to which a city, the whole earth, the whole orbit of the earth, our entire planetary system, is but as a point? why should persons be born in the same town, the same day and hour, the same minute, and be widely different in their personal appearances, their disposition, their health, the events and circumstances of their lives, the time and the manner of their death, born however under the same stars and positions? why concurring and adverse planetary aspects? what proof, what reason, what analogy for this, except names of poetic mythology arbitrarily assigned?"

The preceding opinion and questions the *Mentor Stellarum* is designed to controvert and answer, and to prove that *Prognostic Astronomy* is founded on truth, and supported by facts, and consequently as such it fully merits the respectable title it bears, and is a science equal, if not superior, to any other in point of usefulness, sublimity, and interest. That fallacy and absurdities have characterized the doctrines supposed to appertain to *Prognostic Astronomy*, there is not the smallest doubt; and that superstition and enthusiasm have, with much ingenuity, erected the marvellous and

extraordinary on the grounds of science, the most abundant proofs prevail in all ages; and likewise, it must be acknowledged, that even those who have evinced a true attainment of this science, have not been free from some errors and mistakes, on account of the nature of the things, and the limited powers of the greatest human comprehension, and the transitory opportunities of completing philosophical researches allowed to man; the period of life, however protracted, being too short, because the subject is of an amazing and manifold consideration; and upon duly contemplating the the quality of the matter and the mixtures composed of a prodigious and invaluable diversity of things, it is to be regarded as a rational, useful, and interesting speculation; conjectural and not infallible, though the science itself is founded on truth, and, if it were possible to attain a thorough knowledge of it, would be found unerring and irresistibly conclusive and and certain.

These considerations being in view, the cultivation and respect of Prognostic Astronomy, merits not the obloquy and contempt which the want of an acquaintance with its fundamental principles, and also an incapacity to comprehend and rightly to apply its sublime

and profound doctrines have occasioned. The path into which the love of science, and the noble desire to attain the most interesting and valuable knowledge of man, and the stupendous creation, has led the contemplative mind, is intricate, but not impervious. The life of man, however, is too transient to enable him to complete the glorious journey, and consequently the object of his ambition is left for others to pursue, and the vestiges of his useful labours are either too much effaced by adventitious circumstances, or too incorrectly observed, or not understood for the desirable fulfilment of the views of science and the consummation of satisfactory conclusions; and even the documents being ever so clear and perspicuous, that mighty and capacious mind which formed them, is not to be found in every philosophic investigation; and, indeed, rarely, if at all, has been seen with equal dignity and excellence: could such a mind so intuitive, so formed for the sublimest contemplations and profoundest attainments be successively diffused through ages, the real objects and real perfections of this science would be fully answered and proved. As however eternal Providence has decreed a decay and mutation of all things requisite and necessary, it becomes us neither

to express sorrow or discontent at the abridgement of life on this account, but to be unfeignedly thankful for the limited portion of knowledge, and the short view of all its wonders and blessings.

Since, then, the life of man is too contracted for the accomplishing the real ends of science, and also the true meaning of departed genius is either misrepresented or perverted, or veiled in ambiguity and doubt, tending thereby to impede the path of knowledge, and to cause error and deception, the *Mentor Stellarum* is offered to the public with the pure hope of conveying the genuine doctrines of Prognostic Astronomy, the ability to perform which may be questioned; yet it is presumed may be credited upon the grounds of the object of the *Mentor Stellarum* being devoted to the elucidation of truth, and to the continuation of the subject, from time to time, on one and the same principle, by which eventually such a consolidation of facts will be manifested as to silence doubts of the truth of this science, and to change the disdainful features of obloquy into the smile of approbation and respect. Thus, and only thus, can the truth of this science be ascertained, and duly appreciated; a series of evidences must rise; the

beautiful and glorious scenes of creation be unfolded to the view, irresistibly engaging ; the proper path will be opened, and the ardent inquirer proceed with pleasure and satisfaction.

The design of the *Mentor Stellarum* having been thus intimated, it may not be here superfluous to invite the attention of the reader to some observations relevant to the propriety and usefulness, without entering into an explanation of the possibility, of *Prognostic Astronomy*, conceiving it better to furnish evidences of that point from exemplification than ratiocination.

That great and celebrated philosopher, the lord Bacon, could not but confess, that there was some truth in the traditions of the ancients respecting the influences of the planets on the nature and dispositions of man. Hippocrates, the venerable and immortal father of physic, has left the amplest proofs of the propriety and the usefulness, as well as the possibility, of *Prognostic Astronomy* : it was the knowledge and right application of it that enabled him to judge, with an accuracy and discernment not to be surpassed by his successors, not even in an age like the present, possessing all the advantages resulting from the

progress of science and experience. It is this that evinces that the Creator has provided remedies for the evils attendant on mortality, and has pointed out the best way of preserving health during the period assigned us; and since it is his infinite pleasure and wisdom to bound our existence, and to decree a decay and mutation of all things, has furnished us with the light of reason and truth, in the dark hour of departing life.

These observations may excite animadversions, and draw remarks in proof of either the absurdity or inutility of planetary knowledge in the treatment of diseases. It may be said the Moon's course and aspects have been observed, according to Hippocrates, but without any satisfaction and advantage; and that the practitioner's best guides are professional education and experience. It is here the intention to elucidate truth, and when manifested, to follow it; but not to advance in the obnoxious path of bigotted controversy, or to persist in error and enthusiasm. No umbrage, therefore, should be felt; the cause of physic being here held in the highest veneration, and contemplated with fairness, candour, and, it is presumed, with some ability. Observations on these subjects, though tending to invalidate

doctrines in favour of planetary influences, will be received with due attention, and answered with urbanity and respect, truth being the sole object, and the good of mankind only in view. The ordinary mode of observing the Moon's course and aspects in diseases, is fallacious; no wonder, then, the result is unsatisfactory. On the same grounds some cases of lunacy have been adduced in opposition to planetary influence: the true and rational mode, however, cannot be here shewn, but will, in the course of the work, be copiously and lucidly exemplified.

Not only on the constitution but the mind, planetary influence is more or less exerted. That wide and strange variety of mind; those extraordinary deviations and inconsistencies; that wonderful approximation to something like divine, or as Pope elegantly says, "some emanation of the all-beauteous mind;" those marvellous mixtures of good and evil, together, with all the innumerable vicissitudes of life, are sufficient excitements to that spirit of investigation into their causes and sources of operation, which is here felt, and, as its tendency is as favourable to morality and religion, as to the promotion of science and elucidation of truth, it is reasonable to expect it will be felt by all

open to conviction, and influenced by candour, and that it may become not only the object of the philosopher, but the pleasure and instruction, and guide of human life.

Nothing but an intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principles of this science can remove the disbelief and contempt some persons entertain of it; it is here intended to lay before the public a continued series of evidences and facts, and to leave the result to the fair test of justice and conviction.

And with respect to prejudices against the cultivation and promotion of it, upon the grounds that it is diabolical, a smile can only be the indication of our feelings; a very little reflection must render such an opinion ridiculous, and show that the science is wholly supported on the basis of the mathematics, and the eternal and regular laws of nature; as to the study and knowledge of it being hostile to either virtue or religion, the glorious fountain of both, the Sacred Volume supplies proofs sufficient to exalt its character, and confirm its existence and truth.

This science claims precedence in point of antiquity. From historical records* of the highest respectability, we are assured, that it

* Josephus.

was well known prior to the universal deluge; no doubt the knowledge of it was communicated to Adam, and by him transmitted to his descendants, and they foreseeing the flood, engraved it on pillars of stone, by which it was preserved for the use of after ages. A striking indication of the divine Pleasure, that such knowledge was requisite and proper.

After the Deluge, we find the Assyrians possessing priority in the study of this science, next the Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Arabians; then the Indians and the Greeks*, and from them the Europeans have derived their knowledge.

A more copious detail of the history of this science cannot here be given, but will, in the course of the work, follow; and therefore we will conclude with the immortal Ptolemy.—“ What therefore hinders, but that he who exquisitely knows the motion of the stars, and of the sun and moon, and is not ignorant of the times, nor the place, nor any of the aspects, and is further well skilled in their natures (though not in their essence, but what efficient power they have, as that the nature of Sol is heat, and that of the Moon moist, and so

* Among the Romans this science was admired and respected by many. Cicero in particular was greatly attached to it.

of the rest), what I say, hinders any man thus furnished from knowing both naturally and suitably, the effects of all these mixed together?"

Let us (since life can little more supply
Than just to look about us and to die),
Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man,
A mighty maze ! but not without a plan ;
A wild where weeds and flowers promiscuous shoot,
Or gardens tempting with forbidden fruit.
Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield ;
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore
Of all who blindly creep or sightless soar ;
Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise ;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man.

POPE.

Mentor Stellarum,

OR A COMPLETE

SYSTEM OF STARRY SCIENCE.

“ God said, let there be Light, and there was Light.”

Happy the man, who following Nature's laws
From known effects, can trace the secret cause. DRYDEN.

THAT stupendous body the Sun, who more than all other created wonders elevates the soul to contemplate her God with a fervency almost too intense for the limited powers of thought, whether we view him in the magnificence and the resplendence of his form, or in the magnitude of his power, to animate, increase, and cherish nature, surpasses all in his similitude to that eternal goodness and eternal power, at whose mandate the planetary train marshalled themselves round his orb; thence receiving light and heat to illumine, and to cheer them in their destined courses. Impressed, as it is natural to suppose, with an unutterable feeling of awe, gratitude, and amazement, the ancients denominated him, *Oculus Mundi*, “ or the Eye of the World.”

Whether this fountain of light and heat was from its creation furnished with an inexhaustible mass of burning matter, or whether the beautiful orb is from some inscrutable agency endowed with a perpetual supply of an element peculiar to his nature, properties, and consumption, it has ever

been a matter of dispute and conjecture. But that the Sun is the fountain of light and heat, by which his masculine power and effective virtue are dispensed on creation, from man down to the minutest particles of matter, no one has been disposed to question or able to controvert. But as this heat possesses the primitive virtue of giving life and action, so in some instances it becomes destructive, and would be so often, if the Sun had not, from the dryness of his nature, an absorbent as well as a communicative property, which is seen in that beautiful luminary the Moon, from her conjunction to her opposition. Here we behold, with mute awe and admiration, the wonder-working hand of the Creator; the grand fountain of moisture, and of the feminine property concentrated, displaying the glory of the First Cause. The absorbent property of the Sun appears most powerful when the planets approach his orb; then, at least, it reaches to the boundaries of their respective orbs, and most probably to the boundary of his ignited atmosphere, or rays of twilight, which are said to extend 18° every way. Now it is evident to the most contracted understanding, that as the Sun in his nature is hot, productive, communicative, active, and masculine, so the Moon becomes variable according to her configurations with him, and while temperating his otherwise intolerable heat, she herself receives warmth and moisture, and consequently becomes feminine and passive.

In these two great lights, then, is contained the whole power of the generative and nourishing principle; but the planets Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury, together with the fixed stars, contribute either to increase or to diminish, to prolong or to destroy, according to their different natures. That every planet or fixed star has an innate property or quality solely its own, no man who has studied Prognostic Astronomy will attempt to deny. How these peculiar properties and qualities are communicated to the luminaries, from the luminaries to the ambient, and from the ambient to

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the Earth, is accounted for only by the science I have undertaken to explain, previous to the attainment of which, the following considerations are to be observed.

A perfect knowledge must be obtained of the separate qualities of the planets and fixed stars; how each planet influences when configurated with the luminaries; and how the luminaries, when joined with the fixed stars, and also in parallels; the nature also of the signs containing the planets and fixed stars, which give them their effective virtue, and the angles possessing the cardinal or equinoctial signs, must be duly ascertained, and thus the artist, in giving judgment, will seldom err. In order to render the acquirement of this science as easy as possible, I shall first endeavour to prune it of those excrescences which have so long deprived it of its simplicity and truth, and then to lay down such rules as will be found to have their basis in reason; and I flatter myself with the hope of communicating valuable and interesting information.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ECLIPTIC AND ZODIAC.

OF THE ECLIPTIC.

To an observer, placed upon the earth, who casts his eye equally every way, all distant bodies, as the Sun, Moon, and Stars, wandering and fixed, as well as all remote objects, though very unequally constituted with respect to one another, both as to distance and altitude, appear to be placed, as it were, in the same concave superficies, which the sight, if not impeded, forms concentric with the point of vision; and while wandering over the canopy of heaven, with it encircles the world. This sphere, surrounding and concentric to the Earth, exhibits, when defined by the eye, thousands of sparkling orbs, that, in language of exquisite harmony, speak of the omnipotence, the majesty, and the glory of their Creator. Abstracted from the diurnal motion, whereby this

entire sphere, or rather the whole heavens, revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours ; this immense space is considered in a state of rest.

Thus the Sun is seen to approach, in his mundane path, the more eastern fixed stars, which path being marked out, is called the ecliptic ; because no eclipse of either of the luminaries can take place except on this line. The Moon, and the rest of the planets, are eccentric in their motions, because they are sometimes on the north and sometimes on the south of the ecliptic, as they pass through their nodes and change their latitude, but within the limit of 10° , to which they are circumscribed each way.

Astronomers have called the track where these ever-varying motions are performed, a Zone, on account of its resemblance to a belt or girdle. This is 20° in breadth, and having the solar path for its centre, passes through all the images or signs ; for this reason it was called the Zodiac.

The ancient astronomers, having observed that particular groups of fixed stars in the zodiac exhibited a marked resemblance to certain animals, named them according to their respective shapes ; and each constellation is now recognized by the name then given it. Having numbered those forms or images, they were found to be twelve ; a remarkable number, for they found also that the Moon had gone through her phases twelve times within the space of a year, or during the time the Sun had performed his course through the twelve signs once.

The name of signs was given them by eternal Providence, who at their first creation said, " Let them be FOR SIGNS, and for seasons, for days, and for years." The Sun is supposed first to have begun his course in Aries ; this formed the beginning of spring : when he entered Cancer, summer commenced, &c. till, having passed through the twelve signs, his annual journey was completed and closed. Thus the images became signs ; signs of the seasons, by which the pro-

per times are known. The zodiacal circle contains thirty degrees, each degree sixty minutes, and each minute sixty seconds, &c.*

The Characters and Names of the Images, or Signs.

Signs North.		Signs South.	
Aries	♈ The Ram.	Libra . . ♎	The Balance.
Taurus . .	♉ The Bull.	Scorpio . ♏	The Scorpion.
Gemini . .	♊ The Twins.	Sagittarius ♐	The Archer.
Cancer . .	♋ The Crab.	Capricorn ♑	The Goat.
Leo	♌ The Lion.	Aquarius ♒	Water Bearer.
Virgo	♍ The Virgin.	Pisces . ♓	Fishes.

The first six signs decline from the equinoctial line, towards the north pole, and are therefore Northern.

The last six are called Southern, because they decline from the equinoctial towards the south pole.

The Seasons.

SPRING.

“ Come, gentle Spring ; ethereal mildness, come.”

THE signs that constitute the spring quarter are ♈, ♉, ♊, and are called vernal ; when the Sun in his path through the ecliptic reaches Aries, he then crosses the equinoctial line, and makes the days and nights equal ; extending his cheering light to both poles, animating nature, and dissolving

* It will be proper in this place to observe, that the fixed stars have, since the days of Ptolomy, moved forward in the ecliptic one whole sign ; as for instance, the first star in the Ram's following horn, now possesses the first degree of Taurus ; therefore, this shews that great care must be taken to avoid errors both in general and in nativities.

the crude condensed rays of dreary winter; and as he advances in his declination, the ambient becomes nourishing, stimulant, productive, and vital.

——But who can paint
 Like nature? can imagination boast,
 Amid it's gay creation, hues like hers?
 Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
 And lose them in each other, as appears
 In every bud that blows? If fancy then
 Unequal fails beneath the pleasing task,
 Ah, what shall language do? ah, where find words
 Ting'd with so many colours; and whose power,
 To life approaching, may perfume my lays
 With that fine oil, those aromatic gales
 That inexhaustive flow continual round?

THOMSON.

SUMMER.

“ From brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
 Child of the Sun, refulgent summer comes,
 In pride of youth, and felt through nature's depth.”

The Sun having reached our zenith, the Earth soon manifests his glorious arrival, ϖ , Ω , Υ , constitute this quarter; this splendid period of rejoicing nature;—creation smiles with universal delight—not a tree, not a plant, not a flower, not even the meanest insect, but feels the influence of his cherishing and enlivening presence.

’Tis beauty all, and grateful song around,
 Joined to the low of kine and numerous bleat
 Of flocks, thick nibbling through the clover'd vale.
 And shall the hymn be marr'd by thankless man
 Most favour'd; who with voice articulate,
 Should lead the chorus of this lower world?
 Shall he, so soon forgetful of the hand,
 That hush'd the thunder, and serenest the sky,
 Extinguish'd, feel the spark the tempest wak'd?
 That sense of powers exceeding far his own,
 Ere yet his feebled heart has lost its fears?

THOMSON.

AUTUMN.

“ Crowned with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,
See Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on.”

The signs that constitute the autumnal quarter, are ♄, ♁, ♃. The Sun now repasses the equinoctial line, and changes the atmosphere into a cool and drying temperature; bringing to maturity and perfection the latter fruits of the Earth, and dispensing in abundance on the joyful husbandman, the generative produce of nature, as a due reward of anxious and deserving industry.

All is the gift of industry; whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
Delightful. Pensive Winter cheer'd by him,
Sits at the social fire, and happy hears
The excluded tempest idly rave along;
His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy Spring;
Without him Summer were an arid waste:
Nor to the autumnal months could thus transmit
Those full, mature, immeasurable stores.

THOMSON.

WINTER.

“ See Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.”

The Sun now entering Capricorn, arrives at his greatest southern declination; and now being opposite to our vertical point, his rays are feeble and less effective. The signs that constitute the winter quarter, are ♄, ♁, ♃. It is now that we behold nature in a varied form; the verdant landscape hid in snow, the ice-thatched cottage, the leafless and silent grove, and the white glossy plain, with many a drifted heap, formed by the furious blast.

'Tis done : dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,
 And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.
 How dead the vegetable kingdom lies !
 How dumb the tuneful ! Horror wide extends
 His desolate domain ! behold, fond man !
 See here thy pictur'd life : pass some few years,
 Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent pride ;
 Thy sober Autumn, fading into age ;
 And pale-concluding Winter comes at last,
 And shuts the scene !

THOMSON.

OF THE TWELVE SIGNS.

THESE are constituted of four particular denominations, viz. some are called tropical, others equinoctial, others fixed, and others bicorporeal.

Why these signs are so called, may be proper in this place to state ; and, perhaps, that will be best done separately and particularly, not generally and promiscuously ; to the end, that the subject of this divine contemplation of the starry heavens may be rendered clear and explicit. The tropical signs, therefore, shall be considered in the first place, the others following in order.

OF THE TROPICS.

THE Tropics are two, \ominus and \wp , and are so called because, when the Sun enters \ominus , he is at his greatest elevation, and dispenses his influence with the greatest energy and ardour. On the contrary, when he touches the first point of \wp , he opposes our vertical point, and is consequently at his greatest distance ; he communicates his genial heat feebly, and with little effect.

OF THE EQUINOCTIAL SIGNS.

THE Equinoctial Signs are γ and $\u00e5$; which are so called, as before stated, because, when the Sun enters either of them, the days and nights become of equal length ; and, as the two Tropics, $\u00a6$ and \wp , form two quarters, summer and winter, so the Equinoctial Signs, γ and $\u00e5$, constitute two other quarters, viz. γ the spring and $\u00e5$ the autumn.



OF THE FIXED SIGNS.

THESE are four in number, and follow the tropical and equinoctial. They are \varnothing , Ω , \mathfrak{M} , and \mathfrak{M} , and are termed Fixed ; because, when the Sun is passing through them, the cold or heat, the dryness or moisture, of the season, which commenced at his entrance into the equinoctial or tropical signs, more sensibly and permanently affects us. This arises from the impression of such changes being longer felt, and *not because the inherent condition of the signs is naturally so impressive.*



OF THE BICORPoreal, OR DOUBLE-BODIED SIGNS.

THESE are four in number, and are called Π , \mathfrak{M} , \dagger , and \times ; the reason why they are called Double-bodied is, because they partake of the nature of both constitutions, by being placed between the Fixed and the Tropics.



Of the Masculine and Feminine Signs, and first,

OF THE MASCULINE.

MASCULINE Signs are γ , Π , Ω , $\u00e5$, \dagger , and \mathfrak{M} , which are so called because the masculine virtue precedes

the feminine, or the active is before the passive, which is agreeable to the order of nature: hence, Aries being antecedent to Taurus, is masculine; and for the same reasons, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, Aquarius, preceding, in regular succession, the signs Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricornus, Pisces, are termed masculine. In addition to this, the sign Aries is the exaltation and glory of the Sun, as Taurus is the exaltation of the Moon; therefore it seems rational to so define, fix, and designate the masculine and feminine property, or the active and passive principle; and to arrange and determine the rest in harmony and order.—

When the gay Sun from Aries spreads his light,
 All nature cheer'd, feels vigour and delight;
 Man, beast, bird, fish, the genial influence hail,
 And health diffusive fills the vernal gale.

OF THE FEMININE SIGNS.

THE feminine signs follow the masculine; and are endued with a cold and moist quality, contrary to the masculine virtue, and are named Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricornus, and Pisces.

OF THE QUADRUPEDIAN OR FOUR-FOOTED SIGNS.

THESE are called Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus. These appellations have been given by the ancients from analogy; and, it must be acknowledged, not without some shadow of reason.

It may not be here irrelevant to observe, that in nati-
 vities, directions falling in these signs, if of an evil nature, in
 general prolong the calamity; and, if of a benefic tendency,
 the felicitous effects appear tardy and dilatory.

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SIGNS RULING THE FOUR ELEMENTS,
Fire, Air, Earth, and Water.

THESE correspond with the four principal humours, characterizing the temperament of man, viz. choleric, sanguine, melancholy, and phlegmatic; and are thus arranged: the choleric belongs to the fiery element, and is hot and dry;—the sanguine is derived from the airy, and is hot and moist;—the melancholy is formed by the earthy, and is dry and cold;—the phlegmatic, composed of the watery, is cold and moist.

OF THE FIERY ELEMENT.

Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius rule this. In nativities, directions falling in any of these signs, and indicating fever or inflammation, fail not to add energy to the operation of elementary influx: consequently, the disease becomes more formidable, from this circumstance, than it would have been from the power of the direction, thus characterized, falling in other signs.

OF THE AIRY ELEMENT.

Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, constitute this element.—It is worthy of observation, that when the planets are in these signs with the Moon, the wind is greatly increased. With respect to the constitution, it will be influenced according to the peculiar nature of this element.

OF THE EARTHLY ELEMENT.

This element is under the dominion of Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn; and effects, congenial with it, are impressed more or less as the constitution of things, more or less, sympathize with it. The earthly element has particular signification of all terrene substances; that is, of the Earth itself, and whatever relates thereto.

OF THE WATERY ELEMENT.

Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, claim government over this element: what has just been stated, respecting elementary influence on the constitution, renders remarks on this element superfluous; since the same observations apply here as far as the nature of the signs and their constitution agree or disagree.

This element, particularly, has dominion over things peculiar to its quality, viz. the watery world, and what thereto appertains.

OF THE PLANETS.

THE influence of the heavenly bodies could not be efficient without some intermediate agency to unite them with bodies subjected either simple or compound. Some active instrumental virtue is necessary to produce action, and this is light, the source of the four primary qualities. By light the heavenly bodies manifest natural effects, and by motion communicate the application of this light.

The chief properties of this light are two, viz. intension and extension. The other properties in the heavenly bodies are configurations, local disposition, brightness and dimness, also their local motion, by which they apply, increase and diminish their light; rise, set, approach and recede.

The heavenly bodies receive their light from the Sun and which they communicate to subjected bodies, but peculiarly illustrated by the colour proper to each of them; their influence is varied in proportion to their mutual action. Though the heavenly bodies vary reciprocally their constitution, and possess a certain degree of intension, and also a certain quantity of extension of their light, their action upon subjected bodies is not according to the real intension and extension of their light, but only according to the

apparent : hence their action is only according to that degree of intension, and quality of extension, of light, by which they unite themselves with subjected bodies. Hence, invisible eclipses are not influential: hence, places, where they are seen, are only affected: and, hence, the stars under the same positions are impotent and feeble. The heavenly bodies are the universal cause; as to their specific and individual effects are indeterminate, but determinate according to the diversity of the subjected bodies.—As the Sun melts wax, absorbs and dries the mud, whitens it, blackens the human skin, with man produces man, and in the like manner operates on other things.

If the heavenly bodies are not the causes, they cannot be the signs of effects. It is evident they move the approximate cause of natural effects; they move the organs and members of the passable subject in the foetus; they respect the parents, sex, number, &c. The present state of the heavenly bodies approximates to the actual effect, according to an antecedent power pre-existent, therefore, they are the cause or concause, and are the same as the causes of pre-ordination and so of death, and other mutations in nature.

To discriminate and comprehend the effects of the heavenly bodies, it is necessary to ascertain the difference, the nature, and order of those effects. The primary and compound qualities are to be distinguished into two principle kinds, the masculine or active, and the feminine or passive; commixture is an union of altered miscibles, but perfected by the efficient power of a celestial quality.

Vital heat and radical moisture are produced by the Sun and Moon, with the concurrence of all the other stars: of many different commixtures, of such opposite natures this distinction is made, viz. that the luminaries with malefic stars produce what is hurtful and destructive, but with benefic stars, the salubrious, generative, and vital; hence the mutual sympathy and antipathy of things.

As the vital heat and radical moisture give that power to the senses on which their proper exercise and action depend, so the qualities of the compounds and elements have at first a powerful then an active existence. These qualities are extinguished in a two fold manner, naturally and violently.

Were it not for the chief properties of their light, intension and extension, the heavenly bodies, though their action and influence on subjected things never ceases, could manifest nothing remarkable or effective; hence the effects they produce wholly depend on their mutual configurations or familiarities; for by light only can they influence sublunary things, and whatever is void of light is destitute of the power necessary to fulfil the important offices of these glorious agents of the Almighty Architect.

This intension and extension of light are nature's chief origin and maintenance, since the principle of an active and passive virtue proceeds from them; from the former the active, from the latter the passive, and as the intension of light is greatest in the Sun, and the extension in the Moon most abundant, so the active quality is attributed to the Sun, and the passive to the Moon. The variety of colours in the heavenly bodies, cause a variety of effects; thus the colour of the Sun is almost like gold, and of the Moon white; the Sun's colour is endued with an active virtue, because it proceeds from the intension, but the Moon's colour with a passive, on account of the extension of light. The other colours are the cause of the specific qualities with which the stars are endowed, the blue and yellow, which are a mixture of white and gold, indicate a temperate nature between heat and cold or moisture; in the blue, heat predominates, in the yellow, moisture; and in Jupiter and Venus those colours prevail, for which reason their influence is benefic; Jupiter, endowed with the greatest heat, is masculine; and Venus, with the greatest moisture, is feminine. Leaden colours show

a cold and dry quality, which is peculiar to Saturn: and fiery colours, manifest a hot and dry temperature, which is peculiar to Mars, and therefore they both are inimical to nature; hence effects imitate their causes.

The starry influence is in this manner, viz. in the luminary's increase and approximation; in its decrease and approximation in its distance; and in its increase and distance. The motion of the heavenly bodies is in this manner, in the Zodiac, and in Mundo, or in the world; in the Zodiac they move from Aries to Cancer, from Cancer to Libra, from Libra to Capricorn, from Capricorn to Aries; but in Mundo, or the world, from east to south, and so in progression. The three superior planets, when oriental from the Sun, are most powerful; but the inferior planets, when vespertine or western; because then they possess the greatest portion of light, on which, as it has been already observed, depends their virtual influence and operation. The heavenly bodies commence their action on the elements from the cardinal places in the Zodiac and in Mundo; from the east and Aries dispensing heat; from the west and Libra producing coldness; from the south angle and Capricorn causing dryness; and from the north cardinal point and Cancer diffusing moisture. Hence the starry influx depends on real motion and illumination, and hence these glorious and stupendous bodies are either strong or weak according to their position; for cadent they are weak; and succedent strong, but cardinal or angular most strong.



OF THE HOUSES OF THE LUMINARIES AND PLANETS.

OF those parts of the zodiacal circle, called the twelve signs or houses, Cancer and Leo are pre-eminent in rank and power, because they are nearest to our vertical point; and heat being here most abundantly dispensed and diffused,

and as the Sun and Moon are the principal agents of the operations of nature, these signs or houses are assigned to them; Leo to the Sun, as masculine, possessing the active principle of nature; and Cancer to the Moon, as feminine, endued with the passive: and in order to preserve order and harmony, agreeably to reason and nature, the semicircle from Leo to Capricorn is constituted solar and masculine; and from Aquarius to Cancer, lunar and feminine; that each of the planets, by this arrangement, should claim one sign or house in each semi-circle; thus, each semi-circle is conveniently configurated to the luminaries; the one to the Sun, and the other to the Moon, according to the motion of the sphere of each, and agreeably to their natural qualities. To Saturn, therefore, from his orb being so very remote from the Sun and Moon, and from his extremely cold nature are assigned Aquarius and Capricorn, being signs opposite to Leo and Cancer: and, hence, the configuration, termed *opposition*, is of an evil and malignant signification.* Jupiter, on account of his proximity to the sphere of Saturn, claims dominion of Sagittarius and Pisces, which signs are next to the signs of Saturn, viz. Sagittarius to Capricorn, and Pisces to Aquarius; and also because these signs are of the nature of Jupiter, which is benefic, from their trigonal configuration to the signs of the luminaries, viz. Sagittarius to Leo, and Pisces to Cancer; and, hence, this configuration, termed a *Trine*, is extremely good and favourable. These signs Sagittarius and Pisces, are windy and fruitful.

Mars, being next to the sphere of Jupiter, assumes the government of Aries and Scorpio, the signs next to Sagittarius and Pisces, viz. Aries being next to Pisces, and Scorpio next to Sagittarius, and because these signs are of his nature, which is dry, fiery, and noxious, from their hurtful radiation with the signs of the luminaries, viz. Aries with Cancer, and

* These signs Capricorn and Aquarius are cold and winterly.

Scorpio with Leo, and which radiation is called a *square* or *quartile* and is of an evil tendency.

Venus is under the sphere of Mars, and takes the rule of Taurus and Libra, for Taurus is next to Aries, and Libra next to Scorpio; these signs are indued with benign and fruitful qualities, from their aspect with the signs of the luminaries, and which is termed a *sextile*, for Taurus is thus configurated to Cancer, the house of the Moon, and Libra to Leo, the house of the Sun: and because a *sextile radiation* is not so potent as a *trine*, the nature of these two signs, and of Venus is temperate; and the same remark holds good with the *square* or *quartile* aspect for that being not so strong as the opposition, renders the signs of Mars, and Mars himself, less malignant than the signs of Saturn and Saturn himself. Hence Jupiter and Venus are the benefics, but Jupiter is pre-eminent, and hence Saturn and Mars are the malefics, but Saturn possesses the greatest power of effecting evil. The elongation or distance of Venus from the Sun never exceeds two signs.

Mercury is under the sphere of the other planets, and is nearest the Sun; his greatest elongation or distance never exceeding a sign: therefore the signs Gemini and Virgo are assigned to Mercury, which are next to the signs of the luminaries, viz. Gemini being next to Cancer, and Virgo to Leo. And it is worthy of observation, that the luminaries in these signs, from the harmonious radiation existing between them and the signs of the luminaries, manifest an addition of energy in their influence, particularly the Sun in Gemini, and the Moon in Virgo.

OF THE EXALTATION OF THE LUMINARIES AND PLANETS.

THE Signs or houses assigned to the luminaries and planets having been specified, it is now agreeable to order

to notice those signs or Houses in which they manifest remarkable power, for which reason in those signs they are said to be very potent and dignified, hence the signs which now present themselves to the eye of contemplation, are termed the exaltations of the luminaries and planets. The four cardinal signs are thus appropriated, Aries pre-eminent in order and dignity is the exaltation of the Sun ; for here the glorious luminary passes into the high and northern semicircle ; cheering nature by lengthening the days and increasing his genial heat : but when he passes into Libra, the low and southern semicircle, his influence is feeble and diminished, hence in this sign being opposite to Aries, the Sun receives his fall.

The Sign Libra being opposite to the exaltation of the Sun, is assigned to Saturn, on account of his nature being contrary and adverse to the genial virtues of the Sun, and therefore in this sign he has his exaltation, and in the opposite, viz. Aries, he receives his fall. The benefic planet Jupiter claims Cancer for his exaltation ; for here he possesses an augmentation of his proper qualities, here he becomes more northerly, here excites fruitful winds and dispenses blessings : and therefore in Capricorn, the opposite sign, and being wholly different to his benign and salubrious nature, he receives his fall.

The sign Capricorn is appropriated to the planet Mars, for here he is most southern, and gains an accession of his malignancy ; his burning and heating nature is here extremely heightened ; his destructive influence is here most potent ; he therefore in this sign has his exaltation, and in the opposite receives his fall.

Thus the Sun, the lord of the starry train, and the three superiors, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, claim such dignities in the four cardinal signs : the inferiors now follow, and first of the Moon, as the second luminary.

The sign Taurus is assigned to the Moon ; because from

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her conjunction with the Sun in Aries, she makes her first appearance, and the increase of her light commences in Taurus, hence this sign is her exaltation, and the opposite, viz. Scorpio, her fall.

The genial and benign planet Venus, claims the sign Pisces, which is most congenial with her nature; for here she is most moist, and her proper virtue is augmented; rendering the air humid and generative: hence, here she derives her exaltation, and in the opposite sign, viz. Virgo, has her fall.

The sign Virgo belongs to Mercury; for it assimilates with his nature, being somewhat dry, and contrary to the sign Pisces; therefore he assumes Virgo for his exaltation, and in Pisces, is in his fall.

OF THE TRIPLICITIES.

THE next dignities in order the luminaries and planets assume, are termed triplicities. The circle of the Zodiac is circumscribed by three circles, viz. the equinoctial, the two tropics, and the twelve parts of the Zodiac, called the twelve signs, which are divided into four equilateral triangles, most commonly denominated trigons or triplicities.

Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, three masculine signs constitute the first triplicity, and the Sun, Jupiter, and Mars, are designated the lords of this trigon: Mars, however, is excluded from a share of this dominion, because his nature is adverse and repugnant to the solar condition; the Sun and Jupiter therefore participate in the government of this triplicity; the Sun by day claims the prerogative of dominion, and Jupiter by night; and this arrangement is constant and obvious. Aries is in the equinoctial circle, Leo in the summer, and Sagittarius in the winter. On account of the dominion of the benefic planet Jupiter, this triplicity is princi-

pally northern and is fruitful and windy. Mars, however, being lord of the sign Aries, diffuses some portion of his influence, and therefore his triplicity is also north-west, intermixed with winds from the south-west; for by reason of the lunar condition and the occident, which is feminine, Mars excites keen and blustering blasts.

Of the second triplicity, the Moon and Venus assume the dominion; Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn, three feminine signs, compose it. The Moon possesses rule by night, and Venus by day. Taurus is in the summer, Virgo in the equinoctial, and Capricorn in the winter circle. On account of the dominion of Venus, this trigon is south; this benefic planet being possessed of tepid and moistening qualities, causes south winds, but intermixed with the east on account of Saturn, for he is lord of the sign Capricorn, being familiar to the oriental parts of the earth, on account of the solar condition, and produces east winds.

The third triplicity is composed of Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; three masculine signs; and, Mars not being familiar to this trigon, it is assigned to Mercury and Saturn, because Mercury is lord of the sign Gemini, and Saturn of Aquarius. Saturn, agreeably to his condition, obtains dominion by day, and Mercury by night; Gemini is placed in the summer, Libra in the equinoctial, and Aquarius in the winter circle.— On account of Saturn, this trigon is principally easterly, but assumes a mixture of the north-east, from Jupiter's condition.

The fourth triplicity is formed of Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; and, because Mars derives here power from his lordship, of the sign Scorpio, is appropriated to him; but as these signs are feminine, as also the condition of this trigon, the Moon by night, and Venus by day, claim participation of rule with Mars. Cancer is situate in the summer, Scorpio in the winter, and Pisces in the equinoctial circle: respondent the dominion of Mars and the Moon,—this triplicity is

westerly ; but, from the rule of Venus, intermixed with the south-west.

OF THE TERMS, ACCORDING TO PTOLOMY.

IN order then of every sign, the exaltations, triplicities, and houses, are taken ; and in general, that star which hath two prerogatives in the same sign, hath the first place, though it be a malefic ; but when it doth not happen to have two prerogatives, the malefics are always placed last ; the lords of the exaltation are first, then those of the triplicity, then, consequently, the lords of the houses, according to the order of the signs. Again, when stars have two prerogatives in the same sign, as is said, they are preferred to those that have but one,—Cancer and Leo, which are the houses of Sol and Luna, since the luminaries have no terms, the malefics possess them ; because they are more powerful in order. Therefore, Cancer is attributed to Mars, and Leo to Saturn ; where also a convenient order is observed. But concerning the quantity of the terms, when there is found no ruler by two testimonies in one sign, or those following the quadrant, each of the benefics, that is, Jupiter and Venus, take seven parts ; the malefics, that is, Saturn and Mars, each five parts : but Mercury, who is common, six to make up thirty ; and because some have a double ration always, for Venus alone is lady of Cancer and Taurus ; seeing that the Moon hath no terms, every one that hath a double prerogative, either in the same sign or in those which follow to the quadrant, assumeth one part, to which points were joined : but the parts which those, that have a double testimony, do assume, take away from those that have a single prerogative ; for the most part from Saturn and Jupiter, because their motion is slower.

OF THE OTHER FAMILIARITIES, TERMED THE FACES AND THRONES.

WHEN the planets observe the same configuration with the Sun and Moon, which their houses have to the houses of the luminaries, they are considered to possess their proper face. Thus when Venus is in sextile to the Sun and occidental, and in the same aspect with the Moon and oriental, according to the succession of the signs, she is in her proper face. The other planets follow this order according to their particular and natural configurations, viz. Mercury is in his face when in one sign distant from the luminaries, from the Sun when occidental, from the Moon when oriental; or in other words, from the Sun when situated in the following signs, from the Moon when located in preceding signs; hence Venus, as above illustrated, is in her face when in two signs distant from the luminaries, the orientality and occidentality being observed respecting each luminary: hence, Mars when in three signs distant, Jupiter when in four signs distant, and Saturn when in five signs distant, possess a proper face. But when they have a power in the place they possess, by two or more testimonies, they are in their proper thrones; for under this circumstance their influence is more potent on account of the familiarity of the twelve signs co-operating harmoniously and agreeably. Thus Saturn has his throne in Aquarius, Jupiter, in Sagittarius, Mars in Scorpio, the Sun in Leo, the Moon in Cancer, Venus in Taurus, and Mercury in Virgo; and though there be no familiarity of the signs with them, yet if there be with others of the same condition with them, they are considered to be in their joy; and though it be distant, yet a sympathy of communication is discovered. An adverse and dissimilar condition prevailing, their influence is greatly lessened, deriving a new and mixed quality from the peculiar temperament of the ambient.

OF THE APPLICATIONS AND SEPARATIONS, AND OTHER FAMILIARITIES.

THE planets preceding, are said to apply to those which follow ; and they which follow to separate from them, which antecede, when between them the distance is not great. In this light are to be understood bodily congresses, or any other familiarity ; only it must be observed, that in applications and separations occurring between bodies, the latitudes are to be regarded, and only transits in the Zodiac are admissible ; but in applications and separations by aspect, it is not necessary to regard the latitude, since all the rays are carried to the centre of the earth, and consequently meet on every side. Thus from the planets' peculiar and natural properties, and from the quality of the signs, and from their respect to the Sun and the angles, are considered the influence and efficient power of the heavenly bodies ; oriental and accelerating their motion, their virtue and energy are strong and potent ; but occidental and slow in motion, their operation is feeble. In addition to this, they possess more or less influence from their respect to the horizon ; when they are in the mid-heaven, and in the eleventh house, they are very strong, and also when in the horizon itself or in the second house : in the *Imum Cæli*, or the fourth house, or otherwise configured with the oriental situation, their power is weakened, but extremely so when void of all familiarity.

Acceleration of motion is when the heavenly bodies move at a rate swifter than their mean motion ; and they are slow in motion when they are slower than their mean motion.

The mean motion of the luminaries and planets, is as follows,—

Of the Sun	- -	59' 8"
the Moon	- -	13° 10'
Mercury	- -	59' 8"
Venus	- -	59' 8"
Mars	- -	33' 28"
Jupiter	- -	4' 59"
Saturn	- -	2' 0"

The application of the heavenly bodies is of more powerful signification than their separation : thus, for example, the Moon in 10 degrees of Cancer, and Jupiter in 11 degrees of the same sign : the luminary here applies to the bodily union of the benefic planet Jupiter, and consequently this position is more potent, than that had she been located in the degrees of Jupiter, and Jupiter in her place, in which case she would have been in her separation. The same signification holds good with regard to other configurations ; for instance, when the Moon is in 15 degrees of Virgo, and Mercury in 16 degrees of Capricorn, she applies to the trine of Mercury ; and therefore her situation thus, is more strong than had she been in 16 degrees of the sign, and Mercury in 15 degrees of Capricorn.

The distance necessary to be noticed with respect to the bodily union, or other familiarities of the heavenly bodies, is either more or less than their orbs : therefore they are virtually in union, or in configuration, while they are within orbs ; thus,

The orbs of the Sun	are	-	17°	0'
of the Moon		-	12	30
of Mercury		-	7	30
of Venus		-	8	0
of Mars		-	7	30
of Jupiter		-	12	0
of Saturn		-	10	0

Consequently, Saturn in 15 degrees of Aquarius, and Jupiter in 25 degrees of the same sign, are virtually in conjunction, since they are within orbs; for here they are distant 10 degrees, the orbs of Saturn being 10 and the orbs of Jupiter 12°; to prove this,

The orbs of Saturn	-	10°	
Half of which is	-	5	
The orbs of Jupiter are		12	
Half of which is	-	6	then,
To half Saturn's orbs	-	5	
Add half the orbs of Jupiter		6	
		11	
Sum	-	11	

They are therefore 1 degree within orbs, and consequently within virtual union, which would not have been the case had they been distant more than 11 degrees: again;

Suppose Mars to be in 10 degrees of Aries, and the Sun in 20 degrees of Leo.—

The orbs of Mars are	-	7° 30'	
Half of which is	-	3 45	
The orbs of the Sun are	-	17 0	
And the half	-	8 30	then,
To half the orbs of Mars	-	3 45	
Add half the Sun's orbs	-	8 30	
		12 15	
And it leaves	-	12 15	

Therefore, the Sun is virtually in trine aspect with Mars, being distant 10 degrees only from the perfect aspect. Had his approximation been distant more than 12 degrees 15 minutes the elongation would have been too great. Or, this method may be used.—

Suppose Venus in 16 degrees of Cancer and the Moon in 7 degrees of Capricorn—

To the orbs of Venus	-	-	8°
Add the orbs of the Moon	-	-	10
			—
The sum is	-	-	18

Which divide by 2, and it leaves 9 for a moiety of the orbs ; the Moon is therefore virtually in opposition to Venus. Taken either way this is equally obvious.

The lesser the latitude of the Moon and planets is when in bodily union, the more potent their influence becomes ; but, if the latitude be great, and of a different description, the influence is considerably diminished.

This remark respects not only congresses, but directions ; for the greater the approximation of the Moon and planets to the ecliptic is, they are more strong in their operation.

OF PARALLELS.

AMONG the familiarities, the parallels present themselves to the observation, and merit particular attention. Parallels are formed by two or more planets, having the same declination, or are equi-distant from the equinoctial, so that their diurnal and nocturnal arcs are equal, and they rise and set in the same parts of the horizon, if the declination be of the same name, viz. north or south ; but if one possess a certain number of degrees and minutes north declination, and the other possess exactly the same degrees and minutes south declination, they are still said to be in zodiacal parallel, and would partake of each other's nature ; but the nature of those in the northern or commanding signs would be more powerfully affected and altered than in the southern or obeying signs ; because the diurnal arcs of the Sun and planets are longer in the six northern signs than in the six southern signs. As zodiacal parallels are formed by two or more planets being equally distant from the equinoctial, and consequently must

have the same distance in declination from the tropics, so mundane parallels, or parallels in the world, are formed by planets being equally distant from any angle, or when they are brought in that position by the motion of the Earth.

Perhaps an exemplification of this may not be unacceptable.—Suppose, in a nativity, the Moon to be 10 *mundane* degrees from the meridian on this side, and Mars 10 degrees from the meridian on the other, they would be in *mundane* parallel, *radically*; but if the Moon were 30 *mundane* degrees from the meridian, or on the cusp of the eleventh house, and Mars only 10 degrees on the other side of the meridian, or the tenth house, then so many equinoctial degrees must pass the meridian as would bring the *radical* place of Mars to the cusp of the ninth house, and this is called the direction of the Moon to the parallel of Mars in *modo direct*; or, in other words, the Moon to the *mundane* parallel of Mars by *direct direction*, usually abbreviated thus,— ζ . m. pl. ζ . D. D. that is to say, the Moon to the *mundane* parallel of Mars by *direct* direction; and the reason why this direction is called *direct*, is because Mars is brought to the same distance from the meridian or tenth house which the Moon *radically* possessed: but if the the Moon be brought to 10 *mundane* degrees on this side of the meridian, and Mars be *radically* situated 10 *mundane* degrees on the other, then the Moon is said to arrive by direction to the parallel of Mars *converse*; or, in other terms, the Moon to the parallel of Mars by *converse* direction, and thus abbreviated, ζ . pl. ζ . C. D. And allowing both their places to be carried from east to west, by the motion of the Earth, till they arrive to an equal distance from the meridian, we then say they form a *rapt* parallel; and the number of equinoctial degrees that pass the meridian till they are brought in this position, constitutes the arc of direction, according to the *real sense* of Ptolemy,—and thus signified, ζ . R. pl. of ζ .

With regard to the particular influence of the operation of parallels, it is to be observed, that their influence is either

of a *benefic* or *malefic* tendency, according to the nature of the planets; and further, parallels made from the meridian are most powerful. To illustrate the *benefic* and *malefic* operation of parallels, it may not be here improper or superfluous. Suppose the Sun to be 30 *mundane* degrees distant from the meridian on this side, or, in other words, on the cusp of the eleventh house, and Jupiter 10 *mundane* degrees from the meridian on the other, and when so many equinoctial degrees pass the meridian as bring the *radical* place of Jupiter to the cusp of the ninth, and form the parallel by *direct* direction, the effects of this are exceedingly favourable, and the same kind of signification respects the *zodiacal* parallels, and the parallel by *converse* direction, and also the *rapt* parallels; but if Saturn were 10 degrees there from the meridian instead of Jupiter, then the effects of the directions would be extremely inauspicious*.

Although we have said something of the configurations termed *Opposition*, *Trine*, *Quartile*, or *Square*, and *Sextile*, yet it seems right in this place to make a more copious observation of them. An *Opposition* is formed of two right angles, six signs, or 180 parts of the zodiacal circle; but one right angle and a third portion of a right angle, four signs or 120 parts of the zodiacal circle constitute a *Trine*. One right angle, three signs or 90 parts of the zodiacal circle form a *Square* or *Quartile*, and two portions of the right angle, two signs or 60 parts of the zodiacal circle make a *Sextile*. Of these configurations the *Trine* and the *Sextile* harmonize and agree, because these aspects are formed by the luminaries and planets from signs corresponding in nature with each other, all being *masculine* or all *feminine*. But the *Opposited* and the *Square* are made from signs differing from each other, and hence these aspects are said to disagree, and are designated evil and malignant.

* Of the measure of Time proper mention will be made in the progress of our illustrations.

It is now proper to make mention of those other configurations which have been introduced, and have been found effectual in their operation. These are termed the *Semi-quartile*, or *Semi-square*; the *Quintile*; the *Sesqui-quadrate*; and the *Biquintile*. The *Semi-quartile*, or *Semi-square*, consists of 45 degrees; the *Quintile* of 72 degrees; the *Sesqui-quadrate* of 135 degrees; and the *Biquintile* of 144 degrees. The *Semi-quartile* or *Semi-square*, or *Semi-quadrate*, and the *Sesqui-quadrate*, are of an evil signification; but the *Quintile* and the *Biquintile* are of a benefic nature*.

Characters of the Aspects†.

♁ Opposition.	△ Trine.	Sesqui-quad.
* Sextile.	Semi-quad.	Biquintile.
□ Square.	Quintile.	♁ Conjunction.

And this familiarity or aspect is favourable or unfavourable, according to the nature of planets so posited radically, or so united by direction.

It is presumed this view of the preliminary objects of this science will be sufficient, since further observations, it is conceived, will be more profitable in practical illustrations than in this place. To a methodical description of the heavenly bodies the reader's attention is now directed; and the copious manner with which this very important part of the science is contemplated and regarded, manifests the grand

* For the introduction of these additional configurations we are indebted to Kepler; and speculations on the ambient, and the calculations of nativities, attest their utility and efficacy; and they are unquestionably supported on the basis of philosophy and mathematics. The science of music offers a most striking correspondence in its three perfect concords with the three perfect aspects, termed the *Opposition*, *Trine*, and *Square*; the *Sextile* being considered an imperfect aspect, answers to B flat, the first among the imperfect and compounded concords; and hence it was rational to think, that the other harmonical proportions might answer the aspects introduced by Kepler.

† The characters for the *Semi-quadrate*, *Quintile*, *Sesqui-quadrate*, and *Biquintile*, could not be procured.

and glorious basis on which Prognostic Astronomy is supported by Truth and Wisdom.—

—————Parts relate to whole:
 One all-extending, all-preserving soul
 Connects each being, greatest with the least.
 * * * * *
 Each serv'd and serving; nothing stands alone;
 The *chain* holds on, and *where* it ends unknown.—POPE.

The Sun is pre-eminent in rank and order among the heavenly bodies; and, therefore, claims our first consideration.



OF THE SUN, OR SOL.

Thus, ☉.

THE Sun is that glorious and magnificent luminary whose presence enlightens the universe, cherishes nature, and constitutes the day. He should be rather counted among the fixed stars, though in the infant stage of astronomy reckoned among the planets. The Sun is only in appearance brighter and larger than the fixed stars, and this is entirely owing to our constant approximation to him, and to their immense distance from us.

The hypothesis of Pythagoras and Copernicus, is generally received and admitted as the true system, agreeably to which the Sun is the common centre of all the planets and comets; around which, all the planets, comets, and the Earth, according to their different distances from him, perform their different periodic revolutions. Though this hypothesis abstracts from the Sun, that prodigious motion, which, according to the ancients, he must have had in his daily revolution round the Earth, yet he is not a perfectly quiescent body. His spots or maculæ present phenomena, which shew that he has a rotation round his axis, similar to that of the Earth, by which our natural day is measured, but only

slower. For some of these spots have first appeared near the edge of the Sun, from thence they have seemed gradually to pass over the Sun's face to the opposite edge, then disappear, and hence, after an absence of fourteen days, they have reappeared in their first place, and have repeated the same course, completing their entire circuit in 27 days, 12 hours, 20 minutes, which is hence inferred to be the period of the Sun's rotation round his axis; and therefore the periodic time of the Sun's revolution to a fixed star, is 25 days, 15 hours, 16 minutes: this motion of the maculæ or spots is from west to east, whence the motion of the Sun is concluded (to which the other is owing) to be from east to west. In addition to this motion round his own axis, from the various attractions of the surrounding planets, the Sun is agitated by a small motion round the centre of gravity of the system.

As for the apparent annual motion of the Sun round the Earth (says a *very eminent mathematician*), it is easily shewn by astronomers, that the real annual motion of the Earth about the Sun will cause such an appearance. A spectator in the Sun would see the Earth move from west to east, for the same reason as we see the Sun move from east to west: and all the phenomena resulting from this annual motion in whichsoever of the bodies it be, will appear the same from either. And hence arises that apparent motion of the Sun, by which he is seen to advance insensibly towards the eastern stars; insomuch, that if any star near the ecliptic rise at any time with the Sun, after a few days the Sun will be got more to the east of the star, and the star will rise and set before him.

*Of the Nature, Properties, and Figure, &c. of this
Luminary.*

THOSE who have maintained (says this *excellent mathematician*), that the substance of the Sun is fire, argue in the

following manner:—the Sun shines; and his rays, collected by concave mirrors or convex lenses, do burn, consume, and melt the most solid bodies, or else convert them into ashes or glass; therefore, as the force of the solar rays is diminished by their divergency in a duplicate ratio of the distances taken reciprocally; it is evident that their force and effect are the same when collected by a burning lens or mirror, as if we were at such distance from the Sun where they were equally dense. The Sun's rays, therefore, or the neighbourhood of the Sun, produce the same effects as might be expected from the most vehement fire; consequently the Sun is of a fiery substance.

Hence it follows, that its surface is probably every where fluid, that being the condition of flame. Indeed, whether the whole body of the Sun be fluid as some think, or solid as others, they do not presume to determine; but, as there are no other marks by which to distinguish fire from other bodies but light, heat, a power of burning, consuming, melting, calcining, and vitrifying, they do not see what should hinder, but that the Sun may be a globe of fire like our fires, invested with flame; and supposing that the maculæ, are formed out of the solar exhalation, they infer, that the Sun is not pure fire, but that there are heterogeneous parts mixed along with it.

Philosophers (continues this *excellent friend of science*), have been much divided in opinion with respect to the nature of fire, light, and heat, and the causes that produce them: and they have given very different accounts of the agency of the Sun, with which, whether we consider them as substances or qualities, they are intimately connected, and on which they seem primarily to depend. Some, among whom we may reckon sir Isaac Newton, consider the rays of light as composed of small particles, which are emitted from shining bodies, and move with uniform velocities or uniform mediums, but with variable velocities in mediums of variable densities.

These particles, say they, act upon the minute constituent parts of bodies, not by impact, but some indefinite small distance; they attract and are attracted; and in being reflected or refracted, they excite a vibratory motion in the component particles. This motion increases the distance between the particles, and thus occasions an augmentation of bulk, or an expansion in every dimension, which is the most certain characteristic of fire.

This expansion, which is the beginning of a disunion of the parts being increased by the increasing magnitude of the vibration, proceeding from the continued agency of light, it may easily be apprehended, that the particles will at length vibrate beyond their sphere of mutual attraction, and thus the texture of the body will be altered or destroyed; from solid it may become fluid, as in melted gold, or from being fluid, it may be dispersed in vapour, as in boiling water.

Others (continues the same *excellent mathematician*), as Boerhaave, represent fire as a substance *sui generis*, unalterable in its nature, and incapable of being produced or destroyed; naturally existing in equal quantities in all places, imperceptible to our senses, and only discoverable by its effects, when by various causes it is collected for a time into a less space than that which it would otherwise occupy. The matter of this fire is not in any wise supposed to be derived from the Sun; the solar rays, whether direct or reflected, are of use only as they impel the particles of fire in parallel direction; that parallelism being destroyed by intercepting the solar rays, the fire instantly assumes its natural state of uniform diffusion. According to this explanation, which attributes heat to the matter of fire, when driven in parallel directions, a much greater degree must be given it when the quantity so collected is amassed into a focus; and yet the focus of the largest speculum does not heat the air or medium in which it is found, but only bodies of density different from that medium.

M. de Luc is of opinion, that the solar rays are the principal cause of heat, but that they heat such bodies only as do not allow them a free passage. In this remark, he agrees with Newton; but then he differs totally from him, as well as from Boerhaave, concerning the nature of the rays of the Sun. He does not admit the emanation of any luminous corpuscle from the Sun, or other self-shining substance, but supposes all space to be filled with an ether of great elasticity and small density, and that light consists in the vibrations of this ether, as sound consists in the vibrations of the air. But, says an excellent writer upon Newton's supposition, the cause by which the particles of light, and the corpuscles constituting other bodies are mutually attracted and repelled, is uncertain. The reason, according to Boerhaave, of the uniform diffusion of fire, of its vibrations and repercussion is equally inexplicable; and in the last-mentioned hypothesis, we may add to the other difficulties attending the supposition of an universal ether, the want of a first mover to make the Sun vibrate.

The Figure of the Sun.

THIS, like the planets, is not perfectly globular, but spheroidal, being higher about the equator than at the pole. The reason of which is this: the Sun has a motion about his own axis, and therefore the solar matter will have an endeavour to recede from the axis, and that with the greater force as their distances from it or the circles they move in are greater; but the equator is the greatest circle, and the rest towards the poles continually decrease; therefore the solar matter, though at first in a spherical form, will endeavour to recede from the centre of the equator, further than from the centres of the parallels. Consequently, since the gravity by which it is retained in its place, is supposed to be uniform throughout the whole Sun, it will really recede from the

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centre more at the equator than at any of the parallels; and hence the Sun's diameter will be greater through the equator than through the poles; that is, the Sun's figure is not perfectly spherical but spheroidal.

Several Particulars of the Sun in Sir Isaac Newton's Principia.

1. THAT the density of the Sun's heat, which is proportionable to his light, is seven times as great at Mercury as with us; and therefore our water there would be all carried off, and boil away; for we find by experience of the thermometer, that a heat but seven times greater than that of the-Sun beams in summer, will serve to make water boil.

2. That the quantity of matter in the Sun is to that in Jupiter, nearly 1100 to 1; and that the distance of that planet from the Sun is in the same ratio to the Sun's semi-diameter.

3. That the matter in the Sun is to that in Saturn, as 2360 to 1; and the distance of Saturn from the Sun is in a ratio, but little less than that of the Sun's semi-diameter. And, hence, that the common centre of gravity of the Sun and Jupiter is in nearly the superficies of the Sun; of the Sun and Saturn a little within it.

4. And by the same mode of calculation it will be found, that the common centre of gravity of all the planets cannot be more than the length of the solar diameter distant from the centre of the Sun. This common centre of gravity he proves is at rest; and, therefore, though the Sun, by reason of the various positions of the planets, may be moved every way, yet it cannot recede far from the common centre of gravity; and this, he thinks, ought to be accounted the centre of our world.

5. By means of the solar spots it hath been considered, that the Sun revolves round his own axis without moving

considerably out of his place, in about twenty-five days; and, that the axis of this motion is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of $87^{\circ} 30'$ nearly. The Sun's apparent diameter being sensibly longer in December than in June, the Sun must be proportionably nearer to the Earth in winter than in summer; in the former of which seasons therefore will be the perihelion, in the latter the aphelion: and this is also confirmed by the Earth's motion being quicker in December than in June, as it is by about one-fifteenth part; for since the Earth always describes equal areas as in equal times, whenever it moves swifter, it must needs be nearer to the Sun; and for this reason there are about eight days more from the Sun's vernal equinox to the autumnal than from the autumnal to the vernal.

6. That the Sun's diameter is equal to 100 diameters of the Earth; and therefore the body of the Sun must be 1,000,000 times greater than that of the Earth. Mr. Azout assures us, that he observed, by a very exact method, the Sun's diameter to be no less than $21' 45''$ in his apogee, and not greater than $32' 45''$ in his perigee.

7. According to Newton's theory of the Moon, the mean apparent diameter of the Sun is $32' 12''$. The Sun's horizontal parallax is now fixed at $8''$ six-tenths*.

8. If you divide 360 degrees (the whole ecliptic) by the quantity of the solar year, it will give $59' 8''$, and which therefore is the medium quantity of the Sun's daily motion; and if this $59' 8''$ be divided by 24 you have the Sun's horary motion equal to $2' 28''$; and if this last be divided by 60, it will give his motion in a minute, &c. &c.—And in this way are the tables of the Sun's mean motion constructed, as placed in books of astronomical tables and calculations.

* The Sun's mean distance from the Earth is about 95,513,794 English miles: his true diameter is about 886,479 English miles; his magnitude 1,384,462 times the number of cubic miles in the whole Earth.

Having thus contemplated this glorious body, as placed at the common centre of gravity, we are furnished with sufficient evidences of his action on our system. This action, though originating in the Sun, and though absolutely necessary to the movement of the whole system, by which the system is regulated and supported, is nevertheless dependant on other bodies for its universal agency, and the due communication of its vital influence; and those bodies are planets; and his action on them not only supplies them with what is requisite for their support and motion, but is impressed itself, and continued and perpetuated by those circumvolving bodies; and this reciprocal process is mutual attraction. Of the elements all things must be composed; and, as mutual attraction is evidently the necessary combining and influential principle in bodies, so immense and stupendous as the Sun and planets, so it must equally operate upon the minutest body or particles of matter. But this attractive principle is regulated by another, termed the *repulsive*, without which the whole system would be disorganized. All bodies have an atmosphere peculiar to themselves, upon which depends their physical capacity to be impressed by, and to impress each other. Elemental bodies are subject to decay, but not so elementary, and for this reason, there is no absolute annihilation. All bodies have certain innate properties of their own, but capable of being changed for a time to a greater or less degree, and capable, so changed, of effecting similar changes in other bodies; and this process is commixture. If this were not the case, various phenomena of nature would be inexplicable: but, that it is so, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom, and the seasons, present abundant proof*.

* The admirers of the science, to illustrate which we have come forward with honourable motives, may think we delay them too long by not immediately entering into particulars, astrologically relative to the Sun: we wish to give all possible satisfaction; but, at the same time, to rescue the science from obloquy, by shewing that its superstructure is Reason, and its object the benefit of man and the glory of God.

O thou! that with surpassing glory crown'd,
 Look'st from thy sole dominion like the God
 Of this great world, at whose sight all the stars
 Hide their diminish'd heads.
 The golden Sun, in splendour likest heaven,
 (Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
 That from his lordly eye keep distance due),
 Dispenses light from far; they, as they move
 Their starry dance, in numbers that compute
 Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp,
 Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
 By his magnetic beams, that gently warm
 The universe; and to each inward part
 With gentle penetration, though unseen,
 Shoot invisible virtue ev'n to the deep.

MILTON.

Thus Sol appears to be an immense and stupendous body of elementary fire, placed in the common centre of all the planets and Comets, and turns round his axis in about twenty-five days, and passes through the twelve signs of the zodiac in 365d. 5h. 48' and 57", the period of a solar year, and by which our measurement of time is regulated. This mean motion is 59' and 8" a day; his swift is 60' and sometimes 61' 6". The ecliptic is the path in which he constantly moves, and for which reason he never has, like the Moon and the other planets, any latitude, nor ever is retrograde and stationary. In Leo he is in his domal dignities; in Aquarius in his detriment; in nineteen degrees of Aries in his fall. His orb, or virtual radication, is fifteen degrees before and after all his configurations.

His nature is masculine, diurnal, and dry, but more temperate than Mars; and in a laudable place of the genesis, and aspected by benefic stars, participates of the propitious and felicitous influences of Jupiter and Venus. Sol claims pre-eminence of dignity in the genesis without exception, whenever considerations of life and death are under investigation, provided he is in the prorogatory places, which are as follows, viz. the sign about the horoscope from five de-

grees above the oriental horizon to twenty-five degrees below; the sign in sextile to the oriental horizon above the earth, called the eleventh house; the sign on the meridian or the tenth house; the sign called the ninth house; and also the occidental horizon termed the seventh house.

If the Sol be thus constituted, he is denominated hyleg, or Giver of life, and if free, radically, from malignant rays, especially of Saturn or Mars, or their parallels, it augurs a vital genesis; and if in Sextile or Trine to Jupiter, or the Moon, or in parallel to them or to Venus, they being unafflicted, it adds considerably to his hylegiacal power, but whether life be short or long, that depends on the time when the hyleg meets by direction such planets as are constituted to affect his genial influence either by body or aspects evilly endued, also parallels; observing always, that a train of malignant directions must concur; but Jupiter or Venus at the time interposing their virtue, either by body, aspect, or parallel, affords the rays of hope to life in the darkest hour of human affliction. In addition to this observation, it must be also acknowledged that in some instances the hyleg is overcome by directions of less potency, and few concomitants; for where the elementary influx is either radically or otherwise depraved and debilitated, the operation of directions constituted, but moderately to affect life, is sufficient to destroy it. In infancy frequently death takes place by position when the hyleg is afflicted, unsupported by Jupiter or Venus, or if the ascendant be not irradiated by them; but considerations of this nature are manifold, and must be contemplated with strict observance of a variety of circumstances. Some illustration of this most important point, respecting Sol when hyleg, may not be in this place irrelevant and unacceptable. Suppose Sol in the genesis occupies the tenth house, and posited in Leo, in his domal dignities, he is then hyleg, and * if free from the malignant influence of

* Or in any other sign; for mere illustration, *Leo* being here mentioned.

planets constituted of an evil nature ; the ascendant and the Moon unafflicted, and further, Sol in aspect to Jupiter or parallel to Venus, and they untinged with evil mixtures, or if the ascendant or Moon be influenced by these two benefic stars, the genesis is certainly vital ; but whether life be short or long, or moderately so, the hyleg must be directed to the body or rays, of stars evilly constituted, and (when the hyleg is thus radically placed) occurring in a train, and void of all familiarity with Jupiter or Venus, for the attainment of this knowledge*. Sol also in Aries is very powerful, on account of his exaltation in that sign ; and likewise in Sagittarius, in which he has dignity by triplicity. When Sol is in the oriental horizon in either of these signs, his influence is very potent ; then in the occidental angle, then in the ninth house. When Sol is not quite so strongly supported in the genesis, we are to regulate our judgment accordingly, upon a proper investigation of the whole. With respect to death by position, suppose Sol is very near the cusp of the tenth, and Saturn near the cusp of the first house, the infant dies by position, as it is verified, p. 28, of the first number of the Monthly Correspondent.

But when Sol in the genesis is not hyleg, and if afflicted by malefic stars, and receiving no freedom from the benefic planets, causes death, especially if Luna be endowed with the prorogatory power. This position of Sol merits particular attention. Suppose in the genesis, Sol is in conjunction with Saturn or Mars, in the angle of the fourth, and not irradiated by Venus or Jupiter in particular, he would be malefic, and if Luna be hyleg, constituted to cause death. But if Jupiter or Venus irradiate his place, thus made noxious by

* The fixed stars in or near the ecliptic, especially of the first and second magnitude, must be always considered when with the Sun and also the planets, particularly the Moon.

Saturn or Mars, he would not be qualified to destroy life. And the same observation holds good, when he is in a square or opposition, or in any aspect of malignancy, or in parallel with stars evilly endued.

The Ways of Prorogation.*

The hyleg being so ascertained, two ways of prorogation must be admitted; one of which is made only to the following signs, and is termed *Actinobolium* or *direct*, when the hyleg is in oriental places, viz. from the mid-heaven to the ascendant; the other is made to the preceding signs, and is called *Horimeany* or *converse*, viz. when the hyleg is in places declining from the mid-heaven.

We will now contemplate Sol, with regard to the form and temper of the body, and in so doing we shall strictly follow the venerable and immortal Ptolemy, who observes, that the parts of the body are formed before the soul, and that the body has, on account of its gross particles, a connate and almost apparent endowment of temper; but not so the soul; for this afterwards, and gradually, shews an aptitude arising from the first cause, much later than external accidents, and in process of time the aptitude is known. With regard, therefore, to the figure and shape, the oriental horizon is to be duly observed, together with such of the planets as have dominion (he says) from these two places and the ruling stars, and the formative virtue and the temperament in each species, and also the declination of the fixed stars is considered the description of bodies. The stars therefore that have prerogatives of dominion are first in power, and the proper qualities of the places concur.

* We deem it profitable and interesting to state this in this place, having commenced our observation of Sol, with some illustration of his influence, when hyleg, &c.

When Sol presides at a birth, the native is generally of a large high forehead, with light or sandy curling hair, but inclined to be soon bald; a fine, full, piercing, hazel eye; and all the limbs straight and well proportioned. If he is well dignified, the native will be of a noble, magnanimous, and generous disposition; high minded; but very humane; of a large and benevolent heart, affable, and courteous; in friendship, faithful and sincere; in promises, slow, but punctual. The solar man is not of many words; but, when he speaks, it is with confidence, and to the purpose; he is usually thoughtful, secret, and reserved; his deportment is stately and majestic; a lover of sumptuousness and magnificence; and possesses a mind far superior to any sordid, base, or dishonourable practices. If Sol be ill dignified, then will the native be born of a mean and loquacious disposition; proud and arrogant, disdaining all his inferiors, and a sycophant to his superiors; of shallow understanding, and imperfect judgment; restless, troublesome, and domineering; of no gravity in words, or soberness in actions; prone to mischievousness, austerly, uncharitableness, cruelty, and ill nature.

Diseases of the Sun.—All palpitations and trembling of the heart, fainting and swooning, weakness of sight, violent fevers, cholera, disorders of the brain, tympanies, cramps, foul breath, all disorders of the mouth and throat, catarrhs, defluxions, and king's evil. In conception, he presides over the fourth month.

Herbs and Plants.—Angelica, avens, ash-tree, balm, one blade, lovage, burnet, butter-bur, camomile, celandine, centaury, eyebright, fig-tree, St. John's wort, marigolds, mistletoe, piony, Peter's wort, pim-pernel, raisins, rosa-solis, rosemary, rue, saffron, tormentil, turnsole, viper's bugloss, walnut-tree, cloves, mace, nutmegs, scabious, sorrel, wood sorrel, borage, gentian, ivy, lavender, bay-tree, myrtle, olive-tree, mints, date-tree, oranges, citrons, thyme, vine, zedoary, myrrh, frankincense, aloes, lapis calamina-

ris, lemon-tree, musk, sweet-marjoram, ginger, vervain, cinquefoil, barley, pepper, honey.

In gathering these herbs, the custom has been to do it in the Sun's proper hour, when angular, essentially fortified, free from all affliction, and in sextile or trine aspect of the Moon.

Stones and Metals, over which the Sun claims particular dominion, are as follows.—Ætites, the stone called the eye of the Sun, because it resembles the apple of the eye in form; the carbuncle, chrysolite, the stone called iris, the heliotropion, hyacinth, topaz pyrophilus, pantaurus, pantherus, the ruby, and diamond. Pure gold and all yellow metals are also under his government.

The Animals over which this glorious luminary presides, are the following.—The lion, tiger, leopard, hyæna, wolf, ram, boar, bull, horse, baboon, and crocodile. All shell fish, the fishes called strombi, the star fish, for its remarkable heat; also the sea calf, the nature of which is to resist lightening, are subject to his rule. The birds that are under his dominion, are the eagle, hawk, buzzard, cock, swan, lark, nightingale.

Weather and Winds.—The Sun causes the kind of weather agreeably to the proper season of the year; viz. in the spring he produces warm, gentle, and genial showers; in the summer, heat, but which is extreme, if he be irradiated by the planet Mars; and if, by Saturn, his ardent power is diminished and converted into unusual coolness; in autumn he causes fogs and mists; and in the cheerless season of winter small drizzling rain.

The Sun particularly delights in the oriental parts of the heavens, and influences the eastern winds.

Signs and Triplicity.—Of the celestial signs, he has only Leo for his house. He rules the fiery triplicity by day, viz. Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

Regions.—He rules the fourth climate, Italy, Bohemia, Sicilia, Chaldea, the Roman empire, and North and South America.

Years.—His greatest year is one thousand six hundred and forty; but others say, only four hundred and sixty one; his great year is one hundred and twenty; his mean year is sixty-nine; and his least is nineteen.

Sol in Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, is sanguine, and produces heat and moisture, as in spring.

Sol in Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, is choleric, and causes heat and dryness, as in summer.

Sol in Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, is melancholy, and brings cold and dryness, as in autumn.

Sol in Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces, is phlegmatic, and causes cold and moisture, as in winter.

Persons described by Sol in each of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.—Sol in Aries, in which he is exalted, personates a reasonable stature, strong and well composed, a good complexion, though not very clear; light hair, flaxen or yellowish; and gives a noble spirit, full of courage and valour; delighting in warlike deeds; and gaining victory and renown; formidable to his enemies, illustrious and famous in his generation, very often far beyond the capacity of birth.

Sol in Taurus represents a short, well-set statured person, with brown hair, not very comely, a dark complexion, wide mouth, great nose, broad face, bold, confident, sufficiently strong, tinctured with no small share of pride, taking delight in opposing others, and not unfrequently victorious.

Sol in Gemini represents a well-proportioned body, of sanguine complexion, above the middle stature, brown hair, a person of a good disposition, affable and courteous to all, not very fortunate in any affairs, subject to the checks and controlment of others, and patiently passes over slight abuses, which shews him to be a very mild-tempered person.

Sol in Cancer represents a mean stature, of an ill com-

plexion, with some deformity in the face, very unhealthy aspect, brown hair, and a lover of the females ; also an admirer of music, dancing, and such kind of recreations ; but cares not to follow any employment, to all kinds of which he appears not disposed.

Sol in Leo gives a strong, well-proportioned person, of a very sanguine complexion, light brown or yellowish hair, full face, and large eyes, sometimes a mark or scar in the face ; a very honest person, faithful to his friends, punctual in the performance of his promise, yet delights to take his pleasure, is ambitious of honour, whether in war or otherwise ; and usually promotes all things in furtherance of glorious achievements.

Sol in Virgo gives a person somewhat above the middle stature, a well proportioned body, not corpulent, but rather slender, good complexion ; the hair brown, and much of it ; in disposition, an ingenious cheerful person, enjoying all decent recreations, particularly those which gratify the ear and the palate.

Sol in Libra gives an upright, straight body, an oval face, and ruddy cheerful complexion ; light hair, full eyes, and sometimes pimples in the face ; a very unfortunate person in all or most of his actions, especially in warlike affairs, unless there be testimonies to the contrary ; for therein he is sure to come off with dishonour, if he escapes other dangers, unless his significator be irradiated by the luminaries and benefices.

Sol in Scorpio gives a square body, full face, cloudy complexion, sun burnt, brown hair, a very fleshy body in general ; in disposition an ingenious person, but austere and ungentle ; ambitious of honour, one unwilling to admit of an equal, fortunate upon the seas, or in the practice of physic or chemistry, &c.

Sol in Sagittarius gives a tall, well-proportioned, comely person, with an oval visage, sanguine complexion, and light

brown hair ; a very lofty, proud-spirited person, aiming at great things, and too severe in the exercise of his power ; yet some honourable exploits are performed by him, which add much to his commendation, and to his renown.

Sol in Capricorn usually represents a mean stature, a sickly complexion, brown hair, not curling, an oval face, a spare thin body, not decently composed, but rather disproportioned ; in disposition very just, thereby gaining love and friendship ; sometimes passionate, a favourer of the female sex, and, in general, a good-humoured person.

Sol in Aquarius describes a person of a middle stature, a corpulent body, decently composed, a round full face, light brown hair, and generally a clear complexion ; the disposition moderately good, but subject to ostentation, and desirous to bear rule, but free from malicious actions.

Sol in Pisces gives a person rather short of stature, a round face, and an indifferent good complexion ; light brown hair, sometimes flaxen ; a reasonably corpulent body, a general lover of the female sex, and of all kinds of pleasure ; addicts himself to gaming and feasting, often to much prejudice ; yet, a person very harmless, injuring none but himself by too much extravagance and prodigality.

But it is to be observed, that the configurations of the other planets are to be duly attended to in the description, not only of the stature but the qualities of the mind, without which no satisfactory conclusions can result ; for if the Sun be in any of the signs having dominion, when the ascendant is aspected by Saturn, he will produce effects very different from those under his configurations with Jupiter : all these considerations are indispensibly necessary.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE MOON.

ON the Moon's disk many darkish spots appear to the naked eye, and through a telescope their number is prodigiously

increased : she also appears very plainly to be more protuberant in the middle than at the edges, or to have the figure of a globe, and not a flat circle.

When the Moon is gibbous or horned, the one side appears very ragged and uneven, but the other always exactly defined and circular.

The spots in the Moon always keep their places exactly ; never vanishing, or going from one side to the other, as those of the Sun do. We sometimes see more or less of the northern, southern, eastern, and western part of the disk or face ; which is owing to what is called her libration. It is allowed on all hands, that there are great inequalities on the Moon's surface. This is proved by looking at her through a telescope at any other time than when she is full ; for then there is no regular line bounding light and darkness ; but the confines of the parts appear, as it were, toothed and cut with innumerable notches and breaks ; and even in the dark part, near the borders of the lucid surface, there are seen some small spaces enlightened by the Sun's beams. Upon the fourth day, after New Moon, there may be perceived some shining points, like rocks, or small islands, within the dark body of the Moon ; and not far from the confines of light and darkness there are observed other little spaces which join to the enlightened surface, but run into the deep side, which by degrees change their figure, till at last they come wholly within the illuminated face, and have no dark parts round them at all. Afterwards, many more shining spaces are observed to arise by degrees, and to appear within the dark side of the Moon, which, before they drew near to the confines of light and darkness, were invisible, being without any light, and totally immersed in the shadow. The contrary is observed in the decreasing phases, where the lucid spaces which joined the illuminated surface by degrees recede from it ; and, after they are quite separated from the confines of light and darkness, remain for some time visible, till at last

they also disappear. Now it is impossible, that this should be the case, unless these shining points were higher than the rest of the surface, so that the light of the Sun may reach them. Modern astronomers have discovered that some of the lunar mountains are really volcanoes, and emit fire, as ours do. An appearance of this kind was discovered some years ago by Ulloa, in an eclipse of the Sun. It was a small, bright spot, like a star, near the margin of the Moon. By the assistance of a telescope, such phenomena are frequently seen on the unenlightened parts of the Moon's surface. Dr. Herchel has particularly observed several eruptions of the lunar volcanoes, which he has described in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It is the opinion of the astronomers, that some of the spots on the lunar surface are shallows, on which the shadows of the elevated parts fall, and that some of them are water. It is also now generally concluded, that the Moon is surrounded by an atmosphere. She always keeps the same side towards us; hence it is evident, that she turns round her axis exactly in the same time that she goes round the Earth; and that the day and night, taken together, is as long as our lunar month.

The Moon is an opaque globe, like the Earth, and shines only by reflecting the light of the Sun: therefore, whilst that half of her which is towards the Sun is enlightened, the other half must be dark and invisible. Hence she disappears when she comes between us and the Sun; because her dark side is then towards us; when she is gone a little way forward, we see a little of her enlightened side increase to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite to the Sun; when her whole enlightened side is towards the Earth, and she appears a round illuminated orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she seems to decrease gradually as she goes through the other half of her course; shewing us less and less of her enlightened side every day, till her next change, or

conjunction with the Sun, when she disappears as before. The Moon has scarcely any difference of seasons; her axis being almost perpendicular to the ecliptic. What is very singular, one half of her has no darkness at all; the Earth constantly affording it a strong light in the Sun's absence; while the other half has a fortnight's darkness and a fortnight's light by turns.

Our Earth appears as a Moon to the inhabitants of the Moon; waxing and waning regularly, but appearing thirteen times as big, and affording them thirteen times as much light as she does to us. When she changes to us, the Earth appears full to her; and when she is in her first quarter to us, the Earth is in its third quarter to her, and vice versa. But from one half of the Moon the Earth is never seen at all: from the middle of the other half, it is always seen over head; turning round almost twenty-eight times as quick as the Moon does. From the circle which limits our view of the Moon, only one half of the Earth's side next her is seen; the other half being hid below the horizon of all places on that circle. To her inhabitants the Earth appears the biggest body in the universe; for it appears thirteen times as big as she does to us. While the Earth turns round its axis, the several continents, seas, and islands, appear to the inhabitants of the Moon, like so many spots of different forms and brightness moving over its surface, but fainter at some times than at others, as our clouds cover them.—

“ Oft, while calm night's dark wings this globe surround,
 When the pale Moon begins her solemn round,
 She bids my soul to starry orbs repair
 Those radiant worlds that float in ambient air;
 And with a regular confusion stray,
 Oblique, direct, along the aerial way;
 Then with an anxious mind their rays I scan,
 And try to guess what they presage to man.”

The Moon is a satellite, or attendant on the Earth, and goes round it, from change to change, in 29d. 12h. 44m.;

and round the Sun with it every year. The Moon's diameter is 2180 miles; and her distance from the Earth's centre is 200,040 miles. She goes round her orbit in 27d. 7h. 43m. moving about 2290 miles every hour; and turns round her axis exactly in the time that she goes round the Earth, which is the reason of her always keeping the same side towards us; and that her day and night, taken together, is as long as our lunar month. She is an opaque globe, like the Earth; and shines only by reflecting the light of the Sun; therefore, whilst that half of her, which is towards the Sun, is enlightened, the other part must be dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between us and the Sun; because her dark side is then towards us. When she is gone a little way forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view, as she advances forward, until she comes to be opposite the Sun; and then her whole enlightened side is towards the Earth, and she appears with a round illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she seems to decrease gradually as she goes through the other half of her course, shewing us less and less of her enlightened side every day, till her next change, or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. Her mean motion is $13^{\circ} 10' 36''$; her swift, or diurnal motion, often varies, but never exceeds $15^{\circ} 2'$ in twenty-four hours. Her greatest north latitude is $5^{\circ} 17'$; and her greatest south latitude is $5^{\circ} 12'$, or thereabouts. She is never stationary, or retrograde, but always direct; though when she is slow in motion, and goes less than 13° in twenty-four hours, she is considered equivalent to a retrograde planet. Her exaltation is in the third degree of Taurus; her detriment in Capricorn; and her fall in three degrees of Scorpio.—Her orb, or radiation, is twelve degrees before and after any of her aspects; and she rules over all infants until the seventh year of their age.

K

The Moon is feminine, nocturnal, cold, moist, and phlegmatic. Her influence, in itself, is neither fortunate nor unfortunate; but as she happens to fall in with the configurations of the other planets, and is then either malevolent or otherwise, as those aspects happen to be. And, under these circumstances, she becomes the most powerful of all the heavenly bodies in her operations, by reason of her proximity to the Earth, and the swiftness of her motion, by which she receives and transmits to us the light and influence of all the superiors, by her configurations with them. When she has rule in a nativity, she produces a full stature, with fair and pale complexion; round face, grey eyes, lowering brow, very hairy; short arms, thick hands and feet, smooth body, inclined to be corpulent and phlegmatic. If she be impeded by the Sun at the time of birth, she leaves a blemish on or near the eye; if in succedant houses, the blemish will be near the eye; but if unfortunate in angles, and with nebulous fixed stars, the blemish will fall in the eye, and will affect the sight. If she be well placed, or dignified at the nativity, the native will be of soft, engaging manners and disposition; a lover of the polite arts, and of an ingenious imagination; fond of novelties, and given to travelling or rambling about the country; unstable, and providing only for the present time, careless of futurity, timorous, prodigal, and easily affrighted, but loving peace, and desiring to live free from the cares and anxieties of the world. If the native be brought up to a mechanical employment, he will be frequently tampering with a variety of different trades, but pursuing none of them long together. If the Moon be unfortunate at the birth, the native will then be slothful, indolent, and of no forecast; improvident, given to a drunken, disorderly, and beggarly life; hating labour, or any kind of business or employment. When oriental, she inclineth more to corpulence; but when occidental, rather lean, awkward, and ill formed.

Diseases under the Moon.—The palsy, cholick, complaints of the bowels, the stone and gravel, overflowings or obstructions of the terms, dropsy, fluxes, and dysentery ; all cold and rheumatic complaints, worms in the belly, disorders of the eyes, surfeits, coughs, convulsions, falling-sickness, king's evil, imposthumes, small-pox, lethargy, measles, phrenzies, apoplexies, vertigo, lunacy, and all crude humours in any part of the body. In conception, she rules the seventh month ; and governs the brain, the stomach, bowels, bladder, the left eye in man, and right eye in woman, and the whole expulsive faculty.

Herbs and Plants, over which the Moon holds dominion, are as follow, viz.—Colewort, lily, duck's-meat, poppies, moon-wort, water-plantane, water-agrimony, water-betony, houseleek, mushroom, endive, moon-herb, willow-tree ; also adder's tongue, cabbages, water-flag, water-lily, fleur-de-luce, lettuce, fluellin, loose-strife, mouse-ear, orpine, purslane, privet, rattlegrass, turnips, white roses, white and burnt saxifrage, wall-flowers, hyssop, cucumbers, linseed, rape-seed, and all such herbs as turn towards the Moon, and increase and decrease with her ; the palm-tree, which sends forth a twig every time the Moon rises, and all trees and plants that sympathize with her ; and are replete with juice, and abound with moisture.

In gathering herbs under the Moon's dominion, attention is to be paid to the time when she is ruling, and well fortified and angular ; and irradiated by the sextile or trine of the Sun, or Jupiter, or Venus, or in bodily union with the benefics.

Stones, and Metals.—All stones and metals that are white and green, the marcasite, the crystal, the selenite, and all soft stones : silver and all hard white metals are under the dominion of the Moon ; also colours, white, pale green, and pale yellow.

Animals, under the government of the Moon, are all

amphibious animals ; and all that sympathize with her, as the camelion, cat, mice, the civet-cat, rats, hind, goat, baboon, panther, frog, dog, hog, &c. The fishes over which she rules, are the tortoise, eel, crab, cockle, oyster, muscle, echeneis, and all kinds of shell-fish, especially the selurus, remarkable for the increase and decrease of its eyes, according to the course of the Moon.

The birds, under her dominion, are the night-owl, moon-hen, bat, night-raven, swan, duck, diver-dapper, goose, and all kinds of water fowls.

Weather and Winds.—The Moon influences the weather according to her aspects to the Sun and planets ; if configured with Saturn, she causes, cold, moist, and cloudy weather ; if with Mars, winds, a lowering and angry sky, and sudden tempests ; with Jupiter, a tepid, genial, salubrious, and temperate air ; with Venus, warm, gentle, and productive showers ; with Mercury, blustering gales, with rain ; with the Sun, she varies the state of the weather according to the season of the year. But in all cases, that wonderful and unavoidable commixture of influence must be duly observed ; nor are the fixed stars, with which she may be, or to which she approximates, to be omitted.—Note, likewise, that the planet or planets to which she applies, either by body or aspect, indicate the nature of the wind.

Signs and Triplicity.—Of the celestial signs—Cancer is only appropriated to the Moon. She holds dominion over the earthly triplicity by night, viz. Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn. The Moon is considered to be in friendship with Jupiter, Sol, Venus, and Mercury ; but Saturn and Mars are inimical to her ; she is, also, said to rule Monday and Thursday nights.

Regions.—The Moon claims government over Holland, Flanders, Denmark, Zealand, Nuremberg, and North America.

Years.—The Moon's greatest year is 320 ; her great is 108 ; her mean is 66 ; and her least year is 25,

As we have stated, when describing the Sun as hyleg, that, without all exception, Sol claims precedence, whenever situated in *prorogatory places*; in being situated as hyleg, or, as Placidus expresses it, the moderator of life; so the Moon, when the Sun is not so qualified and constituted, provided she is situated in *prorogatory places*, is to be preferred as the moderator of life, or hyleg. In addition to these remarks, the Moon in all cases is to be particularly noticed, for whether she has dominion of the horoscope or not, her favourable or unfavourable position, in the genesis, claims the most attentive consideration, paramount to all the planets. What does it avail in point of that noble and generous soul, to be so much desired, if Saturn disposes of the Moon, though Sagittarius ascends, and Jupiter is enthroned therein, grand with the smiles of plenty and abundance?

It is a lamentable circumstance, when the Moon is wholly unaspected by Mercury, (you, who will not believe stary influence, would, in this very single observation, find irresistible truth,) it would not be too tedious to look at the radical position of the planets, either at your own birth or your children, or any other person; and, without fatiguing yourselves with abstruse matters, if you would just see how Mercury and the Moon were affected; and just so, my good friends, you would find the quantum of mental ability. Perhaps, you may be looking at your own nativities, if you observe the Moon in conjunction, sextile, trine, quintile, biquintile, or in parallel with Mercury, you may flatter yourselves with mental capacities. So you may, if she is in square, or opposition, or semi-square, or sesqui-quadrate with Mercury; then, though I should allow you to be clever, but not very tender to my failings, or my simplicity. Proximity is tiresome; but, when the Moon is quite unaspected by Mercury, it is the most sorry position; the mental soil is but poor—it is as well to know it; because we thereby avoid painful disappointment—to labour in vain is silly.

But you say Jupiter befriends the Moon—yes, that is something for those who value the glittering ore in preference to intellects :—but to the point. The Moon in conjunction, or good aspect, with Mercury, promises mental capacities, tending to fair and laudable deeds, as far as can be expected from so frail a creature as man, or a world so full of sorrow and injustice. If she be in evil configurations with Mercury, can you expect any good?—Yet be assured of abilities. When she is quite void of all familiarity, make the best you can of your poor lot : by no means venture to be a Junius or a Johnson. The planets, by which Mercury is disposed or beheld, must not be forgot, for you must know commixture is the grand chain that communicates the planetary influences ; so, that if Mercury is beheld by Jupiter, you will be of a jovial, generous nature ; if by Saturn, you cannot help it, if the world call you niggardly ; if by Mars, you are very well, only you are too passionate ; if by Venus, you would be attentive to business ; but you cannot help admiring the ladies, sports, and music.—

Such is man's fate on Nature's grand design,
Inwrapt in mental gloom, or blest with light divine !

Persons described by the Moon in each of the Twelve Signs.

THE MOON in Aries describes a person of an indifferent stature, a round face, light brown or flaxen hair, reasonably corpulent or fleshy, and a moderately good complexion ; in disposition, mutable, rash and passionate, ambitious of honour, and of an aspiring propensity ; but rarely fortunate ; or, at least, not for any length of time ; subject to reverses and many mutations.

The Moon in Taurus designates a well composed body, of a middle stature, but rather short ; corpulent and strong person, complexion not clear, brown or black hair, gentle and obliging disposition, and of serious deportment ; in actions, just and correct ; gaining, generally, respect and es-

teem ; attaining preferment, agreeably to the quality of birth and other circumstances, with facility and pleasure.

The Moon in Gemini denotes a person of a well composed body, tall, brown hair, good complexion, neither sanguine nor pale ; yet in disposition not very praiseworthy, but rather offensive ; very ingenious, remarkably cunning and subtle, generally unfortunate, if no testimonies to the contrary are manifested ; that is to say, if the Moon be not befriended by the benefics, or the Sun and angles, viz. ascendant and tenth house be not irradiated in a favourable manner.

The Moon in Cancer indicates a middle statured person, well proportioned and fleshy, of a round, full face, brown hair, pale complexion, but dusky ; of a pleasant, jocular, and flexible disposition, often inclined to the charms of sociality ; harmless and inoffensive, generally beloved and respected, fortunate in the management of affairs, but changeable and dubious in resolves ; not prone to passion, nor precipitate and rash.

The Moon in Leo denotes a person rather above the middle stature, well proportioned, strong and large boned, of sanguine complexion, light brown hair, of a full face, and large eyes ; of a lofty, proud, supercilious, aspiring disposition ; extremely ambitious of honour, and to bear the sway over others ; abhorring subjection or servitude, and seldom fortunate.

The Moon in Virgo represents a person rather above the middle stature, brown or black hair, an oval face, complexion rather ruddy or sanguine, an ingenious disposition, reserved and pensive, and, if the Moon be unasspected by the benefics or otherwise, befriended ; covetous, unfortunate, and rarely doing what is laudable and becoming.

The Moon in Libra indicates a person of a well composed body, neatly compacted, moderately tall, smooth light brown hair, complexion ruddy, but intermixed with white ; in

disposition, exceedingly agreeable and jocular, loving mirth and sociality; and, in general, very much respected and beloved, whether male or female; but, if the latter, she will be highly admired, and receive the smiles of courtship from numbers; yet be subject to evils, if Venus be not favourably situated, and in good configurations, either to the Moon and Jupiter, or befriended by the Sun.

The Moon in Scorpio denotes an ill composed person, short, thick, and fleshy; of very obscure complexion, brown or black hair, of very ill disposed mind, seldom endowed with good qualities, and, unless ameliorated by education, or the Moon be favourably irradiated by the benefics, of of sottish, treacherous and malicious inclination, whether male or female; if the latter, she will be subject to much severe censure; and, it is feared, not without deserving it.

The Moon in Sagittarius represents a person of an handsome, well proportioned body; of an oval face, bright brown hair, and ruddy or sanguine complexion; of a free and generous spirit, passionate, but quickly forgiving; ambitious, and aspiring to do great things; of an obliging temper, and gaining respect and estimation.

The Moon in Capricorn denotes a person of a low stature, an ill complexion, the body and face thin and spare, brown or black hair, sometimes some defects in the knee, at best not much strength; no great share of either activity or ingenuity; and, if the Moon be not befriended by Jupiter, Venus, or the Sun, disposed to mean actions and vicious gratifications; and thereby forfeiting all claim to respect, and wholly abandoned to opprobrious reflections.

The Moon in Aquarius represents a middle-statured person, neither tall nor short; well proportioned, rather corpulent; brown hair, clear sanguine complexion, ingenious, very courteous and affable, inoffensive, loving curiosities, and moderate diversions; of an inventive and active mind, and seldom guilty of an unbecoming act.

The moon in Pisces gives a mean or low statured person, of rather a pale complexion, bright brown hair, plump or corpulent, not delighting in action; and if the moon be not befriended by the benefics or placed in a laudable position, the person is addicted to habits and inclinations of the worst kind, and is very unfortunate.

—

Of the Georgium Sidus or Herschel ♃.

Beyond moves Herschel; man decrepid grows,
Ere his vast round the distant traveller goes*.

C. T.

This planet is considered the most elevated, though not the largest; it is distant from the Sun one thousand eight hundred millions of miles; revolves in his orbit at the rate of thirty seven thousand miles an hour, and completes his annual period round the Sun in three hundred and forty eight thousand, one hundred and five days; and although he is scarcely discerned without a good telescope, yet his diameter is computed to be no less than thirty five thousand one hundred and nine miles, and therefore four times the size of the earth; but with regard to his diurnal rotation on his axis, that point remains to be ascertained.

With respect to his specific nature he is found to be most like the planet Saturn, and therefore similar influences are to be expected from him in the Genesis.

* We beg to refer the reader to page 12 of number 1, Monthly Correspondent, where the notes to the introductory poem abound so copiously with particulars relative to Georgium Sidus, that further accounts in this place would be a repetition.

Of Saturn ♄.

————— remote from solar ray,
 Moves Saturn, spreading sorrow and dismay,
 Seven circling moons cheer the slow wanderer on,
 Girt with the glories of a radiant zone *.

The planet Saturn is placed between the spheres of Jupiter and the Georgium Sidus, at the distance of about seven hundred and eighty millions of miles from the Sun; and revolves in his orbit at the rate of eighteen thousand miles every hour, and completes his annual revolution round the Sun in twenty-nine years, one hundred and sixty seven days and five hours of our time, a period of one year to this planet; although it appears to us not larger than a star of the third magnitude, yet his diameter is found to be not less than sixty seven thousand English miles, and therefore near six hundred times the size of the earth. The planet Saturn is encircled by a thin broad ring, not unlike the horizon of an artificial globe, and which seems double when seen through a good telescope. It is inclined thirty degrees to the ecliptic, and is about twenty one thousand miles in breadth, and which is equal to its distance on all sides from Saturn. It is reasonable to think that the ring turns round its axis, because, when almost edge-ways to us, it appears rather thicker on one side of the planet than on the other; and the densest edge has been seen on different sides at different times. But Saturn's length of days and nights and the position of his axis, are points totally unknown, no spots on his body being visible, by which the time of his rotation round his axis might be determined. He has two degrees forty eight minutes,

* We beg to refer the reader to No.1 of the Monthly Correspondent, page 10, for very interesting particulars relative to Saturn, which supercede a detail here of them, otherwise so necessary an information would not be omitted.

north latitude, and two degrees forty-nine minutes south. His retrogradation is one hundred and forty days, and before and after that he is stationary five days. His orb is nine degrees before and after any configuration, viz. his influence begins to operate and continues to have effect within nine degrees of his perfect aspect; nor ceases till separated nine degrees from the perfect or partile ray, or bodily union. The planet Saturn is exalted in twenty-one degrees of Libra, and is in his fall in twenty-one degrees of Aries, and in his detriment in the signs Cancer and Leo.

Saturn is a diurnal planet, cold and dry, he being far remote from the sun. He is the author of moist vapours, of melancholy, solitariness, suspicion, and malevolence. He is earthly and masculine, and is termed the greater infortune.

When he is well dignified at birth, the native is profound in his imagination, painful and persevering in study, and solicitous in obtaining the goods of this life; in all his actions grave and austere; grave in disputing and arguing, and in labour patient; an affectionate and tender father, and where he has once placed his friendship, steady and sincere; but in his hatred implacable.

When ill placed, the native is never contented, but continually repining and coveting the possessions of others; he is envious, jealous, mistrustful, timorous, and guilty of all manner of sordid actions; full of wiles and dissimulation, inflexibly stubborn, a contemner of the fair sex, and is never, without the greatest caution, to be believed or trusted. In conception he rules the first and eighth month.

The form of body Saturn gives is cold and dry, of a middle stature; the complexion pale, swarthy, and obscure; small and black eyes, which are continually

bent downward; a broad forehead; the hair is coarse and uncouth, the ears large, the eye-brows bushy and lowering; thick lips and nose, and scanty beard; a very unpleasing, sullen countenance. The native holds his head forward, and always appears in a stooping attitude; his shoulders are broad and large, and not seldom deformed; the anterior parts of the body are short and lank; the thighs short, spare, and lean; the knees and feet misshapen, and many times, when walking, approach each other too nearly.

If this planet be oriental of the sun, he inclines the stature more to brevity, and the conformation of the members to be more decent and a better shape.

If occidental, the hair is thinner, and the body more dark and lean: again, if he have little or no latitude the corporature is lean and spare; but if his latitude be great, it inclines to fulness or fleshiness of body, which will be increased if the latitude be meridional or south, but the native will be more active.

If he have great north latitude it causes more abundance of hair, and a fuller habit.

Saturn, in his first station, inclines to fleshiness; in his second station, a fleshy and misshapen conformity of members, with debility.—These observations must be attended to respecting the other planets.

Herbs, plants, and trees under the dominion of Saturn are, starwort, wolf's bane, hemlock, fern, hellebore white and black, henbane, ceterach of finger-fern, burdoch, parsnip, dragon, pulse, vervain, mandrake, poppy, nightshade, convolvulus, angelica, sage, box, orange or goldenherb, spinach, shepherd's purse, cummin, horse-tail, fumitory, tamarisk, savine, senna, capers, rue, polipody, willow or sallow-tree, yew-tree, cypress-tree, hemp, pine-tree.

In gathering * herbs under Saturn, he should be lord of the hour, strong and angular; and if irradiated by good aspects of the sun, or Jupiter, or Venus, or in conjunction with either of the latter, his particular influence will, in this case, be greatly assisted.

Stones, metals, and minerals.—Sapphire, lapis lazuli, all black, uncouth, and unpolished stones; the magnet or load-stone, lead, the dross of all kinds of metals, and the dust and rubbish of every thing, and all sad, ashy, and dark or black colours.

Animals over which Saturn has rule are, the ass, cat, hare, mouse, mole, elephant, bear, dog, wolf, basilisk, crocodile, scorpion, toad, serpent, adder, hog, all reptiles bred from putrefaction, particularly among old ruins, or in the earth or water. The fishes under his dominion are, the eel, tortoise, and some kinds of shell-fish.

Birds and insects under the dominion of Saturn, are the bat, the crow, the lapwing, owl, gnat, crane, peacock, grasshopper, thrush, blackbird, ostrich, cuckoo.

Weather and winds.—This planet causes cloudy, dark, and obscure air, cold and malignant, thick and murky clouds; he delights in the oriental quarter of heaven, and causes easterly winds.

Signs and triplicity.—The celestial signs, Capricorn and Aquarius, are appropriated to him, viz. He is predominant in Capricorn by night, and Aquarius by day. He is said to rejoice in the latter sign. He rules the airy triplicity by day. His friends are considered to be ♃, ☉, and ♁; and his enemies ♂ and ♀.

* At the time of gathering any plant under the dominion of this planet, it was customary with the ancients to turn their faces towards the east in his hour, to let him be angular or in the eleventh house, and the moon applying to him by a trine or sextile.

Regions.—He claims government over Bavaria, Saxony, Styria, Romandiola, Ravenna, Constantia, and Ingoldstadt.

Years.—His greatest years are 465; his greater 57; his mean years 43½; and his least 30. The meaning of which, authors say, is this: “Admit we frame a new building, erect a town or city, or a family, or begin a principality, when Saturn is strong both with respect to the Zodiac and the World, it is not an improbable conjecture, but the family, principality, &c. may endure 465 years in honour and respectability, without any sensible alteration. Again, if in a nativity Saturn is lord of the geniture and essentially strong, according to nature, the native may live 57 years; if meanly placed, 43 years. If he bear the principal rule and is yet debilitated, the native will scarcely survive beyond the thirtieth year, because the nature of Saturn is intensely cold and dry, qualities very inimical and destructive to existence.

Of the Planet Saturn in the Twelve Signs.

SATURN in Aries gives a ruddy complexion, but inclinable to sallowness, the person spare and thin, with large bones, dark hair, and but little beard; full faced, and lofty toned voice; the native is arrogant, and boasting; vain of his valour and courage, but without much reason; in disposition and temper quarrelsome and contentious for trifles, consequently very difficult to please.

Saturn in Taurus gives an obscure dark countenance, with hair nearly black; in stature low, with thick neck, and the members of the body ill-conformed and altogether uncouth: the qualities and conditions of the mind similar to those of the body; and unless the propitious rays of the benefics Jupiter and Venus interpose, inclinable to vicious and unworthy actions.

Saturn in Gemini gives a stature rather above mediocrity, sanguine, though sallow complexion, and oval visage, the members well-proportioned, and the hair of a dark brown; the native though ingenious, is stubborn and unpolished, and in his designs generally unfortunate; he is inclined to hypocrisy, and therefore ought to be trusted with great caution.

Saturn in Cancer designates a person of a weak and sickly constitution of body, in stature rather inclinable to brevity, a wan and meagre countenance, the whole frame disproportionate, and not seldom deformed, the mental qualities have very often too great an affinity to the corporeal, inclining to suspicion, envy, and to malicious actions—the disposition has a natural tendency to vice; nevertheless if the rays of the fortunate planets intervene, the inclinations are much ameliorated, which commixture must in all cases be strictly attended to.

Saturn in Leo makes the stature moderately large, the shoulders are broad and strong, the hair brown, the aspect is surly and austere, the bones large, and the corporature lean; the eyes are sometimes sunken, and bent downwards; the native often stoops forward in his gait. In this sign Saturn assumes the appearance of good, unless evilly beheld by the lesser infortune; for he gives at least a shew of generosity, nobleness, and tolerable goodnature. The native is passionate and revengeful, but though apparently courageous and valiant, when put to it his courage generally vanishes, and he proves a mere pretender.

Saturn when posited in Virgo gives a tall spare body, a swarthy complexion, dark brown, or black hair, and much of it in some parts of the body, a long head, and solid austere countenance; but the native is generally unfortunate, inclined to melancholy, and retaining anger

long. He is a projector of many curiosities, and "a finder-out of rare inventions," but to little purpose; studious, reserved, and subtle, and if the author of justice, the benign Jupiter, interpose not his rays, or there be other benefic configurations, the native will be guilty of pilfering, and all manner of indirect dealing.

Saturn in Libra describes a person above a middle stature, not unhandsome; the hair is of an auburn hue, rather inclining to black; an oval face, the nose and the forehead are prominent, and the complexion moderately clear, but not beautiful. Persons born under this configuration are generally high and lofty minded; dissipating their property, however painfully acquired; and therefore their descendants can have but little hope of enjoying any estate of their demising. Persons signified by Saturn in Libra are easily moved to disputes and controversy, and rarely fail of being conquerors.

Saturn in Scorpio represents a person rather below mediocrity in height; a thick, well-set, and strongly composed body; ample shoulders and chest. The hair inclines to black, and is short and thick. If Saturn in this sign be near violent fixed stars, or otherwise evilly configured, as he is a planet unfriendly to nature and virtue, the temper and disposition of the native will be as Coley expresses it, "most unsavoury and offensive, a very quarrelsome contentious brawling character, to whom the creation of mischief is not only familiar, but delightful." The person born under Scorpio so disposed, is ever willing to encourage acts of violence, though greatly to his own dishonour, detriment, and infelicity.

Saturn in Sagittarius most commonly designates a large body. The hair is brown, and in some parts of the frame very thick; the complexion not unhandsome, and

the members of the body conformable and decent. In disposition the native is reserved, but affable and obliging, and not covetous of riches: he is frugal without meanness, and generous without profusion; alive to injury and insult, which he will never suffer with impunity, but his heart is expanded, and would be benevolent to all; the native therefore seldom hears the voice of distress plead in vain, and he is often charitable to his own prejudice. Not being able to bear the sight of wretchedness, he often promises that which he ultimately cannot perform, without great detriment to himself. In friendship he is sincere, and merciful even to an enemy.

Saturn in Capricorn gives a stature below the middle size, not fleshy, but on the contrary inclining to leanness; the hair is nearly black, or at least of a very dark brown; the complexion is dusky and obscure; the visage long, and the eyes very small; and the native's manner of walking is awkward and unseemly. This planet so posited and significator generally gives a discontented, melancholy, peevish avaricious, mistrustful person, covetous of the good things of this world; grave and hesitating in speech; attached wholly to the earth and the profits derived from it; timid and cowardly, retaining anger long after its cause may be supposed to be forgotten, yet the grave solemnity of the native's demeanour gives him credit for qualities, which he sometimes does not possess.

Saturn in Aquarius designates a corporature inclining to corpulency; the habit is full, and the head and face of a size beyond a due proportion; the stature is not tall, the colour of the hair is a dark shade of brown, approximating to black, and the complexion decent, if not handsome; the manner of behaviour is sober and graceful, and the address affable and courteous to all,—hence

the native seldom fails of success in concerns that depend upon the external mode of conduct. As his fancy is inventive and persevering, it is seldom that he fails of obtaining his researches; and in whatever art or science he labours to obtain, however great the mystery, he generally becomes a proficient; yet his capabilities are too well known to himself, of whom he is sufficiently vain: yet as his natural genius is indubitable, this pride is not unbecoming.

Saturn in Pisces gives a stature sometimes below mediocrity—seldom above it; the countenance is pale, and the hair nearly black; the head is large, and the eye full; sometimes the teeth are distorted; altogether the person is uncomely and ill put together, but not inactive; the disposition is dissembling, full of malice and of contention, strife, and a continual impulse to promote evil actions, which however abates as the native increases in years; deliberate and grave in speech. Notwithstanding the native appears externally plausible with respect to generosity, and other good qualities, he cannot stand the trial, and therefore caution ought to be used by those who are tempted to confide in him, for being in the highest degree uncertain and fickle in his actions, he is often guilty of deceit and fraud.

It is to be observed, that the configurations of the luminaries and the planets with Saturn in these signs must be duly contemplated, for they add their respective influences, either ameliorating the evil or augmenting the good denoted by this planet. Suppose, by way of elucidation, two persons under the dominion of Saturn in the sign Taurus, in the nativity of the one, Saturn is wholly unasspected by the luminaries or the planets, and in the nativity of the other Saturn is beheld by Jupiter either by sextile or trine, or in conjunction with him, it will

be invariably found that a manifest difference both in person and disposition will be conspicuous. In brief, with the peculiar nature of Saturn must be conjoined the peculiar nature of the luminaries and planets configurated with him radically; on the progress of life occurring directions effect, during the period of their operation, some remarkable changes in the impression caused by the radical influence of this planet, but on the discontinuance of directions the radical power of Saturn resumes its energy and virtue. This observation furnishes the most useful lesson, and shews the inexpressible utility of the science for which we contend with laudable ardour, if not with those abilities which are requisite and necessary.

Saturn angular, particularly in the tenth house, is sufficient to prove the truth of planetary dominion over man. Whoever is born under such a position, unless ameliorated by potent configurations of the benefics, must expect a life of sorrow and disappointment. It would be highly reprehensible, if informed of the nature of such a position, in any one in whose genesis Saturn is so posited unbefriended by the benefics, to court glory and renown, free from inevitable exposures to disaster and ruin. Far better would it be for such a person to seek the scenes of humble life; by so doing the most calamitous reverses of fortune would be avoided. Here appears the very great utility of this science; in this instance its pre-eminence over all other studies shines irresistibly bright and beautiful. In short, the influence of Saturn, if not corrected by the benefics, is always formidable, both with respect to the vital powers and fortune. His radical position, his directions to the angles and to the Sun and Moon, and even his transits over the angles and radical places of the luminaries, are to be con-

templated with seriousness and awe, remembering always, the configurations of the benefics, both radically and in directions.

24 *Jupiter.*

JUPITER is the next planet below Saturn, and is termed the greater fortune: to our sight he appears the largest in magnitude of any star except Venus; and is of a bright clear aspect. Modern astronomers have proved him to be four hundred and twenty-six millions of miles from the Sun, to which he would fall in two hundred and ninety days if his projectile force was destroyed. He is computed to be above a thousand times bigger than our earth, and goes in his orbit at the astonishing rate of near twenty-six thousand miles every hour. His diameter is computed at eighteen thousand English miles, which is more than ten times the diameter of the Earth: he completes his course through the twelve celestial signs in eleven years three hundred and fourteen days and twelve hours. He is considerably swifter in motion than Saturn; but to us his mean motion is four minutes fifty-nine seconds; his swift motion fourteen minutes. He has exaltation in fifteen degrees of Cancer; suffers detriment in Gemini and Virgo, and receives his fall in fifteen degrees of Capricorn. His greatest latitude north is one degree thirty-eight minutes; and his greatest latitude south one degree and forty minutes. He is retrograde one hundred and twenty days; and stationary five days before, and four days after his retrogradation. His orb or radiation, is nine degrees before and after any of his aspects.

Jupiter is a diurnal masculine planet, temperately hot and moist, airy and sanguine; when he predominates over a nativity or is lord of the geniture, he gives a tall stature, a handsome rosy complexion, oval visage, high

forehead, large grey eyes, soft thick brown hair, a well-set comely body, short neck, large ample chest, strong and well proportioned legs and thighs, and long feet; he is sedate and manly in speech and in conversation, grave and commanding, and will give most excellent manners and disposition to the nature. If well dignified at the time of birth, the native will most commonly be faithful and prudent, honourably aspiring after noble actions, fair in his dealings, desirous of serving all men, just, honest, and religious, kind and affectionate to his family and friends, charitable and liberal, wise and prudent, hating all mean and sordid actions. But if Jupiter be evilly irradiated at the time of birth, he then indicates a profligate careless disposition, of mean abilities and shallow understanding, of no religious principle, addicted to evil company, easily persuaded to folly and extravagance, and a tyrant in his family. If this planet be oriental at birth, the native will be more sanguine and ruddy, with larger eyes and more corpulent. If occidental in a feminine geniture, it gives a most lovely and fair complexion to the female, her stature somewhat shorter, the hair light brown or approaching to flaxen, but thin round the temples and forehead.

When he is significator of travelling, he denotes pleasant journeys, good success, health and mirth.

Diseases under Jupiter.—Pleurisies, all infirmities of the liver, left ear, apoplexies, inflammation of the lungs, palpitation and trembling of the heart, cramps, pain in the vertebræ of the back, all diseases affecting the veins or ribs, and that originate in the corruption of the blood, quinzies, windiness, fevers proceeding from too great abundance of blood, and morbid affections arising from putrefaction thereof.

Herbs, and plants, and trees, governed by Jupiter, are

as followeth.—Agrimony, alexanders, aromatical-reed, blue beans, wood betony, water betony, borage, cinque foil, camel's-hay, blue columbines, cresses, comfrey with bluish or purple flowers, bugloss, wild bugloss, dodder of thyme, or of any other Jupiter plant, dog stones, elm leaves and bark, fell-wort, fever-few, flower-de-lis, orchis, fox-glove with purple flowers, fumitory, goat's-beard or Joseph's flower, gromel flowers and leares, gander-goss, hart's tongue, hyssop, knot-grass, lark-spur with blue flowers, mallows, orach with blue flowers, poppy with blue flowers, periwinkle, purple-wort, parsnip, parsnip wild, spleenwort, smallage, saracen's-confound, scurvy-grass, thyme, mother of thyme, and wild-flax. Cherry-tree, birch-tree, mulberry-tree, coral-tree, barberries, olive, gooseberries, almond-tree, the ivy, manna, mace, the vine, the fig-tree, the ash, the pear-tree, the hazle, the beech-tree, the pine, raisins.

In gathering herbs under this planet, the same precautions ought to be observed as recommended in our remarks on the planet Saturn.

Stones and Metals.—The amethyst, the sapphire, the emerald, the hyacinth, the topaz, the chrystal. Bezoar, marble, and the stone which in this country is usually called free-stone.

Animals under the government of Jupiter are the sheep, the hart, the stag, the doe, the ox, the elephant, the tiger, the unicorn, and all beasts that are domesticated and useful to mankind, and beneficial to them. Fishes are the dolphin, the whale, the serpent-fish, and sheath-fish or river-whale.

Birds under the dominion of this planet are, the stork, the snipe, the lark, the eagle, the stock-dove, the partridge, bees, the pheasant, the peacock, the hen.

Weather and Winds.—Jupiter generally produceth

serene weather, pleasant and healthful north winds, as he governs that quarter and the part tending towards the east, and by his genial beams allays the ill-weather produced by Saturn or any former malignant planet.

Triplicity.—He ruleth the fiery triplicity by night, viz. φ , Ω , \ddagger .

Regions.—He governeth Babylon, Persia, Hungary, Spain. He is friendly with Saturn, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon, but at enmity with Mars.

Years.—His greatest year is four hundred and twenty-eight; his great year is seventy-nine; his mean year is forty-five; and his least year twelve.

Persons described by the Planet Jupiter in each of the Twelve Signs.

JUPITER in Aries represents a middle-statured person, rather lean, of a ruddy complexion, the visage oval, the hair flaxen, the eye quick and piercing, a high nose, the face subject to pimples, of a noble and generous disposition, most obliging and courteous.

Jupiter in Taurus forms a mean-statured person but will set, compact though not handsome, the complexion dark, the hair brown and curling, but of a reasonably good disposition, of sound judgment and amiable behaviour, susceptible of the tender passions, and generous to real objects of charity and compassion.

Jupiter in Gemini represents a well-composed plump body, above the middle stature, of a sanguine complexion, the hair brown, the eye full and engaging, the manners graceful, gentle and obliging, full of affability and kindness; a very great admirer of the sex, and a lover of science; yet, when Jupiter is near violent fixed stars, all these amiable and endearing qualities will be overpow-

ered by rashness and instability, rendering the person obnoxious to enmity and odium.

Jupiter in Cancer gives a middle stature, the complexion pallid, sickly and unhealthful, the face oval, hair dark brown, the body not proportioned; the person is very conceited, of a lofty mind, full of loquacity and officiousness; a great lover of the sex; delighting to be on the water and fortunate on that element, but of little courage, if Jupiter be free from the influence of Mars.

Jupiter in Leo forms a strong and well proportioned body, tall, the hair light brown or yellowish and curling, the complexion ruddy and sanguine, the eye full and commanding; the person is rather comely; noble, courageous, magnanimous, lofty and imperious, delighting in warlike actions or deeds, formidable to enemies, scorning to succumb or submit to any one; having the highest sense of honour, grandeur, and glory.

Jupiter in Virgo represents a person of a reasonably full stature, the hair black or darkish brown, the complexion ruddy but not clear; a well composed body termed handsome; of a choleric spirit, ambitious of honor, very boastful, and of a studious propensity, but covetous and rash, subject to detriment and losses through extreme precipitance, not easily impressed by the appeals of sorrow and distress.

Jupiter in Libra gives a person of complete symmetry in form and stature, rather tall and slender, the countenance is inviting and endearing; the eye full; the face oval, the hair light brown; the complexion clear but the face is subject to pimples; of disposition mild, and manners winning and engaging; delighting in whatever is noble and laudable, whether in the exercise of the duties of life or in the enjoyment of pleasure and recreation; obliging to all, and gaining general honour and estimation.

Jupiter in Scorpio represents a person of a middle stature, compact body, of dark hair, full fleshy face, a dull cloudy complexion; of a very lofty, arrogant, and ambitious mind; desiring and endeavouring to hold dominion over equals, resolute, and at all times ill-natured, covetous of riches, close, secret, profound, and subtle, consequently to be treated warily and with caution.

Jupiter in Sagittarius forms persons of a tall upright stature, the hair of a chesnut colour*, the complexion ruddy and sanguine, face oval, the eye comely and engaging; of courteous manners, and of noble and elegant deportment; conspicuous for justice and fairness in their dealings, and highly entitled to respect; they are very great lovers of horses, and delight and excel in equestrian exercises.

Jupiter in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, of a pale and sickly complexion, and lean face, small head, the hair dark†, very weakly and infirm, very prone to peevishness and despondency, not actively disposed yet ingenious, but unfortunate, helpless, and generally in necessitous circumstances.

Jupiter in Aquarius forms persons of a middle stature, compact, rather corpulent; the complexion clear, the hair brown; of a cheerful and obliging disposition, injurious to none; just and merciful; industrious, yet fond of recreations, but chiefly only what are moderate and decorous; led into extravagance by goodnature and an ardent wish to be kind to all; very social, indulgent, and communicative.

Jupiter in Pisces forms mean-statured persons, but of fleshy body, of obscure complexion, lightish brown

* The men have much beard, and hair sometimes of another hue.

† The men have very little beard.

hair, of inoffensive nature; studious, and possessing excellent talents, and graced with very creditable acquirements; fortunate upon the watery element; delighting in good fellowship and convivial participations, especially if aspected by the quartile or opposite ray of Luna.

It is further to be observed as a circumstance peculiar to Jupiter, that he usually gives good teeth, whereas Saturn disposes them to be unhealthy and corrupted; also Jupiter sometimes produces an apparent mark on the forehead: if in airy signs, viz. Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, he gives broad foreteeth; in fiery signs, viz. Aries, Sagittarius, crooked or distorted teeth; in earthy signs, viz. Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn, fowl teeth; but in watery signs, viz. Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces, teeth subject to sudden decay, particularly and *perhaps chiefly* if Jupiter be afflicted or evilly configured, and indeed this remark extends to his position in the other triplicities, and therefore is most worthy of the contemplation of the observer of these mysterious operations of nature.

Jupiter in the watery trigon makes persons fat and comely signified by him, or over whom he claims particular dominion, although not lord of the sign ascending; in the airy trigon more strong and corpulent; in the earthy well-composed bodies; but in the fiery more square than in the other triplicities, provided the configurations of other bodies do not interpose their peculiar influences, which, as we have already noticed, must always be considered; for without a proper attention to all the various commixtures of the stars and the lights, no satisfactory conclusion can possibly be drawn from the study and investigation of this sublime and interesting science. It is also very worthy of observation, that Jupiter when principal significator, posited in a watery sign, not unusually causes some impediment in speech,

or makes persons speak with much deliberation or hesitation.

This noble planet truly merits the peculiar title of the greater benefic; and we can never be too abundant in our gratitude to the great author of all things for the unutterable blessings human nature in *particular* derives from the genial influences of this divinely beaming star.

In all nativities where Jupiter is free from affliction, hope may be safely indulged either of some propitious period during a life inseparable from some portion of evil, or that the clouds of adversity or the glooms of sickness may be dispersed, and give way to serener and happier prospects. Blest, thrice blest are they who come into the world under the chief dominion of this star unmarred by evil configurations, more especially if angular, and also on or in the tenth or first house, and it is a fortunate circumstance if he irradiates these angles, more particularly above the earth, and also in the second house in trine to the mid-heaven, which must be considered a most glorious position. What a different fate would two persons experience, the one having Saturn radically in the tenth, and the other Jupiter, radically there! Again, in the nativities of two persons we observe their mid-heavens afflicted by Saturn, yet with this difference, the midheaven of the one is irradiated by Jupiter, and the other not so aspected; and we shall find the one, whose midheaven is configured by Jupiter though overcast by the glooms of Saturn, likely to do well by proper exertions, while the other whose midheaven is wholly void of the favouring beam of Jupiter, to be subject to a variety of disappointments and calamities, although all the virtues may unite to steer the hapless bark of meritorious ambition! Nor ought this view of the subject to pass without leaving on the mind a most salutary lesson, viz. whoever has the angles, particularly the midheaven and

also the ascendant afflicted by Saturn, and likewise Mars, without the aiding and fostering rays of Jupiter, (or Venus) must expect perils and disappointments, and therefore it would be prudent for such persons to pursue their objects with caution, and to shun the path of ardent and flattering enterprize. Here then shines this science, not only pre-eminently bright and beautiful, but pre-eminently useful and beneficial.

Beyond majestic rises to our view,
While four satellites around him move
In azure robe, the friendly star of Jove*.

Of Mars.

— — — — — fierce Mars revolves and shows
His ireful aspect that destructive glows;
Clad in gross atmosphere, of lurid hue†.

The Planet Mars‡ moves below the sphere of Jupiter, and is the first above the Earth's and Moon's orbit. He is distant from the Sun about one hundred and twenty-five millions of miles; by moving at the rate of forty-seven thousand miles every hour, he circumvolves the Sun in six hundred and eighty-six of our days and four hours, being the exact period of his year, containing six hundred and sixty-seven days and three quarters, but every day together with the night is forty minutes longer than with us. His diameter is computed to be four thousand four hundred and forty-four miles, being but a fifth part so large as the earth. His colour is a deep fiery red, and by his appulses to some of the fixed stars

* See Introductory Poem, No. I. p. 10. Monthly Correspondent.

† Ibid.

‡ We omit mention of the recently discovered planets moving between Jupiter and Mars for reasons obvious in astrological investigations, in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of their peculiar influences.

he appears to be environed by a very gross atmosphere. His mean motion is thirty-one degrees, twenty-seven minutes; and his swift motion is from thirty-two to forty-four minutes. He is exalted in twenty-eight degrees of Capricorn; and in his fall in twenty-eight degrees of Cancer; and in the signs Libra and Taurus is in his detriment, being opposite to the signs Aries and Scorpio, of which he is lord or possesses the principal dominion. His greatest north latitude is four degrees thirty-one minutes; his greatest south latitude is six degrees forty-seven minutes. His retrogradation continues eighty days; he is stationary two or three days before he falls retrograde, and two days before he comes direct. His orb or radiation is seven degrees before and after any aspects with the other heavenly bodies; that is to say, he is in virtual operation at the distance of seven degrees either from the conjunction or other configurations with the Sun, Moon, and planets.

Mars is designated a masculine nocturnal planet, choleric and fiery; abounding with extreme dryness and heat. He influences the mind to violence, dissensions and strife, and to warlike undertakings and perilous enterprises: hence he is inimical to life and to all the gentle sentiments of the soul, and therefore is called the *lesser malefic*. He is said to have dominion over the gall, the left ear, the head, the face, the olfactory organs, the imagination, and the attractive faculty.

When Mars is lord of the horoscope, or so posited as to possess the chief prerogative of representing persons, he generally forms a strong well-set body, short or middling stature, the bones large; more inclining to be lean than corpulent; the face round, the eyes hazle, sharp and piercing; brown ruddy complexion; the hair sometimes red, sandy, or flaxen or light brown; the countenance full of confidence and boldness; and the disposition

active and intrepid. If Mars in the genesis be dignified or laudably posited, he disposes persons to be courageous and invincible; and to hazard their lives on all occasions regardless of danger on all consequences; uncontrolled by reason in the fervour of warlike emulation or in the heat of combat; spurning to obey their superiors; above courtesy and submission; considering a triumph over their enemies or opponents the chief and most glorious object; yet, notwithstanding these turbulent and unreasonable propensities, most happily endued with prudence in the government of their private circumstances.

If Mars in the genesis be not dignified, or not laudably placed, nor well constituted, but evilly irradiated, more especially affecting the angles and the two lights or one of them, and likewise Mercury, he influences the mind to dishonest and indecorous actions; arrogantly consequential and vauntingly ostentatious; prone to a malicious love of quarrels and dissensions; most wickedly disposed; incited to commit murder, and robberies on the highway or all kinds of depredations; or to become incendiaries and traitors:—Persons born under this position of Mars so void of all dignity and so constituted to influence the passions are most rash and obscene, most turbulent, riotous and rebellious; treacherous and cruel towards all human kind; scorning God, and hostile to virtue and religion. If Mars be oriental in the genesis, he represents persons above the middle stature, very hairy, of complexions clearer than what he gives when otherwise situated; if occidental, he forms a short stature, the complexion more ruddy than what he gives when not so constituted at birth; the head small, the hair yellow, and the constitution dry. But let it always be kept in view that this description is general, and that the rays and bodies of the other planets must be duly and attentively commixed, and consequently either the influence

of Mars both on the mind and body will be entirely altered or softened into the nature of benefic stars, or aggravated by the qualities of malefic configurations.

Diseases under Mars.—Mars is considered to cause the following diseases, viz. pestilential fevers, plagues, carbuncles, burnings and scaldings, ring-worms, violent fevers attended with extreme alienation of mind or phrensy, megrims or complaints of the head, attended with very great heat; the bloody flux; all diseases of the genitals; fistulas, wounds of every description; hurts and bruises by fire or iron; all disorders excited by cholera; the overflowing of the bile; the yellow jaundice; Saint Anthony's fire; tetters or the shingles; also the stone in the kidneys and bladder; the strangury; ischuria, disuria, the diabetes; also the small pox and measles.

Herbs and Plants under the dominion of Mars.—Rhubarb, monk's rhubarb, wormwood, seammony, leeks, onions, garlic, ginger, colloquintida or the bitter apple, (a very celebrated purgative) dittany, cardu benedictus, radish, horse-radish, thistles, the woolly thistle, star thistle, camelion thistle, nettles, pepper, assarum, broom, broom-rape, Bulcher's broom, betony, crow-foot, madder, wake-robin, crane's bill, cotton-thistle, toad-flax, hawthorn, hops, mustard, white hellebore, elaterium, devil's milk, horehound, hedge-mustard, hart-bush, brooklime, sweet basil, barberry-bush, rocket, treacle-mustard, euphorbium, spearwort, sponge, laurel-steel, monkshood, red sanders, cammoc, bramble, cornel-tree; briars, and all trees that are prickly and thorny.

Rule for gathering what are under the government of Mars is to select a time when this planet is angular, potent and free from all affliction, in favorable aspects with the luminaries, especially the Moon.

Stones and Metals, and Minerals.—Mars possesses rule over the load-stone, the touch-stone, the blood-stone, the jasper, the adamant, the amethyst, and stones of various colours; antimony, stone-sulphur, vermilion, white arsenic et cætera.

Animals under the dominion of Mars.—The wolf, the tiger, the panther, the cockatrice, the mastiff, and all beasts of a wild and voracious nature. Also the shark, the fork-fish, the barbel, the pike, together with all venomous water-serpents, and all ravenous fishes. Among the birds the owl, the crow, the raven, the kite, the cormorant, the hawk, the magpye, the vulture, and all birds of prey and of a fierce and savage species.

Weather and Winds.—Mars usually causes thunder and lightning, fiery meteors, noxious and pestilential atmosphere, and all extraordinary phenomena in the heavens. He governs the western winds, and is considered to be in friendship with all the planets, the Moon excepted. Tuesday is appropriated to his dominion; he rules in particular the first and the eighth hour, and likewise Friday nights.

Signs and Triplicities.—The sign Aries is assigned to Mars as his day-house, and the sign Scorpio his night-house.

He holds dominion over the watery triplicity, viz. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

Regions under Mars.—The Roman empire, Jerusalem, Saromatia, Gothland, Batavia, Ferrara, Lombardy, Evanto, and the third climate.

Journeys as influenced by Mars.—He is said usually to cause perilous journeys, frequently attended with robberies and incidents affecting life; but here again other configurations must be noticed and duly contemplated.

Years.—The greatest revolution year of Mars, is two hundred and fourteen; his great year is sixty-six; his mean year is forty; his least year is fifteen. The whole meaning of this is to be understood in the same light as what has been detailed relative to the planet Saturn, page 78 of the *Mentor Stellarum*, No. 5.

Of the Planet Mars in the Twelve Signs.

MARS in Aries forms persons of a middle-size, well-set, big-boned, of a swarthy complexion, the hair sometimes light, sometimes red and curling, of an austere and fierce countenance, the mind valourous and intrepid, full of confidence and arduous enterprizes; violent and rebellious, remarkably conspicuous for their love of warlike actions, and usually marked with glory and promotion.

Mars in Taurus designates persons of a middle stature but generally rather short, well-set, corpulent; the complexion not clear, the hair dark or black, the face broad, the mouth wide, frequently prone to vicious propensities, to gluttony, Bacchanals, and the illicit gratification of the passions without the sense of shame and decorum; destitute of candour and goodnature, perfidiously disposed, and subject to misfortunes. These unamiable qualities and unfavourable tendencies, however, are alleviated by the power of benefic configurations, and especially if the Moon and Mercury are dignified, potent, and in a laudable place, irradiated by Jupiter or Venus unmarred by evil rays.

Mars in Gemini forms persons of a rather tall stature; the hair sometimes brown or black, but if he be in the beginning of this sign, it is of a lighter colour; the complexion inclining to be ruddy and sanguine, especially if Mars be near the fixed star Aldebaran; the body full of

symmetry and proportion ; and although very ingenious, yet extremely unsettled and unfortunate, exerting their talents in the support of themselves most usually without credit and esteem. The rays of the benefic stars tend to soften this description.

Mars in Cancer personates bodies without due proportion, sometimes deformed ; the complexion vitiated and repulsive, the hair brown and abundant, the mind generally unadorned with amiable and generous qualities, but sottish and dull, destitute of capacity and laudable incitements ; very unfortunate, gaining a livelihood by occupations mean and inglorious.

Here again it is to be observed, that this highly odious character is subject to correction by the interposition of benefic influences, and also education and morality may throw over the mental evils a favouring veil.

Mars in Leo represents persons of a tall stature, large limbs, endued with great strength ; the complexion sunburnt, the hair flaxen, or of a light colour, the eyes large and commanding, the disposition choleric and hasty, with passions frequently subversive of reason ; delighting in shooting and riding, and also in warlike exercises, and full of heroic emulation ; yet noble and generous, especially to those who are studious of obliging them ; possessing the finest feelings of gratitude and honour.

Mars in Virgo forms persons of a middling height, the stature well-proportioned, the hair black or dark brown, the complexion not fair, but often dark or swarthy ; the face generally blemished or scarred, the mind subject to extreme irritability, very hasty and revengeful, retentive of injuries, and impatient of subjection ; full of conceit and caprice, not easily pleased, and unless Mars is configurated by the benefics, and the Moon and Mercury are dignified and laudably situated, or the sun potent and favourably

irradiated, likewise the midheaven, these persons are generally unfortunate or subject to melancholy reverses.

Mars in Libra designates well-proportioned persons, rather tall, the hair light-brown, the face oval, the complexion sanguine and ruddy, the countenance full of cheerfulness and vivacity, highly susceptible of the tender passions, the votaries of Venus, affected, opinionative, and rather boastful, yet delighting in noble amusements or diversions, neat and elegant in apparel, and though generally the objects of love and affection, yet too often the attainment of their hopes or happiness is defeated and marred.

Mars in Scorpio forms persons of a well-set middle stature, inclining to corpulency, the face broad, the complexion dark or swarthy, the hair black and curling, the disposition not amiably qualified, very passionate, quarrelsome, rash, revengeful, unsociable and guilty of ingratitude and unkindness; yet, notwithstanding all these harsh and uncourteous inclinations, endued with some very laudable propensities and capacities, quick of apprehension and possessing strong mental powers, excelling in whatever pursuit they follow, congenial with their active and energetic minds.

If Mars be irradiated by the benefics the disposition of course here depicted will be greatly altered; these additional hints cannot be too much impressed on the mind.

Mars in Sagittarius designates rather tall, well-proportioned, neatly compacted persons, the complexion inclining to be sanguine or ruddy, the hair brown, the visage oval, the eye quick; they are of a choleric and hasty disposition, yet large of soul, generous and bountiful, inclined to cheerfulness and mirth, fond of jovial societies, delight-

ing in neatness and elegance, active and enterprising, loquacious, fond of applause, and ambitious of renown.

Mars in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, rather lean, the complexion not good, with a small head, thin face, and black lank hair, yet very ingenious, and endowed with great resolution and prudence, a very penetrating and active mind, generally successful in their undertakings.

Mars in Aquarius represents persons of a middle stature, well-proportioned, rather corpulent, the hair sandy or red, the complexion moderately clear, the disposition turbulent and unruly, addicted to controversies to the prejudice of their character, happiness, and circumstances. We must here again duly advert to other configurations, which, if benefic, will dispose the mind to moderation and prudence, and turn aside the baneful stream of sorrow and misfortune.

Mars in Pisces represents persons of a mean size, rather short but fleshy, uncomely, destitute of symmetry and proportion, the complexion unfavoured and bad; the hair of a light brown hue, the mind neither adorned with abilities nor virtue, but very dull and stupid, sottish and vicious, prone to lewd gratifications, guilty of extreme sensuality, dissimulation, and idleness, void of friendship, and unprofitable to society. This extremely deformed trait of disposition, is softened, if not in a great measure changed, by benefic configurations potently irradiating Mars or Mercury, and the Moon angular strong and dignified. If Mars be in conjunction or in square, or opposition, or semisquare, or sesquiquadrate, or parallel with Saturn (perhaps Herschel); or with fixed stars of malignant natures, especially angular, but chiefly occupying the ascendant, the midheaven, and the seventh house; his influence is highly noxious and formidable, fraught

with variety of evils ; yet even here the interposition of benefic rays, especially from laudable places, will admirably soften this extreme violence of Mars so constituted to effect mischief and destruction. It is moreover to be observed, in a general way, that Mars in fiery signs renders persons, of whose genitures he has prerogative of dominion, hasty and choleric ; in earthy signs, sullen, tenacious of irritability, and retentive of injuries and offences ; in airy signs, free, cautious, and obliging, and in watery signs, the votaries of Bacchus and voluptuousness.

Notwithstanding the natural malignancy of Mars, we are however indebted to his influence when tempered by Jupiter and Venus, when in favourable familiarity with Mercury, free from affliction, and the Lights in good aspect with him, for the greatest powers of intellect and energy of mind. He excites enterprize and emulation, gives ardor to ambition whether in arts or in arms ; and leads the soul to glory and renown. He inspires the finest sentiments of the soul, the highest sense of honor, gratitude, and candour, and warms the heart with the most generous affections.

Mars, tho' malignant, yet when nobly join'd
 With Jove or Venus forms a glorious mind ;
 While beauteous Cynthia casts a favouring ray
 With bright Mercurius and the God of day.
 O ! then his native warmth is generous heat,
 With philanthropic sympathies replete ;
 Gives life to enterprize, to passions charms ;
 Sublime in arts, or dignified in arms !

Venus. ♀

Next Venus shines, dispensing influence sweet,
 With genial joys, with nature's balm replete*.

* See Introductory Poem, p. 10, Monthly Correspondent, No. 1.

VENUS is the next planet below the Earth and the Moon, her orbit being within the sphere of the Earth. Her distance from the Sun is computed to be fifty-nine millions of miles, and by her motion being at the rate of sixty-nine thousand miles every hour, she revolves through the zodiacal circle about the period of two hundred and twenty-four days and seventeen hours of our time. Her diameter is seven thousand nine hundred and six miles; she turns round her equator forty-three miles every hour by her daily motion, in addition to the sixty-nine thousand miles, at the rate of which she goes through the twelve signs.

When she is seen west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the Morning Star or Lucifer; and when she is discerned east of the Sun she shines in the evening after he has sunk below the horizon, and then is called the Evening Star or Vesper; and continues alternately in each of these situations for the period of two hundred and ninety days. It may be perhaps deemed strange that Venus should remain longer on the east or west side of the Sun than the whole space of her period round him; but, when it is considered that the Earth is, all the time, circumvolving the Sun the same way, though not with the velocity of Venus, this continuance of Venus being longer on the east or west side of the Sun than her whole period round him, will not be extraordinary or surprising: accordingly her relative motion to the Earth must be, in every period, as much slower than her absolute motion in her orbit, as the Earth, during that time, moves progressive two hundred and twenty degrees in the ecliptic. Through the telescope Venus is seen in all the varieties of forms in which the Moon appears. Her mean motion is fifty-nine minutes eight seconds; her daily or swift motion

is from sixty-two minutes to one degree, twenty-two minutes and never more. Her greatest latitude, either north or south, is never beyond nine degrees two minutes. Taurus and Libra are assigned as her houses; and in the opposite signs Scorpio and Aries she is in her detriment; she has exaltation in twenty-seven degrees of Pisces, and is in her fall in twenty-seven degrees of Virgo. She is retrograde forty-two days, and stationary two days before and two days after her retrogradation.

Her orb or virtual radiation is seven degrees before and after her configurations.

Venus is a feminine nocturnal planet, temperately cold and moist, and is designated the lesser benefic; the genial Goddess of nature, dispensing pleasure and affection. When she possesses prerogatives of dominion in the genesis, and unmarred by malefic rays, she forms handsome, well-proportioned, but not tall persons; of fair and lovely complexion*; bright sparkling eyes, of a dark hazle or black colour†; the face round, smooth, winning, and interesting; the hair light brown, hazle, or chesnut‡, very plentiful and shining; the cheeks or chin generally dimpled; the eye love-darting, languishingly rolling, full of irresistible enticements; the voice particularly soft, easy, and engagingly sweet; the disposition airy, cheerful, happy, elegant, and neat; full of activity and nimbleness; musical or delighting in music, beautiful paintings, poetry, and elegant literature, particularly of the pathetic kind; prone to early engagements in love; amorous though virtuously inclined, and fond of amorous conversation; quickly susceptible of jealousy even without

* The difference of climates with other obvious circumstances must be duly observed.

† Sometimes blue or azure.

‡ Sometimes black or dark brown.

the smallest foundation; very merciful, charitable; credulous through excess of tenderness, and easily credited and beloved; very forgiving; possessing the most exquisite sensibility, and full of friendship and affection.

If, however, Venus, at the time of birth, be void of all dignity and familiarity with Jupiter, the Sun, Moon, and Mercury, and especially if the Moon and Mercury be vitiated, and Venus in evil aspects with Saturn or Mars, without any help from benefic configurations, she then forms very different persons, given to profligacy and lewd gratifications; abandoned to improper and discreditable company, without any consideration of character and reputation; Bacchanalians, guilty of the worst vices and principles, of incest, of adultery, and atheism; the slave of unbridled passions and impure desires:—

If, Venus at thy birth be such,
 Thy care can never be too much,
 To guard against such scenes of woe
 As cause the bitter tears to flow!
 Saturn and Mars give dreadful blows,
 The wounds of Venus never close!
 Oh! shun in time the insidious way,
 There dangers lurk, there Syrens lay!
 There virtue sinks, there honor dies,
 And hope, sweet hope! becomes a sacrifice!

Venus at the time of birth oriental renders the stature tall, upright, and straight, but occidental short and bending, though comely and good featured.

Be it always considered how other planets concur, and how the luminaries are placed, disposed, and irradiated. Without due attention to these suggestions, so often by us repeated, this truly interesting and sublime science can never afford the necessary objects of contemplation and enquiry.

When Venus claims prerogatives of dominion or signification in travelling, and free from evil commixtures, and is in a laudable place, potent, dignified, and propiously irradiated by Jupiter, the Sun, or the Moon, and Mercury, more especially being the dispositor of the part of fortune, or in conjunction with it, or in any favourable familiarity, she promises the most agreeable and auspicious journeys, attended with pleasure, safety and success.

Diseases under Venus.—She is said to cause disorders of the abdomen and womb; all stages of the venereal disease; affections of the genitals, the kidneys, the reins, the navel, the loins and back; also hernias, impotency, dislocations, palpitations, heartburn, and suffocation.

Ptolemy says, “Affections of the stomach and liver; ring-worms, bloody-flux, putrefaction, fistulas, and giving of poison; and in a word, those (diseases) which proceed from abundance of moisture or through want or wasting thereof.”

Such is the influence of Venus when constituted to produce bodily affections by her radical situation, and by the operation of evil directions. Happy, thrice happy they! who have Venus and Jupiter constituted freely and powerfully to exert their own peculiar benefic influence! Who have these noble and glorious planets in their genesis, void of all affliction, strong, angular and dignified; irradiating the lights and the star of Mercury! But alas! it is rarely found that such transcendant positions adorn the genitures of any one! Among the most illustrious instances the eye of admiring contemplation is forced, though reluctantly, to trace some marring feature, some cloud to prevent the completion of pure and unsullied happiness and virtue! Such is the manifold and wonderful variety of elementary commix-

tures so closely connected, so inseparable, and often so inscrutable, that it is vain and repugnant to reason to expect to see perfection in human nature when the elements of which it is composed, are so constituted as to generate both good and evil, and that they are so blended as to render an entire disunion of the salubrious and noxious, that the influence of benefic stars might be quite free from the poison of malefic planets, a circumstance pregnant with utter impossibility.—

“Virtuous and vicious every one must be;
“Few in the extreme but all in the degree.”

POPE.

Herbs and Plants under Venus.—Roses, musk, ambergrease, the fox-glove or digitalis (*a most celebrated medicine*), mint, penny-royal, the primrose, tansy, violets, daffodil, maiden-hair, ragwort, wild thyme, daisies, cowslip, eringo, featherfew, mallows (*excellent medicine*) motherwort, mugwort, parsnip, spinach; coriander (*an excellent carminative*) stone-parsley, bugle, burdock (very good for the impurities of the system) figwort, kidneywort, the ladies' bed-straw, clary, bishop's weed, chick-weed, cheek-pease, cock's head, beans, filapendula, groundsel, gromwell, lady's mantle, the herb mercury, periwinkle, sow-thistles, teasels, vervain, lily, melilot, sanders, ale-hoof, arach, gum, opium, frankincense, alkakengi, archangel, satyrium, devil's bit, pomegranate, myrtle, peach, apricot, cyprus, sweet-apple tree, walnut-tree, pine-tree, fig-tree, alder-tree, apple-tree, almond tree, and all odoriferous plants.

In gathering any of the above, it is proper that Venus should be angular, above the Earth, and favourably irradiated, especially by the Moon, free from the aspects of Saturn and Mars.

Animals under Venus.—The dog, rabbits, sheep, the bull, the hart, the goat, the panther, and all such as participate of an amorous and lascivious temperament to a more than ordinary degree.

The fishes under her government are whittings, crabs, dolphins, pilchards, the tithymallus, the gilthead. The birds over which she presides are nightingales, the thrush, blackbird, wrens, the pye, swallows, the swan, pelicans, pigeons, turtle-doves, stock-doves, sparrows, water-wag-tails, the eagle, partridges, crows, (they forsooth are highly favoured) the burgander.

Stones and Metals under Venus.—The marble, coral, emerald, sapphire, cornelian, chrysolite, ætites or eagle-stone, the beryl, green jasper, the alabaster and lazuli; also silver and copper; and the composition of copper with lapis calaminaris, called brass. She claims dominion of the colours, light blue and white.

Weather and Winds under Venus.—She influences gentle showers in the season of winter, and temperate heat in the summer period; and the south wind.

Signs and Triplicities in which Venus possesses prerogatives of power—Taurus and Libra are assigned her houses. She governs the earthy trigon by day, viz. Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn. She is considered to be in friendship with Jupiter, the Sun, the Moon, Mercury, and Mars; but is at enmity with Saturn. She rules Monday night and Friday.

Of Years.—Her greatest year is one hundred and fifty-one; her great year is eighty-two, her mean year is forty-five, and her least year is fifteen.

Persons described by Venus in each of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

Venus in Aries represents persons of a middle stature,

more slender than fat; the complexion good, the hair light, the face generally remarkable for some scar or blemish; of pensive dispositions, and subject to misfortunes in their own undertakings, and likewise in those in which they may be concerned for others; and this because in this sign Venus is extremely debilitated and unfortunate, being in her detriment; notwithstanding this unpropitious position, we are not to rashly adjudge persons, signified by Venus in this sign, as destined to so harsh and cruel a fortune as to be neither beneficial to themselves nor to others; by no means: such a precipitate judgement would be highly ungenerous. We must take a proper survey of the whole, and perhaps we shall observe some auspicious configurations, some favouring ray of Jupiter, some happy familiarity with Sol, Luna, and Mercury, potent, angular, and dignified. Above all, the Moon and Mercury must be regarded; if free from affliction, and in some familiarity with each other and Venus, unvitiated by Saturn and Mars, you, who are under Venus in Aries, may indulge a rational hope of success in your undertakings. You would have more reasons to be alarmed, if the chief angles or the Sun and Moon were afflicted by Saturn and Mars, or when you are under the operation of their directions to the angles and the lights.

Venus in Taurus forms persons comely, somewhat fat; of a decent make, but mean stature; ruddy or sanguine complexion, and brown hair; of a mild temper and very winning and fascinating disposition; in general fortunate, desirous of obliging all, and averse to do an injury to any one, consequently entitled to universal respect, favour, and affection. This description is as much heightened by the attractive hues of amiableness and prosperity, as the preceding one was darkened by the

dismal shades of misfortune. Hence therefore arises the propriety for neither rashly judging too flatteringly nor too unfavourably from general positions. With respect to Venus in Taurus, this pleasing description will only hold good if no malefic configurations, at birth, affect it; and even though Venus may not be aspected by the malefics, nor a pallel with them, and even though she may receive the genial rays of Jupiter, yet if the angles be afflicted by Saturn and Mars, particularly the mid-heaven, the persons born under Venus in this sign must not expect to escape the evils inseparable from the commixture of starry influences.

Venus in Gemini generally forms persons of a middle stature, rather tall, and slender, but well proportioned and straight bodies; the hair brown, the complexion tolerably good and clear; in disposition good-natured and affectionate; benevolent and charitable, quickly moved by objects of sorrow and distress, and readily induced to do acts of kindnesses; endowed with the love of justice, and rarely guilty of a dishonorable action.

The radical position of the Moon and Mercury must be here duly observed, for they are principally to be contemplated in judging of the mental properties, together with the planets by which they are disposed, and their respect to the Sun and the angles.

Venus in Cancer usually designates persons of a short stature, rather corpulent; the face round, the complexion sickly and pallid, the hair of a light hue; the disposition prone to inactivity and idleness; too much addicted to jovial participations of Bacchus and pleasures, not always creditable and becoming genteel and respectable habits, yet ingeniously capable of assuming the most plausible appearances of character and conduct, and of earnestly seeming to be really what they are not

in reality; full of mutability and unsteadiness. What we have remarked upon Venus in the preceding sign must here be equally observed, without which we shall not only greatly err, but perhaps pass a very unkind opinion on persons, signified by Venus in Cancer, without justice and candor.

Venus in Leo forms persons rather tall, of well compacted bodies, round face, full eye, and clear complexion, though sometimes freckled; the hair light brown or flaxen, and often sandy red; of dispositions by no means exceptionable, moderately passionate, very susceptible of anger, but easily reconciled; very generous and free, somewhat tinctured with pride; upon the whole sociably and good-naturedly inclined; and subject to frequent indispositions of body, but not seriously or with much detriment. It must be observed that these bodily affections depend on the concurrence of other influences with Venus in this sign. Such general descriptions are un-conclusive.

Venus in Virgo designates tall well proportioned persons; of sad-brown or black hair; of oval faces, and dark complexions; but ingenious and happily endowed with oratorical powers; of very aspiring minds, subtle and active, yet subject, in general, to misfortunes; rarely accomplishing the object of their desires and expectations. Look here again, at the position of Mercury and the Moon, and their respect to the angles, &c. &c.

Venus in Libra forms tall upright persons, of a graceful symmetry and proportion, of brown hair, sanguine or ruddy complexion, the face sometimes freckled, with dimples in the cheeks; of an obliging and courteous disposition, generally beloved, respected in their dealings, and endearing in their conversation. This will prove true if Venus be not marred by Saturn or Mars, and Mercury and Luna do not counteract her influence.

Venus in Scorpio represents Persons of a well-set body, rather corpulent, of a broad face, dusky complexion, and sad brown or black hair, but of very exceptionable characters, guilty of many vicious propensities, thereby led into the commission of almost every species of immorality; of a very contentious and envious disposition. This description is aggravated by the evil configurations of Saturn or Mars with Venus, and in truth their *sextiles* or *trines*, especially when declining from angles or not in a laudable place at birth, will not, I am afraid, tend much to the credit of the genial Goddess. Other configurations must be duly regarded, and if from the most potent places, and especially if the gracious star of Jupiter, and if likewise Mercury, Luna, and Sol are free from affliction, you, who are born under the auspices of Venus in Scorpio, may read the *unflattering* description of your natal planet without sorrow and confusion. Suppose the sign Cancer was on the midheaven, and Jupiter with the Moon there posited, and the sign Libra was ascending, and Mercury with Venus in Scorpio in the second, would your significatrix in Scorpio cause you to bewail the time of your birth? I say bewail; for it cannot be a matter of indifference or exultation to be born with evil inclinations, and it is a proof of ingenuousness and goodness of heart to manifest a fear to act unworthily, or to shew regret at any deviation from rectitude and honor. But from the above position of Jupiter and the Moon in trine, both in the Zodiac and in the world, to Venus in conjunction with Mercury, you may rest assured, if such or similar positions adorned your geniture, of deriving the satisfaction resulting from laudable propensities, although Venus be in Scorpio. Should however Venus be vitiated by the malefic stars, unaided by the fostering beam of Jupiter, and by other favouring

testimonies, yet if the circling Moon conveys the light of Jupiter to Venus and Mercury, the mind will be illumined by the interposition of reason and virtue, however deeply shaded by immorality. Should however Venus be void of all familiarity with benefic stars, but affected by Saturn and Mars or one of them, it behoves that you steer your course with all possible circumspection; you will be particularly tempted to launch into the perilous ocean of *unbounded desires*. Take heed of rocks, or that you are not *drawn* into the *vortex* of *insatiable passions*.

Venus in Sagittarius forms persons rather well proportioned; the complexion moderately clear, somewhat sanguine, the hair brown, and the visage oval; of a generous disposition, rather tinctured with pride, and somewhat passionate; yet in general extremely good-tempered and very obliging; deserving of respect, inclined to laudable amusements, and upon the whole fortunate in life. Should Saturn (perhaps Herschell) be in evil aspect to Venus, the above description will be greatly changed, both with regard to the form and mental qualities; the mind more especially, if Saturn disposes Mercury and the Moon, and even one of them; the form particularly, if the ascendant be afflicted and free from the benign power of Jupiter or Venus; and also if the lights are evilly irradiated by the malefics. In addition to this observation, although the positions at birth may be such as to induce the starry contemplator to form a favourable opinion of the form of body and of the qualities of the mind, yet it must be remarked that this favourable opinion must be formed with a proper attention to those influences on both personal and mental attractions, which may be imprest on the subject by evil directions of malefic stars to the lights and the angles.

Venus in Capricorn designates persons of a mean stature, the complexion pale and sickly, the face thin or lean, of dispositions by no means the most unexceptionable; if males, prone to an indiscriminate love of women; and, if females, extremely delighting in the company and caresses of men; the votaries of pleasure and concupiscence; subject to many mutations and sudden painful reverses of fortune. Here again we must see whether Venus be assisted by Jupiter or some favourable familiarity with Mercury and the lights, and free from the malignant influence of the malefics, and if this should be the case, then the above description is greatly softened, and the parties may have the inexpressible gratification to assure themselves of being favoured with the tutelage of some celestial guardian in their amorous passions.

Venus in Aquarius forms handsome well-proportioned persons, somewhat corpulent, of a clear and sanguine complexion, the hair generally brown, but sometimes of a flaxen hue; of exceeding good dispositions, full of courtesy and kindness, obliging to all, generally beloved, fond of polite recreations, of peaceful habits, happily qualified with the love of virtuous inclinations, and favoured with the smiles of fortune in their pursuits.

This agreeable description holds true if no evil influences mar it, and above all, with respect to the qualities of the mind, if Mercury and Luna are well disposed, and in every way constituted to form a good and amiable disposition.

In all our reasonings on this most interesting science, we must chiefly regard the Moon and Mercury for the mental properties, and if they are not qualified to produce the beautiful graces of mind, let not the persons signified by Venus in Aquarius arrogate the possession of amiable endowments. It is really time to look

on the rulers of the horoscope with some shadow of reason and philosophy; to combine the whole, and to found our opinions on the genuine basis of truth, irradiated by knowledge, and not to present to the public "*the baseless fabric of a vision.*"

Venus in Pisces forms persons of a middle stature, inclining to be fleshy or plump; the complexion moderately good, between pale and ruddy; the hair brown, sometimes of a flaxen colour; the face round, with a dimple in the chin; in general of a good-natured disposition, mild and quiet, just in their dealings, of ingenious minds, but rather wavering in their resolutions, and imoderately fortunate in life. What we have offered (and we ardently hope no unuseful suggestions) in addition to the general signification of this planet through the signs, must here be regarded, and will tend to alter this description of Venus according to the peculiar and also com-mixed nature of the concurring configurations at birth.

The planet or planets which aspect Venus must be joined in the description of the person, and the position of Mercury and the Moon must be contemplated for the knowledge of the disposition, together with the planet or planets with which they are in radical familiarity, or which possess dignities in their places at birth. The mundane situation of Venus must also be observed, whether oriental or occidental, whether angular or declining from angles. In general she conduces to the formation of gracefulness and symmetry, from the benevolence of her nature; she softens the heart with tenderness, and expands the soul with the most generous sensibility.

Hail star by Jove illum'd! to thee we owe
 Source of our joy and balm of every wo!
 In fortune's adverse or propitious hour,
 We share the blessings of thy bounteous power!

Here midst hope's scenes thy dulcet smile inspires
Mirth's genial glow and love's enchanting fires!
There 'midst grief's shades thy lucid tears impart
Celestial solace to the suffering heart!

O but for thee, sweet star! how should we find
Those generous sympathies that charm the mind?
That dear delightful intercourse of smiles
Which joy diffuses and our wo beguiles?
That power ineffable which spreads around
Life's vernal blossoms in perpetual round?
Twines round pleas'd nature's brow hope's fadeless wreath
And raises her above the wrecks of death?

Mercury §.

Mercury next, rarely seen, delights to play
Amidst the effulgence of the solar ray*.

NEXT in order to Venus, and within the orbits of all the other planets, and nearest to the central Sun, is Mercury. He revolves through the Twelve Signs in eighty-seven days and nearly twenty-three hours of our time, constituting the period of his year. The time of his rotation on his own axis and the length of his days and nights remain still to be ascertained, in consequence of his being seldom visible, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots being seen on his disk. His distance from the Sun is calculated to be thirty-two millions of miles, and his diameter two thousand six hundred. He circumvolves the Sun at the rate of ninety-five thousand miles every hour, receiving from it a proportion of light and heat almost seven times as great as that of our globe. When visible, Mercury appears of a bright silver colour, though to the naked eye in general faintly and obscurely. His mean motion is fifty-nine minutes

* See p. 10, Monthly Correspondent, No. 1.

and eight seconds, and sometimes sixty minutes; his daily motion is mostly one hundred minutes a-day.

His greatest latitude, both north and south, is three degrees thirty-three minutes. He is retrograde twenty-four days, and stationary one day before and one day after retrogradation. His orb or radiation is seven degrees before and after any configuration, that is to say, his influence is virtually in force * both in his applications and separations, at the distance of seven degrees either from the body of the Sun or the perfect or *partile* ray of any of the planets.

He possesses the prerogatives of exaltation in fifteen degrees of Virgo, and he is considered to be in his fall in fifteen degrees of Pisces; and in his detriment in Sagittarius, the sign opposite to Gemini, his house and triplicity.

Mercury is the least of the planetary system, excepting the Moon and the recently discovered planets, viz. Ceres, Pallas, and Juno. He is of a convertible nature, either masculine or feminine, either dispensing good or evil according to his position and aspects; but in him we are principally to trace the source of intellectual endowments. He points the wit, he awakes the inventive energies of genius, and robes the soul in splendour and enchantment. He is therefore justly considered to have chief dominion of the mind and speech †.

When Mercury ‡ is lord of the horoscope, or so posited as to possess the principal prerogatives of rule at the time of birth, he generally forms persons tall, straight, and slim or spare, with narrow face, deep forehead, long

* *In the separation less powerful, and this is termed a platic aspect.*

† Ptolemy, b. 3. ch. 19.

‡ *This description, of course, will be varied by such planet or planets as Mercury may behold at birth.*

straight nose, *frequently sharp at the end or tapering*; eyes neither black nor grey, the complexion brown, the hair of a light brown or sometimes chesnut colour, thin lips, and chin very scantily *bearded*; the arms and thighs, the whole of the upper and lower extremities, long and slender. But this description is very general; and his oriental and occidental situation in the genesis must be duly regarded*; for, according to Ptolemy, "Mercury being oriental maketh the complexion honey-coloured, a just stature, and well formed, small eyes, indifferent hair, and the temperature hath more heat. Being occidental, he makes the complexion white, but not so well-coloured, long hair of a black colour; lean, thin, and squint-eyed; goat-footed, and somewhat red; but the temper is more dry."

When Mercury is dignified and laudably placed in the genesis, he dispenses the most wonderful gifts of mind, a capacious soul, intuitive, of retentive memory, rich in fancy, and boundless in its resources; curious and ambitious to explore all nature, indefatigable in its researches of knowledge, full of divine illuminations, of a ready and penetrating comprehension, and most happily endowed with the felicities of genius.

Thus constituted, Mercury manifests his influence with extraordinary energy, not only rendering persons capable of any philosophical investigations, not only graced with the irresistible charms of eloquence, and the powers of persuasion, but prompting them to endear society with instructive pleasantry, and to enrich it with

* Also the sign ascending, and such planets as may occupy it or irradiate it; and also the sign of the Moon, and that in which the lords of the signs are; also the dispositors of the Moon and the planets influencing the oriental horizon, or being in familiarity with the rulers thereof at birth.

the attractions of wit and erudition, and to cherish and encourage the liberal arts.

Mercury likewise disposes the mind to travelling, but with a view of acquiring knowledge, or for the promotion and extension of commercial objects, in which if trained, it will not only aspire at eminence, but will display the most excellent talents, productive not merely of private and individual emolument but national benefits, and the general interests of trade.

In brief, in whatever sphere, whether of commerce or philosophy, persons are placed, so happily endued with the influence of Mercury, the mind will shine with glory and advantage.

When Mercury is not dignified, but evilly constituted, how different is the mind! how destitute of all that is bright and glorious! Blest with no illuminations of genius, no * "Mens divinior," no "Os magna sonaturum," no intellectual glow, no intuitive rays, no attractive charms of wit and erudition, no noble thirst after knowledge, unfolding the phenomena of nature, no glorious love of cherishing and befriending the liberal arts, nor talents to exalt and dignify the important views of commerce, nor ambition to attain excellence, or to be instrumental in the welfare and honour of social interests. But, on the contrary, the mind is not only void of learning, but of virtue; prone to every species of vice discredit-able to the human character, and prejudicial to society, leading to ultimate ignominy, and frequently an untimely death.

Ptolemy thus expressed himself on this subject, "If Mercury alone hath dominion, and in a commendable place, he maketh men prudent, witty, considerate,

* A mind more than common, divinely glowing, and productive of the beautiful and sublime.

learned in many things, inventors, expert, logicians, philosophers, given to speculations, ingenious, emulators, doers of good, disputers, conjecturers, mathematicians, addicted to mysteries, tractable. But contrarily disposed, he maketh men crafty, rash, forgetful, furious, light, mutable, repenting of past actions, foolish, inconsiderate, liars, indifferent, insatiable, unstable, covetous, unjust, wholly unsteady in judgment, and subject to err."

This description, however, must be taken in the most general way; for as the most virtuous inclinations, the most brilliant qualifications, are not wholly exempt from some imperfections, some shadow of frailty inseparable from human nature, so it is right and generous to discredit, at least in general, the extremes of vice. As nature, in some instances, produces utter deformity of body, so no doubt she causes similar evils in the moral and intellectual system; not that it necessarily follows, because the *body* is deformed, the *mind* assimilates with its defects, with its want of symmetry and elegance? by no means: to judge so *without due consideration*, it would be cruel and uncharitable; for many deformed persons possess not only great abilities, but are graced with virtue; the observation is made to point out the extraordinary deviations of nature, as well in the formation of the body as the mind, and which, considering elementary causes, we contemplate with feelings of awe and tenderness,

In addition to the above remarks, in all cases the planet or planets with which Mercury is in aspect, or familiarity at birth, must be particularly noticed, for he participates of the nature of such as may be configurated with him; and moreover, when he is not in Gemini or Virgo, the ruler of the sign in which he may be placed will be invested with the prerogatives of dominion of the

mind ; and if the planet thus constituted be not situated in its own house, the ruler of the sign will share in the government of the rational faculties ; nor are those planets which possess dignities of exaltation, and * triplicity, and terms, to be excluded. The rulers of the triplicity demand particular discrimination in this consideration, for their prerogatives of power vary according to the nativity being diurnal or nocturnal, Mars excepted, because he rules the watery triplicity, both by day and night ; for instance, Mercury being in Sagittarius in a nocturnal nativity, though Sagittarius is the triplicity of the Sun as well as of Jupiter, yet the Sun must not be here entitled to any share of dominion, but Jupiter would be chief ruler, and would have sole government, if placed in Sagittarius or Pisces ; if otherwise situated, then his dispositor would participate somewhat of his influence on the mind ; remembering always to regard the Moon in the contemplation of this subject ; for it seems that Divine Providence has assigned to the Moon and Mercury their peculiar offices in the stupendous operations of nature ; the moon forms the materials, and Mercury gives it energy and influence ; the Sun, and the rest of the planets contributing their powers, more or less, together with such fixed stars as are virtually capable of affecting our system. The necessity, therefore, of attending to the Moon as well as Mercury, appears too obvious to prompt us to extend our humble illustration to that length which this most interesting point merits, and to which we would, if the digression might be allowed, proceed with glory and delight †.

* The fixed stars are not to be overlooked ; indeed, whenever influential, they greatly add to the signification either good or evil.

† No part of this science, if contemplated and investigated with candour, and an honourable desire to elucidate the truth of starry influence on

Mercury, the smallest of the inferior planets, is the nearest to the Sun, about which he is carried by a very rapid motion. Hence it was that the Greeks called this planet, after the name of the nimble messenger of the Gods, and represented it by the figure of a youth with wings at his head and feet, from whence is derived, ♁ , the character which has long been, and is at present in use for this planet.

The magnitude of Mercury is about fifteen times less than that of the Earth, and is to that of the Sun, nearly as one to three hundred, his diameter being but two thousand six hundred miles: what an atom is it compared to the planet of Jupiter, which is seventy-seven thousand miles in diameter? We generally suppose, that the planets are habitable worlds, and as we know that the boundless power and wisdom of the Creator, has not left us a drop of water unpeopled, we cannot suppose that such vast orbs were created to be of no use; if however they are inhabited it must be by creatures very different in frame and temperature to the inhabitants of this sublunar world.

The distance of the Earth from the Sun is eighty-two millions of miles. Mercury is so much nearer to the Sun, that the heat upon his surface is sufficient to make water boil; compared with this, the cold of the planet Saturn must be intense, how much more piercing must the cold be in the regions of the planet Herschel? Mercury being only thirty-two millions of miles from the Sun,

truth of starry influence on philosophical principles. The belief of judicial and meteorological astrology; has obtained, more or less in every age and country in the world, and like some of the first truths of natural religion, appear to be so impressed on the human mind, that we predict, it will endure to everlasting.

while the distance of Saturn is seven hundred and eighty, and Herschel is upwards of two thousand millions of miles from the glorious orb of day: the diameter of that is, computed to be, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand miles!

The immense distance of the orbits of Saturn and Herschel from each other, has often induced us to conjecture that other planets, hitherto undiscovered, are rolling in the space between.

Diseases under Mercury.—All disorders of the brain, vertigoes, giddiness, nervous tremors, madness, defects of the memory and understanding, convulsions, asthmas, stammering, dumbness, and defects of the tongue, hoarseness, coughs, snuffling in the nose, stoppages in the head, gout in the hands and feet, in fine, whatever perverts the imagination, or impairs the intellectual faculty.

Herbs and Plants.—Anniseeds, calumint, carrots, carraways, champignores, dill, eleampane, fern, fennel, lavender, germander, ground spine, horehound, hazelnut, liquorice, sweet marjoram, mulberry-tree, oats, parsley, southernwood, trefoil, valerian, honeysuckle, columbine, juniper-tree, peony, cubebs, savory, vervain, walnuts, filberts, the elder-tree, maiden-hair, wall-rue, rest harrow, moneywort.

Animals under Mercury.—The dog, all sagacious animals, and such as do not shun the dominion of man. The ape, fox, hyæna, hart, mule, hare, squirrel, weasel, the spider, civet-cat, locusts, bees, the serpent, adder, the hermaphrodite, being a partaker of both sexes; all cunning creatures, the linnet, parrot, popinjay, swallow, martin, crane, pye, and bullfinch.

Stones and Metals.—The agate, emerald, topaz, red marble, milstone machasite, or fire-stone; vitriol, all stones of divers colours, also quicksilver, block-tin, and silver marcasite.

Winds and Weather under Mercury.—He delights in the northern quarter of the heavens, in stormy, boisterous weather, and stirs up that wind which is of the nature of the fixed star, on which that planet signifies, to which he applies, or happens to be in configuration with at the time. The sign in which Mercury is placed, and the seasons of the year have their share in causing rain, hail, lightning, thunder, tempests; in hot countries earthquakes, but this last phenomena must more especially be observed from the sign he transits and the season of the year.

Signs and Triplicities in which Mercury possesses prerogatives of power.—Gemini and Virgo are assigned for his houses. He is exalted in fifteen degrees of Virgo. He receives detriment in Sagittarius; his fall is in Pisces. He ruleth the airy triplicity by night, viz. Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius. We may call him either masculine or feminine, for he is either the one or the other as joined to any planet, so convertible is the nature of Mercury, that conjoined to a masculine planet, he becomes masculine; if with feminine then feminine; but of his own nature he is cold, dry, and melancholy. With the good he is good, with evil planets ill; he rules the imagination and animal spirits.

Regions.—Flanders, Greece, Egypt, and the East and West Indies.

His greatest year is four hundred and fifty; his great is seventy-six; his mean is forty-eight, and his least year is twenty.

Persons described by Mercury in each of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

Mercury in Aries, gives a body of middling stature spare, thin, a long neck, an oval face, light brown curling hair; dusky brown or swarthy complexion, disposition

unamiable, choleric, quarrelsome, addicted to falsehood, theft and unworthy actions ; but if Mercury be in good aspect with Jupiter or Venus and is not afflicted by the malignant rays of Saturn or Mars ; the natives disposition will be much improved.

Mercury in Taurus, describes a person of a middling stature, full face, sad brown wiry hair, and of a swarthy complexion, an indifferent well-set corpulent body.

He is generally a slothful, idle person, loves his own ease, and to keep company with unworthy persons, to his own detriment and prejudice.

Mercury in Gemini represents a tall, slender, well-composed body, of a swarthy complexion, a dark brown hair, hazel eye, long hands and feet ; a very ingenious person, full of activity, a lover of arts and sciences, and will easily attain them ; a good orator, having a very fluent tongue ; makes an excellent pleader, a subtle barrister, a delighter in literary researches, a collector of natural curiosities and of rare records. In short a person who is seldom over-reached or ensnared by the craftiest knave, on the contrary, he generally out-wits the keenest sophister, especially if Mercury be free from the evil aspects of other planets.

Mercury in Cancer, signifies a person of low stature of body, of an indifferent, generally of a pale complexion, black hair, thin face, sharp nose and small grey eyes ; in disposition (unless the divine influences of christianity have renewed his nature,) he will prove a changeling, a mere dissembler ; a sottish, sordid, light-fingered, ill-natured person. The benign aspects of Jupiter, Venus, or Luna, to Mercury, will induce a most pleasing change.

Mercury in Leo, gives a pretty large stature, not gross but rather lean than corpulent ; large eyes, a swarthy or sun-burnt complexion, light brown hair, round face and a broad and high nose ; in disposition a hasty, choleric,

proud conceited person : he is ambitious of honour, inflexible, (especially if the sun also be posited in a fixed sign,) a braggard and too often addicted to contention.

Mercury in Virgo describes a tall slender well-proportioned person, dark brown or black hair, the complexion not very clear, long visage ; in disposition and qualities of the mind amiable and profound ; endowed with a fertile fancy, readily attaining the knowledge of divers languages arts and sciences by his own industry ; an expert merchant, a correct accountant, an able negociant, an excellent orator, a great projector, delighting in literature, music, and in new discoveries and curious inventions. Such are the enviable qualities of Mercury in Virgo ; certainly so, if that sign be the sign ascending, Mercury be located therein and free from affliction ; then it may be said

Mercury the witty,

For ship, for shop, book, bar, or court or city ;
Smooth orator, swift penman, sweet musician ;
Rare artizan, deep-searching politician ;
Fortunate merchant, nor *Erskine's* self, nor *Brougham*
Can in sage council, or wise speech out-do him.

Mercury in Libra, describes a decent composed body, rather tall than otherwise, reasonably corpulent ; light brown sometimes dark smooth hair, grey eyes, ruddy or sanguine complexion ; an ingenious person, of an excellent disposition ; prompt to patronize virtuous persons and useful pursuits ; an active advocate for justice ; a lover of liberty and a promoter of learning ; in short he is a person happily endowed with many natural and acquired accomplishments.

Mercury in Scorpio give a person of mean stature, well set broad shoulders, swarthy complexion, sad brown hair, curling with not a very amiable body or disposition : such a person is subtle, intriguing, inclinable to company, a lover of the female sex, ingenious, studious for

the promotion of his own interest, and liable to the ignominious disease.

Mercury in Sagittarius, denotes a person tall of stature, well shaped, body not corpulent, rather large-boned and spare, an oval face, brown hair, ruddy complexion, generally a large nose; for qualities and conditions, passionate, but soon appeased; too rash in his actions, which many times occasion his own detriment; but good conditioned in general, and delights in noble things, yet rarely attains his ends.

Mercury in Capricorn, signifies a person of mean stature, thin face, brown hair, a dusky complexion, sometimes bow-legged, or some defect in the lower extremities; in disposition peevish, fickle, discontented, and unfortunate, without other testimonies concur, an impotent dejected creature.

Mercury in Aquarius, denotes a person of an indifferent stature of body, reasonably fleshy; a good clear complexion, brown, but sometimes black hair, full face; in disposition an ingenious obliging person, inclinable to the study of arts and sciences, of a pregnant wit, apt and inclinable to curious researches and inventions. In fine, he is a favourer of the learned, and an encourager of the ingenious.

Mercury in Pisces, gives a person of a low stature, brown hair, thin face, of a pale sickly complexion, generally very hairy upon the body: addicted to the water; in disposition, a repining disconsolate person, yet a lover of women, addicted to drinking, and consequently the greatest enemy to himself.

OF THE DRAGON'S HEAD ♀, AND DRAGON'S TAIL ♂.

The head of the Dragon is masculine, partaking of the nature both of Jupiter and Venus; but the Dragon's tail.

is feminine, and of a direct opposite quality to the head. These are neither signs nor constellations, but are only the nodes or points, wherein the ecliptic is intersected by the orbits of the planets, and particularly by that of the moon; making with it angles of five degrees and eighteen minutes. One of these points looks northward, the moon beginning then to have northern latitude, and the other points southward, where she commences her latitude southward. But it must be observed, that these points do not always abide in one place, but have a motion of their own in the zodiac, and retrograde wise, three minutes and eleven seconds per day; completing their circle, in eighteen years and two hundred and twenty-five days, so that the Moon can be but twice in the ecliptic during her monthly period; but at all other times she will have a latitude or declination from the ecliptic. The head of the Dragon is considered of a benevolent nature (as Jupiter or Venus, and almost equivalent to one of the Fortunes, and when in aspect with the evil planets, is found to lessen their malevolent effects in a very great degree. But the Dragon's tail, is of the nature of Saturn and Mars, has an evil and unhappy tendency, not only adding to the malevolence of unfortunate aspects, when joined with them, but lessening considerably the beneficial influences of the fortunes, and other good aspects, whenever it is in conjunction with them.

This at one time appeared to us as *passing strange*; but experience and long observation hath convinced us that the sagacious LILLY justly defined the deliterious influence of the Dragon's tail; "I (says he) always in my practice found; when he was joined with the evil planets, their malice or the evil intended thereby was doubled and trebled, or extremely augmented thereby, and when he chanced to be in conjunction with any of the Fortunes

who were significators in the question, though the matter by the principal significator was fairly promised and likely to be perfected in a small time, yet did there ever fall out many rubs, much wrangling and divers controversies, so that the business was many times given over, for desperate ere a perfect conclusion could be had; and unless the principal significator were angular and well fortified with essential dignities, many times unexpectedly the whole matter came to nothing."

Elsewhere, Mr. Lilly says, "ever remember that in what house you find *Cauda Draconis*, it denotes detriment and impediment in such things as are signified by that house; as if he be in the second he denotes consumption of estate by (the native or) the querent's own folly, or not thriving through his own neglect; if in the third house hinderance by evil; beggarly or peevish kindred, &c.; and so judge in all the rest of the twelve houses."

Again the same writer says, "beware of men and things appertaining to that house wherein the Dragon's tail is; for it seldom fails but the querent (or the native) shall receive damage scandal or slander from men and matters signified by the house he is in."

♃. *Caput* is of Jove's nature, free from evil:

♁. But *Cauda* is, malignant as the devil.

N. B. The Dragon's tail in the ascendant, the native has a mark, or scar on his face; he is subject to many causeless affronts and groundless calumnies; it renders him however otherwise well disposed, more irritable and unfortunate even in matters, in which others prove successful. If the lord or lady of the ascendant, or the Moon are not in fruitful signs, he has little reason to expect children. Located in the second house, he is often defrauded by lending to false or pretended friends, his property is often impaired by his own mistakes, and sometimes seems dissipated by all most insensible means.

*Of the Description and Significations of the Twelve Signs
of the Zodiac.*

THE Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of thirty-two degrees each, called the Signs of the Zodiac, being named from the Constellations which anciently passed them. The reason why the constellation of the Signs are thus called by the names of several creatures, is partly to distinguish them, and partly because when the Sun transits those several signs, he causes various alterations of the season of the year,* and makes the temperature of the air inclinable to the nature and constitution of the several creatures from whence they receive their denominations. Of their names are many poetical stories; but chiefly because those stars, in the several signs, appeared to represent to the eye, the form and figure of such creatures as the ancient philosophers were pleased to fancy.

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- * " Perceiv'st thou not the process of the year,
 " How the four seasons in four forms appear,
 " Resembling human life in ev'ry shape they wear,
 " Spring first like infancy, shoots out her head,
 " With milky juice requiring to be fed.
 " Helpless, though fresh, and wanting to be led
 " The green stem grows in stature and in size,
 " But only feeds with hope the farmer's eyes.
 " Then laughs the childish year, with flow'rets crown'd,
 " And lavishly perfumes the fields around :
 " But no substantial nourishment receives
 " Infirm the stalks, and tender are the leaves.
 " Proceeding onward whence the year began,
 " The summer grows adult, and ripens into man:
 " This season, as in men, is most replete
 " With kindly moisture and prolific heat.
 " Autum succeeds: a sober, tepid age
 " Not froze with fear, nor broiling into rage:
 " More than mature, and tending to decay,
 " When our brown locks, begin to mix with gray.

§

Of Aries ♈.

Aries is an equinoctial, cardinal, diurnal, moveable, fiery, choleric, hot and dry, luxurious, violent sign, eastern of the fiery triplicity. It is the day-house of Mars, and consists of twelve stars.

This sign, observation and experience both inform us, is hot and dry, like a high, gravelley, sandy ground; when this sign ascends at birth, or if the sun and moon be posited in it, it usually contributes unto the native a dry body, lean and spare, strong and large bones and limbs, piercing hazel eyes, little ears and feet, a brown and swarthy complexion, and sandy coloured crisp, or red hair, and inclines him to be choleric, brutal, violent, and intemperate; that is, this sign naturally produces these effects. But if the planets Jupiter, or Venus, be in the ascendant or Mars be in this sign, or in Capricorn, it very materially alters both the constitution and complexion of the native for the better; but if Saturn be posited there, then it is altered considerably for the worse. For as some land will bear wheat, and other land only rye, yet, by adding compost to it, or by skilful cultivation, the nature of the ground may oftentimes be changed and made to bring forth fruit contrary to its own nature; just the same it is when the planets or their aspects fall strongly into a sign, they quite change its nature and effect on the natural bias of the native; but if none of these happen, then the sign Aries and the rest, unalterably imbue the mind and constitutional temperament in a manner peculiar to their own nature.

Places. Aries signifies obscure, or desolate places, or those that are not much frequented, as the tops and coverings of houses, also new ploughed land, the hilly country, and all places where small cattle feed, or such parts where thieves fly for refuge; as brick or lime-kilns, &c. the top covering and ceiling of the house, and the east part thereof.

“Then aged winter comes, with trembling pace,
 “Depriv’d of strength, despoiled of ev’ry grace,
 “And bald, or white as snow, concludes the pilgrim’s race.”

Diseases. The diseases which are appropriated to the sign Aries, are heats in the face, blotches, pimples, small-pox, measles, hare-lips, ring-worms, polypus, (*noli me tangere,*) epilepsy, vertigo, apoplexies, head-ach, hemicrania, (*Tic doloureux,*) tooth-ach, meagrim, palsey, baldness, and all diseases of the head and face.

The Regions, Kingdoms and Cities subject to Aries, are England, France, Germany, Silesia, Sweden, Lesser Poland, Syria, Denmark, and Judea, Stettin, Naples, Padua, Florence, Ferrara, Verona, Ancona, Brunswick, Cracovia, Marseilles, Saragossa, Cosarea, and Utrecht. In man it governs the head and face; and the colours it rules is white mixed with red.

Taurus, 8.

Taurus differs greatly from the preceding sign, being in nature cold and dry, as if out of a hot and sandy soil, a man were on a sudden to enter into a cold, deep, clay country. If this sign ascends at birth, or the Sun or Moon is [posited therein, it usually presents us with a person short, but strong, and well set, having a broad brow, thick lips, wide nose and mouth, dark rugged hair, short, thick, and broad hand, of qualities somewhat brutal and unfeeling; melancholy, and slow to anger; but when once enraged, violent, furious, and difficult to be appeased. Taurus is an earthy, cold, dry, melancholy, feminine, fixed, nocturnal sign, southern, and of the earthly triplcity. The night-house of Venus, and contains twenty-three stars.

Places. It signifies cellars and out-houses, stables where cows are kept, pastures, commons, corn fields, and

such places as are remote from houses; also where the furniture appertaining to cattle and horses are kept.

The Diseases incident to this sign are cold, dry, and melancholic, fluxes of rheums, wens in the neck, sore throat, king's evil, mumps, quinseys, and all diseases of the throat.

The Regions over which it presides are, Persia, Media, Parthia, Cyprus, the Islands of the Archipelago, the Lesser Asia, White Russia, the Greater Poland, Ireland, Lorraine, Switzerland, Campania, Helvetia, Franconia, Benonia, Mantua, Sicily, Nantz, and Leipsic. In man it governs the neck and throat; and the colours it rules are red mixed with citron.

Gemini, II.

Gemini is of a nature hot and moist, like a fat and productive soil. We may expect the native who has Gemini ascending at the time of birth, to be fair and tall, of straight of body, sanguine complexion, rather dark than clear, the arms long, but oftentimes the hands and feet are short and fleshy, the hair and eyes are generally a dark hazle, of perfect sight, and lively wanton look; the understanding sound and judicious in worldly affairs. an accute wit, a person of an ingenious fancy; active, but whose constancy and fidelity will not stand the test of misfortunes. Gemini is defined an airy, hot moist, sanguine, double bodied, masculine, diurnal, western sign of the airy triplicity. It is the day-house of Mercury, and consists of eighteen fixed stars.

Places. It signifies are all rooms that are hung or wainscoted, dining-rooms, halls, play-houses, upper rooms, granaries, barns, store-houses, chests, trunks, &c. or where any diversion is used.

The Diseases produced by his sign are all the infirmities that are incident to the arms, shoulders and hands; fractures, inflammation of the brain, a distempered fancy, corruption of blood, and windiness in the veins.

The Regions over which he presides, are the west and south-west of England, Brabant, Flanders, Lombardy, America, Sardinia, and Wirtemberg; the cities are London, Corduba, Turin, Versailles, Bruges, Nurenburg, Lovaine. In man this sign governs the hands, arms and shoulders, and rules all mixed red and white colours.

Cancer, ♋

THIS sign like a watery, moorish land, is by nature cold and moist, and when it ascends at the time of birth, we may expect the native to be fair and pale, of a short and small stature, the upper part of the body generally large, with a round face, brown hair, and grey eyes; of sometimes phlegmatic and heavy, and effeminate constitution, and small voice; if a woman, likely to have many children.

Cancer is the only house of the Moon, and is the first sign of the watery or northern triplicity. It is a watery, cold, moist, phlegmatic, feminine, nocturnal, moveable, fruitful, solostical sign; and comprehends nine fixed stars.

Places signified by this constellation are usually all moist, water places, as the sea and all great rivers, and navigable waters, brooks, springs, ponds, lakes, canals, wells, cisterns, wash-houses, cellars, ditches, and where rushes grow.

Diseases of this Sign are indigestion, coughs, pluries, inflammation on the lungs, redundance of phlegm, difficult respiration, imposthumations of the stomach, hydrotherax or dropsy in the breast; cancers, pulmonary consumption.

Regions, &c. under this constellation are Scotland, Holland, Zealand, Burgandy, Prussia, Africa, Wittenberg, Numidia, Bythinia, Colchis, Carthage, Tunis, Algiers, Amsterdam, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, Pissa, York, St. Andrews, Lubeck, Cadiz, St. Lucie, and New York. In man, it governs the breast, ribs, lungs, liver, pleura and ventricle of the stomach; and the colours it rules is green and russet.

Leo, ♌

THIS is in order the fifth sign of the Zodiac, and is the only house of the Sun; by nature fiery, hot, dry, masculine, choleric, barren, and commanding eastern, of the fiery triplicity, and claims twenty-seven of the fixed stars. When this sign ascends in a nativity, it denotes that the person will be of a large masculine body, broad shoulders, austere, but sometimes a pleasing majestic countenance; dark or yellowish hair, large commanding eye, sprightly look, and strong voice; the visage oval and ruddy, or sanguine; a resolute and courageous spirit, aspiring mind, free and generous heart, an active body, with an open manly and courteous disposition. It must however be remarked, that the beginning and middle of this sign produces the qualities above mentioned in the greatest degree, and the latter part of the above sign, the native will be rather spare and thin, with light flaxen hair, and of a weaker constitution and temperature.

Places.—This sign denotes kings, palaces, castles, parks, forts, in houses, such places where fire is or hath been kept, as chimneys, stoves, furnaces, ovens, all desert places, as woods, forests, rocks, both steep and cragged, and all inaccessible places frequented by wild beasts.

The Diseases.—Produced under Leo, are all the passions and affections of the heart, as convulsions, swoon, trembling, qualms, violent fevers, plagues, pestilence, small-pox, measles, yellow jaundice, sore eyes, all diseases arising from cholera, and all pains in the back, ribs, and bowels.

The Provinces.—Under the rule of Leo, are Italy, the Alps, Bohemia, Phenicia, Chaldea, part of Turkey, Apulia; also the cities of Rome, Damascus, Cremona, Prague, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Bristol, Croten, and Ravenna. In man, it governs the heart and back, the vertebra of the neck and pericardium. It rules the colours red and green.

Virgo, ♍.

Virgo is cold barren feminine southern nocturnal sign of the earthy triplicity; it is the house and exaltation of Mercury, consisting of twenty-four fixed stars. When this sign ascends it personates a decent and well composed body, slender, and above the middle stature; of a ruddy brown complexion, black or dark brown hair, the visage somewhat round, the voice small and shrill, a witty and ingenious mind, studious, but if Mercury be in a moveable sign, fickle in his friendship and pursuits; but if this sign ascends with Mercury therein and the horoscope be free from the malevolent aspects of Saturn and Mars, and be in aspect of the benign rays of Jupiter, Venus or the Moon, the native will be expert in acquiring useful and ornamental knowledge; it is possible that “aged ears may play truant to his tongue, while younger hearers are quite avished by his sweet and voluble discourse.”

Places.—Libraries, studies, warehouses, shops, or closets where books and other writings are deposited, dairies, cornfields, granaries, malthouses, corn or hay-ricks,

or of barley, wheat or pease, or where cheese and butter is preserved or stowed up.

Diseases are Hypochondriac melancholy, constipation of, and all obstructions in the Bowels, Worms, Flatus, Chollicke-pains, inflammation of the intestines, diarrhoea, cholera-morbus, and all other infirmities of the belly and stomach.

The Regions under the government of Virgo are, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Achaia, Greece, Corinthia, Rhodes, Crete, Athens, Lower Silesia.

Of Cities are Babylon, Corinth, Jerusalem, Brundisium, Padua, Paris, Lyons, Thoulouse, Basil, Heildeburg. In man this sign governs the belly, bowels, spleen, omentum, naval and diaphragm; and it rules the colour black speckled with blue.

Libra. ♎.

Libra is an ariel, sanguine, hot and most equinoctial, cardinal, moveable masculine, western diurnal, and humane? the day-house of Venus, of the airy triplicity, and consists of eight stars. When this sign is on the horiscope, it produces a person tall, straight, and well-made, of a round beautiful visage, a fine sanguine complexion in youth, but in old age it often brings pimples, or a deep red colour in the face, the hair yellow, or somewhat tend to flaxen, long and lank, grey eyes, of courteous friendly disposition, with a mind just and upright in all its pursuits; but if the Dragon's-tail, or the planet Mars vitiate the ascendant by their presence, the native will have a mark in the face, as the small-pox, &c. &c. his valuable qualities will be less conspicuous.

Places signified by this sign are these;—in houses it signifies all upper rooms, as chambers and garrets, balconies and turrets, one chamber within another. In the